

Resettlement Plan

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India: Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene, and Resilience (Sector) Project

Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Suti Sub-basin in Part of Ward-127 (Borough XIV) and Part of Ward-126 (Borough XVI) Including Construction of Keyatala Pumping Station

Package No: KSHARP/OCB/2024-2025/SD08 and KSHARP/OCB/2024-2025/SD09R

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 20 November 2023)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee (₹)
₹ 1.00	=	\$ 0.01
\$ 1.00	=	₹ 83.33

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
FGD	- Focus Group Discussion
FHH	- Female Headed Households
GoWB	- Government of West Bengal
GRC	- Grievance Redressal Committee
GSU	- Gender and Safeguards Unit
GRM	- Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRU	- Grievance Redress Unit
INRM	- India Resident Mission
KMC	- Kolkata Municipal Corporation
KEIP	- Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project
KSHARP	- Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project
NGO	- Nongovernmental Organizations
PMDSC	- Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant
PMU	- Project Management Unit
RCFTLARR	- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SIA	- Social Impact Assessment
SWM	- Solid Waste Management
SSC	- Safeguard and Safety Cell
SPS	- Safeguards Policy Statement

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollar.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background: The proposed Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project (KSHARP) is a continuation of the endeavour of ADB's support to improve the liveability and quality of life of the urban people in the jurisdiction of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation area. The project will provide comprehensive services in uncovered areas of Kolkata, as well as selected interventions on Solid Waste Management (SWM). The project is aligned with the country partnership strategy for India, 2018–2022, which recognizes the need to address infrastructure bottlenecks and provide better municipal services for the urban poor. The project is also in line with the state of West Bengal's 20-year vision, Kolkata's sewerage, and drainage master plan (2007), Kolkata's Urban Sector Investment Plan, 2012–2022, and KMC's solid waste management master plan (2018).

Project Description: The project will support the development of GESI-responsive, climate- and disaster-resilient sanitation, drainage and SWM infrastructure and systems. For sanitation and drainage, the project will cover un-served areas under Kolkata Municipal Corporation and will include the construction of trunk sewer and drainage networks and lateral network up to customer connections (property line), one sewage treatment plant (STP) with capacity of 48 million litres per day (MLD) and five combined pumping stations. The infrastructure solution will supplement the on-going water body rejuvenation efforts by KMC. For municipal SWM, a solid waste management facility such as waste-to-energy facility will be supported. Details will be determined through further due diligence. Strengthened urban infrastructure and systems will provide better services to all people, while women, children, the poor, and the disadvantaged will especially benefit from improved urban sanitation, health, and hygiene.

Subproject Description. The subproject components proposed are as follows; For **SD-08 package** (i) laying of sewer lines (including house connection), with a total length of 8.4 km.; (ii) construction of catch pits / gully pits and house connections where sewer lines to be laid; (iii) construction of outfall structures. For **SD-09 package** (i) laying of sewer lines (including house connection), with total length of 6.7 km.; (ii) construction of one pumping station; (iii) construction of catch pits / gully pits and house connections; and (iv) construction of outfall structures.

Resettlement Plan: This draft resettlement plan has been prepared to address the potential involuntary resettlement impacts due to construction of the proposed project components for development of sewerage and drainage network in Wards 126 and 127 of Borough XVI and Borough XIV and is consistent with the national laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009. The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on the final engineering design, detailed measurement and census survey (DMS) and stakeholder consultations prior to contract award and will be disclosed on the official website of implementing agency and ADB after obtaining necessary clearance from ADB.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Project implementation will not require acquisition of private land as the entire civil works for laying of pipelines will be done within the ROW of Kolkata Municipal Corporation roads. Transect walk and 100% walkthrough survey and public consultations along the road alignments through which sewer pipeline networks are proposed, indicate that 78 roadside shopkeepers will be impacted due to temporary access disruption, during laying of sewer pipelines and this will cause temporary loss of income for 20 days during construction in Shibrampur K.D. Road, Township Road, Kastadanga Road, Jadav Ghosh Road, Bagpota Road etc. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be further reassessed and reconfirmed after finalization of detailed design and finalization of alignments through detailed measurement surveys (DMS) on sites/sections of roads. Construction of one Pumping Station is

proposed near Bagpota Government Sponsored Free Primary School in Ward No. 127 of Borough XIV. At present, the plot is being used as a playground by the local youth. During consultation, it was conveyed to them by the KMC and project officials that an alternate playground (measuring about 0.33 acres) will be developed by KMC near the existing plot. The total available land at the proposed pumping station site is 0.33 Acres out of which 0.125 Acres will be required for the proposed construction work. The proposed land parcel is owned by Collector, on behalf of GoWB. PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from concerned department and will identify the alternate land for the replacement playground in consultation with the local community prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement Plan.

