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KARNATAKA MUNICIPAL REFORMS PROJECT
(KMRP)

Social and Environmental Assessment and Management
Framework

(Part 1, Part 2 (Section A & Section B) and Part 3)

Final Report
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Executive Summary

1.1 Project Introduction

In terms of urbanization, Karnataka is the fourth largest in India. This status puts a lot pressure on the GoK and ULBs in terms of providing urban services. As part of its initiatives to meet the huge unmet demand Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project is being prepared by KUIDFC and proposed for funding to the World Bank. This forms part of the initiatives taken by the UDD in implementing urban reforms. KMRP has following four different components.

A. Institutional Development & Technical Assistance
B. Investment Support (General Urban Investment and Public Health Investment)
C. Bangalore Development (Capacity Building and Investment Support)
D. Incremental Operating Costs to KUIDFC

KUIDFC has developed criteria for selection and inclusion of ULBs for funding under KMRP. The first batch of ULBs selected for investments consist of 17 ULBs and Bangalore.

1.2 About The Study

As a part of this project preparation, a Social and Environmental Assessment was undertaken to identify the social and environmental issues related to the project and develop a framework for mitigation measures. During study one-to-one meetings, Focus Group Discussions and extensive Public Consultations with the stakeholders were held at the ULBs/ state level. This study has produced the following out puts:

1. Combined Sectoral Social and Environmental Assessment (SSEA)
2. Combined Social and Environmental Management Framework (SEMF)
3. Capacity Building Plan on Social and Environmental Issues
4. Communication and Consultation Strategy

1.3 Institutional Background

In Karnataka, as in other places in India, the urban infrastructure is planned and implemented by a variety of institutions. The UDD is the administrative head of most of these institutions. The institutions which are directly under the administrative control of UDD are:

- Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA)
- Department of Town Planning (DTP)
- Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board (KUWS&DB)
• Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC)

There other agencies, viz., Bangalore Mahanagara Palike, Bangalore Development Authority, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, etc. which mainly focus on Bangalore, which contribute to the urban development.

With regard to Social and Environmental requirements of projects, the following are the focus agencies at Central and State level.

• Government of India (GoI) Institutions
  o Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)
  o Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

• Government of Karnataka (GoK) Institutions
  o Department of Ecology, Environment & Forests (DoEEF)
  o Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB)

1.4 Laws and regulations

The following are the laws and regulation that are applicable with regard to social and environmental aspects of sub-projects under KMRP.

• Operational Policies and Directives of The World Bank
• Policy and Regulatory Framework of GoI
• Environmental Policy and Regulations of GoK
• Planning and Management of ULBs

1.5 Major Issues and Proposals

The following are the major issues identified during the field work and public consultations.

• Some of the ULBs suffer from lack of proper and sustainable water sources for improving the present water supply. The citizens feel that the water sources around the ULB need to be strengthened by way of protecting the catchment area.

• The citizenry wants rain water harvesting to be made compulsory and that the ULB office and Councilors set an example by having rain water harvesting structures before everybody in the ULB starts construction.

• Some ULBs have solid waste management projects underway, while some have land purchased/ acquired for this purpose. In some ULBs, door to door collection of the solid waste is in practice with the involvement of this Residents Welfare Associations, and local NGOs. This experiment can be supported under KMRP.

• Most of the ULBs lack Under Ground Sewerage system or have systems that are partially functioning which need improvements and remodeling.
• In most of the ULBs, the Storm Water Drainage needs improvements and remodeling.
• Citizens and peoples representatives want facilities like slaughter houses with modern waste treatment facilities; and mutton and fish markets outside the ULBs.
• Citizens of some ULBs propose public private partnerships in developing commercial civic amenities, where private persons could provide the land and ULB could build the facilities under an agreement.
• Many of the citizens and elected representatives feel that local organizations like Mahila Mandals and youth clubs should be provided opportunities in the project.
• Most of the citizens in the ULBs feel that the presently encroached areas parks, gardens and roads should be freed from the land sharks and encroachers.

