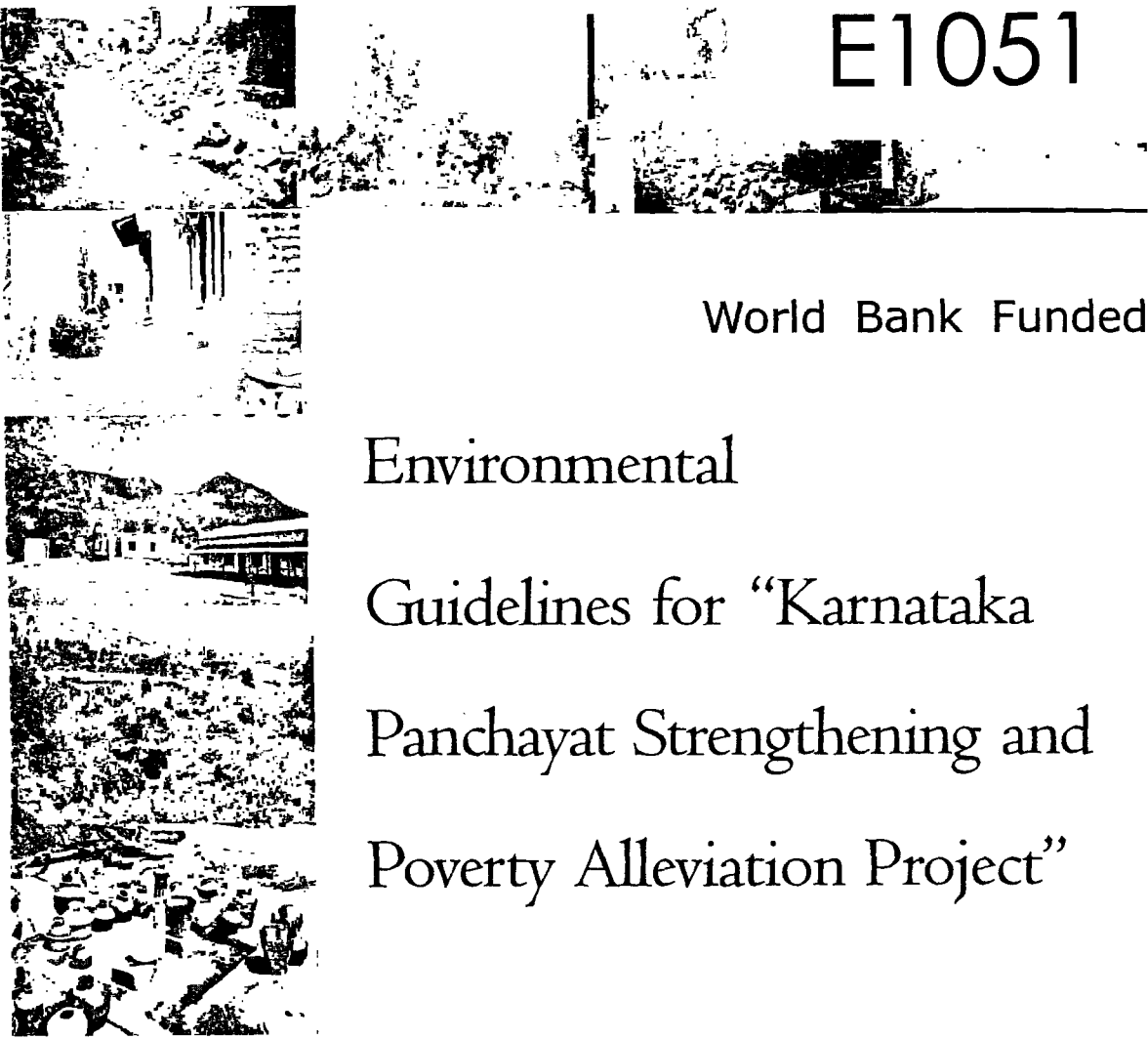


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World Bank Funded

Environmental
Guidelines for “Karnataka
Panchayat Strengthening and
Poverty Alleviation Project”

Final Report

May 2005

PREPARED BY

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

BANGALORE 560 058



SUBMITTED BY
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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A EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

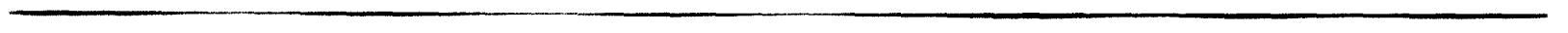
A.1 BACKGROUND

The State Government had approached the World Bank for undertaking a project that aims to commence a sustained initiative for total elimination for rural poverty in Karnataka. The department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR), Government of Karnataka, is developing a "Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening & Poverty Alleviation Project" to address these poverty related issues in the state of Karnataka. The project would be taken up in 39 most backward talukas as identified by the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances. The Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening & Poverty Alleviation Project consists of two components namely, Capacity building of the entire Panchayat Raj Institutions and Transfers of Statutory Grants where in addition to the yearly funds sanctioned by the RDPR department, an amount of about Rs. 5 lakhs would be given to each Gram Panchayat in the identified backward talukas for their regular ongoing developmental activities.

Development activities in the rural areas have tremendous environmental impacts affecting the natural resources like water, land, air and vegetation. At present, environmental concerns have not been integrated in the rural development projects, resulting in various environmental problems in the rural areas. Activities such as irrigation, drinking water, road, housing sanitation, livestock, forestry, farming, village industries programmes do not have environmental component to monitor the negative environmental impacts and to adopt mitigation measures to overcome them. In this light the World Bank on behalf of RDPR department approached the Environmental Management & Policy Research Institute:

- i. To review the Gram Panchayats's developmental activities and assess the environmental impacts of those activities and violation if any, of existing environmental provisions.
- ii. To develop training plans strategy so as help in carrying out the training needs assessment and the training plans for PRIs to build their capacity on various aspects of environmental issues and to address the environmental concerns by taking appropriate mitigation measures.

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- iii. To analyze the current legal framework, policies, institutional arrangements and codes of practices available to address the environmental issues in developing sectors of PRIs and to identify the gaps and develop strategy action plan.
- iv. To develop a strategy for Monitoring and Evaluation System (M&E) and institutionalizing the M&E to ensure implementation of environmental safeguards in the PRIs.

The methodology to survey and generate outputs as envisaged in TOR was designed in a way to capture a range of information that is needed to develop Environmental Guidelines and Training Need Assessment. The information was gathered through secondary source and by reviewing the literature available for GP's developmental and policy aspects. The field survey was carried out using a designed questionnaire to identify the developmental activities, the environmental issues and impacts, GP's environmental and social status and stakeholders and institutional capacity issues.

A.2 ANALYSIS OF POLICY, LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

All the environmental laws relevant to the project and the environmental contents of the Panchayat laws were studied. The Policies, legislation and regulations of the land along with the World Bank's Operational Policies which are pertinent to this service delivery project were also scrutinized. The analyses of the existing legal framework lead to the following conclusions:

- There are guidelines that have evolved at the Central and State levels specifically for large developmental activities
- There are peripheral Acts, which involve these activities such as afforestation, land development and land use.
- There are no legal provisions that directly address small developmental activities,
- These Acts provide for institutional arrangements for specific activities involving local communities, *e.g.*, Panchayat Raj Act, JFPM, *etc.* Though these Acts provide, indirectly, the legal support for the implementation of the project there is no direct legal provisions like Environmental Impact Assessment, which is carried out, specifically for rural developmental activities and also in combination with other related activities.

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Summary of Acts and Policies

The Acts and Policies discussed above are summarised herewith before providing the gaps:

Sl No.	Acts & Policies	Salient Features	Relevance To The RDPR Development Project	Relevant Environmental Components
1.	Forest Conservation Act, 1980, 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restricts diversion of forestlands to any non-forest purpose ▪ Approval of the Government of India is necessary for all diversions, leases of forest lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of bio-mass ▪ Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) as a source of income for vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry ▪ Agriculture ▪ Animal Husbandry
2.	Karnataka Forest Act, 1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouragement of the whole of the natural forests to grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proliferation of non-productive cattle in forest rich districts compared to the drier tracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lifestock Management
3.	Joint Forest Management, 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Induces people's participation in forest management ▪ Sharing mechanism has been formulated to distribute the benefits of interventions carried out on common resources property, government lands, wastelands <i>etc.</i>, ▪ Benefits are categorized into two types-ecological benefits and economic benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development and management of forests by communities through VFC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry ▪ Common Property ▪ Resources Management ▪ Horticulture ▪ Pasture ▪ Land development
4.	Karnataka Tree Preservation Act, 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trees should be protected and tree ▪ Protection of trees planted felling in private areas are regulated under the project and requires approval of the government ▪ Few species are exempted from procuring approvals -Eucalyptus, Prosopis Julifera, Erithrina indica, Subabul, Glyrisidia.Casuarina 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of bio-mass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry
5.	The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This Act encompasses all legislations providing for the protection of environment in the country ▪ It includes the power to direct the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process by the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preservation of water quality. ▪ Control of pesticide & insecticide runoff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water conservation ▪ Agriculture ▪ Forestry ▪ Pasture lands ▪ Horticulture
6.	Karnataka Land Tenure Act, 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The tenure of land use is regulated ▪ Any surplus land is designated as government land, which can be converted as Common Resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of surplus land as Common Property Resource by the village communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Horticulture ▪ Forestry ▪ Silviculture

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Sl No.	Acts & Policies	Salient Features	Relevance To The RDPR Development Project	Relevant Environmental Components
		Property by the village community		
7.	The Karnataka Schedule Castes & The Schedule Tribes - Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands Act, 1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prohibition to transfer for a specified period to dispose of granted lands not an unreasonable restriction on the rights of the grantees ▪ Protection of economic interests of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Security to land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of vulnerable groups
8.	The Schedule Castes & The Schedule Tribes - Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prohibition of incidence of atrocities against SCs and STs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social inclusiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of vulnerable groups
9.	The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision for decentralized system. ▪ Amendment to 61-A of the Act has given the power to GP to appoint one or more committees to perform specific functions. ▪ The section 58, 145 & 184 of the Act states the function and duties of the PRCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decentralized Institutional arrangement ▪ Active movement of the communities in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional Strengthening
10.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporates the provisions of environmental protection and management in the mines 		

Gaps Analysis of existing legal framework

- i. Most of the Environmental Acts are industrial activities focussed and address the environmental pollution abatement of industries. Environmental Acts which include issues like integrated pest management, watershed management, livestock management, organic farming, renewable energy, biomass based energy, sustainable agriculture, pesticide and fertilizer usage, capacity of natural systems, etc need to be developed.
- ii. Environmental Impact Assessment for medium & small developmental activities which have high relevance to rural activities not covered in any of the acts. Though, the medium and small developmental activities do not very adverse

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impact on the environment, the sheer magnitude of number could bring about a delayed impact on the ecosystem. Hence, regular monitoring of the system is a necessity and Environmental Management Plan should be made statutory.

- iii. Though the Karnataka Panchayat Act gives some of the duties of Gram Panchayats for addressing hygiene and sanitary issues and the action (through fines) to be taken it does not address the principles of Integrated Management of the Environment through Preventive Strategies.
- iv. Issues of Land use and Land cover planning have not been covered in any of the acts. Also, sustainable land use and use of Natural Resources is lacking in the Karnataka Panchayat Act
- v. Issues of dangerous quarrying have been address to the extent of stopping the owners from further quarrying. However issues of privately owned mines have not be dealt with in the Karnataka Panchayat Act. The Gram Panchayats are not consulted for approval of the quarrying / mining activity. Moreover, the issues of fragmentation of land, disruption of ecosystem, rehabilitation and rejuvenation of quarried and mined lands & mitigation options have not been dealt with in depth in the acts. The cross linking of this issue to the Mining Acts need to be done. The safe transportation of minerals from mining areas and beneficiation plants have not been addressed to in any of the acts.
- vi. As of now there is protecting of ecological sensitive areas in private land, cropping pattern and Biodiversity Management Committees at the level of Panchayats as per the Biodiversity Act has to be appointed. In case of Forests, the Village Forest Committee has to be strengthened.
- vii. There is no Water Usage Policy at the State level. Issues related to regulation of ground water resources, assess to safe drinking water, protection of water sources and Right to water have to be dealt with proper guidelines.
- viii. Crop planning and cropping patterns have not been addressed to any of the acts. The role of Gram Panchayats in assisting farmers in selection of crops to be grown keeping in view the water and the market situation is to be explored. The regulatory role of Gram Panchayats for the controlled use of pesticide should also be enhanced.

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- ix. Any activities like dams, roads, railway line, industrial parks, urbanisation should have clearance from Gram Panchayats
- x. The Karnataka Panchayat Act states that the duty of Gram Panchayat includes earmarking places away from the dwelling houses for dumping refuse and manure. However, the principals of Solid Waste Management in line with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 needs to be included at Gram Panchayat level.
- xi. Promotion of use of bio fuels or any other alternative renewable energy sources
- xii. Resource accounting is proposed in the Policy Statement for abatement of Pollution. However, emphasis is given to using resource accounting for giving an idea on how economic policies are affecting the environment. However, the vice versa namely, the impact of environment on economy should also be taken into account so that proper and efficient use of resources will be carried out.

The applicability of the safeguard policies of the World Bank was also examined and provisions of the project to ensure compliance with applicable safeguard policies were scrutinized. The applicable policies include OP 4.01, 4.36, 4.04, 4.04a, BP 4.04, OP 4.09, 4.37, 4.30, 4.11, 4.20

A.3 OVERVIEW OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF GPs

The survey carried out was to identify the rural development activities that are implemented by the PRIs or in areas under the jurisdictions of PRIs. Among these activities, the focus is on those activities implemented by the Gram Panchayats and their role in the RD activities as they are the focus of investment activities in this service delivery project. Developmental activities taken up by the Gram Panchayats can be basically classified into

- Central Government sponsored activities
- State Government sponsored activities through RDPR department
- State Government sponsored activities through various other line departments like Agriculture, Forest, Minor Irrigation, Public Works Department, Health, Horticulture
- Other Non-governmental Organisation and International bodies [refer Figure]
- Private investments / initiatives
- Rural livelihoods

The Activities implemented by GPs include:

- Housing

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- Repairs of Roads
- Construction of Roads
- Construction of Buildings (school, hospitals, community hall, religious)
- Drinking water projects
- Repairs of Building
- Water Storage tank
- Sanitation, Drainage
- Water Canal

Activities implemented at GP level by various Government and non Governmental agencies include:

- Seeds and Technology by Agriculture Department
- Tree planting and Village forestry by Forest Department
- New plants and Technology by Horticulture Department
- Desilting of tank
- Mining
- Industries by private entrepreneurs
- Establishment of industrial estates by Industries Department
- Dams
- Cottage industries
- Livestock improvement by Animal Husbandry Department
- Watershed projects by Watershed Department

Activities at GP level by local people

- Brick making using fertile top soil
- Unlimited abstraction of Ground water
- Deforestation
- Use of Synthetic Pesticides
- Use of Synthetic Fertilizers
- Grazing of livestock
- Dumping of Municipal Solid Waste
- Use of water intensive species
- Use of hybrid varieties of cows

A.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS & ISSUES

The analysis of environmental impacts related to the activities currently undertaken by the GPs, which primarily includes activities implemented using the untied budgetary support given as well as the major environmental issues that confront the GPs due to its own activities and others done within its areas of jurisdiction has been carried out in the two sections given below. The problem identification was carried out with an intention that it will be the endeavor of this project to influence the implementation of good environmental practices through policy studies, capacity-building initiatives and mitigation measures.

The various activities of the Gram Panchayat which are implemented using the untied budgetary support along with the impacts are summarized below:

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1	Housing	No bathrooms and toilets are constructed, dumping of excavated mud and construction debris on to streets, connecting bath & sewage line to storm water drains or on to streets
2	Construction of Buildings	-do-
3	Repairs of Building	Dumping of excavated mud and construction debris on to streets
4	Repairs of Roads	Roads constructed incompletely
5	Construction of Roads	-do-
6	Drinking water projects	Over exploitation of ground water, no management of tanks and reservoirs which traditionally served as drinking water sources, Ground water depletion at a rapid rate due to low recharge and increased abstraction.
7	Water Storage tank	Problem of no electricity or with low voltage thereby leading to no water supply
8	Water Canal	-do-
9	Sanitation, Drainage	Incomplete / non maintenance /Blockages of septic tanks / sewage systems, No wastewater treatment plants in Taluka levels

While analyzing major environmental issues in Gram Panchayats it was found that they arise due to various activities implemented by the Gram Panchayats like over exploitation of ground water, improper sanitation and sewage system, improper solid waste management and also those activities which are implemented at the Gram Panchayat level like mining and quarrying, use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, etc.

Other Important Environmental / Management Issues which emerged during the visit include:

1. No environmental safeguards being implementing on any agency or GP's or any agency implementing for infrastructure.
2. Low beneficiary involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring
3. Implementation at Gram Panchayats and Taluka Panchayats primarily driven by numerical targets.
4. None of the projects have a follow-on and the sustainability of the project is never addressed.
5. Shift from livelihood driven projects to resource sustaining projects is necessary.
6. Resource exploitation by both Government & Non-Government agencies especially mining & forest.

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7. Capacity of Gram Panchayats, Taluka Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats to address environmental concerns to mainstream environmental issues is lacking except with the projects implemented by World Bank.
8. Monitoring mechanism to monitor environmental changes is completely lacking. No system, policy, capacity what so ever.
9. The accountability of implementing agencies is not visible.
10. There are not many institutions, governmental or non- governmental capable of addressing rural environmental issues except one or two at state level.
11. There is no controls and co-coordinating mechanisms of integrated rural development activities let alone environmental.

A.5 ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK DESCRIPTION

The interventions or subprojects, which may be identified in proposed 'Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening & Poverty Alleviation Project', may or may not have negative impacts on the surrounding environment. Hence, it is imperative to select those subprojects which have the least negative impact on the environment. To assess which of the sub-projects have the least negative impact it is necessary to carry out an assessment.

It is envisaged that an Environmental Officer be appointed who will report to the Project Director at the State Level at the RDPR department. Also, the resource persons available at the Taluka Resource Centre (TRC) at Taluka level will be trained for environmental issues who in turn will provide assistance/ guidance to the Gram Panchayats and provide the vital information / suggestions / feedback for environmental issues. At the Gram Panchayat Level, one of the members can be made in charge to deal with the environmental issues and called as Environmental Co-ordinator (EC). The members of Gram Panchayat will be trained to identify environmental issues. The identified EC will be further trained to apply mitigation measures. The EC will be the person who will make use of the 'OK Cards' to clear the activities to be taken up in the project. To enhance the capacity of the Taluka Resource Centre and the Environmental Co-ordinator at the Gram Panchayat level, a few external consultants can be hired by the RDPR department. Monitoring, Evaluation & reporting can be carried out for 20% of the Gram Panchayats every year by the consultants.

The first step is the screening of all activities which will be taken up by the Gram Panchayats. Gram Panchayat activities can be divided into three types: (i) not allowed,

i.e. those in the negative list, (ii) allowed with mitigation measures and (iii) allowed as presently being done. For activities which come under the negative list they should not be taken up at all. For activities which come under either (ii) or (iii), a OK card is introduced where all the details will have to be filled up and signed by the EC in the Gram Panchayat. The safeguard policies of the World Bank have been addressed in the negative lists as well as the mitigation measure's list.

A.6 TRAINING & CAPACITY-BUILDING

From the survey carried out to identify the types of stakeholders in the Panchayat Raj System the following groups were identified:

- Gram Sabha Members
- Gram Panchayat Members
- Taluk Panchayat Members and Resource Persons
- Zilla Panchayat Members
- Village Panchayat officials at Taluk level
- Village Panchayat officers at Gram Panchayat level (Veterinary Inspector, Health & Sanitary Inspector, Gram Sevak, Agricultural Assistants, etc)
- District level officers of Zilla Panchayat
- RDPR officials at state level

As a part of the survey, the current status of the GP and TP stakeholders with regard to their capacity to address various environmental issues were assessed using some of the social skill parameters. It was found that on the whole the awareness about environmental concerns were either average or poor. In Gram Panchayats where ever the awareness was present the capacity to identify the impacts or identify the mitigation options was poor. Except for one Gram Panchayat, none of the Gram Panchayats were able to comprehend the best practices adopted by them. In fact the awareness that the Gram Panchayats could also set an example for best practices adopted in environmental sector was not there! though there is an average awareness regarding the Panchayat Act and other legal concerns. However, regarding Environmental Acts and other environment relevant legislations, the awareness is practically nil. There was a strong correlation between the environmental awareness of a GP to the economic performance. Where the GP was good in economic performance it also had environmental awareness not withstanding its location or literacy level. The lack of awareness of GP members can be attributed to the absence of training module and training activity on the environmental issues. Though the Abdul Nasir Sab State Institute for Rural Development has been

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training various PRI members in various issues, a separate training module to deal with environment and the impact of various developmental activities on environment needs to be highlighted. Environmental training needs to be integrated into the main training module which is being used by the institute.

The capacity building component of this project is quite large and does not restrict to the Gram Panchayats only, though they are the focus. The training of Taluka, Zilla and State level personnel is very necessary. The main objective of the training is to make the entire PRI not just aware of the environmental issue related to their activities alone but also those activities which are implemented by other agencies at the Gram Panchayat level and also the activities of individual villagers.

At present, the capacity to undertake rural environmental training programme is highly limited as there are not many training institutes with state capability of heeding to the training needs. However, there are some of the institutes who are into the rural training programme. The Abdul Nasir Sab State Institute for Rural Development and District Training Centres can be nodal agencies where the training can be conducted. The external capacity-building Agencies like NLSIU, EMPRI, Myrada, Baif etc can provide their expertise to the SIRD and District Training Centres and also help in training module development.

Three training modules have been envisaged for the entire PRIs. The first two training modules are the General training which includes (1) Environmental Awareness and (2) Environmental Framework. The third training module is the Subject-Specific Training. Each of these module can be of half a day duration. All the PRI members will have to undergo Initiation training on the first two training modules on the onset of project. Subsequently, a refresher training every six months which can be conducted at the respective district centres can be arranged. During the first two years training for the 39 Talukas (1334 GPs) where the project will be implemented will be carried out. The total number of participants which have to be trained in the first two years is around 2700 (assuming 2 persons/ GP). Subsequently the other talukas can also be trained which means an additional 8650 people will also have to be trained. The feedback forms database can be maintained at the SIRD where the analysis can be done. The changes in the module can be taken up based on the suggestions.

A.7 MONITORING INDICATORS

Monitoring during the project needs to be carried out in two areas

1. Progress of the project along with Environmental Impacts due to the activities undertaken
2. Progress of the training undertaking.

Monitoring indicators for the activities implemented by the Gram Panchayats as well as for activities which are carried out by the villagers themselves or by other line departments have been identified. The monitoring indicators identified are such that no primary data collection is required. Only secondary data can be collected by the Environmental Officer which reflect the progress of the project. The Environmental Officer in RDPR department can conduct internal evaluation periodically once every six months. The same team of external Agency hired for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the extent of application of environmental safeguards in the activities of the project can also provide the external evaluation for training. Reporting of the progress in the activities and training can be sent to the Environmental Officer on a half yearly basis where a database can be maintained.

A.8 ANALYTICAL STUDIES TO BE DONE DURING IMPLEMENTATION

It is envisaged that the following analytical studies be done during the implementation of the project as they are essential to provide linkages between the Environmental Issues and Environmental Status, Practices, and Responsibilities.

1. Electricity and groundwater abstraction – the linkages – a study
2. Leasing stone quarries / Mines & Gram Panchayats – A study
3. Identifying and regulating pesticide use – a study
4. Regulation fertilizer use – a study
5. Role of Gram Panchayats in enhancing the Biodiversity-- a study
6. Strengthening of environmental content in national, state and local legislation – a study
7. Identification of existing code of practice and updating of mitigation measures in the implementing gram Panchayats
8. Identifying environmental degradation with over grazing and regulation of grazing

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A.9 BUDGET

The Budget of the various Environmental components and training is summarised below:

Sr No.	Item	Total Amount
1	Manpower resources	
1.1	Environmental Officer*	1890000.00
2	Training	
2.1	Trainings of GP, TP, ZP, RDPR staff	**
3	Consultants	
3.1	Training Module Development	900000.00
3.2	Training of Trainers (Resource Persons,	**
3.3	Monitoring & Evaluation (Regular)	5000000.00
3.4	Monitoring & Evaluation (Periodic Audits)	2500000.00
3.5	Studies	8000000.00
Grand Total		18290000.00

Note:

* Salary calculated for period from January 2006 to March 2011

** Training cost are not considered here as they are a part of the overall training component of the project

B PROJECT BACKGROUND

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The State Government had approached the World Bank for undertaking a project that aims to commence a sustained initiative for total elimination for rural poverty in Karnataka. The department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR), Government of Karnataka, is developing a "Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening & Poverty Alleviation Project" to address these poverty related issues in the state of Karnataka. The project would be taken up in 39 most backward talukas as identified by the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances.