Socio-economic information and profile: As per the preliminary design available, 100% socio-economic survey through transect walk was done along the entire stretch of sewer pipeline and drain alignment, in the month of March 2024. It is assessed that 78 affected roadside business owners (261 family members) are likely to face temporary loss of income due to access disruption during construction period. None of affected business owner families were found to be below poverty line (BPL). A total of 19 affected business owners were identified as vulnerable (70 family members), of which twelve (12) affected business owners are elderly heads of households) and seven (07) are female heads of households including one (01) affected person with multiple vulnerabilities (elderly and female headed household), during the social assessment survey.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits: Based on the initial transect walk and socio-economic survey and meeting with various stakeholders, it is estimated that 78 business owners will suffer temporary income loss due to construction activities under the project. An income loss for 20 days has been estimated for the affected persons during the construction period, and additional assistance for vulnerable persons will be paid as per the entitlement matrix.

Policy Framework and Entitlements. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) Purchase of Land for Public Purpose (2016) West Bengal, the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014, West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018 and ADB SPS, 2009 and agreed resettlement framework.

Consultation and Disclosure: During the initial impact assessment and project information dissemination, participatory discussions were held with the people around the project area through focus group discussions (FGD) held separately with local people, including the youths and the women. Due consideration was given to stakeholder consultations with the affected persons at different levels of preparation for the resettlement plan. A total of 220 persons [139 males (63%), 81 females (37%)] were consulted during the project preparation phase. Additional consultations will be conducted and will be continued throughout project implementation. A resettlement information disclosure leaflet in the form of a public information brochure (PIB), both in English and Bangla, containing information on compensation, entitlement, and resettlement management adopted for the project, will be developed and distributed among the key stakeholders. The final resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the ADB and PMU websites.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is in place to redress social, environmental or any other grievances related to project and/or respective subprojects. A public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements

per project entitlement matrix, and PMU will ensure that their grievances are addressed.

Institutional Arrangement: Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) is the executing agency the project, KSHARP. The existing institutional arrangement for implementation of the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP) will be strengthened for implementation of KSHARP. The project (KSHARP) will be headed by the Project Director. Project Management Unit (PMU) established under Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), will implement the project.

Resettlement Plan Budget. The resettlement cost estimated for this subproject is ₹2.1 million; this includes compensation and assistance, contingency provision, and detailed measurement survey, GRM and consultation costs. The PMU will be responsible for mobilizing the funds in advance in its budget.

Monitoring and Reporting: Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored by PMU supported by PMDSC, to provide an effective basis for assessing resettlement plan implementation, its progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Unanticipated impacts and grievance redress will be monitored during construction, and corrective actions will be taken in accordance with the agreed resettlement framework. PMU- KSHARP, with the support of PMDSC, will prepare monitoring reports; they will provide brief updates on social safeguards in the project's quarterly progress reports and detailed reports related to project progress and safeguard implementation in semi-annual social monitoring reports and submit to ADB semi-annually until a project completion report is issued. Additionally, ADB will continuously monitor implementation of the subprojects during its review missions.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. Since 1998, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been supporting Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) to make Kolkata a more livable city through phased investments and integrated urban development. The Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP) helped KMC to prepare sectoral strategies, road maps, policy frameworks, and urban sector investment plans to address gaps in operational efficiency, institutional effectiveness, policy, and sustainability.¹ The project developed a comprehensive and master plan and carved out phased investment needs of the city until 2035, laying the foundation for future investments.² It also developed the urban infrastructure investment plan for the city covering all municipal services offered by the KMC.³ Following on from KEIP, the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP), a multi-tranche financing facility of \$400 million, was approved in 2014.⁴ Tranche 1 of KEIIP closed in 2019, while Tranche 2 and Tranche 3 remain under implementation and are expected to be closed by the end of 2024.

2. KEIP and KEIIP have together resulted in over 50,000 new sewerage connections, over 370 kilometers of new sewerage networks, 20 new combined pumping stations, rehabilitation of 22 pre-existing pumping stations, augmentation of three existing sewage treatment facilities, and rehabilitation of over 210 kilometers of existing sanitation and drainage conduits and 14 water bodies. When KEIIP closes, flooding will have been reduced to about 6,000 hectares covered by the projects.