1.6 Likely Sub-Projects Under KMRP

The following are the likely sub-projects proposed by ULBs for funding under KMRP.
• Water Supply: Improvements to source, treatment and distribution and extensions to newly built areas and areas inhabited by weaker sections.
• Under Ground Sewerage: New sewerage with Sewage Treatment Plant to remodeling and improvements to existing sewerage network and extensions to newly built areas and weaker sections localities.
• Storm Water Drainage: Improvements to existing drainage, new drainage, extension to new areas, remodeling etc.
• Solid Waste Management: Various facilities under SWM including scientific landfills
• Transportation: Improvements to Roads, new CC roads and extensions to newly built areas and weaker sections localities
• Street Lights: Additional Street lights
• Commercial Amenities: Shopping Complexes, Vegetable / Fish / Mutton Markets, Slaughter Houses, parking lots, marriage halls, community halls
• Common Amenities: Schools, Compound Walls, playgrounds, Construction of Parks and Gardens, improvements to water bodies, Hospital, Burial Ground and Crematorium

1.7 Potential Impacts

The project as a whole is aimed at improving quality of living of the citizens of the concerned ULBs. As the sub-projects are yet to be proposed specific impacts (both positive and negative) have not been identified. However an assessment has been made on likely impacts. The significance of these impacts depends on
the individual sub-project, its size and location. In general, the sub-projects are small in size, hence, the adverse impacts, if any, would be minimum.

1.7.1 Positive Impacts

These possible positive project impacts are listed below:

- Productive use of time
- Improvements in income patterns
- Health and Environmental improvements
- Improvements in quality of life and human dignity
- Reduced nuisance of open defecation due to Low Cost Sanitation
- Less suffering during monsoons and adverse climatic conditions
- Improved public safety
- Better infrastructure and transportation facilities
- Improved access to services
- Opportunities for social interaction
- Improved community participation and sense of ownership

1.7.2 Negative Impacts

A. Social Impacts

- Land Deprivation and Displacement
- Inconvenience and nuisance to Public during construction
- Social issues due to migration, social conflict, etc.
- Safety hazards
- Health Hazards

B. Environmental Impacts

Topography: these include erosion, disruption of drainage patterns, loss of top soils, etc.

Surface Water: These include reduced downstream flows, surface water pollution, degradation of riverbanks, etc.

Ground Water: These include groundwater pollution, dwindling groundwater table, etc.

Air Quality: These include temporary impacts during construction due to use of hot mix plants, generators, transportation equipment, etc. This category also includes dust generated due to earthwork excavation process.
Noise Levels: These include noise generated by use of equipment during construction and operation.

Ecological Resources: These include impacts due to cutting of trees, impacts on flora and fauna, organic waste problems, etc.

Other Impacts: These include other impacts like visual, damages to existing infrastructure, hazards, contamination, nuisance, disease, etc.

1.8 Mitigation Measures
The above identified negative impacts that could possibly arise during construction and/or operation are addressed through procedures listed under the Social and Environmental Management Framework (SEMF). This Framework has a social and environmental categorization of sub-projects and Social and Environmental Mitigation measures. As the sub-projects are yet to be identified and Capital Investment Plans are yet to be prepared no ULB specific mitigation measures are identified and planned.

1.8.1 Social Mitigation
The negative social impacts could be mitigated by implementing the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy and entitlement framework given in the SEMF based on the category of the sub-project. The sub-projects are categorized as below:
Sa - having more than 200 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
Sb - having between 1-200 PAPs
Sc - having no PAPs

For Sa category projects an independent Social Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared during the preparation and appraised along with the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

The Sb category will make use of the Entitlement Framework and a Social Management Plan will be prepared as a part of the DPR.

Sc category sub-project does not need any of these as there are no PAPs involved.

1.8.2 Environmental
The negative environmental impacts could be mitigated by the SEMF developed during the study and later adopted by the GoK. This SEMF categorizes the subprojects as below:

- Ea: Significant adverse environmental impacts
- Eb: Moderate adverse environmental impacts
- Ec: Minimal or no adverse environmental impacts

The Ea category sub-projects require conducting and preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) / Environment Management Plan (EMP) as the project may have diverse and significant environmental impacts.

The Eb category sub-projects require an EMP, which is to be prepared using the Guidance given in the Borrower's Guidebook. This EMP becomes a part of the DPR, which is appraised by KUIDFC.

The Ec category sub-projects do not require preparation of any EIA or EMP, as these sub-projects have minimal or no environmental impacts.

1.9 Capacity Building

In order to build the social and environmental capacity of the ULBs, DUDCs, local Consultants, Resource persons, KUIDFC, etc. a Capacity Building plan for a period of 4 years with a budget of Rs. 20 Millions.

1.9.1 Communicating

As part of the Social and Environmental Assessment, a communication strategy has been developed, which will be followed to ensure informed participation of the local people in planning, implementing and monitoring sub-projects covered under KMRP.

1.9.2 Involvement of Women and Other Vulnerables

Based on the findings of the Social and Environmental Assessment, a strategy for involvement of Women and other Vulnerables has been developed so as to ensure that they are not adversely affected by the project interventions and to ensure access to projects benefits at par with other communities.