B.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project objective is to help enable the poor with special attention on the poorest of the poor so that they can articulate their needs, access and influence the quality of service, and create their own opportunities to improve their livelihood in a sustainable manner. The project envisages interventions on both demand and supply sides of essential services.

B.3 COMPONENTS

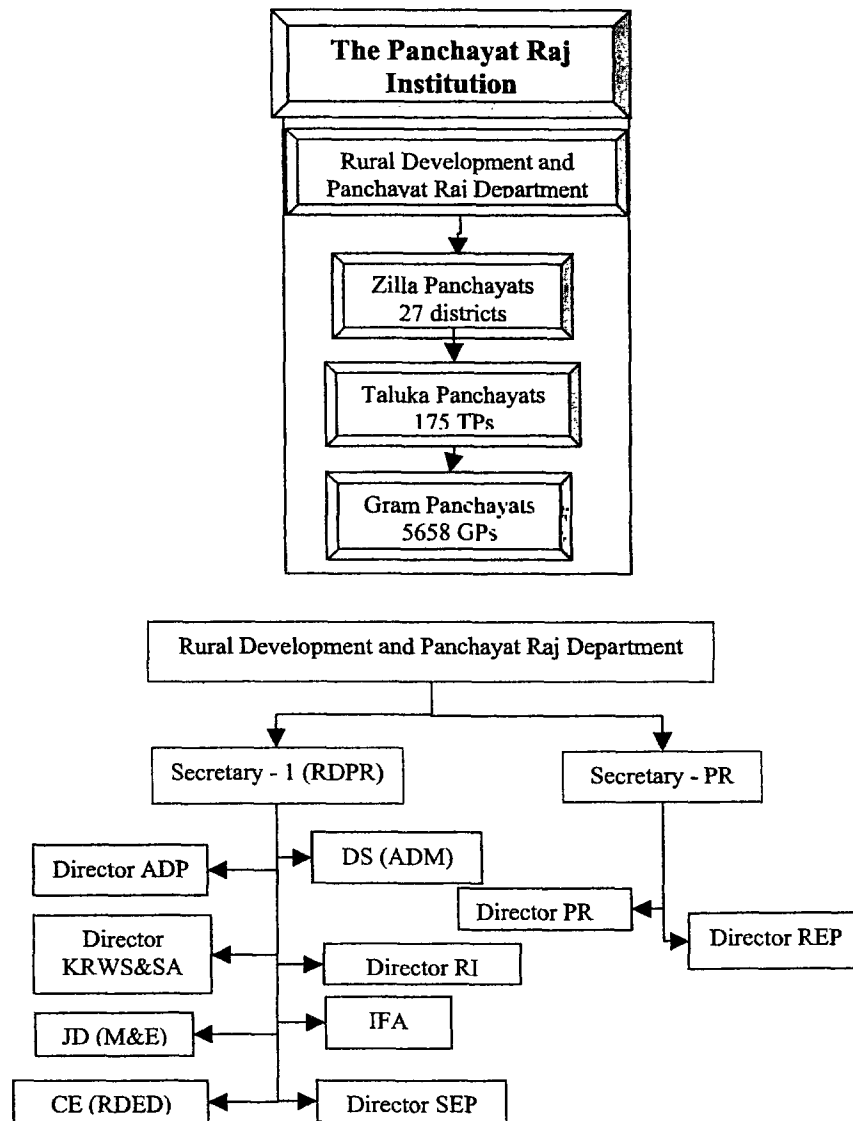
The Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening & Poverty Alleviation Project consists of two components namely, Capacity building and Transfers of Statutory Grants. Capacity-building in the projects consists of training in three parts of (a) Gram Sabhas and Villages to help in having access to information, ability to read and understand, (b) Panchayats (Taluka and Gram) to be trained in financial management systems, budget, audits and accounts and (c) State's Fiscal Cell. Transfers of the Statutory Grants are in addition to the yearly funds sanctioned by the RDPR department in which an amount of about Rs. 5 lakhs would be given to each Gram Panchayat in the identified backward talukas. This will enhance the budget of Gram Panchayats in their regular ongoing developmental activities.

B.4 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is the implementing agency for this proposed service delivery project. The department of RDPR is one of the pioneers in decentralization as all the 29 subjects have been transferred in Karnataka to

the Gram Panchayats. This has been done by only one more state in India namely – Sikkim.

The Panchayat Raj Institutions in Karnataka consist of 27 Zilla Panchayats which have a total of 175 Taluka Panchayats under them. These Taluka Panchayats have Gram Panchayats under them which total to 5658 GPs in Karnataka. The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in Karnataka is headed by the Principal Secretary with two Secretaries namely Secretary – RDPR and Secretary – PR



ADP:	Area Development Programme Wing
RI:	Rural Infrastructure Wing
KRWS&SA:	Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency Wing
SEP:	Self Employment Programme Wing
REP:	Rural Energy Programmes Wing
PR:	Panchayat Raj Wing
M&E:	Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Wing
RDED:	Rural Development Engineering Department
JD :	Joint Director
CE :	Chief Engineer

Activities of the Ministry include the improvement of Rural Infrastructure (rural roads, housing, water supply & sanitation, watershed & minor irrigation), Poverty Alleviation, Rural Energy Programmes, *etc.*

B.5 APPROACH

The High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances submitted a report after undertaking scientific study of the talukas of the State. 35 indicators were used to measure regional imbalances pertaining to agriculture and allied areas, industries, trade and financial areas, infrastructure (economics), infrastructure (social) and population characteristics. Based on these the committee has identified 39 Talukas as backward. The committee has stated that they aim at reigning the backward talukas to the level of the state average. However, while doing this the other talukas would also have moved up further by virtue of the usual annual plan schemes, leaving the disparity to continue. Therefore, the government will have to monitor the progress and evaluate the impact at least once in every two years and make necessary adjustments in allocation to ensure convergence in the development of different talukas. Keeping this in mind the RDPR has planned to implement the project in these 39 most backward talukas of the state.

B.6 TALUKAS TO BE FOCUSED IN THE PROJECT

As per the Report on Regional Imbalances, 39 talukas of the State have been shortlisted as the most backward talukas. The RDPR department has shortlisted the same 39 talukas for the World Bank funded project. The list of 39 most backward talukas of the State is given in Table below.

Sl.No.	Region	District	Most Backward Taluks
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1	Northern Region	Bellary	Sandur
2			Kudlugi
3		Bidar	Bhalki
4			Humnabad
5			Basavakalyan
6			Aurad
7		Gulbarga	Sedam
8			Shorapur
9			Yadgir
10			Chittapur
11			Afzalpur
12			Shahapur
13			Aland
14			Chincholi
15			Jevargi
16			Koppal
17		Yelburga	
18		Raichur	Sindanur
19			Manavi
20			Lingasugar
21		Bagalkote	Devdurga
22			Bilagi
23			Muddebihal
24			B Bagewadi
25		Bijapur	Indi
26			Sindgi
27	Bangalore (R)		Kanakpura
28			Magadi
29	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	
30		Channagiri	
31	Davanagere	Harappanahalli	
32		Bagepalli	
33	Kolar	Kunigal	
34		Madhugiri	
35		Gubbi	
36		Sira	
37		Pavagada	
38	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	
39		Mysore	H.D. Kote
		Grand Total	39

B.7 THE PRESENT STUDY BACKGROUND

B.7.1 Environment and Developmental Projects

Development activities in the rural areas have tremendous environmental impacts affecting the natural resources like water, land, air and vegetation. The natural resources once affected in turn pose a threat to human health and lifestyle which defeats the very purpose of development. There is an urgent need to take up developmental activities in a sustainable way to enhance the benefits of developmental activities.

At present, environmental concerns have not been integrated in the rural development projects, resulting in various environmental problems in the rural areas. Activities such as irrigation, drinking water, road, housing sanitation, livestock, forestry, farming, village industries programmes do not have environmental component to monitor the negative environmental impacts and to adopt mitigation measures to overcome them. It is essential for the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) to main stream the environmental concerns in the developmental activities through an integrated approach.

B.7.2 Context

The World Bank on behalf of the RDPR department approached the Environmental Management & Policy Research Institute:

- v. To review the Gram Panchayats's developmental activities and assess the environmental impacts of those activities and violation if any, of existing environmental provisions.
- vi. To develop training plans strategy so as help in carrying out the training needs assessment and the training plans for PRIs to build their capacity on various aspects of environmental issues and to address the environmental concerns by taking appropriate mitigation measures.
- vii. To analyze the current legal framework, policies, institutional arrangements and codes of practices available to address the environmental issues in developing sectors of PRIs and to identify the gaps and develop strategy action plan.
- viii. To develop a strategy for Monitoring and Evaluation System (M&E) and institutionalizing the M&E to ensure implementation of environmental safeguards in the PRIs.

B.7.3 Methodology

The survey to generate outputs as envisaged in TOR is designed to capture a range of information that is needed to develop Environmental Guidelines and Training Need Assessment. The information was gathered through secondary source and by reviewing the literature available for GP's developmental and policy aspects. The field survey was carried out to identify the developmental activities, the environmental issues and impacts, GP's environmental and social status and stake holders and institutional capacity issues.

Secondary source of Information

The following secondary source of information for Policy or Legal issues were be studied

1. Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993
2. 73rd Constitutional Amendments
3. Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and its relevant rules, amendments and notification
4. World Bank guidelines including the Bank's Safeguard Policies.

The following secondary source of information for developmental issues of Gram Panchayats were studied

- i RDPR Annual Reports
- ii Report of other similar externally aided projects like Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Projects,
- iii Sujala Watershed Project
- iv Karnataka Community-based Tank Management Project

For Environmental Guidelines and Monitoring System the documents reviewed included the Guidelines of Sujala Watershed Project and other World Bank project and Training modules developed by EMPRI

Field studies

Panchayats Studied for the Project

The following taluka and gram panchayats were surveyed to understand the various developmental activities which are undertaken, the mechanisms involved and the key environmental issues in these areas.

	Taluka	Panchayats
1	Kushtagi	Kushtagi*
2		Bijakal
3		Kandakur
4	Sandur	Sandur*

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5		Krishnanagar
6		Narasingapura
7	Kunigal	Kunigal*
8		Nagasandra
9		Yediyur
10	Magadi	Thippasandra
11		Kudur
12		Narasandra
13		Solur

★ represents Taluka Panchayats

Survey methodology:

The survey was conducted to gather data using the following 4 sets of questions:

Question Set -1: (refer question no 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 of Annexure 1.1)

The question set has been used to gather information on the status of developmental activities environmental issues in the GP's and mechanism involved in decision making process. The input from the survey were used in developing the environmental guidelines.

Question Set -2: (refer question no 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22 of Annexure 1)

The Question -2 set has been used to gather data on the environmental impacts of developmental activities and the environmental indicators. The input from the questionnaire were useful in developing monitoring indicators for different environmental impacts.

Question Set -3: (refer question no 22,23 of Annexure 1)

The Question -3 set has been used to gather data on the capacity building and stake holder's analysis. The results from the survey were used in developing T.N.A.

Question Set -4: (to be gathered from secondary data)

This question set designed helped in gathering data on the gaps in the policy/legal system and other institutional mechanisms. The data has been used in analysing the gaps and suggestion will be made to take up further studies.

The question sets prepared proved to be indicative and could not be used directly for filling it up. Each interaction with the Gram and Taluka Panchayats took more than 2-

3 hours to get the essence as depicted in the question sets as there were no data available with them. Moreover, the Gram Panchayat / Taluka Panchayat could provide information about various developmental activities carried out by them. They could not throw any light on the environmental issues of their Gram Panchayats / Taluka Panchayat and also about the other developmental activities carried out by other agencies in their areas. The environmental issues were identified more or less by the suveyor during the survey and walk through the Gram Panchayats.

Once the secondary information collection and the primary meetings were finished the report compilation was carried out. The draft report was presented before the officials of RDPR and World Bank. Upon the suggestions given by them this report finalization has been done. It should be stated here that the Environmental Assessment suggested here is neither a full-fledged Environmental Impact Assessment nor a typical one as most of the developmental activities are very small in size and area of impact. As similar guidelines were available in other Bank projects a attempt to adapt them have been done rather than re-invent the wheel. However, all the major and minor environmental concerns will be dealt in depth in the assessment.

B.7.4 Structure of this report

The study output is the Environmental Framework which contains the following.

1. Environmental guidelines,
2. Gap analysis,
3. Training needs assessment,
4. Monitoring indicators,

Section C provides the gap analysis of Environmental policy, legislation and institutional capacity of GP's and stakeholders while Section D gives the description of rural developmental activities. The environmental analysis and issues are dealt with in Section E. Environmental framework description prepared for assessing the environmental impact of various developmental activities at the Gram Panchayats is given Section F. Section G gives the training need assessment done through survey and by interacting stakeholders. Monitoring, evaluation & reporting is dealt with in Section H. Analytical studies to be done during implementation is briefly described in Section I.

C POLICY, LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

C.1 INTRODUCTION

This section covers all environmental laws relevant to the project and the environmental contents of the Panchayat laws. The Policies, legislation and regulations of the land along with the World Bank's Operational Policies which are pertinent to this service delivery project have also been included here. The other environmental acts and policies which also need to be kept in mind especially during training are given in annexure.

C.2 NATIONAL

C.2.1 Policies

C.2.1.1 Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution, 1992

The commitment of Government on abatement of pollution for preventing deterioration of the environment is stated in this policy statement of 1992. The policy statement on Abatement of Pollution complements the Forest Policy Statement. The policy statement highlights are as follows:

1. As critical policy areas for control of pollution come under different departments and levels of Government. Sectoral Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and agencies responsible for planning and implementation of development projects the need for integrating environmental concerns more effectively in all policy areas has been emphasised.
2. Local authorities play a key role in abatement of pollution and environmental concerns need to be built into the way they operate. The policy has stated that as traditional instruments for monitoring of compliance and investigation of offences are becoming over-burdened, an integrated overview and organisational structure for decentralized environment impact assessments and environmental law enforcement based on cooperation with local authorities needs to be sought.
3. Non-point pollution from run-off of agricultural inputs such as pesticides, insecticides, fertilisers, etc. is increasing in large proportions, which is polluting not only our water bodies but even sub-soil water resources and would affect the health of human beings. The policy statement states that a long-term policy for

pesticides use, including the introduction of environmentally acceptable pesticides, particularly biopesticides and non-persistent biodegradable ones, and integrated pest management together with the phasing out of the proven harmful toxic and persistent ones, would be formulated in collaboration with the concerned Ministries and infrastructure involved for its effective implementation. A similar policy for fertiliser use will also need to be formulated.

4. The procedure of an environmental statement will be introduced in local bodies, statutory authorities and public limited companies to evaluate the effect of their policies, operations and activities on the environment, particularly compliance with standards and the generation and recycling of waste. An annual statement will help in identifying and focussing attention on areas of concern, practices that need to be changed and plans to deal with adverse effects. This will be extended to an environmental audit. The measures will provide better information to the public.
5. Resource accounting will be used to give an idea how economic policies are affecting the environment. Current economic accounts are concerned mainly with the volume of economic activity; they ignore expenditures to protect the environment and encourage inefficient use of resources.
6. Society has accepted many practices which cause Pollution like reckless use of loudspeakers, dumping in water bodies, and scattering of wastes. Social action in these matters by voluntary organisations and individuals will be promoted through knowledge, education, training camps and public information campaigns.

C.2.1.2 The National Forest Policy, 1988

Ministry of Environment and Forests passed a new National Forest Policy in 1988 in the light of successful experiments in participatory forest management systems. The policy envisages people's involvement in protection, conservation and management of forests. Following the National Forest Policy 1988, the Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests passed a national resolution in June 1990 providing more specific guidelines regarding the formation, functions, rights and responsibilities of community forest management groups. It specifies sharing arrangements on which village forest committees that "successfully protect the forests, may be given a portion of the proceeds from the sale of trees when they mature", as well as non timber forest

products for subsistence. Village Forest Committees may be involved in the implementation of forest related activities.

C.2.1.3 The Water and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Acts

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 resulted in the establishment of the Central and State level Pollution Control Boards whose responsibilities include managing water quality and effluent standards, as well as monitoring water quality, prosecuting offenders and issuing licenses for construction and operation of certain facilities. The SPCB is empowered to set air quality standards and monitor and prosecute offenders under The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

C.2.1.4 The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 is the umbrella legislation providing for the protection of environment in the country. This is a comprehensive act which covers air, water, land, human beings and living creatures, plants, microorganisms, property and the interrelationship of all these. The Ministry of Environment and Forest, GOI is the implementing agency and they can appoint officers with such designation as it thinks fit for the purposes of implementation. As per the provisions of the act, various rules have framed for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution. Following rules and notifications have been issued under the Environmental Protection Act.

- (a) The Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989, 2000
- (b) The Manufacture, Storage & Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989
- (c) The Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms / Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989
- (d) The Environment Impact Assessment Notification 1994 & 1997
- (e) The Biomedical (Management & Handling Rules), 1998
- (f) The Recycled Plastics Manufacture & Usage Rules, 1999
- (g) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- (h) The Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- (i) The Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000
- (j) The Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001

Those these rules are applicable to rural areas where industries are situated, these rules do not encompass any of the developmental activities that the RDPR envisages in this service delivery project.

C.2.1.5 The Biological Diversity Act, 2003

The Biological Diversity Act, 2003, aims to promote conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits of India's biodiversity resources. With this in view it provides for the establishment of a National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards and Biodiversity Management Committees at the level of Panchayats and Municipalities.

The overall objectives of the act are to devise strategies, plans and programmes for conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits of India's biodiversity resources (including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and micro-organisms) at a whole hierarchy of levels; namely, national, state, and local bodies (Municipalities and City Corporations, Zilla, Taluk and Gram Panchayats). For this purpose promotion at all levels of good documentation of biological diversity, its uses and associated knowledge is envisaged.

C.3 STATE

C.3.1.1 State Policy on Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Realizing the sustainable environmental benefits of the Integrated Pest Management, Government of Karnataka formulated policies with required budget provisions to popularize IPM practices. The demonstration on IPM for agriculture and horticulture species, training, adaptive trials and supply of parasites, bio-pesticides etc. are some of the activities stressed upon. Also, the government is in the process of preparing an IPM Vision 2000.

C.3.1.2 Joint Forest Management (JFM) in Karnataka

Realizing the importance of people's participation in the success of forestry program, the Government of Karnataka on April 12th, 1993, launched a Joint Forest Planning and Management Program (JFPM) in the state. For easier identification and management purposes of JFM, forests were classified into five zones. The government order states that the Village Forest Committees (VFCs) should be established and these should help

the government in protection, regeneration and development of degraded forestland with a canopy cover of 0.25 and less.

C.3.1.3 The Mysore Land Improvement Act, 1961

This Act provides for the preparation and execution of schemes relating to the construction of embankments and other works, the prohibition and control of grazing for the purposes of preservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion, conservation of water resources, reclamation of tidal lands and other matters in order thereby to protect and improve lands including *khar* lands and crops in the State of Karnataka and for charging certain expenditure on the Consolidated Fund of the State. This Act facilitates the development and improvement of Developmental Programs.

C.3.1.4 Non-Wood Forest Product (NWFP)

Tribals living in and around the forests traditionally depend upon forests for their livelihood. In 1974, the collection of NWFP was entrusted to private contractors who employed mostly non-tribals. However, this was later changed and collection rights were assigned to tribal groups. Accordingly, tribal cooperative societies were formed to take up NWFP collection. This arrangement has helped the tribals to secure attractive sale value for their products. This policy may be of help in assisting tribal groups living in the vicinity of forests in the project area to use the forest produce.

C.3.1.5 Tree Patta Scheme

As an innovative scheme to consolidate the gains of the Joint Forest and Management process, the Tree Patta (record of rights) scheme was launched. The salient features of the scheme are to grant 'Tree Pattas' to the adjoining landholders both in urban and rural areas. If adjoining landowners are not available or not, willing, then the tree pattas will be issued to other willing beneficiaries of VFCs. Beneficiaries are entitled for 100% use of fruits, free of cost, provided they protect the trees. Nominal rent of Re.1 per tree per year is charged from the tree patta holder/Village Forest Committee. The final harvest shall be shared in the ratio of 75:25 between the beneficiaries and the Government.

C.3.1.6 Land Bank

In view of the fast erosion of forestlands, a scheme of compensatory afforestation was introduced. This scheme seeks to compensate for the loss of forestlands. It regulates

the diversion of forestlands for non-forest purposes. Wherever non-forest lands like C&D lands, revenue wastelands, etc. are available, compensatory plantations are raised over an area of forestland released.

C.3.1.7 Common Property Resource (CPRs)

The Common Property Resources (CPRs) consist of wasteland, culturable wastes, permanent pastures and other grazing land. These are owned and managed by the State Revenue Department and the Panchayats. The responsibilities of development and maintenance of these common properties are entrusted to respective Gram Panchayat / Taluk Panchayat / Zilla Panchayat (section 58, 145 and 184 of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993). These PRs have privilege to take necessary steps to develop these lands for common benefits.

This programme has yielded little success. The present status of the management of these common property resources reveals that there exists a weak or unclear ownership right on these lands and these needs to be addressed urgently. In the light of the past experiences, privatization of the common lands emerges to be a possible solution with regard to the proper management of the common lands. Hence, it is proposed that institutions consisting exclusively of the poor i.e., landless and near landless, be formed and the common lands be given to these institutions to manage with clear, unambiguous legal tenure.

C.3.1.8 The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978.

The development of SCs and STs is linked with the development of their lands. Many mainstream immigrants have fraudulently alienated large areas of land of SCs and STs, who are ignorant and helpless. Therefore, alienation of land has been a serious problem faced by the SCs and STs in Karnataka. The Act provides for an invalidation of all land-transferred transactions from SCs and STs to others.

C.3.1.9 Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993

The Government of Karnataka passed The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, with the objective of decentralization of administration and delegation of powers to grass-root democratic bodies. The Act provides for greater participation of the people in administration, planning and implementation of development programmes. It provides for a three-tier democratic set up namely, the Gram Panchayat at grass-roots level, the

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Taluk Panchayat at Taluk level and the Zilla Panchayat at District Level with clearly defined powers, roles and responsibilities. All institutions are invested with powers to raise resources that are necessary for financing development programmes. The Act provides for representation of women, SC and ST as per the constitutional requirements. Gram Panchayat performs development functions with resources granted by the State and with own resources. It is empowered to appoint standing committees for specific development purposes. Taluk Panchayat is the intermediary body between Gram Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat and it looks after the development of the taluk, through standing committees. Zilla Panchayat, covering a district, enjoys wide-ranging powers. It consists of the elected members, the members of the state legislature and Adhyakhas of Taluk Panchayats in the district. It enjoys control over several departments like education, forests, minor irrigation, agriculture, etc. With PRIs enjoying enormous powers and resources, they are well suited to be a part of the implementation machinery for watershed development activities.