3. The proposed Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene, and Resilience (Sector) Project (KSHARP) is a continuation of the endeavour of ADB's support to improve the livability and quality of life of the urban people in the jurisdiction of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation area. The project will provide comprehensive and services in uncovered areas of Kolkata, as well as selected interventions on Solid Waste Management (SWM). The project is aligned with the country partnership strategy for India, 2018–2022, which recognizes the need to address infrastructure bottlenecks and provide better municipal services for the urban poor. The project is also in line with West Bengal's 20-year vision, Kolkata's sewerage, and drainage master plan (2007), Kolkata's Urban Sector Investment Plan, 2012–2022, and KMC's solid waste management master plan (2018). The project is aligned with the following impact: integrated urban renewal of Kolkata city achieved (footnote Error! Bookmark not defined.). The project will have the following outcome: access to resilient, inclusive, and sustainable urban services increased.

4. **Output 1:** Climate and disaster-resilient urban infrastructure and systems developed. The project will support the development of climate- and disaster-resilient sewerage and drainage infrastructure and systems, which will cover unserved areas of KMC. It includes the construction of 84.0 kilometers (km) of trunk and secondary sewerage and drainage networks and 176.0 km of lateral network up to customer connections, 50,000 household sewer connections, one sewage treatment plant with a capacity of 41 million liters per day, and five pumping stations. The infrastructure solution will be supplemented by ongoing waterbody rejuvenation efforts by KMC and flood early warning and forecasting systems to be enhanced under output 2 of this project.

¹ ADB. 2015. *Completion Report: Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project in India*. Manila.

² KMC. 2007. *Drainage and Sewerage Master Plan for Kolkata City*. Kolkata.

³ KMC. 2011. *Kolkata Urban Sector Investment Plan, 2012–2022*. Kolkata.

⁴ ADB. 2013. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan to India for the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program*. Manila.

Strengthened urban infrastructure and systems will provide better services to all people, while women, children, the poor, and the disadvantaged will especially benefit from improved urban sanitation, health, and hygiene.

5. **Output 2:** Enabling environment for sustainable and resilient urban services strengthened. This will build upon efforts delivered under KEIIP to enhance KMC's operational capacity and resilience of urban services. Specific initiatives may include support in (i) improving property tax collection; (ii) revamping the flood forecasting and early warning system;⁵ (iii) monitoring and control of combined sewer overflows and related decision support systems; (iv) developing an asset management system for and infrastructures in KMC area; (v) improving the financial management system of KMC; (vi) building KMC's capacity for GESI-responsive multi-hazard risk management planning for new and existing urban assets;⁶ (vii) behavior change to encourage good practices surrounding sanitation, SWM, and payment for urban services; (viii) training and skill building given to informal waste pickers in partnership with National Skills Development Corporation skill councils;⁷ and (ix) awareness generation amongst school students on flood hazards, preparedness, emergency evacuation procedures and reduce, reuse, recycle principles.

B. Subproject Location and Components

6. This subproject focuses on the development of sewerage and drainage system in added areas covering part of ward 127 (Borough XIV) and a small part of ward 126 (Borough XVI).