Section	Current Position	Limitation	Recommendation
Section 12. Adhyaksha or Upadhyaksha disqualification	(j) if he does not have a sanitary latrine for the use of the members of his family Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a person if at the time of filling his nomination he gives an undertaking to construct within one year from the date of commencement of this term of office as a member, a sanitary latrine for the use of members of his family and also complies with such undertaking after becoming a member		Not just construct but strictly use one. This clause to be extended to all members also
Section 58. Functions of the Gram Panchayat	(1) The Gram Panchayat shall perform the functions specified in Schedule 1: Provided that where the state Government or Central Government provide funds for the performance of any function specified in Schedule I, the Gram Panchayat shall perform such function in accordance with the guidelines or norms laid down for performing such function. (1-A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) and Schedule I, it shall be obligatory on the part of a Gram Panchayat in so far as the Gram Panchayat fund as its disposal will allow, to make reasonable provision within the Panchayat area in regard to the following matters, namely.- providing sanitary latrines to not less than ten per cent of the households every year and achieve full coverage as early as possible; constructing adequate number of community latrines for the use of men and women and maintaining them; maintaining water supply works either on its own or by annual contract by generating adequate resources; revising and collecting taxes, rates and fees periodically which are leviable under the Act;	Less awareness about the functions Funds not sufficient Inability to generate resources on their own	Extend the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 to the Panchayat area also

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	<p>ensuring universal enrollment of children in primary school; achieving universal immunisation of children; ensuring prompt registration and reporting of births and deaths; providing sanitation and proper drainage; construction, repair and maintenance of public streets; removing encroachments on public streets or public places; providing adequate number of street lights and paying electricity charges regularly; filling-up insanitary depressions and reclaiming unhealthy localities; destruction of rabid and ownerless dogs; maintenance of all community assets vested in it; maintenance of records relating to population census, crop census, cattle census, census of unemployed persons and persons below poverty line; earmarking places away from the dwelling houses for dumping refuse and manure (2) The Gram Panchayat may also make provision for carrying out within the Panchayat area any other work or measure which is likely to promote the health, safety, education, comfort, convenience or social or economic well being of the inhabitants of the Panchayat area. (3) The Gram Panchayat may by a resolution, passed at its meeting and supported by two-thirds of its total number of members and with the prior approval of the Taluk Panchayat,- make provision for or make contribution towards, any exhibition, conference or seminar within or outside the Panchayat area but within the district; or make contribution to any medical, educational or charitable institutions or any other institution of public utility, within the Panchayat area which are registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1961, Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 or under any other law for the time being in force.</p>		
<p>61-A. Other Committees.</p>	<p>(1) A Gram Panchayat may appoint one or more Committees consisting of such members as it may decide for any purpose other than those specified in Section 61 and may invest the Committee so appointed with such powers and functions as may be necessary or expedient for the fulfilment of the purpose for which it is appointed. (2) The Committee appointed under sub-section (1) shall be competent to co-opt in such manner as may be prescribed such of the residents of the Panchayat area. (3) The Procedure of the Committee shall be such as may be Prescribed.</p>		<p>Constitute a Village Environmental Management Committee</p>
<p>61-B. Appointment of Joint Committees.</p>	<p>(1) Two or more Gram Panchayats within a talukas may, for any specific purpose common to all of them, but not being a purpose specified under Section 61, by like resolution passed by each of them authorise the Taluk Panchayat concerned to appoint a Joint Committee for such purpose. (2) Two or more Gram Panchayats comprised in two or more taluks within a district may, for any specific purpose common to all of them, but not being a purpose specified under Section 61, by like resolutions passed by each of</p>		<p>Constitute Joint Committee for Environmental Clearance at Taluka and Zilla Panchayat levels</p>

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	<p>them authorise the Zilla Panchayat concerned to appoint a Joint Committee for such purpose.</p> <p>(3) The Taluk Panchayat or the Zilla Panchayat concerned, may in terms of the joint resolutions passed by the constituent panchayats under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be, appoint a Joint Committee for the said purpose, consisting of such members as may be prescribed and may invest the Committee with such powers and functions as may be necessary or expedient for the fulfillment of the purpose for which it is appointed.</p> <p>(4) A Committee appointed under sub-section (3) shall be competent to co-opt in such manner as may be prescribed, the residents of the Panchayat areas concerned.</p> <p>(5) The procedure of the Committee shall be such as may be Prescribed.</p>		
<p>62. Powers and duties of the Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha.</p>	<p>(1) The Adhyaksha of the Gram Panchayat shall, in addition to the powers exercisable under any other provision of this Act or rules made there under,</p> <p>(a) Convene meetings of the Gram Panchayat;</p> <p>(b) Have access to the records of the Gram Panchayat; and</p> <p>(c) Exercise supervision and control over the acts of the officers and employees of the Gram Panchayat [including the Secretary.]</p> <p>(2) The Adhyaksha may, if in his opinion the immediate execution of any work or the doing of any act, which requires the sanction of a Committee or of the Gram Panchayat, is necessary in public interest convene a meeting for the purpose with a notice of twenty-four hours.</p> <p>(3) The Upadhyaksha of the Gram Panchayat shall exercise the Powers and perform the duties of the Adhyaksha when the Adhyaksha is absent, on leave or is incapacitated from functioning.</p>		
<p>63. Power of Gram Panchayat as to roads, bridges, etc.</p>	<p>All village roads and bridges thereon, cart tracks, drain, well and other public places in the Panchayat area not being private property and not being under the control or management of Zilla Panchayat, taluk Panchayat, Municipal Council, [own Panchayat, Industrial Township] or the Government, shall vest in the Gram Panchayat and the Gram panchayat may do all the things necessary for the maintenance and repair There of, and may, -</p> <p>Lay-out and make new roads;</p> <p>Construct new bridges;</p> <p>Widen, open, enlarge or otherwise improve any such roads or Bridges.</p> <p>With the previous sanction of the Taluk Panchayat divert, discontinue or close any road or bridge; and</p> <p>Deepen or otherwise improve any water way:</p> <p>Provided that no road or bridge shall be diverted, discontinued or closed before the Gram Panchayat publishes its intention of doing so and calls for objections and obtains the approval of the Taluk Panchayat to which a copy of the resolution of the Gram Panchayat and the objections thereto shall be forwarded.</p>		<p>Use the Environmental Assessment Guideline before taking up the activity</p>
<p>64. Regulation of the erection of buildings. -</p>	<p>Subject to such rules as may be prescribed, no person shall erect any' building or alter or add to any existing building or reconstruct any budding without the written</p>		

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	<p>permission of the Gram Panchayat. The permission may be granted on payment of such fees as may be specified by bye-laws.</p> <p>If the Gram Panchayat does not, within sixty days from the receipt of the application determine whether such permission should be given or not and communicate its decision to the applicant, such permission shall be deemed to have been given and the applicant may proceed to execute the work, but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or bye-laws made under this Act.</p> <p>Whenever any building is erected, added to or reconstructed without such permission or in any manner contrary to the rules prescribed under sub-section (1) or any conditions imposed by the permission granted, the Gram Panchayat may, whether any action is taken or not against such person under Section 298,</p> <p>Direct that the building, alteration or addition be stopped; or decided by him as if it had been filed before him.</p> <p>By written notice require within a reasonable period to be specified therein, such building, alteration or addition to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary for the promotion of public health or the prevention of danger to life or property.</p> <p>In the event of non-compliance with the terms of any notice under clause (b) of sub-section (3) within the period specified in the notice, it shall be lawful for the Gram Panchayat to take such action as may be necessary for the completion of the act thereby required to be done, and all the expenses therein incurred by the Gram Panchayat shall be paid by the person or persons upon whom the notice was served and shall be recoverable as if it were a tax imposed under Section 199.</p> <p>An appeal shall lie to the 1[Executive Officer] from any order or direction or notice of the Gram Panchayat under sub-section (1), (2) or (3) and his decision on such appeal shall be final.</p> <p>Any appeal under sub-section (5) pending before the Public works and Amenities Committee of the Zilla Parishad shall on the date of commencement of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 stand transferred to the Assistant Commissioner and he shall decide such appeal as if it had been filed before him.</p>		
<p>65. Power of Government to prohibit and regulate the erection of buildings in certain areas without permission. ~</p>	<p>1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 64, the Government may, in the interest of the general public and after consulting the Gram Panchayat concerned prohibit by notification the erection of any building within a specified area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with</p> <p>Permission granted by the Government or any officer authorised by the Government in this behalf (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "authorised officer"):</p> <p>Provided that such prohibition shall not be made in respect of land which has been set apart as a building site by the Government or the Gram Panchayat prior to the date of such notification.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the grant of any permission under sub-section (1) may be subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Government or</p>		<p>Use the Environmental Assessment Guideline before taking up the activity</p>

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	<p>the authorised officer in each case or specified generally.</p> <p>(3) The Government may publish a development plan in respect of the area notified under sub-section (1) after following such procedure as may be prescribed, and on the publication of such plan, no building shall be erected or constructed in such area except in accordance with the specifications and conditions specified in such development plan.</p> <p>(4) Whoever erects any building contrary to the provisions of Sub-section (2) or (3) shall, on conviction, be punished with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.</p> <p>(5) The Government or the authorised officer, as the case may be, may demolish any building erected contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1) or (3) or in violation of the conditions imposed under sub-section (2).</p>		
66. Permission for the construction of factories and the installation of machinery.	<p>No person shall, without the permission of the Gram Panchayat and except in accordance with the condition specified in such permission,</p> <p>(a) Construct or establish any factory, workshop or workplace in which it is proposed to employ steam power, water power or other mechanical power or electrical power; or</p> <p>(b) Install in any premises, any machinery or manufacturing plant driven by any power as aforesaid, not being machinery or manufacturing plant exempted by rules made by the Government under this Act.</p>		Use the Environmental Assessment Guideline before taking up the activity
67. Prohibition of offensive or dangerous trades without licence.	<p>No place within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat shall be used for the purpose of any trade, business or industry which the Government may, by notification declare to be offensive or dangerous, except under a licence granted or renewed by the Gram Panchayat and subject to such conditions as may be imposed in the licence.</p>		
68. Control of hotels, etc.	<p>No place within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat shall be used as a hotel, restaurant, eating house, coffee-house, sweetmeat shop, bakery, boarding house or lodging house (other than a hostel recognised by the Government), or a dharmashala or for manufacturing ice or aerated water except under a licence granted or renewed by the Gram Panchayat and except in accordance with condition specified therein.</p>		Use the Environmental Assessment Guideline before taking up the activity
69. Licensing of shops.	<p>No place within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat shall be used as a shop whether permanently or temporarily, other than a shop referred to in Sections 67 and 68 except under a licence granted or renewed by the Gram Panchayat and except in accordance with the conditions specified therein.</p>		
70. Provisions applicable to permissions and licences under Sections 66, 67, 68 and 69.	<p>(1) A permission shall be granted under Sections 66 and a licence under Sections 67, 68 and 69 shall be granted or renewed, only on payment in advance of such fee as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) The Gram Panchayat may, for reasons to be recorded in writing refuse to grant the permission under Section 66 or to grant or renew a licence, or suspend or cancel a licence granted or renewed, under Sections 67, 68 and 69 for default of any of the conditions subject to which the licence was granted.</p> <p>(3) Any person aggrieved by the refusal to grant</p>		

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	<p>permission under Section 66 or to grant or renew licence, or by the suspension or cancellation of a licence under sub-section (2) may, within thirty days of the date of communication of the order, appeal to the [Executive Officer] and his decision on such appeal shall be final.</p> <p>(4) Any appeal under sub-section (3) pending before the General Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad shall on the date of commencement of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 stands transferred to the Assistant Commissioner and such appeal shall be decided by him as if it had been filed before him.</p>		
<p>71. Transfer of institutions or works to Gram Panchayats.-</p>	<p>Subject to such rules as may be prescribed, the Deputy Commissioner or Zilla Panchayat or Taluk Panchayat or any private person or body of persons may, with the consent of the Gram Panchayat and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon, make over to it the management of any institution or the execution or maintenance of work or the performance of any duty within the area over which it has got control.</p>		
<p>72. Obstructions and encroachments upon 'public streets and Open sites.</p>	<p>(1) Whoever not being duly authorised in this behalf, within the limits of a Panchayat area,</p> <p>(a) Shall have built or set up, or shall build or set up, any wall, fence, rail, post, stall, verandah, platform, plinth, step or any Protecting structure or other encroachment or obstruction; or</p> <p>(b) Shall deposit or cause to be placed or deposited any box, bale, package, or merchandisc. or any other thing in any public street or place or in or over, or upon any open drain, gutter, sewer or aqueduct in such street or places; Shall on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and with further fine which may extend to five rupee for every day on which such projection, encroachment, obstruction or deposit continues after the date of first conviction for such offence.</p> <p>(2) The Gram Panchayat shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment, and shall have the like power to remove any unauthorised obstruction or encroachment of the like nature in any open site not being private property, whether such site is vested in the Gram Panchayat or not. The person who has caused the said obstruction or encroachment shall pay the expense of such removal and shall be recoverable as if it were a tax imposed under Section 199.</p> <p>(3) Whoever, not being duly authorised in that behalf, removes earth, sand, other than sand used for domestic purposes by residents of the Panchayat area or other materials from, or makes any encroachment in or upon any open site which is not private property shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, -</p> <p>(i) In the case of an encroachment, with further fine which may extend to two rupees for every day on which the encroachment continues after the date of first conviction;</p> <p>(ii) In the case of removal of earth, sand or other materials, twice the value of such earth, sand or other material shall also be recoverable as a fine.</p> <p>(4) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the Gram Panchayat from allowing any temporary occupation</p>		<p>Use the Environmental Assessment Guideline before taking up the activity</p>

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	of or erection in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or the piling of fuel in by-streets and sites for not more than four days, and in such manner as not to inconvenience the public or any individual.		
74. Removal of structures, trees, etc. which are in ruins or likely to fall. -	<p>(1) If it appears at any time to the Gram Panchayat that any building or any part, thereof or any tree or branch of a tree is in a ruinous state or is likely to fall or is in any other way dangerous to any person occupying, resorting to or passing by such building or the part thereof, or the tree or the branch of the tree, the Gram Panchayat may by written notice require the owner or occupier of such building or tree, as the case may be,</p> <p>(i) To pull down, lop or cut down; or (ii) To secure; or (iii) to remove; or (iv) To repair;</p> <p>Such building or part of it or the tree or the branch of the tree, as the case may be, and to prevent all causes of danger there from.</p> <p>(2) If it appears to the Gram Panchayat that the danger from a building or tree which is ruinous or about to fall is imminent, it may, before the period of notice expires, fence off, pull down, lop or cut down, secure or repair the said building or tree, as the case may be, or take such steps as may be required to arrest danger.</p> <p>(3) Any expenses incurred by the Gram Panchayat in this behalf may be recovered from the owner or occupier of the building or tree, as the case may be, as if it was a tax imposed under Section 199.</p> <p>(4) The Gram Panchayat shall issue a notice under sub-section (1) after giving the owner or occupier, as the case may be, a reasonable opportunity of stating any objection, adducing evidence, if any and after being satisfied that the objection which is raised is invalid or insufficient.</p>		
Section 75. Power as to sanitation, conservancy and drainage.	<p>(1) If it appears necessary to improve the sanitary condition of any area within its jurisdiction a Gram Panchayat may, by a written notice, require within a reasonable period to be specified therein,-</p> <p>the owner or occupier of any building or any hut or the owner of any privy to remove such hut or privy either wholly or in part;</p> <p>the owner or the occupier of any building to construct private drains thereof or to alter or to remove private drains thereof;</p> <p>the owner or occupier of any land or building which needs to be cleansed, to cause the same to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Gram Panchayat;</p> <p>the owner or occupier of any land or building which contains a well, pool, ditch, pit, pond, tank or any place containing or used for the collection of any drainage, filth or stagnant water, which is injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood or is otherwise a source of nuisance to cause the same to be filled up, cleansed or deepened or to cause the water to be removed there from or drained off or to take such other action therewith, as may be deemed necessary by the Gram Panchayat;</p> <p>the owner or occupier of any land overgrown with vegetation, undergrowth, prickly pear or jungle, which is in any manner injurious to health or dangerous to the public or offensive to the neighbourhood or an impediment to efficient ventilation, to cause it to be</p>		Strict implementation of this section

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	<p>cleared of the vegetation, undergrowth, prickly pear or jungle.</p> <p>(2) If any work required by a notice under sub-section (1) is not executed within the period specified in the notice, the Gram Panchayat may itself cause such work to be carried out and may recover the cost of such work or part thereof from the owner or occupier referred to in sub-section (1) as if it were a tax imposed under Section 199.</p>		
<p>76. Contribution from persons having control over places of pilgrimage, etc.-</p>	<p>(1) Where a church, mosque, temple, mutt or any place of religious worship or institution or any place which is used for holding fairs or festivals or for other like purposes is situated within the limits of a Gram Panchayat or in the neighbourhood thereof and attracts either throughout the year or on particular occasions a large number of persons, any special arrangements necessary for public health, safety or convenience, whether permanent or temporary" shall be made by the Gram Panchayat, the Deputy Commissioner may after providing sufficient opportunity to the Board of Trustees or other person having control over such place require him or it to make such recurring or non-recurring contribution to the funds of the Gram Panchayat as he may determine in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) The Board of Trustees or other person required to make a contribution under sub-section (1) may appeal to the Commissioner against any determination made by the Deputy Commissioner.</p> <p>(3) Any contribution directed to be paid under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as an arrears of land revenue.</p>		
<p>Section 77. Power for providing adequate water supply</p>	<p>1) For providing the area under its control or any part thereof with a supply of water pure and sufficient for public and private purposes, the Gram Panchayat may, - construct, repair and maintain tanks or wells and clear streams or water courses; purchase or acquire by gift or otherwise any tank, well, steam or water course, or any right to take or convey water within or without the area under its control; with the consent of the owner thereof utilize, cleanse or repair any tank, well, stream or water course or provide facilities for obtaining water there from; contract with any person for supply of water; or do any other act for carrying out the purpose of this section.</p> <p>2) The Gram Panchayat may, by order published at such place as it may think fit, set apart for the supply of water to the public for drinking or culinary purposes, any tank, well, stream or water course in respect of which action has been taken under clause (a) or (b) or (c) of sub-section (1) subject to any rights which the owner referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) may retain with the consent of the Gram Panchayat.</p> <p>3) The Gram Panchayat may, by order published at such place as it may think fit, prohibit, - bathing, washing of clothes and animals or other acts likely to pollute the water of any tank, well, stream or water course set apart for drinking or culinary purpose under sub-section (2); and the use of any source of water supply for drinking or culinary purposes or for the washing of clothes during epidemics.</p>	<p>It is not obligatory function to supply potable water.</p>	<p>Mandatory functions to regulate bore wells within the Panchayat area and priority for drinking water over other uses are to be included. Use the Environmental Assessment Guideline as a guide for taking up the activity</p>

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Section 78. Power of Gram Panchayat to make bye-laws regarding provisions of water supply	Subject to such rules as the Government may make in this behalf, a Gram Panchayat may make bye-laws for conserving and preventing injury to sources and means of water supply and appliances for the distribution of water whether within or without the limits of the Gram Panchayat, and for regulating all matters connected with the supply and use of water, and turning on, or turning off, and preventing the waste of water, and construction, maintenance and control of Gram Panchayat water works and pipes and fittings in connection therewith, whether the property is of the Gram Panchayat or not.	To make mandatory to take up water conservation works.	Water harvesting methods to store water. Rain water harvesting, regulation of water use, constitution of water use Use the Environmental Assessment Guideline before taking up the activity
79. Appointment of Joint Committees.	<p>(1) A Gram Panchayat may, and if so required by the Zilla Panchayat shall, join with one or more than one other local authority or statutory body for any purpose in which they are jointly interested or for any matter for which they are jointly responsible and may or shall constitute, as the case may be, a Joint Committee to be in-charge of the work, the Adhyaksha of Taluk Panchayat shall be the Chairman of the Joint Committee.</p> <p>(2) The Joint Committee may, include persons who are not members of the local authorities or statutory bodies concerned but who may in their opinion possess special qualifications or special interest for serving on such committee: Provided that the number of such persons shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of to joint committee.</p> <p>(3) The constitution of a joint committee and its proceedings shall be governed by regulations made by the Zilla Panchayat.</p> <p>(4) Without prejudice to the generality of the power to make regulations under sub-section (3), such regulations may provide for the following matters, namely, The total number of members on the committee; (b) The number of members to be appointed under sub-section (2) if any; (c) The manner of election or appointment; (d) The term of office; (e) The power of the committee, which shall not be in excess of the powers, which can be exercised by the local authorities or statutory bodies concerned; (f) The provision of funds to and the administration of funds by the Joint Committee; (g) The procedure of the Joint Committee.</p> <p>(5) The Joint Committee may be dissolved after serving the purpose for which it was constituted.</p> <p>(6) The Zilla Panchayat may issue such direction as it thinks necessary in regard to the distribution of its assets and liabilities when the committee is dissolved.</p>		
80. Power of entry.	Any member, officer or servant of a Gram Panchayat may enter into or upon any building or land with or without assistants or workmen, in order to make any inspection or execute any work for any of the purposes of this Act: Provided that, (a) No such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise; Unless the entry be with the consent of its occupier, no		

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	dwelling house shall be so entered without giving reasonable previous notice signed by the Adhyaksha or by a person- duly authorised by him In this behalf of the intention to make such entry; and Due regard shall be had in making such entry to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises entered.		
Section 81. Filthy buildings, etc	Whoever being the owner or occupier of any building or land, whether tenatable or otherwise, suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, or in the opinion of the Gram Panchayat a nuisance to persons residing in the; neighbourhood or overgrowth with prickly pear or rank and noisome vegetation and who shall not, within a reasonable time after notice in writing from any person authorized by the Gram Panchayat in this behalf to cleanse, clear or otherwise put the same in a proper state, have complied with the requisition contained in such notice, shall on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and if the offence be a continuing on with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the said offence is continued after the date of first conviction.	No provisions for Solid Waste - Management	Strict implementation of this section Landfill sites Solid Waste Management Guidelines
Section 82. Powers and duties in regard to sources of water supply.	The Secretary or any officer authorized by the Gram Panchayat in this behalf may at any time by written notice require that the owner or any person who has control over any well, stream, channel, tank or other source of water supply shall, whether it is private property or not,- if the water is used for drinking, i) keep and maintain any such source of water supply, other than a stream, in good repair; or within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice cleanse any such source of water supply from silt, refuse and decaying vegetation; or in such manner as the Gram Panchayat directs protect any such source of water supply from pollution by surface drainage; or desist from using and from permitting others to use for drinking purposes any such sources of water supply, which not being a stream in its natural flow, is in the opinion of the Gram Panchayat unfit for drinking; or if, notwithstanding any such notice under sub-clause (i) such use continues and cannot, in the opinion of the Gram Panchayat, be otherwise prevented, close either temporarily or permanently, or fill up or enclose or fence in such manner as the Gram Panchayat considers sufficient to prevent such use, such source of water supply; or drain off or otherwise remove from any such source of water supply, or from any land or premises or receptacle or reservoir attached or adjacent thereto any stagnant water which the Gram Panchayat considers is injurious to health of offensive to the neighbourhood; within twenty four hours of such notice repair, protect or enclose in such manner as the Gram Panchayat may direct or approve any source of water supply, whether used for drinking purposes or not, other than a stream in its natural flow, if for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure such source of water supply is, in the opinion of the Gram Panchayat dangerous to the health or safety of	Provisions to construct operate and maintain drainage systems	1. To make it obligatory for the Panchayat to construct operate and maintain good drainage systems. 2. In bigger villages the water treatment plants may be established.

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	the public or of any persons having occasion to use or to pass by or approach the same.		
Section 83. Remedy for non-compliance with directions issued.	If the owner or the person having control as aforesaid fails or neglects to comply with any such requisition within the time required by or under the provisions of Section 82, Gram Panchayat may, and, if in the opinion of the Secretary immediate action is necessary to protect the health or safety of any person, he shall at once, proceed to execute the work required by such notice, and all the expenses incurred thereon shall be paid by the owner, or person, having control over such source of water supply, and shall be recovered in the same manner as an amount claimed on account of any tax recoverable under Section 200: Provided that in the case of any well or private stream or any private channel, tank or other source of water supply the water of which is used by the public or by any section of the public as of right the expenses incurred by such owner or person having control, may if the Gram Panchayat so directs, be paid from the Gram Panchayat fund.		Addition of term "Environment" should be done along with '....to protect the health or safety of any person ...'
Section 84. Power to set apart public springs, etc, for certain purposes.	The Gram Panchayat may by public notice which shall be put up at the spring, tank or other place concerned and otherwise as required by this Act, set apart public springs, tanks, wells and other places and parts of public water sources for drinking purposes or for bathing or for washing clothes or animals or for any other purposes calculated to promote the health, cleanliness, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants, and with the consent of the owners, may also set apart any private springs, tanks, wells or other places for any of the aforesaid purposes.		
Section 85. Power to prohibit use of water from certain sources.	The Gram Panchayat may, during epidemics, on receipt of a certificate from any medical officer in the employ of the Taluk Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat or of the Government stating that such action is desirable, summarily by notice prohibit the use of water from any source to which the public have access. Such notice shall be served by putting up a copy thereof near the source of water supply stating the number of day during which such prohibition shall last. The Gram Panchayat may from time to time extend or modify the period of prohibition without the production of a further certificate.		Regulation of water use by providing priority for drinking water.
Section 86. Penalty for using water for certain purposes.	Whoever,- bathes on or defiles, the water in any place set apart for drinking purposes by the Gram Panchayat or, in the case of private property, by the owner thereof; or deposits any offensive or deleterious matter in the dry bed of any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes; or washes clothing in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking or bathing, or washes any animal or any cooking utensils or wood, skins, or other foul or offensive substance, or deposits, any offensive or deleterious matter in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes or for washing clothes; or allows the water from a sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or any other offensive matter belonging to him or flowing from any building or land belonging to or		To be strictly implemented

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	<p>occupied by him, to pass into any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes or for bathing or for washing clothes; or uses water from any source in contravention of the provisions of Section 85;</p> <p>Shall on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and if the offence be a continuing one, with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the said offence is continued after the date of first conviction.</p>		
<p>Section 87. Abatement of nuisance from foul water.</p>	<p>When any pool, ditch, tank, pond, well, hole or any waste or stagnant water, or any channel, or receptacle of foul water or other offensive or injurious matter, whether the same be within any private enclosure or otherwise shall appear to the Secretary to be likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Secretary may by written notice require the owner of the same to cleanse, fill up, drain off or remove the same, or to take such measure as shall, in his opinion be necessary to abate or remove the nuisance.</p>		<p>The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 must be applied.</p>
<p>Section 88. Closing of places for the disposal of the dead.</p>	<p>1) If the Gram Panchayat is of opinion that any place in the Panchayat area which is used for the disposal of the dead is in such a stage as to be, or to be likely to become injurious to health, it may forward its opinion with the reasons, therefore to the Assistant Commissioner. The Assistant commissioner may thereupon, after such further inquiry, if any, as he shall deem fit to cause to be made, by notification direct that such place shall cease to be so used from such date as may be specified in that behalf in the notification.</p> <p>2) A copy of the said notification shall be published in the local newspapers, if any, and shall be pasted up at the Gram Panchayat office and in one or more conspicuous spots on or near the place to which it relates.</p> <p>3) Any person who buries or otherwise disposes of any corpse in any such place after the date specified in the said notification for closure thereof or buries any corpse in any unoccupied Government land not set apart for the burial of the dead under the provisions of any law for the time being in force or by established usage, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.</p>		
<p>Section 89. Power of entry into building, etc, where infectious disease exists.</p>	<p>The Secretary or any person authorized by the Gram Panchayat in this behalf may enter at any time after reasonable notice, any building or premises in which any infectious disease is reported or suspected to exist, for the purpose of inspecting such building or premises. No such inspection shall be made except between sunrise and sunset.</p>		
<p>Section 90. Disinfection of building etc.</p>	<p>If the Secretary is of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of a building or premises or of a part thereof or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious disease he may by notice require the owner or occupier to cleanse or disinfect the same within a time to be specified in such notice:</p> <p>Provided that if the Secretary considers that immediate action is necessary or that the owner or occupier is by reason of poverty or otherwise, unable effectively to</p>		

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	comply with is requisition, he may himself cause such building or premises or articles to be cleansed or disinfected and for this purpose may cause such articles to be removed from such building or premises and the expenses incurred under this section shall be recoverable in the manner provided in Chapter XIII from the said owner or occupier unless he was, by reason of poverty, unable effectively to comply with the requisition.		
Section 91. Articles exposed to infection.	1) The Secretary shall, from time to time, notify places at which articles of clothing or bedding or other articles, which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous or infectious disease, may be washed or disinfected. 2) The Secretary may direct the destruction of clothing, bedding, or other articles likely to retain such infection. 3) Whoever washes such clothing or bedding or other articles at any place other than those set apart for such purposes under sub-section (1), shall on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.		
Section 92. Registration of burial and burning grounds.	1) Every owner or person having the control of any place used at the commencement of this Act, as a public place for burying, burning or otherwise disposing of the dead in a Panchayat area, shall, if such place be not already registered under any law applicable thereto, apply to the Gram Panchayat to have such place registered under this Act. 2) If it appears to such Gram Panchayat that there is no owner or person having control of such place, Gram Panchayat shall assume control, and register such place or may close it.		
Section 93. Licensing of places for disposal of the dead	1) No new place for the disposal of the dead, whether private or public, shall be opened, formed, constructed or used in a Panchayat area unless after an application for the purpose is made and a licence is obtained from the Gram Panchayat. 2) Such application for a licence shall be accompanied by a plan of the place to be licensed showing the locality, boundary and extent thereof, the name of the owner or person or community interested therein, the system of management and such other particulars as the Gram Panchayat may require. 3) The Gram Panchayat, to which an application is made, may, grant or refuse a licence; or postponed the grant of a licence until objections, if any, to the site, considered reasonable by the Gram Panchayat have been removed or any particulars called for by it have been furnished.		
Section 94. A book to be kept of places registered, licensed, or provided.	1) A book shall be kept at the office of every Gram Panchayat in which the places registered, licensed or provided under Section 92 or Section 93 shall be recorded. 2) A notice that such place has been registered, licensed or provided as aforesaid shall be affixed at or near the entrance to such place conspicuously.		
Section 95. Prohibition against burying or burning, in unauthorized places.	No person shall in any Panchayat area bury, burn or otherwise dispose of or cause or suffer to be buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of any corpse in any place within hundred meters of a dwelling place or any source of drinking water supply other than a place registered under Section 92 or licensed under Section 93, or provided by the Gram Panchayat.		

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Section 96. Notice of burials, etc, to be given to Gram Panchayat.	The person having control of a place for disposing of the dead in a Panchayat area shall give information to every burial, burning or other disposal of a corpse at such place to any person appointed by the Gram Panchayat.		
Section 97. Public landing places, cart stands, etc.	Save as otherwise provided in this Act and subject to such rules as may be prescribed a Gram Panchayat may,- Provide public landing places, halting places, and cart stands (which last expression includes stands for any animals and vehicles of any description) and levy fees for their use, and Where any such place or stand has been provided, prohibit the use for the same purpose by any person within such distance thereof, of any public place or the sides of any public roads, as the Gram Panchayat may, ¹ [x x x x], specify.		
Section 98. Regulation of huts.	No person shall erect any hut, shed or range or block of huts or sheds or add to any hut or shed already existing in Panchayat area without obtaining previous permission. The Gram Panchayat may require such huts or sheds to be built so that they may stand in regular lines with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines of such width as the Gram Panchayat may think proper for ventilation and to facilitate scavenging and at such a level as will admit of sufficient drainage. If any hut or shed is built without obtaining previous permission of the Gram Panchayat, the Gram Panchayat may give written notice to the owner or builder thereof or to the owner or occupier of the land on which the same is erected or is being erected requiring him within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice to remove the same or to make such alterations therein or additions thereto as having regard to the sanitary considerations the Gram Panchayat may think fit.		
Section 99. Power for making drains.	1) In order to carry out any drainage scheme, it shall be lawful for a Gram Panchayat to carry any drain, sewer, conduit, tunnel, culvert, pipe or water course through, across or under any cellar or vault which may be under any street and after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through or under any land whatsoever within the Panchayat area. 2) The Gram Panchayat or any officer authorized by it for such purpose may enter upon and construct any new drain in the place of an existing drain in any land wherein any drain vested in the Gram Panchayat has been already constructed or may repair or alter any drain vested in the Gram Panchayat. 3) In the exercise of any power under this Section, no necessary damage shall be done, and due compensation shall be paid by the Gram Panchayat to any person who sustains damage by the exercise of such power.		Closed drains must be built and maintained. In next 10 years time all village Panchayat must switch over to UGD.
Section 100. Sufficient drainage of houses.	1) If any building or land in a Panchayat area is, at any time, under drained, or not drained to the satisfaction of the Gram Panchayat, the Gram Panchayat may, by written notice call upon the owner to construct or lay from such building or land a drain or pipe of such size and materials, at such level, and with such fall as it thinks necessary for the drainage of such building or land into,-		

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	<p>some drain or sewer, if there is a suitable drain or sewer within sixteen meters of any part of such building or land: or a covered cess pool to be provided by such owner.</p> <p>2) It shall not be lawful newly to erect any building or to rebuild any building or to occupy any building newly erected or rebuilt in a Panchayat area unless and until, a drain is constructed, of such size, materials and description, at such level, and with such fall, as shall appear to the Gram Panchayat to be necessary for the effectual drainage of such building; or there have been provided for and set up in such building and in the land appurtenant thereto all such appliances and fittings as may appear to the Gram Panchayat to be necessary for the purposes of gathering and receiving the drainage from, and conveying the same off, the said building and the said land and of effectually flushing the drain of the said building and every fixture connected therewith.</p> <p>3) The drain to be constructed as aforesaid shall empty into a Gram Panchayat drain, or into some place legally set apart for the discharge of drainage situated at a distance not exceeding sixteen meters from such building, but if there is no such drain or place within that distance, then such drain shall empty into such cess pool as the Gram Panchayat directs.</p>		
<p>Section 101. Power of owner or occupier of buildings or lands to drain into Gram Panchayat drains.</p>	<p>The owner or occupier of any building or land within a Panchayat area shall be entitled to cause his drain to empty into sewers of the Gram Panchayat, provided that he first obtains the written permission of the Gram Panchayat and that he complies with such conditions as the Gram Panchayat prescribes as to the mode in which and the superintendence under which the communications are to be made between drains not vested in the Gram Panchayat and drains which are so vested.</p>		
<p>Section 102. Right to carry drain through land or into drain belonging to other persons.</p>	<p>1) If the owner or occupier of any building or land within a Panchayat area desires to connect the same with any Gram Panchayat drain by means of a drain, to be constructed through land or connected with a drain belonging to or occupied by or in the use of some other person, he may make an application in that behalf to the Gram Panchayat.</p> <p>2) Thereupon the Gram Panchayat after giving to such other person a reasonable opportunity of stating any objection, may, if no objection is raised or if the objection raised is insufficient, authorize the applicant to carry his drain into or through or under the land or into the said drain, as the case may be, in such manner and on such conditions as to the payment of rent or compensation, and as to the respective responsibilities of the parties for maintenance and repair as may appear to it to be adequate and equitable.</p> <p>3) Every such order shall be a complete authority to the person in whose favour it is made, or to any agent or other person employed by him for this purpose, after giving or tendering to the owner, occupier or user of the said land or drain the compensation and rent, if any, specified in the said order, and otherwise fulfilling as far as possible the conditions of the said order, and after giving to the said</p>		

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	<p>owner, occupier or user reasonable notice in writing, to enter upon the land specified in the said order with assistants and workmen at any time between sunrise and sunset and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to do all such work as may be necessary,-</p> <p>for the construction or connection of the drain as may be authorized by the said order;</p> <p>for renewing, repairing or altering the same as may be necessary from time to time; or</p> <p>for discharging any responsibility attaching to him under the terms of the order as to maintaining, repairing, flushing, cleaning or emptying the said drain or any part thereof.</p> <p>4) In executing any work under this Section as little damage as possible shall be done and the owner or occupier of the building or land for the benefit of which the work is done shall cause the work to be executed with the least practicable delay and fill in, reinstate and make good at his own cost the ground or any portion of the building or other construction opened, broken up or removed for the purpose of executing the said work and pay compensation to any person who sustains damage by the execution of the said work.</p>		
<p>Section 103. Rights of owner of land through which drain is carried in regard to subsequent building thereon.</p>	<p>If the owner of any land into, through or under which a drain has been carried under Section 102 whilst such land was not built upon shall at any subsequent time desires to construct a building thereon, the Gram Panchayat shall, if it sanctions the construction of such building or land, by written notice require the owner to demolish or close any privy for the benefit of which such drain was constructed, to close, remove or divert the same, and to fill in, reinstate and make good the land in such manner as it may deem to be necessary in order to admit of the construction or safe enjoyment of the proposed building.</p>		
<p>Section 104. Provision of privies, etc.-</p>	<p>1) In case a Gram Panchayat is of the opinion that any privy or cesspool or additional privies or cesspools should be provided in or on any building or land, are shifted or removed from any building or land or in any area in which a water-closet system has been introduced, that water-closet should be substituted for the existing privies in or on any building or land or that additional water-closets should be provided therein or thereon, the Gram Panchayat may, by written notice, call upon the owner of such building or land to provide such privies, cesspools or water-closets as the Gram Panchayat may deem proper.</p> <p>2) A Gram Panchayat may, by written notice, require any person or persons employing workmen or labourers exceeding twenty in number or owning or managing any market, school or theatre or other place of public resort, to provide such latrines and urinals as the Gram Panchayat may direct and to cause the same to be kept in proper order, and to be daily cleansed.</p> <p>3) A Gram Panchayat may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of any land upon which there is a privy or urinal to have such privy or shut out, by a sufficient roof and a wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or resident in the neighbourhood or to alter as it may direct any privy door or trap-door which opens on to any street, and which it deems to be a nuisance.</p>		

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<p>Section 105. Cost of altering, repairing and keeping in proper order privies, etc.</p>	<p>1) All sewers, drains, privies, water-closets, house-gullies and cesspools within a Panchayat area shall, unless constructed at the cost of the Gram Panchayat be altered, repaired, and kept in proper order of the cost and charges of the owners of the land and buildings to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued, and the Gram Panchayat may, by written notice, require such owner to alter, repair and put the same in good order in such manner as it thinks fit.</p> <p>2) The Gram Panchayat may, by written notice, require the owner to demolish or close any privy or cesspool whether constructed before of after the coming into force of this Act, which in the opinion of the Gram Panchayat, is a nuisance, or is so constructed as to be inaccessible for the purposes of scavenging or incapable of being properly cleansed or kept in good order.</p>		
<p>Section 106. Inspection of drains, etc.</p>	<p>1) A Gram Panchayat or any officer appointed by it for such purposes may inspect any sewer, drain, privy, water-closet, house-gully or cesspool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, may enter upon any lands or buildings, with assistants and workmen and cause the ground to be opened where he or it may think fit, doing as little damage as may be.</p> <p>2) The expenses of such inspection and of causing the ground to be closed and made good as before, shall be borne by the Gram Panchayat unless the sewer, drain, privy, water-closet, house-gully or cesspool is found to be in bad condition, or was constructed in contravention of the provisions of any enactment, or of any bye-law of the Gram Panchayat in force at the time, in which case such expenses shall be paid by the owner of such sewer, drain privy, water-closet, house-gully or cesspool and shall be recoverable in the same manner as a tax or fee due to the Gram Panchayat.</p>		
<p>Section 107. Dangerous quarrying.-</p>	<p>If in the opinion of a Gram Panchayat the working of any quarry or the removal of a stone, earth or other material, from the soil in any place, is dangerous to persons residing in or having legal access to the neighbourhood thereof or creates or is likely to create a nuisance, the Gram Panchayat may, by written notice, require the owner of the said quarry or place or the person responsible for such working or removal not to continue or permit the working of such quarry or the removing of such material or to take such order with such quarry or place as the Gram Panchayat shall direct for the purpose of preventing danger or of abating the nuisance arising or likely to arise therefrom;</p> <p>Provided that if such quarry or place is vested in the Government or if such working thereof or removal therefrom as aforesaid is being carried on by or on behalf of the Government or any person acting with the permission or under the authority of the Government or any officer of the Government acting as such, the Gram Panchayat shall not take such action unless and until the Director of Mines and Geology or the person authorized by him in this behalf has consented to its so doing;</p> <p>Provided further that the Gram Panchayat shall immediately cause a proper hoarding or fence to be put up for the protection of passers-by near such quarry or place,</p>		<p>This should be modified and the word "mining" should also be included in this section. This section does not address the issue of privately owned mines and the post mining rehabilitation and rejuvenation of mines as per the IBM guidelines under the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988.</p>

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	if in any case referred to in this section it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, and any expense incurred by the Gram Panchayat in taking action under this section shall be paid by such owner or other person as aforesaid and shall be recoverable in the same manner as an amount claimed on account of any tax due to the Gram Panchayat.		

C.3.1.10 Other Acts

Clearance from the State Department of Mining is required for establishing quarries. Clearance from the State Ground Water Boards/Authorities is required for drilling of new tube-wells/bore-holes, etc.

C.4 GAP ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING ACTS

There are guidelines that have evolved at the Central and State levels specifically for large developmental activities even though there are no legal provisions that directly address small developmental activities, and there are peripheral Acts, which involve these activities such as afforestation, land development and land use. These Acts provide for institutional arrangements for specific activities involving local communities, e.g., Panchayat Raj Act, JFPM, etc. These Acts though provide indirectly the legal support for the implementation of the project there is no direct legal provisions like Environmental Impact Assessment which is carried out specifically for rural developmental activities and also in combination with other related activities.

Summary of Acts and Policies

The Acts and Policies discussed above are summarised herewith before providing the gaps:

Sl No.	Acts & Policies	Salient Features	Relevance To The RDPR Development Project	Relevant Environmental Components
1.	Forest Conservation Act, 1980, 1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restricts diversion of forestlands to any non-forest purpose ▪ Approval of the Government of India is necessary for all diversions, leases of forest lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of bio-mass ▪ Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) as a source of income for vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry ▪ Agriculture ▪ Animal Husbandry
2.	Karnataka Forest Act, 1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouragement of the whole of the natural forests to grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proliferation of non-productive cattle in forest rich districts compared to the drier tracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lifestock Management
3.	Joint Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Induces people's participation in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry

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Sl No.	Acts & Policies	Salient Features	Relevance To The RDPR Development Project	Relevant Environmental Components
	Management, 1993	forest management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharing mechanism has been formulated to distribute the benefits of interventions carried out on common resources property, government lands, wastelands <i>etc.</i>, ▪ Benefits are categorized into two types-ecological benefits and economic benefits 	management of forests by communities through VFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Common Property ▪ Resources Management ▪ Horticulture ▪ Pasture ▪ Land development
4.	Karnataka Tree Preservation Act, 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trees should be protected and tree ▪ Protection of trees planted felling in private areas are regulated under the project and requires approval of the government ▪ Few species are exempted from procuring approvals -Eucalyptus, Prosopis Julifera, Erithrina indica, Subabul, Glyrisidia.Casuarina 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation of bio-mass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry
5.	The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This Act encompasses all legislations providing for the protection of environment in the country ▪ It includes the power to direct the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process by the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preservation of water quality. ▪ Control of pesticide & insecticide runoff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water conservation ▪ Agriculture ▪ Forestry ▪ Pasture lands ▪ Horticulture
6.	Karnataka Land Tenure Act, 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The tenure of land use is regulated ▪ Any surplus land is designated as government land, which can be converted as Common Resource Property by the village community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of surplus land as Common Property Resource by the village communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Horticulture ▪ Forestry ▪ Silviculture
7.	The Karnataka Schedule Castes & The Schedule Tribes - Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands Act, 1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prohibition to transfer for a specified period to dispose of granted lands not an unreasonable restriction on the rights of the grantees ▪ Protection of economic interests of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Security to land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of vulnerable groups
8.	The Schedule Castes & The Schedule Tribes - Prevention of Atrocities Act,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prohibition of incidence of atrocities against SCs and STs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social inclusiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of vulnerable groups

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SI No.	Acts & Policies	Salient Features	Relevance To The RDPR Development Project	Relevant Environmental Components
	1989			
9.	The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision for decentralized system. ▪ Amendment to 61-A of the Act has given the power to GP to appoint one or more committees to perform specific functions. ▪ The section 58, 145 & 184 of the Act states the function and duties of the PRCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decentralized Institutional arrangement ▪ Active movement of the communities in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional Strengthening
10.	The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporates the provisions of environmental protection and management in the mines 		

Gaps Analysis

- xiii. Most of the Environmental Acts are industrial activities focussed and address the environmental pollution abatement of industries. Environmental Acts which include issues like integrated pest management, watershed management, livestock management, organic farming, renewable energy, biomass based energy, sustainable agriculture, pesticide and fertilizer usage, capacity of natural systems, etc need to be developed.
- xiv. Environmental Impact Assessment for medium & small developmental activities which have high relevance to rural activities not covered in any of the acts. Though, the medium and small developmental activities do not very adverse impact on the environment, the sheer magnitude of number could bring about a delayed impact on the ecosystem. Hence, regular monitoring of the system is a necessity and Environmental Management Plan should be made statutory.
- xv. Though the Karnataka Panchayat Act gives some of the duties of Gram Panchayats for addressing hygiene and sanitary issues and the action (through fines) to be taken it does not address the principles of Integrated Management of the Environment through Preventive Strategies.
- xvi. Issues of Land use and Land cover planning have not been covered in any of the acts. Also, sustainable land use and use of Natural Resources is lacking in the Karnataka Panchayat Act

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- xvii. Issues of dangerous quarrying have been address to the extent of stopping the owners from further quarrying. However issues of privately owned mines have not be dealt with in the Karnataka Panchayat Act. The Gram Panchayats are not consulted for approval of the quarrying / mining activity. Moreover, the issues of fragmentation of land, disruption of ecosystem, rehabilitation and rejuvenation of quarried and mined lands & mitigation options have not been dealt with in depth in the acts. The cross linking of this issue to the Mining Acts need to be done. The safe transportation of minerals from mining areas and beneficiation plants have not been addressed to in any of the acts.
- xviii. As of now there is protecting of ecological sensitive areas in private land, cropping pattern and Biodiversity Management Committees at the level of Panchayats as per the Biodiversity Act has to be appointed. In case of Forests, the Village Forest Committee has to be strengthened.
- xix. There is no Water Usage Policy at the State level. Issues related to regulation of ground water resources, assess to safe drinking water, protection of water sources and Right to water have to be dealt with proper guidelines.
- xx. Crop planning and cropping patterns have not been addressed to any of the acts. The role of Gram Panchayats in assisting farmers in selection of crops to be grown keeping in view the water and the market situation is to be explored. The regulatory role of Gram Panchayats for the controlled use of pesticide should also be enhanced.
- xxi. Any activities like dams, roads, railway line, industrial parks, urbanisation should have clearance from Gram Panchayats
- xxii. The Karnataka Panchayat Act states that the duty of Gram Panchayat includes earmarking places away from the dwelling houses for dumping refuse and manure. However, the principals of Solid Waste Management in line with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 needs to be included at Gram Panchayat level.
- xxiii. Promotion of use of bio fuels or any other alternative renewable energy sources
- xxiv. Resource accounting is proposed in the Policy Statement for abatement of Pollution. However, emphasis is given to using resource accounting for giving an idea on how economic policies are affecting the environment. However, the vice

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versa namely, the impact of environment on economy should also be taken into account so that proper and efficient use of resources will be carried out.

C.5 WORLD BANK OPERATIONAL POLICIES

The applicability of the safeguard policies of the World Bank was examined and provisions of the project to ensure compliance with applicable safeguard policies were scrutinized. An assessment of the applicability of the World Bank Safeguard Policies is given in Table below:

Table: Applicability of World Bank Safeguard Policies in RDPR project

No of Policy	Title of Policy	World Bank Safeguard Policies	Applicability in RDPR Project
OP 4.01	Environmental Assessment	The Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. This is an umbrella policy.	The project report requires an assessment of all the sub-projects that will emerge from the project.
OP 4.36	Forestry	In forest areas of high ecological value, the Bank finances only preservation and light, non-extractive use of forest resources. In areas where retaining the natural forest cover and the associated soil, water, biological diversity, and carbon sequestration values is the object, the Bank may finance controlled sustained-yield forest management. The Bank finances plantations only on non-forested areas (including previously planted areas) or on heavily degraded forestland.	The focus of this policy is on sustainable extraction of forest resources. This emphasis has been built into the project report specifically to those projects, which use forest resources. For example, Non Timber Forest Produce collection.
OP 4.04, OP 4.04 a, BP 4.04	Natural Habitats	The Bank does not support projects that, in the Bank's opinion, involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. Wherever feasible, Bank-financed projects are sited on lands already converted (excluding any lands that in the Bank's opinion were converted in anticipation of the project). The Bank does not support projects involving the significant conversion of natural habitats unless there are no feasible alternatives for the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs. If the environmental assessment indicates that a project would significantly convert or degrade natural habitats, the project includes mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank. Such mitigation measures include, as appropriate, minimizing habitat loss (e.g., strategic habitat retention and post-development restoration) and establishing and maintaining an ecologically similar protected area. The Bank accepts other forms of mitigation measures only when they are technically justified. In deciding whether to support a project with potential adverse impacts on a natural habitat, the Bank takes into account the borrower's ability to implement the appropriate conservation and mitigation measures. If there are potential institutional capacity problems, the project includes components that develop the capacity	Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks constitute critical natural habitats. The project report addresses this in the context of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

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No of Policy	Title of Policy	World Bank Safeguard Policies	Applicability in RDPR Project
		<p>of national and local institutions for effective environmental planning and management. The mitigation measures specified for the project may be used to enhance the practical field capacity of national and local institutions.</p> <p>In projects with natural habitat components, project preparation, appraisal, and supervision arrangement include appropriate environmental expertise to ensure adequate design and implementation of mitigation measures.</p> <p>Natural habitats are land and water areas where (i) the ecosystems' biological communities are formed largely by native plant and animal species, and (ii) human activity has not essentially modified the area's primary ecological functions.</p> <p>Critical natural habitats include existing protected areas and areas officially proposed by governments as protected areas and those recognized as protected by traditional local communities (e.g., sacred groves).</p>	
OP 4.09	Pest Management	<p>In Bank-financed agriculture operations, pest populations are normally controlled through IPM approaches, such as biological control, cultural practices, and the development and use of crop varieties that are resistant or tolerant to the pest. The Bank may finance the purchase of pesticides when their use is justified under an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach.</p> <p>In Bank-financed public health projects, the Bank supports controlling pests primarily through environmental methods. Where environmental methods alone are not effective, the Bank may finance the use of pesticides for control of disease vectors. The procurement of any pesticide in a Bank-financed project is contingent on an assessment of the nature and degree of associated risks, taking into account the proposed use and the intended users. With respect to the classification of pesticides and their specific formulations, the Bank refers to the World Health Organization's <i>'Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification'</i> (Geneva: WHO. 1994-95).</p> <p>The following criteria apply to the selection and use of pesticides in Bank-financed projects:</p> <p>(a) They must have negligible adverse human health effects.</p> <p>(b) They must be shown to be effective against the target species.</p> <p>(c) They must have minimal effect on non-target species and the natural environment. The methods, timing, and frequency of pesticide application are aimed to minimize damage to natural enemies. Pesticides used in public health programs must be demonstrated to be safe for inhabitants and domestic animals in the treated areas, as well as for personnel applying them.</p> <p>(d) Their use must take into account the need to prevent the development of resistance in pests.</p>	<p>The project report will include the monitoring arrangements to ensure that the pesticides in Classes Ia, Ib and II of the World Health Organization's classification are not used in the sub-projects supported under the RDPR project</p> <p>The list of banned pesticides is a part of the environmental assessment tools.</p> <p>All the environmental assessment tools on agriculture and horticulture projects (including those supporting supply of agro-chemical inputs) will require an examination of the list of pesticides that are to be used in the sub-project in order to identify any use of banned pesticides.</p> <p>One of the indicators for the supervision visits will be the names of the pesticides being used. This is in order to identify any use of banned pesticides.</p> <p>During the course of implementation of any sub-project if the use of the banned pesticides is identified, further support to the sub-project will be withdrawn until such use is stopped.</p> <p>Details of IPM for different crops will be given as part of the environmental assessment tools along with the list of pesticides that can be used under IPM.</p> <p>In case a sub-project is likely to involve use of any banned pesticide it will not be supported through the project report.</p>
OP 4.37	Safety of Dams	<p>The Bank distinguishes between small and large dams.</p> <p>a) Small dams are normally less than 15 meters in</p>	<p>For small dams generic dam safety measures designed by qualified</p>

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No of Policy	Title of Policy	World Bank Safeguard Policies	Applicability in RDPR Project
		<p>height. This category includes, for example, farm ponds, local silt retention dams, and low embankment tanks.</p> <p>b) Large dams are 15 meters or more in height. Dams that are between 10 and 15 meters in height are treated as large dams if they present special design complexities-for example, an unusually large flood-handling requirement, location in a zone of high seismicity, foundations that are complex and difficult to prepare, or retention of toxic materials. Dams under 10 meters in height are treated as large dams if they are expected to become large dams during the operation of the facility.</p>	<p>engineers are usually adequate. No large dams (those above 15 metres of height) are expected to arise under the sub-project component (in fact, check dams are usually well under 10 metres of height). In case a planned dam exceeds 10 metres of height triggering OP 4.37 it is likely to be rejected.</p>
OD 4.30	Involuntary Resettlement	<p>Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. For example, realignment of roads or reductions in dam height may significantly reduce resettlement needs.</p>	<p>Certain sub-projects could require small amounts of land - mostly public but some private also. The land is often seen to be given voluntarily, without compensation, because of the strong private and community interest in the proposed activity. Sub-projects proposed under the project would be screened as per the Social and Environment Monitoring Framework developed as part of the preparatory process. Where land is provided voluntarily, a Memorandum of Understanding, a transparent public consultation process and independent monitoring to ascertain voluntary action, would be emphasized. Sub-projects wherein Involuntary Resettlement (OD 4.30) is likely to be triggered would be disallowed.</p>
OP 4.11	Cultural Property	<p>The Bank normally declines to finance projects that will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, and will assist only those projects that are sited or designed so as to prevent such damage.</p>	<p>Sub-projects proposed under the project would be screened as per the Environment Assessment and during the Monitoring carried out so as to see that any near by cultural property, heritage sites are not disturbed</p>
OD 4.20	Indigenous Peoples	<p>The Bank's policy is that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves.</p> <p>Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources.</p>	<p>The representation of Schedule Caste and Tribes and other backward classes have been adequately addressed in the Panchayat Raj Act, 1993.</p>

D DESCRIPTION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

D.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of rural development activities as these are done by the PRIs or in areas under the jurisdictions of PRIs. Among these activities, the focus is on those activities implemented by the Gram Panchayats and their role in the RD activities as they are the focus of investment activities in this service delivery project

D.2 DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

D.2.1 Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is implementing number of schemes for improvement of living conditions of the people, to create economic and political awareness in rural areas. For all the programmes though the Department of RDPR is the sanctioning body through the Zilla Panchayat and Taluka Panchayat, it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayats to identify the beneficiaries under different poverty alleviation and development programmes.

a) Development of Rural Roads

Improvement of Roads and their maintenance is the responsibility of the Zilla Panchayats since 1987 while the technical supervision is the responsibility of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. Improvement of Roads and their maintenance is being done through the district sector Roads & Bridges schemes, Employment generation schemes and Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana etc.,

b) Rural Water Supply

The Department has the responsibility of coordinating the provision of water supply for domestic purposes in over 56,682 rural habitations in the State in conformity with national norms for rural water supply. For this purpose, the Department is implementing the State sponsored Rural Water Supply Schemes, Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Sub-Mission Projects for Rural habitations with water quality problems under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, and Externally Aided Projects with the assistance of the World Bank and Danida.

c) Rural Sanitation

Promotion of Rural Sanitation is being carried out by the department through the state owned programme Nirmala Grama Yojana and the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). Latrines are being provided to primary schools with water supply facilities.

d) Poverty Alleviation

The Department is implementing a number of programmes for poverty alleviation in the rural areas both through assistance for self-employment activities, and through wage employment oriented works. Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is aimed at assisting the rural households who are below poverty line through credit, subsidy, training facilities and other supporting activities to enable the rural poor to take up remunerative self employment oriented activities. On the other hand, programmes like Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), aim at providing assured wage employment to the rural poor by engaging them in the creation of economically productive and socially beneficial assets like roads, school buildings, irrigation wells, anganawadi buildings, community halls and land development works.

Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), a centrally sponsored scheme has been launched during 2001-02 with an objective of providing additional wage employment in the rural areas and also food security, along side the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure developments in these areas. The emphasis under this scheme will be on watershed development promoting traditional water resources and Nava Grama, development of housing layouts in rural areas, giving greater opportunity at Panchayat Raj Institution level to converge funds from different sectors. Jawahar Grama Samrudhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme will be merged into this scheme from 2002-03. Indira Awaas Yojana aims at both generation of employment and creation of housing facilities for the rural poor.

e) Rural Energy Programmes

Promotion of sustainable sources of renewable energy to meet the energy requirements of rural households is another component of the policy of rural development pursued in the State. For this purpose, the Department is implementing an Integrated Rural Energy Programme. The Department also implements a programme for popularising improved model cook stoves (Chulhas) through its National Programme for

Improved Chulhas. The development of biogas for meeting domestic energy requirements is being achieved by the Department through the National Programme for Biogas (NPBD) and the State's own Anila Yojane.

D.2.2 Programmes of GPs

Prior to January 2004, for all the activities undertaken by Gram Panchayat using the untied funds were sanctioned through the Zilla Panchayat and Taluka Panchayats. However, since January 2004 the Gram Panchayats directly receive the funds. The Gram Panchayats submit an annual action plan to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs and usually receive only around 1.5 to 3 lakhs. As of now most of the Gram Panchayats cannot take up any new activities using the untied funds as most of times the electricity charges, cleaning and sweeping of streets and payment of salaries of the staff utilizes most of the funds.

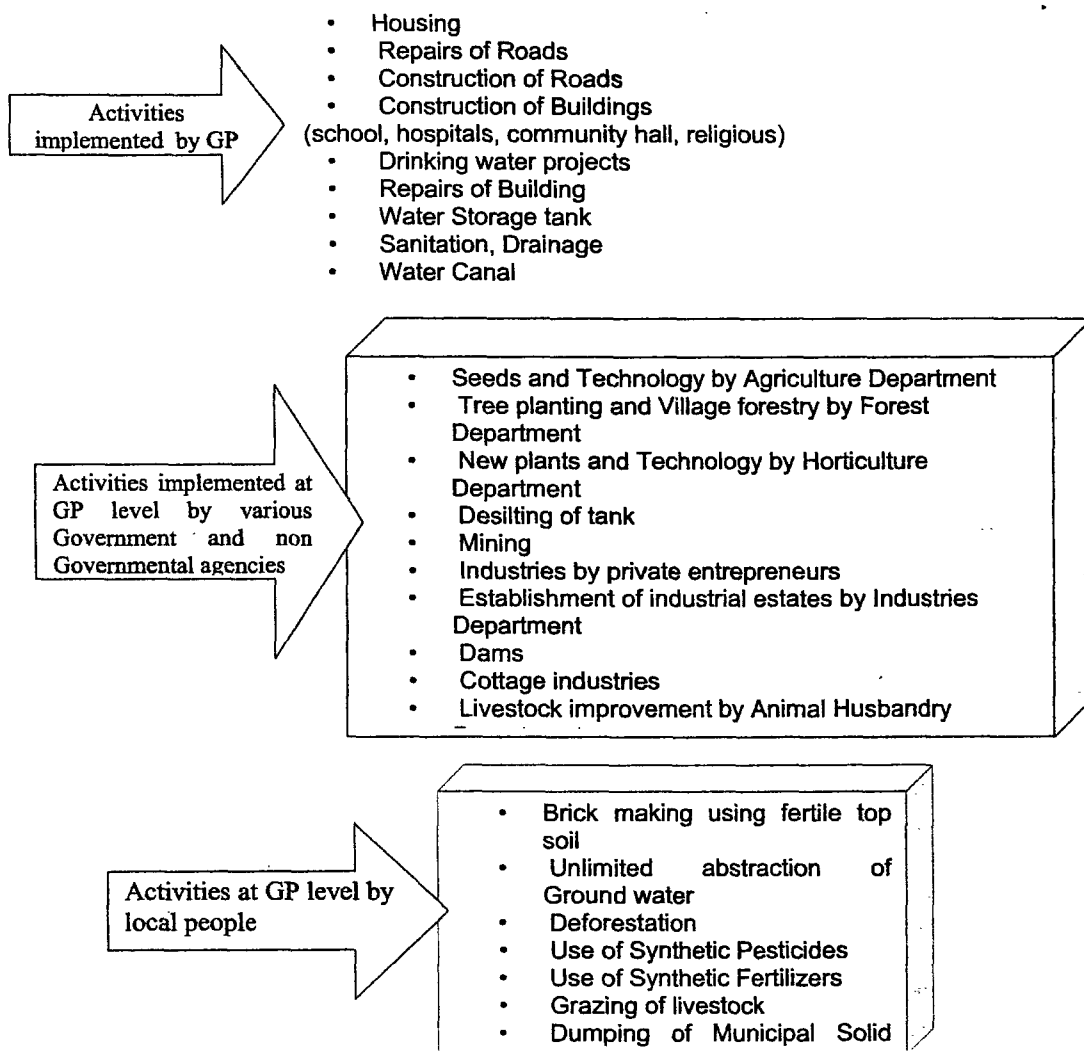
D.3 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN GRAM PANCHAYATS

Developmental activities taken up by the Gram Panchayats can be basically classified into

- Central Government sponsored activities
- State Government sponsored activities through RDPR department
- State Government sponsored activities through various other line departments like Agriculture, Forest, Minor Irrigation, Public Works Department, Health, Horticulture
- Other Non-governmental Organisation and International bodies [refer Figure]
- Private investments / initiatives
- Rural livelihoods

A diagram showing the various developmental activities at the Gram Panchayat level is given in Figure D.1. The activities which the first arrow shows represent the various developmental activities implemented by various agencies but taken up by the Gram Panchayats. The second rectangular box represents the activities of various line departments which have an environmental impact on the Gram Panchayats. The third arrows indicate the activities of the villagers which also have an impact on the environment. It should be noted that all the activities have an cumulative effect on the environment and hence the Environmental Assessment should be carried out for all the activities taken up at the Gram Panchayat level irrespective of the implementing agency.

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D.3.1 Plans by other state & central institutions

Central Projects like railways, mining and power sectors along with projects financed by institutions like the Karnataka State Finance Corporation and Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Karnataka State Small Industries Corporation are also carried out from time to time in the rural areas. These projects are usually large scaled and have an full fledged Environmental Impact Assessment carried out.

D.3.2 Externally-funded Development programmes

Some of the development programmes in the ZP area, which are funded from external sources but implemented by the line departments; examples of Karnataka Watershed Development Program, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Karnataka Jala Samvardhane Sangha usually have an Environmental Assessment carried out for the projects. This is especially true if the externally funding agency is the World Bank.

D.3.3 Private investments / initiatives

Industrial investments like the large projects (power) & polluting industries and smaller construction-related initiatives such as sand mining and stone quarrying are usually scrutinized by the Pollution Control Board and only on assurance that no pollution is going to be caused is the consent to establish and operate given. In very large projects where public hearing is carried out individual can show case their environmental concerns. However, formally no permission is sought from the GPs prior to planning and implementing a development project.

D.3.4 Rural livelihoods

Livelihood activities done by the rural communities - agriculture, horticulture, sericulture animal husbandry, dairy, poultry and fisheries and some income generating activities have environmental issues connected to them. However, the role of GPs in identifying, mitigating and managing the issues are not present as of now. GPs can play a very crucial role in this area.

E ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS & ISSUES

E.1 INTRODUCTION

The analysis of environmental impacts related to the activities currently undertaken by the GPs, which primarily includes activities implemented using the untied budgetary support given as well as the major environmental issues that confront the GPs due to its own activities and others done within its areas of jurisdiction has been carried out in the two sections given below. The problem identification was carried out with an intention that it will be the endeavor of this project to influence the implementation of good environmental practices through policy studies, capacity-building initiatives and mitigation measures. The third section covers the stakeholder consultations / feedback on all environmental issues relevant to the GPs

E.2 GP ACTIVITIES, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The table below lists the various activities of the Gram Panchayat which are implemented using the untied budgetary support along with the impacts and mitigation measures to be taken up. The Gram Panchayat's activities and the mitigation measures listed here are only indicative and an extensive list will be developed during the implementation of the project by the Environmental Officer.

Sl. No	Gram Panchayat Activities	Impacts	Mitigation Measures
1	Housing	No bathrooms and toilets are constructed, dumping of excavated mud and construction debris on to streets, connecting bath & sewage line to storm water drains or on to streets	Construction of community toilets Construction debris to be put only in a earmarked area Local eco friendly material should be used. However, strict vigilance to see that forest are not cut for obtaining the materials. Site if acquired will be only through negotiated purchase or voluntary donation
2	Construction of Buildings (school, hospitals, community hall, religious)	-do-	-do-
3	Repairs of Building	Dumping of excavated mud and construction debris on to streets	Construction debris to be put only in a earmarked area

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			Local eco friendly material should be used. However, strict vigilance to see that forest are not cut for obtaining the materials.
4	Repairs of Roads	Roads constructed incompletely	Use of locally available material should be made However, strict vigilance to see that forest are not cut for obtaining the materials. Site if acquired will be only through negotiated purchase or voluntary donation
5	Construction of Roads	-do-	-do-
6	Drinking water projects	Over exploitation of ground water, no management of tanks and reservoirs which traditionally served as drinking water sources, Ground water depletion at a rapid rate due to low recharge and increased abstraction. Quality of water not to the mark	Encourage tank restoration, carry out rain water harvesting and increase percolation Water quality as per the National Standards to be maintained and annual monitoring of quality to be carried out Site if acquired will be only through negotiated purchase or voluntary donation
7	Water Storage tank	Problem of no electricity or with low voltage thereby leading to no water supply	-do-
8	Water Canal	-do-	-do-
9	Sanitation, Drainage	Incomplete / non maintenance /Blockages of septic tanks / sewage systems No wastewater treatment plants in Taluka levels	Complete the sewage system as soon as possible Site if acquired will be only through negotiated purchase or voluntary donation

E.3 ANALYSIS OF MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN GRAM PANCHAYATS

The environmental issues in the region for the Gram Panchayats arise due to various activities implemented by the Gram Panchayats like over exploitation of ground water, improper sanitation and sewage system, improper solid waste management and

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also those activities which are implemented at the Gram Panchayat level like mining and quarrying, use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, etc. The activities which cause environmental issues are given in brackets in column 1 of the table given below. The identification of the environmental issues are based on the consultative process as well as secondary information are presented below. The environmental issues are not isolated since they have social implications as well and hence the social issues and environmental implications listed together.

Key environmental and social issues	Description of Major Issues	Proposed action under this project
Water availability (Over exploitation of ground water, no management of tanks and reservoirs which traditionally served as drinking water sources, increase in use of chemical fertilizers and decrease in organic manure leading to low organic matter in soil)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scarcity of water for irrigation and drinking purposes. 2. Ground water depletion at a rapid rate due to low recharge and increased abstraction. 3. Low moisture retention capacity and low organic content of soils due to deforestation. 4. Siltation of tanks 5. Overgrazing and loss of vegetative cover resulting in reduction of permeability, which also results in severe surface runoff. 6. Inappropriate choice of crops (especially cash crops requiring large quantities of water) has increased the consumption of water. 7. Irregularity in pumping of water in case of piped water schemes due to power cuts, no maintenance of the systems. 8. Drudgery to fetch water, especially for women. 9. Poor hygienic conditions due to less water availability. 10. Dumping of solid waste and sewage entering the lakes and ponds 	<p>Proper regulation of use of Ground water Harvesting of rain water to be given priority Increasing the soil humus through proper soil conservation practices Reducing the erosion of soil and proper management of tanks Maintenance of water supply schemes Discourage use of High yield varieties which consume more water.</p>
Waste water issue (incomplete construction of sewage system, non usage of toilets)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No toilets or non usage of toilets 2. Incomplete / non maintenance /Blockages of septic tanks / sewage systems 3. No wastewater treatment plants in Taluka levels 	<p>Strict implementation of usage of toilets Total coverage of sewerage in the Gram Panchayat Area</p>
Soil erosion (non maintenance of sustainable fodder to livestock ratio, non implementation of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Denudation of perennial vegetation for cultivation, overgrazing and selling of fuel wood timber has resulted in substantial soil loss. 2. Soil erosion has resulted in low soil fertility, high soil temperature, reduced 	<p>Proper implementation of Soil and moisture conservation. If these activities cannot be taken up in the project then proper training should</p>

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Key environmental and social issues	Description of Major Issues	Proposed action under this project
social forestry schemes)	root activity and less moisture content.	atleast be conducted
Land degradation (large intensity of small scale mining activity by private stakeholders, no post mining reclamation of land, use of large quantity of pesticides and fertilizers leading to non point source pollution)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of protective and supporting forest cover through deforestation and encroachment has directly through mining activities or indirectly resulting in loss of productive land. 2. The decreased productivity has also been induced due to the use of chemical fertilizers, which has resulted in further loss of soil fertility as well as being the cause of non-point sources of pollution. 3. The shallow soils, mineralization of loss and low organic content has affected land degradation and productivity. 4. The degradation of vegetative cover would require more effort to be put, especially by women, for fuel wood and fodder collection. The increase in time for this would give them less opportunity for other income generating activities. There would also be less employment opportunities due to less land available for cultivation. 	<p>Proper Afforestation activities should be envisaged</p> <p>Discourage or prohibit the use of chemical pesticide and fertilizers</p> <p>Introduce use of more renewable and sustainable energy sources rather than depending on fuel wood</p>
Air & Noise pollution (due to transportation of minerals and vibrations due to blasting, especially in case of small leased mines/quarries)	Very high dust level and noise around the mining areas	
Soil biota/decline in soil fertility (non implementation of traditional mulching and other soil conservation techniques, extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The low soil fertility is due to low organic content of the soil, which is major constraint to higher biomass productivity. This has direct relevance to extremely low soil microbial activities. This also limits the effectiveness of fertilizers. The soils are also deficient in minor ad macronutrients. The low organic content is also the cause of a lower resistance to soil erosion because of low binding. The poor soil structure and low soil moisture increases soil temperature and causes a decline in fertility. 2. Low soil fertility would require higher inputs and productivity would be less. Food security would be lessened in the region and there would be a need to import food crops. 	<p>Increasing the soil humus through proper soil conservation practices</p> <p>Proper Afforestation activities should be envisaged</p> <p>Discourage or prohibit the use of chemical pesticide and fertilizers</p>

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Key environmental and social issues	Description of Major Issues	Proposed action under this project
Lack of fodder and fuel (unsustainable fodder to livestock ratio, usage)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forests and poor vegetation in common property have been encroached upon and put to other uses. This coupled with an increase in animal husbandry has only increased the demand for fodder. Fuel wood demand too, has increased and the overexploitation of forest resources has resulted in large scale degradation. 2. This would cause the people, especially women, hardship in collecting fodder and fuel wood. 3. Failure of gobar gas / bio gas and no penetration of LPG and no affording capacity of buying clean fuels 	
Over Grazing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of protective and supporting forest cover through overgrazing, deforestation and encroachment has directly or indirectly resulting in large scale degradation. 2. No management or mismanagement of common lands 	<p>Proper Afforestation activities should be envisaged in common lands</p> <p>Discourage or prohibit the use common lands for grazing till land is suitably recovered</p>
Loss of biodiversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The denudation and degradation of land has resulted in the loss of biodiversity, which is so essential for fertility of soil and preserving the hydrological status of the watershed 2. Introduction of foreign and hybrid varieties or invaded species 3. Introduction of pesticides and fertilizers in large quantities 	
Solid Waste and farm yard waste	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dumping of solid waste and farmyard waste on to streets 2. No common dumping ground for solid waste 3. No composting of wastes 4. Burning of wastes 	
Poor socio-economic conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The small land holdings, lack of irrigation facilities, high input costs, fluctuating yields and low price for produce are causes of poor economic conditions of the farmers. 2. The low literacy rates, social stratification and lack of unity amongst the community are other factors contributing to their condition. 3. The poor socio-economic conditions are a cause of poor hygienic and poor health. 	
Lack of community participation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A majority of the people is of the opinion that there is a lack of community interest in management of common property and 	

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Key environmental and social issues	Description of Major Issues	Proposed action under this project
	<p>tank resources.</p> <p>2. There are hindrances in community participation due to the socio-economic conditions of disadvantage groups, inadequate training and knowledge of development programs.</p> <p>3. Lack of group mobilisation activities for management of common property including forestry and tank rejuvenation</p>	
Infrastructure	<p>1. Most of the Gram Panchayat funds are spent in salaries, lighting of street lamps, payment of bills, <i>etc.</i>, rather than any developmental activity</p> <p>2. Poor infrastructure facilities result in unhygienic conditions, health problems and literacy levels. Inadequate marketing, transportation and communication facilities retard progress and development.</p> <p>3. The approach of encouraging full financing of activities as well as follow-on to optimise the impact of investments is not being followed</p>	
Gender participation	<p>1. Though women are well represented on the whole in the Gram Panchayats the role of women in creating, operating and maintaining resources and utilizing them is not being to the mark in most villages.</p> <p>2. The participation of women in decision making as well as their representation in institutional systems is just for namesake due to the low education and awareness levels.</p>	
Awareness and skill development	<p>1. The current level of awareness on environmental management is very low. Though there is awareness on environmental pollution the Gram Panchayat members could not analyse the linkages of various causes of pollution and environment.</p> <p>2. The concern for healthy eco-systems and risk free environment for sustained management of these lands has not received the desired attention either from the communities or the project implementing authorities. Similarly, skill to modify and adopt new technologies considering environmental dimension to all interventions is generally lacking at all levels.</p> <p>3. This has resulted in poor environmental</p>	

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Key environmental and social issues	Description of Major Issues	Proposed action under this project
	management and with no monitoring mechanisms of either the progress of project or environmental parameters, the institutions are not able to deliver and perform. Lack of public participation and training for PRI authorities would result in policy weakness and poor implementation of project.	

E.4 STAKEHOLDER / PUBLIC CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

Some the major stakeholder's knowledge / concerns pertaining to environmental issues which emerged during the consultation programs are given below. The direct connection between the type of activity and its environmental impact could not be appreciated and expressed by many Gram Panchayats. The list given below summaries what environment means to the Gram Panchayats and indirectly also reflect on the degree of awareness amongst them towards environment.









1. Lack of proper water supply due to drought, over exploitation of bore well leading to drying up of wells, lack of proper water supply and non payment of taxes
2. Distribution of pamphlets for explaining the necessity of cleanliness around ground water hand pump especially against spread of cholera during summer.
3. Medical officer puts DDT/Pesticides for mosquito problems.
4. Ground water above 250 ft and Borewells getting dry reflecting the over exploitation and no recharge of the ground water. Also old hand pumps working while new machine pumps gone dry
5. Dust problem due to mining especially in fields.
6. Archeological ruins left unattended.
7. High Fluoride in drinking water sources
8. Iron toxicity especially in mining areas
9. No awareness about gobar gas in certain villages
10. Lack of fuel has made a Gram Panchayat adopt gobar gas and maintain in working conditions

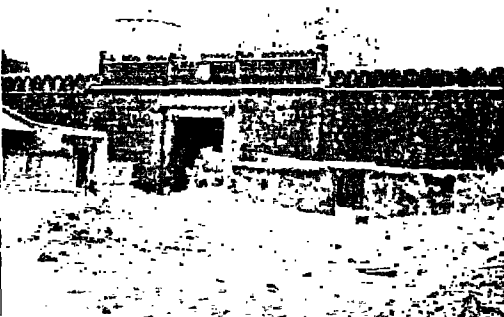




11. No awareness about the need to use toilets and maintain proper sewage / drainage system.

E.5 OTHER IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL / MANAGEMENT ISSUES:

12. No environmental safeguards being implementing on any agency or GP's or any agency implementing for infrastructure.
13. Low beneficiary involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring
14. Implementation at Gram Panchayats and Taluka panchayats primarily driven by numerical targets.
15. None of the projects have a follow-on and the sustainability of the project is never addressed.
16. Shift from livelihood driven projects to resource sustaining projects is necessary. For example the supply of drinking water either from surface source or ground water bore well has been taken up in most of the Gram Panchayats. However, the issue of recharge of ground water or desiltation of surface water bodies have never been addressed. Also, the issue of supply of electricity for pumping of water for piped water source has never been addressed rendering the whole project of piper water supply invalid in many Gram Panchayats. The use of wind power or solar power to pump water has not been considered in any of the Gram Panchayats.
17. Resource exploitation by both Government & Non-Government agencies especially mining & forest.
18. Capacity of Gram Panchayats, Taluka panchayats and Zilla Panchayats to address environmental concerns to mainstream environmental issues is lacking except with the projects implemented by World Bank.
19. Monitoring mechanism to monitor environmental changes is completely lacking. No system, policy, capacity what so ever.
20. The accountability of implementing agencies is not visible.
21. There are not many institution either governmental or non- governmental capable of addressing rural environmental issues except one or two at state level.
22. There is no controls and co-ordinating mechanisms of integrated rural development activities let alone environmental.

E.6 PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICTING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VARIOUS GRAM
PANCHAYATS

 <p>Water Non -Availability !</p>	 <p>High Flouride leading to water not safe for consumption</p>
 <p>Non-maintenance of piped water scheme</p>	 <p>Piped Water Supply scheme not functioning properly with children drinking borewell water (right corner)</p>
 <p>Incomplete drainage system</p>	 <p>Use of fire wood - a very common scene</p>
 <p>Mining activity near residential areas</p>	 <p>Contamination of water sources due to mining</p>

 <p>Drainage problems</p>	 <p>Fort used as solid waste dumpyard</p>
 <p>Plastics into waterbodies</p>	 <p>Burning of Solid Waste</p>
 <p>Very high dust levels on trees</p>	 <p>Overburden of mines</p>
 <p>Sewage entering lake</p>	 <p>Deforestation</p>

E.7 SWOT ANALYSIS

On the basis of survey and secondary information a Strength-Weakness, Opportunities-Treat analysis was done. The SWOT analysis is as follows

<p style="text-align: center;">Strengths</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional provisions 2. Environment law of India and Karnataka 3. Organization capacity 4. Institutional hierarchy 5. Institution to help in environment areas both training & policies 6. World Bank commitment 7. Non-Governmental Organisations already working in developmental activities 8. Resources 9. Local practices 10. Huge manpower under Gram Panchayats 11. Motivation 12. Perceptible benefits 	<p style="text-align: center;">Weaknesses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional mechanism not working to the mark 2. No Guidelines available till now 3. Implementation 4. Skills, Capacity 5. Access to information 6. Lack of monitoring 7. Lack of co – ordinations
<p style="text-align: center;">Opportunities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. World Bank funds 2. International agencies on Sustainable Development & Participatory Appraisal 3. National Acts 4. Man power from various NGOs 5. Court Directions 6. Environmental benefits 7. Eradication of rural poverty equity & participation, gender 	<p style="text-align: center;">Threats</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor implementation 2. Poor monitoring 3. Adoption of untested practices 4. Lack of capacity to assess the impacts 5. Lack of co – operation from line departments & political 6. Vested interests from industrial, mining lobby

F ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK DESCRIPTION

F.1 INTRODUCTION

The interventions or subprojects which may be identified in proposed 'Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening & Poverty Alleviation Project' may or may not have negative impacts on the surrounding environment. Again, some of these interventions may have negative impacts on the village scale but may be beneficial at the Taluka level or Zilla level or vice versa may be true. Hence, it is imperative to select those subprojects which have the least negative impact on the environment. To assess which of the sub-projects have the least negative impact it is necessary to carry out a assessment. In case of this project as the number of activities are very small as also the scale there is no necessity to carry out a detailed environmental assessment. The environmental screening along with the organizational arrangements are given in following sections

F.2 ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

F.2.1 Introduction

Till date, there is no environmental cell at the RDPR level or in any of the PRI institutions. For the project implementation the World Bank has insisted that all the environmental safeguards be followed. Keeping this in view the following arrangements are suggested

F.2.2 Implementing Agency's Environment Officer

It is envisaged that an Environmental Officer be appointed who will report to the Project Director at the State Level at the RDPR department. The Environmental Officer will provide all the technical input with respect to environment and also liaison with the State Environmental Authorities, the External Environmental Capacity Building Agency, Taluka Resource Centres, Gram Panchayats, etc. The updating of environmental issues and the mitigative measures will be taken up on regular basis. The detailed TOR for the environmental officer is given in Annexure

F.2.3 Taluka Resource Centre

At the Taluka level, it is suggested that the resources persons already available at the Taluka Resource Centre (TRC) will be utilized for the project. The capacity of the

resource persons at the TRC will be enhanced by training to address environmental issues and provide assistance to the Gram Panchayats. The Gram Panchayats can approach this TRC for any technical help. The experts can meet periodically once every quarterly to scrutinize the OK cards filled by the Gram Panchayats and to address any environmental issues. The resource persons at the TRC will provide the necessary linkage between the Gram Panchayats and Environmental Officer. Additional experts can be hired from various local colleges, government departments, NGOs, Boards who can be on the panel for a period of project. The necessary funding for the resource persons of the TRC will be as per the existing RDPR guidelines.

F.2.4 Gram Panchayat Level

At the Gram Panchayat Level, one of the members can be made in charge to deal with the environmental issues and called as Environmental Co-ordinator (EC). The members of Gram Panchayat will be trained to identify environmental issues. The identified EC will be further trained to apply mitigation measures. The EC will be the person who will make use of the 'OK Cards' to clear the activities to be taken up in the project.

F.2.5 External Environmental capacity-building Agency

To enhance the capacity of the Taluka Resource Centre and the Environmental Co-ordinator at the Gram Panchayat level, individual or institute can be hired as consultants by the RDPR department. These agencies can monitor, evaluate and report the extent of application of environmental safeguards in the activities of the project. The detailed TOR for the External Environmental Capacity building Agency is given in Annexure

F.2.6 Monitoring, Evaluation & reporting consultants

The consultants can randomly select around 20% of the Gram Panchayats every year and monitor them at the beginning of the project and during the project implementation. At the beginning of the project activities *i.e.* at the selection of activities and before its implementation, the consultant can evaluate the 'OK Cards' and the mitigation options listed in the Action Plan of the Gram Panchayat. On implementation of the project, monitoring can be carried out every six months through out the project period. Every year if new activities are taken up the same procedure can be followed.

F.3 SCREENING

F.3.1 Introduction

The first step is the screening of all activities which will be taken up by the Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayat activities can be divided into three types: (i) not allowed, i.e. those in the negative list, (ii) allowed with mitigation measures and (iii) allowed as presently being done. For activities which come under the negative list they should not be taken up at all. For activities which come under either (ii) or (iii), a OK card is introduced where all the details will have to be filled up and signed by the EC in the Gram Panchayat. The OK cards prepared for this project as for those activities which are taken up by the Gram Panchayat as of now. For future activities which may be taken up under this project, more OK Cards can be prepared by the Environmental Officer at the RDPR department. The safeguard policies of the World Bank have been addressed in the negative lists as well as the mitigation measure's list.

For those activities which Gram Panchayat themselves implement, the Gram Panchayats should themselves follow these screening guidelines and fill the OK Cards. For those activities which are sublet the EC in the Gram Panchayat will be responsible to ensure that the screening guidelines are followed and the OK Cards filled. The filled OK Cards should form a part of the contract documents that the Gram Panchayats sign with the contractors and the contractor made to follow the mitigation options. Adherence to these guidelines can be intimated to the Gram Panchayats through a Government order. The environmental monitoring for e.g. the review of the effectiveness of the OK Cards will done in line with the overall project monitoring.

F.3.2 Negative list of activities

- a) No sub-projects that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats will be supported.
- b) No sub-projects involving the significant conversion of natural habitats are permitted.
- c) No sub-project involving a dam (existing or new) of 10m high or more will be permitted.
- d) No activities involving the cutting of trees in forest lands without obtaining prior permission from the concerned authorities.
- e) No activities involving the usage of banned pesticides

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- f) No activities which threaten the indigenous species
g) No activities which involve involuntary resettlement will be supported.

F.3.3 Activities requiring mitigation measures

Sl. No	Gram Panchayat Activities	Mitigation Measures
1	Housing	Construction of community toilets Construction debris to be put only in a earmarked area Local eco friendly material should be used. However, strict vigilance to see that forest are not cut for obtaining the materials. Site if acquired will be only through negotiated purchase or voluntary donation
2	Construction of Buildings (school, hospitals, community hall, religious)	-do-
3	Repairs of Building	Construction debris to be put only in a earmarked area Local eco friendly material should be used. However, strict vigilance to see that forest are not cut for obtaining the materials. Site if acquired will be only through negotiated purchase or voluntary donation
4	Repairs of Roads	Use of locally available material should be made However, strict vigilance to see that forest are not cut for obtaining the materials. Site if acquired will be only through negotiated purchase or voluntary donation
5	Construction of Roads	-do-
6	Drinking water projects	Encourage tank restoration, carry out rain water harvesting and increase percolation Water quality as per the National Standards to be maintained and annual monitoring of quality to be carried out Site if acquired will be only through negotiated purchase or voluntary donation
7	Water Storage tank	-do-
8	Water Canal	-do-
9	Sanitation, Drainage	Complete the sewage system as soon as possible Site if acquired will be only through negotiated purchase or voluntary donation

The above mentioned activities are the commonly implemented activities under the untied funds of the Gram Panchayat. The impacts of these activities have already been dealt with in Section E. The Gram Panchayats activities and mitigative measures suggested here are only indicative and the updating of environmental issues and the mitigative measures will be taken up on regular basis by the environmental officer.

F.3.4 Activities requiring no mitigation measures

Income generated activities like doll making, Phenyl making, Embroidery; and agarbatti making as also afforestation projects; rain water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation methods which use natural processes are some of the activities that require no mitigation measures

G TRAINING & CAPACITY-BUILDING

G.1 INTRODUCTION

For an effective institutional strengthening and implementation of Village Panchayat Environmental System, it is imperative that capacity building of the Gram Panchayats' stakeholders be carried out in the project. The capacity building of the stakeholders is beneficial in reducing the running costs of the project besides enhancing the capacity to take appropriate decision and action. From the survey carried out to identify the types of stakeholders in the Panchayat Raj System the following groups were identified:

- Gram Sabha Members
- Gram Panchayat Members
- Taluk Panchayat Members
- Zilla Panchayat Members
- Village Panchayat officials at Taluk level
- Village Panchayat officers at Gram Panchayat level (Veterinary Inspector, Health & Sanitary Inspector, Gram Sevak, Agricultural Assistants, etc)
- District level officers of Zilla Panchayat
- RDPR officials at state level

G.2 TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

As a part of the survey, the current status of the GP and TP stakeholders with regard to their capacity to address various environmental issues were assessed using some of the social skill parameters. From the survey carried out at the Gram Panchayat and Taluka Panchayat the following scenario emerges.

Gram Panchayat ⇒ Taluka ⇒ Awareness Criteria ↓	Bijakal	...	Kandakur	Krishnanagar	...	Narasingapura	Nagasandra	...	Yedyur	Thippasandra	Kudur	Narasandra	Solur
	Kushtagi	Kushtagi	Kushtagi	Sandur	Sandur	Sandur	Kunigal	Kunigal	Kunigal	Magadi	Magadi	Magadi	Magadi
Decision making capacity	P	A	G	A	A	G	A	A	A	A	G	A	A
Environmental Concerns	P	P	G	P	P	G	A	A	P	P	G	P	P
Capacity to identify impacts	P	P	P	P	P	G	P	P	P	P	G	P	P
Capacity to identify mitigation options	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	G	P	P
Best practices	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	G	P	P

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Legal Concerns	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
Project Application/ Implementation	P	A	P	P	A	A	G	A	P	G	G	P	P

Where G – Good; A – Average; P - Poor

It was found that on the whole the awareness about environmental concerns were either average or poor. In Gram Panchayats where ever the awareness was present the capacity to identify the impacts or identify the mitigation options was poor. Except for one Gram Panchayat, none of the Gram Panchayats were able to comprehend the best practices adopted by them. In fact the awareness that the Gram Panchayats could also set an example for best practices adopted in environmental sector was not there! though there is an average awareness regarding the Panchayat Act and other legal concerns. However, regarding Environmental Acts and other environment relevant legislations, the awareness is practically nil. There was a strong correlation between the environmental awareness of a GP to the economic performance. Where the GP was good in economic performance it also had environmental awareness notwithstanding its location or literacy level. The lack of awareness of GP members can be attributed to the absence of training module and training activity on the environmental issues. Though the Abdul Nasir Sab State Institute for Rural Development has been training various PRI members in various issues, a separate training module to deal with environment and the impact of various developmental activities on environment needs to be highlighted. Environmental training needs to be integrated into the main training module which is being used by the institute.

The literary level of the stakeholders were also assessed with rapid survey and find that the non-official members level was below matriculate for the majority of the stake holders. Most of the Gram Panchayat members, especially women were less than 4th Standard educated. Wherever there was a graduate member, the awareness regarding the Panchayat Acts is higher.

G.3 TRAINING CAPACITY ON ENVIRONMENT IN THE STATE

At present, the capacity to undertake rural environmental training programme is highly limited as these are not many training institutes with state capability of heeding to the training needs. However some of the institutes who are in the rural training programme are as follows:

SL. NO	TRAINING INSTITUTES	TRAINING SPECIALISATION	ROLE IN PROPOSED TRAINING	REMARKS
1	Abdul Nasir Sab	Rural development	Environment	They are not having

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	State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD)	and Panchayat Raj	awareness training	explicit Environmental Training
2	District Training Institute	Participatory Rural Appraisal, Rural Development	Environment awareness training	Environmental training course
3	EMPRI	Environmental Issues	Environment awareness training, Environmental Assessment Framework training	EMPRI is already having many training programme, Field Training can be taken up. In addition, TOT for Sujala Officers were also carried out
4	National Law School of India University	Capacity building in legal issues	Environmental law and other laws	NLSI can be involved to train senior RDPR officials
5	NGO like Myrada, Baif, etc	Project implementation at Rural level	Environmental training at grass root levels	Carried out training in rural area on various issues

G.4 TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The capacity building component of this project is quite large and does not restrict to the Gram Panchayats only, though they are the focus. The training of Taluka, Zilla and State level personnel is very necessary. The main objective of the training is to make the entire PRI not just aware of the environmental issue related to their activities alone but also those activities which are implemented by other agencies at the Gram Panchayat level and also the activities of individual villagers.

G.5 TRAINING PLAN / DESIGN

The Abdul Nasir Sab State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD) of the RDPR department can be the nodal agency where the training on environment can be conducted alongside the other trainings for the project. To enhance the capacity of SIRD, external environmental capacity-building agency can be appointed who will prepare the training modules and providing resource persons for training of trainers to the SIRD and Taluka Headquarters. The external environmental capacity building Agency can, in turn, source expertise from institutions like NLSIU, EMPRI, Myrada, Baif, etc.

G.6 TRAINERS

Initially at the onset of the project, trainers from the external environmental capacity building agency will carry out the training of trainers. The training of trainers

would include the resource persons from SIRD and Taluka Resource Centre (3 resource persons/Taluka). The Training of Trainers will be a two day activity. The external environmental capacity building agency will also, in conjunction with SIRD, train the other PRI members. The trained resource persons of the Taluka Resource Centre would in turn train the GP members and constituents.

G.7 TRAINING MODULES

This activity consists of two components

- a) Development of Training module on Environment
- b) Remodelling of existing training modules on other topics

G.7.1 Development of Training module on Environment

Three training modules have been envisaged namely (1) Environmental Awareness, (2) Environmental OK Cards and (3) Subject Specific Topics. Some of the Subject Specific Topics include (1) Organic farming – advantages and limitations, how to switch to organic farming methods, (3) Sustainable fodder cultivation, (4) Pesticides and its harmful effects, (5) Health and Community hygiene, (6) Environmental laws for the Gram Panchayats, (7) Integrated Pest Management, (8) Integrated Crop Management.

The training module on Environmental Awareness is for two members per GP for all the GPs in the state while the Environmental OK Cards training and the Subject Specific Topic training is only for two members/ GP for the project implementing GPs. Each of these module can be of half a day duration

G.7.2 Remodelling of existing training modules on other topics

Though the Abdul Nasir Sab State Institute for Rural Development has been training various PRI members in various issues, a separate training module to deal with environment and the impact of various developmental activities on environment needs to be highlighted. Environmental training needs to be integrated into the main training module which is being used by the institute. Hence, existing modules will be remodelled to include Environmental aspects into them.

G.8 TYPES OF TRAINING

Two types of training are envisaged

1. Training of Trainers

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The training of trainers would include the resource persons from SIRD and Taluka Resource Centre (3 resource persons/Taluka). The Training of Trainers will be a two day activity and will be conducted by the External Environment Capacity Building Agency.

2. Training of Stakeholder (GPs, TPs, ZPs)

The SIRD will carry out the training along with the trained resource persons of the Taluka Resource Centre. Two members/GPs of the project implementing GPs will have to undergo training on all the three training modules on the onset of project. The non implementing GPs will undergo the training on Environmental Awareness. Subsequently, a refresher training every year will be conducted. Training will be provided for other PRI members every year.

G.9 TRAINING SCHEDULE

For the training of trainer the total number of persons to be trained are 540. Each person will be trained on all the three environmental training modules as well as the relevant environmental aspects in other training modules. The total number of Training of Trainers is as given below:

	No of Talukas	No of persons trained /TP	Total number to be trained
SIRD Resource Person		15	15
Taluka Resource Persons	175	3	525
Total No of person trained			540

The total no of training for various stakeholder is as given below:

	Number of GP/TP/ZP	No of persons trained / GP or TP or ZP	Total number to be trained
Project Gram Panchayats	1334	2	2668
Non Project Gram Panchayats	4325	2	8650
Taluka Panchayats	175	2	350
Zilla Panchayats	27	2	54
RDPR Department Staff			500
Total no of persons to be trained/ year for Environmental Awareness			12222
Total no of persons to be trained/ year for Environmental OK Cards and Subject Specific Topics			2668

The detailed training schedule of TOTs as well as the Training of stakeholders is given in tables below

Detailed Training Schedule of Training of Trainers

Schedule	0-12 months	12-24 months	24-36 months	36-48 months	48 - 60 months	
SIRD Resource Person & Taluka Resource Persons	Environmental Awareness	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	
	Environmental OK Cards	Refresher Training on Environmental OK Cards	Refresher Training on Environmental OK Cards	Refresher Training on Environmental OK Cards	Refresher Training on Environmental OK Cards	
	Subject Specific Topics	Refresher Training on Special Topics	Refresher Training on Special Topics	Refresher Training on Special Topics	Refresher Training on Special Topics	
	9	9	9	9	9	
	9	9	9	9	9	
	9	9	9	9	9	
	27	27	27	27	27	
	Number of Trainings	9	9	9	9	9
	Number of Trainings/year *	9	9	9	9	9

Number of TOTs in the project

135

* Assumed that each training will consist of 60 trainees

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Detailed Training Schedule of Training of Stakeholders

Schedule	0-12 months			12-24 months			24-36 months			36-48 months			48-60 months		
Project GPs	Environmental Awareness	Environmental OK Cards	Subject Specific Topics	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	Refresher Training on Environmental OK Cards	Refresher Training on Special Topics	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	Refresher Training on Environmental OK Cards	Refresher Training on Special Topics	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	Refresher Training on Environmental OK Cards	Refresher Training on Special Topics	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	Refresher Training on Environmental OK Cards	Refresher Training on Special Topics
Non-Project GPs	Environmental Awareness	--	--	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	--	--	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	--	--	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	--	--	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	--	--
Taluka and Zilla Panchayats	Environmental Awareness	--	--	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	--	--	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	--	--	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	--	--	Refresher Training on Environmental Awareness	--	--
Number of Trainings	205	45	45	205	45	45	205	45	45	205	45	45	205	45	45
Number of Trainings/year *	295			295			295			295			295		

Number of Trainings in the project 1475
* Assumed that each training will consist of 60 trainees

G.10 TRAINING FEEDBACK

An typical training feedback form given below can be used to get feedback. The participants can be asked to fill the feedback forms at the end of the training. The feedback forms database can be maintained at the SIRD where the analysis can be done. The changes in the module can be taken up based on the suggestions

Course Feed back Form

Course Title:	Place of Training	Date
1 Did you know the course objective before attending the course?	Yes/ No	
2 To what extent were the course objectives met?	A. 100-75% B. 75-50% C 50-25% D. 25-0% / Less than 25%	
3 How much learning from the course can be applied to your job?	A. 100-75% B. 75-50% C. 50-25% D. 25-0% / Less than 25%	
4 How competent were the trainers at delivering the course?	A. Excellent B. Good C. Average D. Poor	
5 Were the course contents?	A. Excellent B. Good C. Average D. Poor	
6 What is your overall rating of the course?	A. Excellent B. Good C. Average D. Poor	
7 Any suggestions to improve the course:		

H MONITORING, EVALUATION & REPORTING

H.1 MONITORING INDICATORS

Monitoring during the project needs to be carried out in two areas

1. Progress of the project along with Environmental Impacts due to the activities undertaken
2. Progress of the training undertaking.

Some of monitoring indicators for the activities implemented by the Gram Panchayats

- Depth of bore wells
- Depth of water in open wells
- Human effort for collecting water
- Trees felled or damaged
- Number of toilets /% household with toilets
- Absence of drainage for household and cattle shed waste
- Spread of Water borne diseases

For activities which are carried out by the villagers themselves or by other line departments some of the monitoring indicators include

1. Gully formation Land
2. Moisture content of Soil Land
3. Presence of pesticides in Soils Land
4. Depth of bore wells & open wells Ground water
5. Presence of coliform bacteria Surface water
6. Spread of Water borne diseases Health / Water Pollution
7. High water table (water below soil surface) Ground water
8. Human effort for collecting water Surface water
9. Area of forest canopy Land
10. No of species and species wise density Trees
11. Grass productivity Bio-diversity/crops
12. High SPM and RSPM in ambient air Air pollution
13. Trees felled or damaged Purchased / commercial selling Energy source
14. Number of toilets / % household with toilets Sanitation
15. Absence of drainage for household and cattle shed waste Drainage

These indicators show the progress of the project. No primary data collection on environment will be undertaken. The secondary data which reflect the indicators will be collected and analysed by the Environmental Officer of RDPR. For the training progress the course feedback form could act as an indicator to define process indicators of number of training programmes conducted, type of training conducted, etc., and number of instances of good practices adopted could act as an outcome indicators for training.

H.2 INTERNAL EVALUATION

Internal evaluation can be conducted periodically once every six months by the Environmental Officer at the RDPR department.

H.3 EXTERNAL EVALUATION

The same team of external consultant hired for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the extent of application of environmental safeguards in the activities of the project can also provide the external evaluation for training.

H.4 REPORTING

Reporting of the progress in the activities and training can be sent to the Environmental Officer on a half yearly basis where a database can be maintained.

I ANALYTICAL STUDIES TO BE DONE DURING IMPLEMENTATION

I.1 ELECTRICITY AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTION – THE LINKAGES – A STUDY

The survey carried out shows that due to lower electricity tariffs for agriculture sector there is excessive abstraction of water. The recharge of groundwater is a very slow process and due to use of large pumps the ground water depletion is very rapid. Added to this is irregular supply of electricity leading to over pumping and storage whenever the supply is there. A study to show the linkages between the supply of electricity and the price of the electricity with the rate at which groundwater is abstracted in the Gram Panchayats needs to be carried out. Often then not erratic supply of electricity, voltage fluctuations, and lower price of electricity leads to variable abstraction of water. To optimise the water use and to wasteful abstraction it is important to define this link.

I.2 LEASING STONE QUARRIES / MINES & GRAM PANCHAYATS – A STUDY

In the talukas which have been identified for the project, many talukas are known for their mining deposits. Many of the small mining and quarrying occurs on private land which is leased out by the poor farmers to the mining contractors who exploit the natural resources. As the land does not belong to the contractors, overburdened mining sites are left without reclamation. The Gram Panchayats also often complain that they have no role in regulating mining leasing process. A study to define the role of Gram Panchayats in the leasing activity as well as post mining activities needs to be defined.

I.3 IDENTIFYING AND REGULATING PESTICIDE USE – A STUDY

Pesticide usage is often a private activity where the concerned farmer who wants to use pesticides goes and buys the pesticides. In some cases it is the extension officers of agriculture department who recommends the pesticides use. However, in most of the cases it is the farmer who is usually buys based on some hearsay brand. The farmer usually does not adhere to the dosage and assumes that more the usage better the yield. It is also essential to ensure the banned pesticides do not reach the market including dirty dozen. Also the objective is to minimise the use of pesticides. A study to identify and regulate the pesticide usage needs to be carried.

I.4 REGULATION FERTILIZER USE – A STUDY

The unlimited usage of chemical fertilizers without proper dosages has contributed to various environmental problems including land degradation and contamination of water bodies. A study to reveal the present fertilizers usage patterns is necessary to regulate the fertilizer use.

I.5 ROLE OF GRAM PANCHAYATS IN ENHANCING THE BIODIVERSITY– A STUDY

As per the Biodiversity Act, it is the responsibility of the GP's to regulate, promote conserve, and sustainably use the resources with equitable sharing of benefits. It is the responsibility of the Biodiversity Management Committees at the level of Panchayats to implement the Bio-diversity regulation sat the grassroots level. The constitution of this committee and its role to enhance the biodiversity through various activities need to be strengthened and documented.

I.6 STRENGTHENING OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTENT IN NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEGISLATION – A STUDY

As of now though there are various Environmental Laws but none of them address the environmental issues in rural areas and those concerning the non-point sources of pollution. A study to look into the current legislations and strengthening them needs to be carried out. Also, enforcement of environmental legislation relevant to the Gram Panchayats also needs to be studied.

I.7 IDENTIFICATION OF EXISTING CODE OF PRACTICE AND UPDATING OF MITIGATION MEASURES IN THE IMPLEMENTING GRAM PANCHAYATS

The present report on “Environmental Guidelines for the Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening and Poverty Alleviation Project” has highlighted many of the environmental issues in the backward talukas visited by the team. The environmental issues identified reflect the most glaring issues in the area. However, many micro or area specific problems may exists which has not arisen in this report. Hence, a very detailed study to identify the area specific issues and the present practices needs to be taken up. The study would also provide area specific mitigation measures and update regularly the existing mitigation measures in the environmental guidelines.

I.8 IDENTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION WITH OVER GRAZING AND
REGULATION OF GRAZING

Loss of protective and supporting forest cover through overgrazing has resulted in large scale degradation of land. Usually no management or mismanagement of common lands has lead to the over grazing. A study to identify the underlying issues, causes and impacts and to arrive at proper mitigation measures in terms of planning of livestock viability, land use and land cover, management of existing resources, etc need to the carried out.

J UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES AND TRAINING MATERIAL

The Environmental Guidelines, which has been prepared as of now, takes into account only those activities that are presently being carried out by the Gram Panchayats. However, later due to this project the Gram Panchayats may take up additional activities. In such a situation new OK cards need to be developed for the additional activities. OK cards can be initially updated after six months and subsequently on annual basis. The Environmental framework as a whole can be updated prior to mid-term review. However, training modules need to be updated regularly.

K BUDGET

The Budget of the various Environmental components and training is given below:

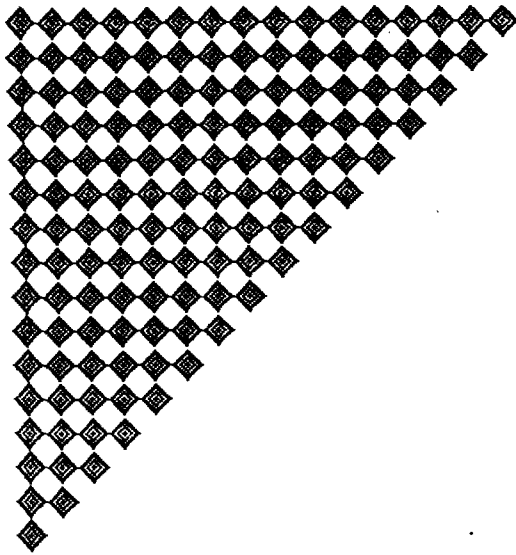
Sr No.	Item	Total Amount
1	Manpower resources	
1.1	Environmental Officer*	1890000.00
2	Training	
2.1	Trainings of GP, TP, ZP, RDPR staff	**
3	Agency / Consultants	
3.1	Training Module Development	900000.00
3.2	Training of Trainers (Resource Persons, SIRD Staff)	**
3.3	Monitoring & Evaluation (Regular)	5000000.00
3.4	Monitoring & Evaluation (Periodic Audits)	2500000.00
3.5	Studies	8000000.00
Grand Total		18290000.00

Note:

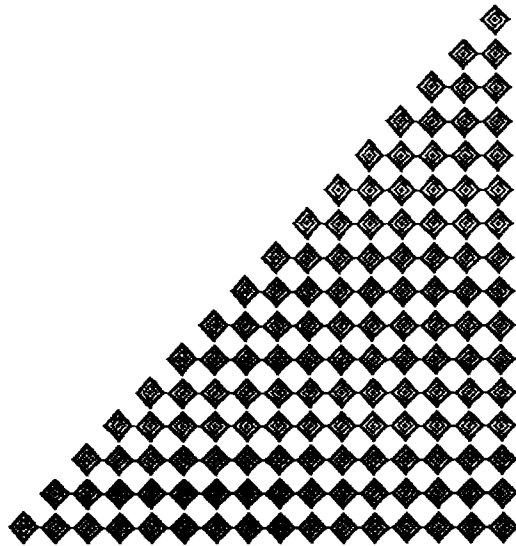
* Salary calculated for period from January 2006 to March 2011

** Training cost are not considered here as they are a part of the overall training component of the project

Refer Annexure VII for detailed Budget Estimation Sheet



Annexures



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ANNEXURES I

LIST OF BACKWARD TALUKAS AND GRAM PANCHAYATS

Include the list provided in the inception report, i.e. 39 most poor taluks along with the districts.

Humnabad		Bhalthi		Basavakalyan		Aurad		Sindgi	
Belkera	Nirma	Alwai	Morambi	Algud	Narayanpur	Badalgaon	Kouta B	Aimel	Kannolli
Bemalkheda	Sedol	Ambesangvi	Nittur(b)	Belura	Nirgudi	Balat (b)	Ladha	Aski	Kerutagi
Benchincholi	Sindankerea	Baloor	Saigaon	Betbalkunda	Partapur	Belkhuni (bh)	Madnur	Bagalur	Kokatanur
Chandanhalli	Sitalgera	Beeri(b)	Shivani	Betgera	Rajeshwar	Belkuni (ch)	Mudhol (b)	Balaganur	Kondaguli
Changlera	Sultanabad	Bhatambra	Siddeshwar	Bhosga	Rajola	Bhandarkumta	Murki	Bandal	Korahalli
Dakulgi	Talmadgi	Byalhalli(k)	Talwad(k)	Chndkapur	Sastapur	Bonti	Nagmarpalli	Bekinal	Korawar
Dhumunsur	Udbal	Chalkapur	Telgaon	Dhanura (k)	Tadola	Chanduri	Santpur	Bommanahalli	Malaghan
Dubulgundi	Udbanalli	Dadgi	Tugaon (h)	Eklura	Toglur	Chikli J	Shambelli	Byakod	Mannur
Ghatboral		Dawargaon	Wanjerkhaed	Gadigundgaon	Ujalam	Chikli U	Sonal	Chandakavate	Moratagi
Ghodwadi		Dhanoora	Warwatti	Ghotala	Yerbag	Chimegaon	Sundal	Chattaraki	Mulasavalagi
Hallikhed (k)		Dongapur		Gorta B	Yerrandi	Chintaki	Thana Kushnoor	Chikk Rugi	Rampur .pa
Hallikhed B		Gorchincholli		Gundur		Dabka	Torna	Devangaon	Sungathan
Hudgi		Halbarga		Harkud		Dhupatmagaon	Wadgaon (d)	Devar Hipparagi	Yalagod
Itga		Inchoor		Hulsoor		Digi		Devar Navadagi	Yankanchi
Kallur		Janthi		Islampur		Dongaon M		Gabbasavalagi	Yaragal .bk
Kankatta		Joldapka		Kalkura		Ekamaba		Golageri	
Kodambal		Kanji		Kherda B		Eklara		Gubbewad	
Madargaon		Khatakchincholli		Kitta		Hedgapur		Handiganur	
Manekheli		Konmelkunda		Kohinoor		Hokrana		Haranal	
Mangalgi		Kurubkhelgi		Ladwanti		Holasamudra		Hitnalli	
Maniknagar		Lakhangaon		Mathala		Jambgi		Honnalli	
Meenkera		Madkatti		Mirkal		Jojna		Hunashyal	
Mustari		Malchapur		Moorkhandi		Kamalnagar		Jalawad	
Mutangi		Mehkar		Muchlam		Khed		Kadani	
Nadgaon		Methimelkunda		Mudbi		Korekal		Kalakeri	

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Muddebihal		Indi		B Bagewadi		Bilagi	Kanakpura		Magadi	
Adavi Somanal	Rakkasagi	Agarakhed	Lachyan	Alamatti	Muttagi	Kandagal	Acchalu	Kaggalahalli	Adarangi	Sankighatta
Alur	Rudagi	Ahirsang	Lalasangi	Arashanagi	Narasalagi	Kataraki	Allimaranahalli	Kallahalli	Agalakote	Sathanur
B.salawadagi	Tangadagi	Alur	Loni.bk	Beerladinni	Nidagundi	Kollur	Arakere	Kolagondanahalli	Ajjanahalli	Seegekuppe
Basarakod	Tumbagi	Anjutagi	Masali.bk	Byakod	Ronihal	Korthi	Arekattedoddi	Kolliganahalli	Bachenahatti	Solur
Bavur	Yalagur	Atharga	Miragi	Chimmalagi	Sasanur	Kundargi	Banavasi	Kottagalu	Banavadi	Srigiripura
Bhantanur	Yarazari	Babalad	Nada. Kd	Dindawar	Sathihal	Siddapur	Bannimukk0dlu	MaraleBekuppe	Belagumba	Thaggikuppe
Bidarakundi		Ballolli	Nandaragi	Donur	Talewad	Sonna	Budiguppe	Mullahalli	Biskur	Thjppasandra
Bijjur		Baradol	Nimbal. Kd	Golasangi	Telagi	Sunag	Chakanahalli	Nallahalli	Bittasandra	
Dhavalagi		Basanal	Nivaragi	H.hipparagi	Ukkali	Teggi	Cheelur	Narayanapura	ChikkaMudigere	
Hadalageri		Benakanhalli	Padanur	Hanamapur	Vadavadagi	Yadahalli	Chikkamudavadi	Sathanur	Chikkahalli	
Hiremural		Bhatagunki	Revatagaon	Hebbal	Vandal		Choodahalli	Shivanahalli	Gudemaranahalli	
Hirur		Chadachan	Rugi	Hunshyal. Pb	Yalawar		DoddaMudavadi	Somedyanahalli	Hanchikuppe	
Hullur		Chikkabevanur	Salotagi	Ingaleshwar	Yaranal		Doddaalahalli	T.Hosahalli	Hulikal.	
Ingalageri		Devamimbaragi	Shirashyad	Itagi			Doddamaralavadi	Tbekkuppe	Hullenahalli	
Kalagi		Dhulkhed	Tadavalaga	K.salawadagi			Dyavasandra	Thokasandra	Kalarikaval	
Kavadimatti		Hadallasang	Tamba	Kanakal			Harohalli	Tungani	Kalya	
Kodaganur		Halasangi	Tenahalli	Kolar			Herandyapanahalli	Uyyamballi	Kannur	
Kolur		Hanjagi	Umarani	Kudagi			Honniganahalli	Yalachavadi	Kudur	
Konnur		Hattalli	Zalaki	Malaghan			Hosadurga		Lakkenahalli	
Kuntoji		Hirebevanur		Managoli			Hukunda		Madabal	
Madikeshwar		Horti		Mannur			Hunasanahalli		Madigondanahalli	
Minajagi		Inchageri		Markabbinahalli			I.GollaHalli		Mathikere	
Mukihal		Jigajivani		Masabinal			Kodihalli		Motagondanahalli	
Nagabenal		Khyadagi		Masuti			Kabbalu		Narasandra	
Nalatwad		Koluragi		Mulawad			Kadahalli		Nethenahalli	

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Kudlugu		Chamarajanagar		Hosadurga		Channarayana		
Alooru	Nimbalageri	Alur	Kudluru	Anivala	Madadakere	Agarabannihatti	Kaknuru	Pandomatti
Appenhalli	Pujarahalli	Amachavadi	Madapura	Attimagge	Madhure	Ajjihalli	Kamsagara	Rajagondanahalli
Badeladaku	Ramadurga	Arakalavadi	Maliyuru	Baguru	Mallappanahalli	Basavapattana	Kanchiganal	Rudrapura
Banavikallu	Rampura	Arakalavadi	Mangala	Ballalasangamudra	Methodu	Belalagere	Kanivebilachi	Santhebennur
Bellagatta	Shivapura	Attugulipura	Masanapura	Belaguru	S Nerlakere	Belliganudu	Karekatte	Siddanamatha
Chiratagundu	Suladahalli	Badanaguppe	Mukkadahalli	Bokikere	Sanihalli	Bulasagara	Karignuru	Somlapura
Choudapur	Tulahalli	Bagali	Mukkadahalli	Chikkabyadakere	Srirampura	Channeshapura	Kattalagere	Tanigere
Dupadahalli	Ujjini	Bisalavadi	Nagavalli	Devapura	Thandaga	Chikkaganguru	Kempanahalli	Tavarekere
Gandabommanahalli		Bogapura	Nanjedevanapura	Devigere		Chirdoni	Kerebilachi	Thippagondanahalli
Gudekote		Chandakavadi	Naviluru	Doddagatta		Daginktte	Kogaluru	Tyavanagi
Gundumunugu		Demahalli	Punajanuru	Doddakittadahalli		Devarahalli	Kondadahalli	Vaddanal
Harakbhavi		Doddamole	Sagade	Doddathekalavatti		Doddabbigere	Koratikere	
Hirehegdal		Erasavadi	Santhamaralli	Guddadanerlakere		Durvigere	Kotehal	
Hirekumbalagunte		Gulipura	Udigala	Hebballi		Garaga	Lingadahalli	
Hosahalli		Haradhanahalli	Ummatturu	Heggere		Goppenahalli	Malahalu	
Hudem		Harave	Venkataiana Chatra	Hunuvnadu		Guddada Kumarana Halli	Mallapura	
Huralihal		Hebbasur	Yaraganahalli	Jankal		Haronahalli	Maravanji	
Hyalya		Heggotara		Kabbala		Hebbalagere	Medikere	
Jermali		Honganuru		Kainadu		Hiremalali	Mudigere	
Jumbobanahalli		Honnalli		Kanchipura		Hodigere	Nalkudure	
K.ayyanahalli		Jyothigowdanapura		Kanguvalli		Honnebagi	Nallihankalu	
Kalapura		Kagalavadi		Karehalli		Ittige	Nalluru	
Kandagallu		Kempanapura		Kellodu		Joldal	Navilehal	
Makanadaku		Kothalavadi		Kurubarahalli		Kabbala	Nillogal	
Marabha		Kuderu		Lakkiahalli		Kagaturu	Nuggihalli	

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Madhugiri		Harappanahalli		Pavagada		Sira		Afzalpur
Badavanahalli	Kodlapura	Aanajigere	Nittur	Achamanahalli	Saasalukunte	Baragur	Neralagudda	Allagi B
Bedathuru	Kondavaadi	Adavahalli	Punabhadatta	Arasikere	Siddapura	Bevinahalli	Ramalingapura	Anoor
Bijavara	Kotagarlahalli	Arasikeri	Ragimasalawada	B.k.halli	Thirumani	Bhuvanahalli	Ratnasandra	Atanoor
Bramhasamudra	Maruvekere	Bagali	Sasvihalli	Budibetta	Vadanakallu	Bukkapatna	Sibi	Badadal
Byalya	Midigeshi	Bennihalli	Shingrihalli	Byadanoor	Vallur	Buppasandra	Sibi Agrahara	Baloorgi
Chandragiri	Muddenahalli	Chatnihalli	Teligi	C.k.pura	Venkatapura	Chikkanahalli	Tadakallur	Bandarwada
Channenahalli	Nerelekere	Chigateri	Thauduru	Chikkahalli	Virupasamudra	Chinnenahalli	Tarur	Bhiramadgi
Chikkadaavatta	Puravara	Chirasthahalli	Togarikatti	Dommathamari	Y.n Hosakote	Dodda Agrahara	Tavarekere	Bidanoor
Chikkamaalur	Rangapura	Duggavathi	Uchchnidurga	Gujjanadu		Doddabanagere	Yadalakuku (hosahalli)	Chowdapur
Chinakavajra	Rantavalalu	Gundagatti	Yadihalli	K.t.halli		Dvaranakunte	Yaliyur	Devalagangapur
D.v.halli	Reddyhalli	Halavagalu		Kamanadurga		Gopaladevarahalli	Yendore	Gobbur B
Dabbeghatta	Sajjehossahalli	Harkanalu		Kannameedi		Gowdagere		Goura B
Doddamaalur	Siddapura	Hiremagalageri		Kotagudda		Handikunte		Gudur
Doddayalkuru	Singanahalli	Hosakote		Mangasavada		Honnagondanahalli		Hasaragundagi
Dodderi		K.kallahalli		Maridasanahalli		Hosur		Kalloor
Ganjalagunte		Kadabageri		Nagalamadike		Hullikunte		Karjagi
Garani		Kanchikeri		Naligaanahalli		Hunasihalli		Koganoor
Gondihalli		Kulahalli		Nyayadagunte		Huyildore		Mallabad
Hosakere		Kunachur		Palavalli		Kallambella		Mannur
I.d.halli		Madligeri		Pavagada Gramantara		Kotta		Mashal
Kadagathuru		Mathihalli		Ponnasamudra		Lakshmisagara		Revoor B
Kalidevapura		Mydur		Potaganahalli		Maagodu		Udchana
Kavanadala		Nandibevuru		Rajavanthi		Madalur		
Kodagadaala		Nichchvvanahalli		Rangasamudra		Melukunte		
Kodigenahalli		Nilagunda		Ryapa		Nadur		

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Aland		Chincholi		Kushlagi		Yelburga		Bagepalli	Sedam
Alanga	Madiyal	Ainapur	Ratkal	Adavibhavi	Taluvagera	Baligeri	Muradi	Billur	Adaki
Ambalga	Munnalli	Ainolli	Rummangod	Benakanahal	Tavaragera	Bandi	Rajoor	Chakavelu	Batgera.b.
Belamagi	Narona	Anwar	Salebeeranalli	Bijakal	Tuggaladoni	Bannikoppa	Sanganahal	Chelur	Dugnoor
Bhodhan	Nimbal	Chandankera	Salgarbasanthpur	Chalagera	Yeragera	Bellutagi	Shirur	Devaragudipally	Handarki
Bhusnur	Nimbarga	Chengta	Shadipur	Dotihal		Benakal	Talakal	Ghantamvaripalli	Itkal
Chnchansoor	Nirgudi	Chimanchod	Shirolli	Hanumanal		Bevoor	Talikeri	Gortapally	Jakanpalli
Darga Sirur	Padasavali	Chimmaidlai	Sulepet	Hanumasagar		Bhanapur	Vajrabandi	Gulur	Kanagadda
Dhangapur	Rudrawadi	Degalmadi	Venktapur	Hirebannigol		Chikkamyageri	Vanageri	Joolapalya	Kodla
								Kanagamakala	
Duttargaon	Sarasamba	Gadikeshwar		Hiregonnagar		Gaddigeri	Yerehanchinal	Pally	Kolkunda
Gola.b.	Savaleshwar	Gidilingadhalli		Hiremannapur		Ganadal		Kottakote	Kukkunda
Hadalgi	Sirachand	Halcher		Hulagera		Gunnal		Marganukunte	Kurkunta
Hallsalagar	Suntnoor	Hasargundagi		Jahagirgudadur		Hirearalihalli		Mittermari	Lingampalli
Hirolli	Tadakal	Hoodebeeranalli		Jumlapur		Hirebidanal		Nallaguttalapalli	Madana
								Nallappareddy	
Hodloor	V.k.salgar	Karakmukali		Kabbaragi		Hiremyageri		Palli	Madkal
Jidaga	Yalsangi	Karchkhed		Kandakur		Hirevankalakunta		Naremaddepalli	Malkhed
Kadaganchi		Kerolli		Katapur		Itagi		Palyakere	Medak
Kamalanagar		Kodli		Kilarhatti		Kallur		Paragodu	Motakpalli
Kavalga		Konchawarm		Koradakera		Karmudi		Pathapalya	Mudhol
Khajuri		Meeriyana		Kyadiguppa		Kudarimothi		Puligal	Neelhalli
Kinni Sultan		Mogha		Malagitti		Kukanoor		Rashcharavu	Ranjol
Kodalhangarga		Nagaidlai		Menedal		Mandalageri		Somanathapura	Ribbanpalli
Koralli		Nidgunda		Mudenoor		Mangalur		Thimmampalli	Telkur
Lad Mugali		Pastapur		Nilogal		Mataladinni		Tholipally	Uoodgi
Madan Hipparga		Poulkpalli		Sanganal		Mudhol		Yellampally	

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Shahapur		Shorapur		Yadgir		Jevargi		Gubbi	
Anabi	Mudriki	Agni .	Kolihal	Ajlapur	Madwar	Aloor	Malti	Adagur	Mavinahalli
Bendeembali	Naganatagi	Aldal	Malagatti	Allipur	Malhar	Andola	Mandeval	Allilughatta	Muganayanakote
Bilar	Naikal	Arakera J.	Malanoor	Anapur	Minasapur	Ankalga	Naribol	Ammanaghatta	Patana
Chamnal	Rastapur	Arakera.k	Malla B.	Arakera.k	Motnalli	Aralgundagi	Nelogi	Ankasandra	Nallur
Chatnalli	Sagar	Baichabal	Marnal	Arakera.b.	Mudnal	Balbatti	Sonn	Belavatha	Nittur
Doranhalli	Sirval	Bailakunti	Mudanoor K	Badiyal	Mundargi	Balundagi	Wadgera	Bidire	Peddanhalli
Gogikona	T.wadagera	Baradevanal	Naganoor	Balichakra	Paspool	Bilwar	Yadrami	Chandrashekarapura	S.koddagihalli
Gogipeth	Tadabidi	Devapur	Narayanpur	Bandahalli	Putpak	Biriyal B.	Yalgod	Chellur	Shivapura
Gonal	Ukkinal	Devar Gonal	Parasanahalli	Belagundi	Ramsamudra	Ganwar	Yalvar	Chengavi	Thyagattur
Gulsaram	Sugoor	Devatkal	Peth Ammapur	Chandraki	Saidapur	Gudur S.a.		Doddagunni	
Haiyyal.b.	Vadagera	Devikera	Rajankollur	Chapatla	Thanagundi	Harnoor		G.hosahalli	
Halgera	Vanadurg	Geddalamari	Sugooru	Chinnakara	Varkanalli	Harval		Hagalavadi	
Hattigudur		Hagaratagi	Tinthani	Gajarkot	Yalsatti	Hipparga.s.n.		Herur	
Hoskera		Hebbala B.	Waganagera	Haligera	Yargol	Ijeri		Hindsagere	
Hotpet		Hemnur	Wajjal	Hattikuni	Yeri	Itga		Hosakere	
Ibrahimpur		Hunasagi	Yaktapur	Honageri		Jeratgi		Idagur	
Kadamgera		Jogandabhavi	Yalagi	Jaigram		Kadkol		Irakasandra	
Kakkasgera		Kachakanoor	Yevoor	Kadachur		Kallur.k		Kadaba	
Kannekollur		Kakera		Kakalwar		Kellur		Kallur	
Khanapur		Kamanatagi		Kalebelgunda		Kolkur		Kondli	
Kollur		Karadkall		Kandkuru		Kudi		Koppa	
Konkal		Kembhavi		Killankera		Kuknoor		Kunnala	
Kurkunda		Khanapur.s.h.		Konkal		Kuralgera		Manchaladore	
Mudbool		Kodekall		Kouluru		Magangera		Marashettyhalli	

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Kurugai		H D. Kote		Lingasugar		Manava		Sindanur	
Amruthur	Nagasandra	Alanahalli	Mullur	Amadihal	Medakinal	Ameenagada	Mallat	Alabanur	Ragalaparvi
Baagenahalli	Nidasale	Annur	N.begur	Anahosur	Nagaral	Aroli	Nakkundi	Badarli	Ramathnal
Baktharahalli	Paduvagere	Antharasanthe	N.belthur	Ankushadoddi	Naglapur	Athanur	Navalakal	Balaganur	Roudakunda
Begur	Santemavathur	B.matakere	Naganahalli	Anwari	Narakaladinni	Bagalawad	Nirmanvi	Bappur	Salagunda
Bilidevalaya	Seenappanahalli	Beechanahalli	Nooralakuppe	Bannigol	Paidoddi	Ballatagi	Pamanakallur	Bassapur K.	Somalapur
Chowdanakuppe	Tarekuppa	Bheemanahalli	Sagare	Bayyapur	Rodalabanda	Bhogavathi	Pothnal	Bhootaladinni	Tidigol
D.hosahalli	Tavarekere	Bidarahalli	Saragur	Devarabhupur	Rodalabanda (u.k.p.)	Byagavata	Sadapur	Chennalli	Turvihal
H.durga	Ujjanni	Chakkodanahalli	Savve	Eachanal	Santhekallur	Chagabhavi	Sangapur	Devaragudi	Udbal (u)
Hallever	Utharidurga	Chikkereyuru	Thumbasoge	Gejjalagatta	Sarjapur	Chickkotnekal	Sirwar	Dhadesugur	Umaloti
Herur	Yedavani	D.b.kuppe		Gorebal	Telekhan	Ganadinni	Sunkeshwar	Gonawara	Virupapur
Hosahalli	Yedyur	G.b.saragur		Goudur	Uppamandihal	Gorkal	Toranadinni	Gorebal	
Jannagara -	Yeleyur	Hampapura		Guntagol		Gudadinni .k	Utakanur	Goudanabhavi	
Joddihossahalli		Hanchipura		Gurugunta		Halapur		Gudadur	
K.honamaachana									
Halli		Hebbalaguppe		Honnalli		Haravi		Gunda	
Kaggere		Hegganur		Hunur		Heera		Gunjalli	
Kempanahalli		Hirehalli		Hutti		Hirehanagi		Hosalli E.j.	
Kithanamangala		Hyrige		Kachapur		Hirekotnekal		Jalihai	
Kodavathi		K.belthur		Kalapur		Janekal		Javalgera	
Kodigehalli		Kallambatu		Kannal		Kallur		Kalmangi	
Koppa		Kanchamalli		Kota		Kapgal		Kolbal	
Kothagere		Kyathanahalli		Maraladinni		Kavithal		Madasirwar	
Madikehalli		M.c.thalalu		Maski		Kurdi		Mukkunda	
Markonahalli		Madapura		Mattur		Madagiri		Pagadadinni	
Nademavinapura		Manuganahalli		Mavinabhai		Madlapur		R.h.colony	

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Devdurga		Chittapur		Sandur
Alkod	Mustur	Alolli	Malgatti	Anthapura
Arker	Nagadadinni	Aloor B	Martor	Bandri
B.ganekal	Palakanamardi	Arankal	Nalwar	Bhujanganagar
Chinchodi	Ramadurga	Bhagodi	Petsheroro	Bommagatta
Dondambli		Bhankor	Rajapur	Chormur
Gabbur		Bhimnalli	Ravor	Daroji
Galaga		Chincholi.		
Ganadhhal (deodurga)		S.	Sannti	Devagiri
Gugal		Dandoti	Satnor	Gollalingamanahalli
Hemanal		Digganw	Tengli	Kalingeri
Hirebudur		Gondgorthi	Tosanhalli [s]	Krishnanagar
Hosur Siddapur		Gotor	Yagapur	Kurekuppa
Jagirajadaladinni		Halkatta		Metriki
Jalahalli		Heball		Narasingapura
Jeerabandi		Hongountta		Nidagurthi
K.irabgera		Ingadgi		Shusilanagar
Karadigudda		Kadbor		Sovenahalli
Karigudda		Kalgi		Taranagar
Koppar		Kamrwadi		Torangal
Kothadoddi		Kandgoll		Vaddu
Kyadigera		Kodadour		Vittalapura
Maladakal		Kollur		Yeshwanthanagar
Masarkal		Korwar		
Mundaragi		Ladlapur		
		Madbol		

ANNEXURE II: QUESTIONNAIRES USED DURING THE PRIMARY SURVEY

Questionnaire for Gram Panchayats

EMPRI



Urban Eco-Park, 100 Feet Road, Peenya Industrial Area, 3rd Phase, Peenya, Bangalore, Karnataka 560058
Phone Number 080-837744 Fax Number 080-837745

Initials

GP No

Name of Gram Panchayat

District

Rating of GP

below average

average

above average

excellent

Sr No	Questions
1	What are the various developmental activities taken up by the GPs?
2	What is the procedure for identification of various developmental activities
3	What is the Code of Practices adopted by the GP?
4	What is the sanctioning mechanism of the developmental activities
5	What is the monitoring mechanism for the developmental activities
6	Are there any local technologies being adopted for the development activities
7	What are the deviations in the activities taken up them in terms of the design, planning, financial, etc
8	Are any environmental guidelines being adopted at present while taking up any developmental activities
9	Are the GP aware of any environmental impacts of any developmental activities
10	What resources are being used for the specified developmental activity
11	What are the trends in obtaining the resources
12	Whether any alternative resources are considered while taking decision
13	What are the possible environmental impacts arising due to the activities taken up?
14	What are the indicators of impact?
15	Quantification of impact
16	If impact is positive, what needs to be done to ensure it?
17	If negative impact, is it possible to mitigate?
18	If yes, what mitigation measure could be suggested?
19	Indicators for mitigation measures
20	Are there any indigenous mitigation measures available?
21	Are there any best practices available?
22	What is awareness level of the members of the Gram Panchayats in terms of environmental causes and impacts
23	What is the awareness level of the villagers for whom the development activities are being considered
24	What is overall status of the GPs?

ANNEXURE III: COMPILATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE FINDINGS

Gram Panchayat Taluka	Bijakal Kushtagi	Kushtagi Kushtagi	Kandakur Kushtagi	Krishnanagar Sandur
Construction of Roads	*			✓ SGRY
Repairs of Roads	Repairs of Roads	Repairs of Roads	ZP only	Taxes money
Construction of Building (school, hospitals, community hall, religious)	Construction of Building (school, hospitals, community hall, religious)	Construction of Building (school, hospitals, community hall, religious)	Angan wadi repair	
Repairs of Building	Repairs of Building	Repairs of Building of School, GP		Anganwadi
Irrigation projects	*		2 pumpset for SC/ST	
Drinking water projects	MWS 2 hours water supply			through WB
Livestock		SGSY- 15 SHG - Milk production- local variety,		Thotte
Agriculture	Seeds from agriculture department, all chemical fertiliser	SGRY	Nala Bund- Agriculture department 4-5	
Housing		SGRY	✓ Indira Aawas Yojana- 35 houses built	
Horticulture	*		Mango, Sapota, Pomegranate, Lemon sapling, drip irrigation subsidy-50 %	
Cottage industries	*	Handloom	*	
Tree planting	from forest department	only under SGRY	forest, Bevu, Tamarind	
Sports				
Skill Development		papdi , sheep rearing, harvest machine electricity run.	6 but all not working, 1 new model installed.	
Bio-gas Reactor			6 but all not working, 1 new model installed.	
Gobar Gas Reactor	2 from TP		10 % toilet facility	
Sulab Souchalaya	2			
Water Canal				

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Gram Panchayat Taluka	Bijakal Kushtagi	Kushtagi Kushtagi	Kandakur Kushtagi	Krishnanagar Sandur
Water Storage tank	from ZP	1 Go Katte constructed under scarcity scheme	WB- Drinking water MWS+overhead tank all ground water	
Sanitation, Drainage		No UGD	Honda by ZP	
Desilting of tank	1-MI used for bunding	under scarcity-by MI & ZP engineers		✓
Sprinkler irrigation			Farm pond 20	
Forestry	from forest department	only under SGRY		under GP funds
Remarks	Taxes not got due to drought	Drinking water rate taxes not being paid- Mini water	above 250 ft ground water& 12 Borewell- 2-3 dry already	
	2-3 % toilet facility & 5 % drainage	Kere- no water 23 tanks in the taluka		
	overhead tank for water problem in Tengute	No counter sign facility	Nav grama 50 sanctioned yet to be constructed	Panchayat building under 11th finance
	Under this GP 9 villages with 20 member in GP of which 9 women.	No check measurement facility	SGRY- construction of GP building	2 villages, 13 members-7 women
	<4th std 6 people, > 4 & <7th std 7 people, > 7th std 6 people, 10th std 1.	18 TP members-7 women	Developmental scheme-Dining halls 4	< 4th std-10, > 4th std 3 person
	SGRY - 1 Panchayat building, 2 Mahila Souchalaya, 1 Infiltration tank, 2 Infiltration tank by water shed, 2 Slab - hard passage, Development scheme - 2Dining hall near School, 1 Community hall,	Distribution of pamphlets for explaining the necessity of cleanliness around ground water hand pump especially against spread of cholera during summer.	Jala Rakshane- 20 Farm pond	Dust problem due to mining especially in fields.
	Ashray - 80		Toilet facility-ccommunity type will be help.	40 % Drainage. Swachagram yojana.
	4.20 sactioned, 1,86 lakhs deducted at some KEB remaining for salaries, maintenance of water supply & street lights.		18 members- 6 ladies	Archeological ruins- unattended.

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Gram Panchayat Taluka	Bijakal Kushtagi	Kushtagi Kushtagi	Kandakur Kushtagi	Krishnanagar Sandur
	No awareness regarding gobar gas		thumb- 3 (all women)	Medical officer-put DDT/Pesticides for mosquito problems.
			< 4th std -7 members	Rajiv Gandhi GPHP-284 (SC/ST- 20000 subsidy, for general category- 10000)
			> 4th std and < 7th std - 2 members	IAY- 5
			Possible- Drainage, Road, Toilets	Ground water- 180-200 ft.
			Planning problem- No knowledge	Major problem due to mining dust to all fields
			Minimum education 7th std	Thimmappa mine to Jindal
				Yeshwanth nagar to Jinda
				Devagiri
				no scientific knowledge of composting
				removal of encroachment for roads widening

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Gram Panchayat	Sandur	Narasingapura	Nagasandra
Taluka	Sandur	Sandur	Kunigal
Construction of Roads	SGRY, Stamp duty head	✓	
Repairs of Roads	✓	✓	
Construction of Building (school, hospitals, community hall, religious)	Anganwadi		
Repairs of Building	✓ Stamp duty		
Irrigation projects	×		
Drinking water projects	×	MWS	
Livestock	only through veterinary department	BCM	
Agriculture	only funding		
Housing	✓	Ambedkar-8, IAY-2, Ashray-10, Nava Gram-31	
Horticulture	Mango, Bannana only funding	Proposed under Develop activity	
Cottage industries	subsidy under SGSY for embroidery to Banks.	×	
Tree planting	through forest-Social forestry.	only under Forest	
Sports	under stamp duty.		
Skill Development	Training to SHGs for doll making, Phenyl making, Embroidary under SGSY		
Bio-gas Reactor		3 successful due to scarcity of fuel	
Gobar Gas Reactor	average 10-15 per year	3 successful due to scarcity of fuel	
Sulab Souchalaya	average 10-15 per year	community	
Water Canal			
Water Storage tank	RG		
Sanitation, Drainage	RG	✓ Individual & Community Latrine	
Desilting of tank	SGRY		
Sprinkler irrigation			

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Gram Panchayat Taluka	Sandur Sandur	Narasingapura Sandur	Nagasandra Kunigal
Forestry			
Remarks			
	Kitchen, Dining hall for schools under stamp duty		
		3 Villages, 23 members- 11 womens < 4th std 2 members, < 4th std & > 7th std 4 members	19 members- 9 ladies
	Drinking water project only carried by ZP-Engineering section		Ground water- Mini water- 5 Gramas
	Ashray-400	Swacha Grama - 1	Piped- 2 Gramas
	IAY-223	Fluoride in adjacent Panchayats	Hand pump 63 pumps- 58 working
	Nava Grama-200	60 ft Ground water	350-450 ft water table
	Ambedkar-111	Iron toxicity	28 Revenue villages, 50 % education
	2 % of funds under development grant to be reserved for sport-ordered for GP	Tailoring through GP funds	SGRY- Construction of GP building
	Suggestions for Sandur by pass Resolution passed		- Drainage in SC/ST colony
			- Kuccha houses
			- Bridges small
			- Road repair + Sanitation
			- Drinking water works
			Construction & repair of School & Anganwadi
			From this financial year IAY, PMGY (central schemes) directly given to GPs
			RDPR a) 11th Finance- same category
			b) Development Grants- only construct of building like GP (1.5 lakhs)
			c) Grant- Maintenance of buildings, salaries
			ZP a) Maintenance of Drinking water works
			water shed- check

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Gram Panchayat	Kunigal	Yediyur	Thippasandra	Kudur	Narasandra
Taluka	Kunigal	Kunigal	Magadi	Magadi	Magadi
Construction of Roads	✓		Mud	✓	✓
Repairs of Roads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Construction of Building (school, hospitals, community hall, religious)	✓				Repair
Repairs of Building	✓	✓			
Irrigation projects	×	✓			×
Drinking water projects	✓				
Livestock	×	✓	Grass seeds		
Agriculture	×				Total
Housing	✓				
Horticulture	✓				total
Cottage industries	Under SGSY- for SHG		Nil		
Tree planting	through Forest Department				in School
Sports	✓				
Skill Development					
Bio-gas Reactor				5 due to LPG	14
Gobar Gas Reactor	subsidy given after getting from ZP		3 reactors		
Sulab Souchalaya				Toilets 120	
Water Canal	×				

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Gram Panchayat Taluka	Kunigal Kunigal	Yediyur Kunigal	Thippasandra Magadi	Kudur Magadi	Narasandra Magadi
Water Storage tank	✓				
Sanitation, Drainage	New & old cleaned	✓		✓	
Desilting of tank	*				
Sprinkler irrigation					Nil
Forestry					Social forestry 80 acres
Remarks		Ground water drinking water		Lighting	
		Markohalli dam but not used as Drinking water	SC/ST house repair	Astra vole 120	
		300-400 ft in one place Tattkere- salt water	Bus stop- white wash		
		Hariyali project- 2 check dam	Gogatte	< 25000- GP level	to Construct check dams, pick up dams.
		Possible projects- Drinking water supply	Latrine		
		- Nirmalya	Kere repair & sub channel		
			Swach Grama- 20 lakhs - 10 lakhs for drainage		
			Yearly budget		
			Indira Awas Yojana 20 thousand / house- 7 houses new, 5 houses repair		

ANNEXURE IV: OK CARDS TO BE USED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

OK CARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

Community Sanitation and Drainage

Sl. No	Description of Activities	Questions	Answers	Mitigation Options	Mitigation Taken
1	Site Clearance	Are any trees being felled to clear the site?	<i>Put your answer here</i>	If answer is yes, then change the site or plant double number of trees of the similar species	<i>Put here what mitigation has been taken along with the justification</i>
2	Location	Is it situated very near to the residential area?		If answer is yes, then change the site as it releases foul smell and select the site of higher elevation so that logging of drainage can be stopped	
		Does the drainage overflow and in the area.		Design the drainage so that there is no mosquito problem.	
3	Material used	Are the material used to construct are of higher quality		If answer is no, then change the material to environmental friendly and sustainable material which utilizes local labour.	
4	Design of the Building	Does the design provided use artificial lights or ventilation		If answer is yes, then redesign and use natural light and ventilation as far as possible	
		Will the construction of the community sanitation and drainage cause any health hazards?		If answer is yes, then redesign	

This OK Card to be filled by the Environmental Co-ordinator at the Gram Panchayat level before implementation of the activity

OK CARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

Building / Houses Construction and Repairs

Sl. No	Description of Activities	Questions	Answers	Mitigation Options	Mitigation Taken
1	Site Clearance	Are any trees being felled to clear the site?	<i>Put your answer here</i>	If answer is yes, then change the site or plant double number of trees of the similar species	<i>Put here what mitigation has been taken along with the justification</i>
2	Location	Is the place water logged in rainy season		If answer is yes, then change the site as it may be a natural drainage which may help in percolation of rain water	
3	Material used	Are the material used of foreign origin and not native to that place?		If answer is yes, then change the material to environmental friendly and sustainable material which utilizes local artisans. Avoid asbestos. Avoid those material which require large amount of energy	
4	Design of the Building	Does the design provided use artificial lights and fans very often?		If answer is yes, then redesign and use natural light and ventilation as far as possible	
		Will the construction of the building cause any biodiversity loss or habitat disruption?	If answer is yes, then change the site		

This OK Card to be filled by the Environmental Co-ordinator at the Gram Panchayat level before implementation of the activity

OK CARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

Drinking water

Sl. No	Description of Activities	Questions	Answers	Mitigation Options	Mitigation Taken
1	Site Clearance	Are any trees being felled to clear the site?	<i>Put your answer here</i>	If answer is yes, then change the site or plant double number of trees of the similar species	<i>Put here what mitigation has been taken along with the justification</i>
2	Location	Is it situated very near to the drainage logging area or near farm fields where pesticide application is unavoidable.		If answer is yes, then change the site to safer location otherwise the drinking water will be contaminated.	
3	Material used	Are the material used to construct water storage tank are of higher quality		If answer is no, then change the material to environmental friendly and sustainable material which utilizes local labour.	
4	Design of the water tank	Does the design provided use natural processes, contours etc		If answer is no, then redesign and use natural tanks or lakes as far as possible	
		Will the construction of the water tank and bore well cause any decrease in ground water?		If answer is yes, then take necessary action of recharging the ground water	

This OK Card to be filled by the Environmental Co-ordinator at the Gram Panchayat level before implementation of the activity

OK CARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

Roads

Sl. No	Description of Activities	Questions	Answers	Mitigation Options	Mitigation Taken
1	Site Clearance	Are any trees being felled to clear the site?	<i>Put your answer here</i>	If answer is yes, then plant double number of trees of the similar species on either side of the road	<i>Put here what mitigation has been taken along with the justification</i>
2	Location	Is it situated very near to the residential area, school and market area where the density of people is more.		If answer is yes, then take precautions to avoid accidents and noise pollution and disease caused by air pollution.	
3	Material used	Are the material used to construct road from outside the Panchayat area		If answer is yes, then try to change the material to locally available environmental friendly and sustainable material which utilizes local labour.	
4	Design of the Roads	Does the design provided follow all the engineering aspects and is the drainage facility provided.		If answer is no, then redesign and make the necessary arrangements.	
		Will the construction of the roads cause any biodiversity loss or habitat disruption?		If answer is yes, then change the site	

This OK Card to be filled by the Environmental Co-ordinator at the Gram Panchayat level before implementation of the activity

ANNEXURE V: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY BUILDING AGENCY

The external Environmental Capacity Building Agency (ECBA) is required to provide technical and implementation support to RDPR in relation to the Environmental Guidelines that has been developed as a part of the project preparation. In specific, the following tasks are envisaged for the ECBA:

1. MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

- To develop a user-friendly version of the Environmental Guidelines in Kannada for its use by the GP members and the Taluk resource persons.
- To use the implementation experience to improve these Environmental Guidelines on a periodic basis and to keep these Guidelines up-to-date.

2. TRAINING SUPPORT

- To develop various training modules that are stated in the Environmental Guidelines and / or required for the effective implementation of these guidelines.
- To decide jointly with SIRD on the training approaches to be adopted across various subjects
- To deliver the training in conjunction with SIRD to the Panchayat Raj Institutions in general and Taluk resource persons, GP members & constituents in particular.
- To conduct the initial round of training at the beginning and the refresher training periodically in conjunction with SIRD.
- To obtain training feedback, assess the training effectiveness and improve the training delivery on an ongoing basis.

3. IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

- To support RDPR and GP members in all aspects of implementing the Environmental Guidelines and to ensure that the implementation is fully consistent with these Environmental Guidelines. In particular, the support will be to ensure that the GP members are adhering to the requirements of the OK cards and mitigation measures required therein.

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- To advise RDPR on requirements of existing or new environmental legislations that is relevant to project implementations.
- To support RDPR in the internal monitoring and evaluation that is to be done on a half-yearly basis.
- To participate and co-operate with an external monitoring & evaluation to be periodically done.
- To advise RDPR on the analytical studies that are to be done to strengthen the implementation of the Environmental Guidelines.
- To provide technical support on environmental issues as requested by RDPR, SIRD, Taluk Resource Persons and GP members.

ANNEXURE VI: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER AT RDPR

There will be an Environmental Officer in the Facilitation cell that is to be established at the RDPR to co-ordinate all aspects of the Environmental Guidelines during project implementation. In particular, the following tasks are envisaged for the Environmental Officer:

- To ensure GP's implementation of the Environmental Guidelines. In particular, to ensure that the GP members are adhering to the requirements of the OK cards and mitigation measures required
- To co-ordinate the conduct of environmental training to provided to Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in general, and Taluk resource persons, GP members & constituents in particular.
- To co-ordinate with SIRD in the conduct of the above mentioned environmental training.
- To engage and co-ordinate with the external Environmental Capacity Building Agency (ECBA) on the material development, training and implementation support being provided by them.
- To organize the conduct of internal and external monitoring evaluation in line with the requirements of the Environmental Guidelines.
- To compile the periodic monitoring progress reports based on reports sent by the GP, evaluate them and take necessary follow-up action, and
- To provide quarterly progress reports to the World Bank on the implementation of the Environmental Guidelines.
- To arrange to conduct analytical studies and other initiatives that would lead to strengthening the implementation of the Environmental Guidelines.

ANNEXURE VII: DETAILED BUDGET ESTIMATION

Sr No.	Item	Number	Amount	Unit	Jan 06 - Mar 06	Apr06 - Mar07	Apr07 - Mar08	Apr08 - Mar09	Apr09 - Mar10	Apr10 - Mar11	Total Amount
1	Manpower resources										
1.1	Environmental Officer	1	30000.00	/month	90000	360000	360000	360000	360000	360000	1890000.00
2	Training										
2.1	Trainings (Each training has 60 trainees)	1475 (295/year)*	Training cost will be part of the overall training component of the project								
3	Agency / Consultants										
3.1	Training Module Development				---	500000	100000	100000	100000	100000	900000.00
3.2	Training of Trainers	135 (27/year)**	Training cost will be part of the overall training component of the project								
3.3	Monitoring & Evaluation (Regular)				---	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	5000000.00
3.4	Monitoring & Evaluation (Periodic Audits)				---	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	2500000.00
3.5	Studies	8	1000000.00	lumpsum		2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000		8000000.00
Grand Total											18290000.00

* Total no of trainees / No of Trainees per training	(12222/60) + (2668*2/60)	approx 295 trainings
** Total no of trainees / No of Trainees per training	540*3/60	approx 27 trainings