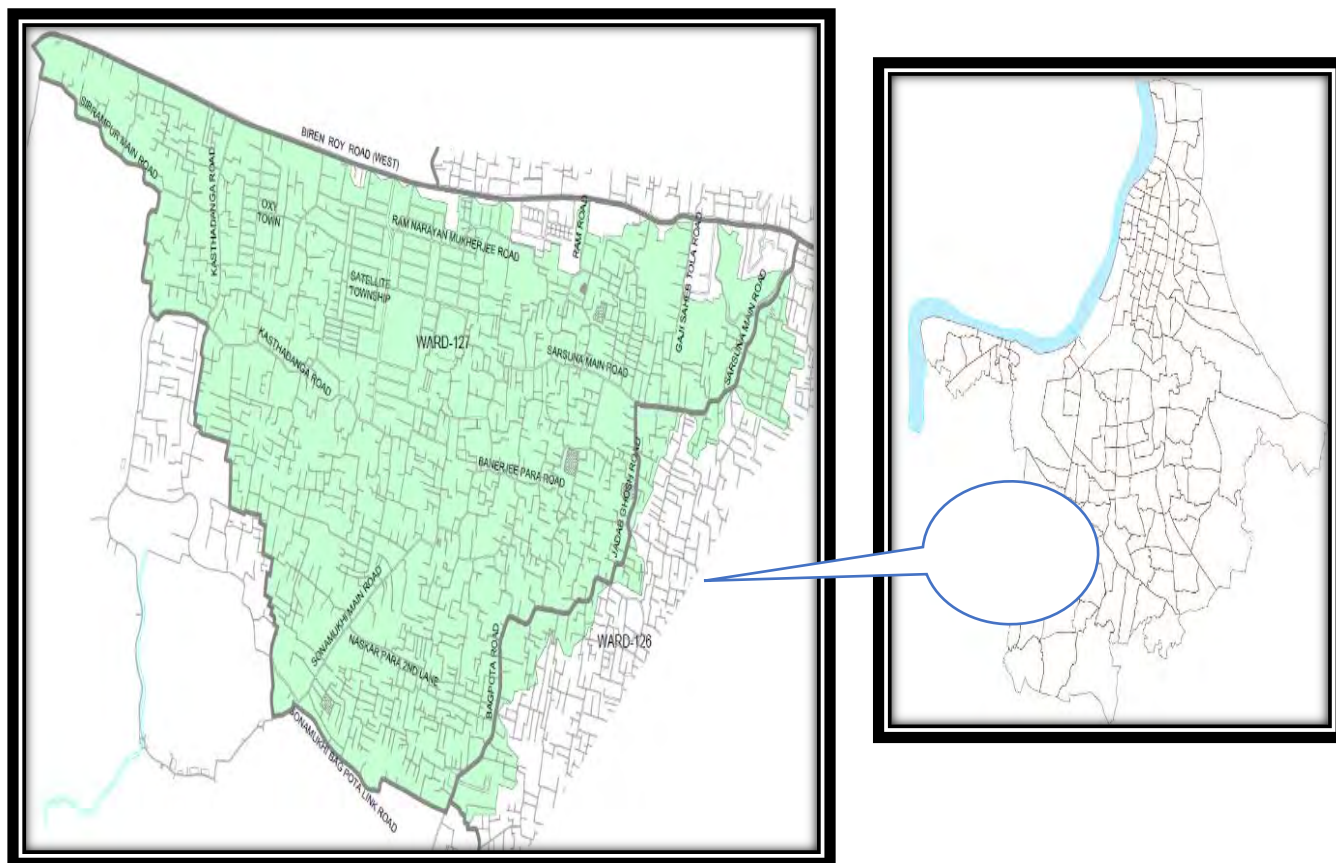
7. Under KSHARP, development of a comprehensive sewerage and drainage network including construction of pumping station is proposed to convey dry weather flow (DWF) to the STP, near WBSETCL Plot which is under construction in the ongoing KEIIP and to discharge storm weather flow (SWF) to the Churial Canal and Suti Canal to reduce water logging problem in the study area. Figure 1 shows the Project area and Table 1 presents the major areas to be covered under this project, and Table 1 presents the major areas and roads where pipelaying is proposed.

⁵ The project will consider GESI-responsive early warning systems and take into consideration the most effective channels to communicate with women, persons with disability, elderly, and other vulnerable group taking into account the levels of literacy.

⁶ GESI-responsive management planning will include undertaking a participatory approach to extensive consultations with relevant stakeholders including women, poor and disadvantaged group, to understand their concerns surrounding likely impacts of hazards and how those could be addressed. The planning will incorporate concerns and suggestions from participatory consultations.

⁷ The objective of National Skills Development Corporation is to contribute significantly to the overall target of skilling up of people in India, mainly by fostering private sector initiatives in skill development programs and to provide funding.

Figure 1: Project area part of ward 126 and 127



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD - 09

Table 1: Major areas covered under subproject

Table 2: Major areas covered under the project		
Borough XIV and XVI	Part of Wards- 127 and 126	Major Areas / Roads
		• OXY Township (Ho Chi Minh Sarani, Sarsuna) • Sarsuna Satellite Township • Kasthadanga Road • Shibrampur Main Road • Sonamukhi Main Road • Sonamukhi Bagpota Link Road • Naskar Para • Sarsuna Main Road • Jadav Ghosh Road

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD – 09

C. Existing condition of sewerage and drainage in subproject area

8. The present study area which is a part of the 'Added Areas' but not covered under KEIP and KEIIP is almost devoid of any organized sewerage and drainage system except for a few roads. Most of the sewers / drains are directly discharging wastewater into canals / low lying area.

9. As mentioned above, there is no organized existing sewerage and drainage system in this area. However, there are a few surface drainage lines which not only carry storm water but also carry DWF to the canals. In the process, not only the canals but also the river water is getting polluted. Apart from this, other major inadequacies of the existing system observed within the study area are mentioned below.

10. Accumulation of water on roads occurs due to absence of organized drainage system. It has been learnt that water logging persists for several days even with moderate rainfall.

Table 2: Major existing sewers/ drains within the subproject area

Name of the Road	Size of Sewer/ Drain (in mm)	Approx. Invert Depth (m)
Shibrampur Bye Lane	225 dia	0.8
Sarsuna Bye Lane	225 and 300 dia	0.8
Kasthadanga Bye Lane	225 dia	0.75
Jadav Ghosh Road Bye Lane	250 dia	0.8

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD – 09

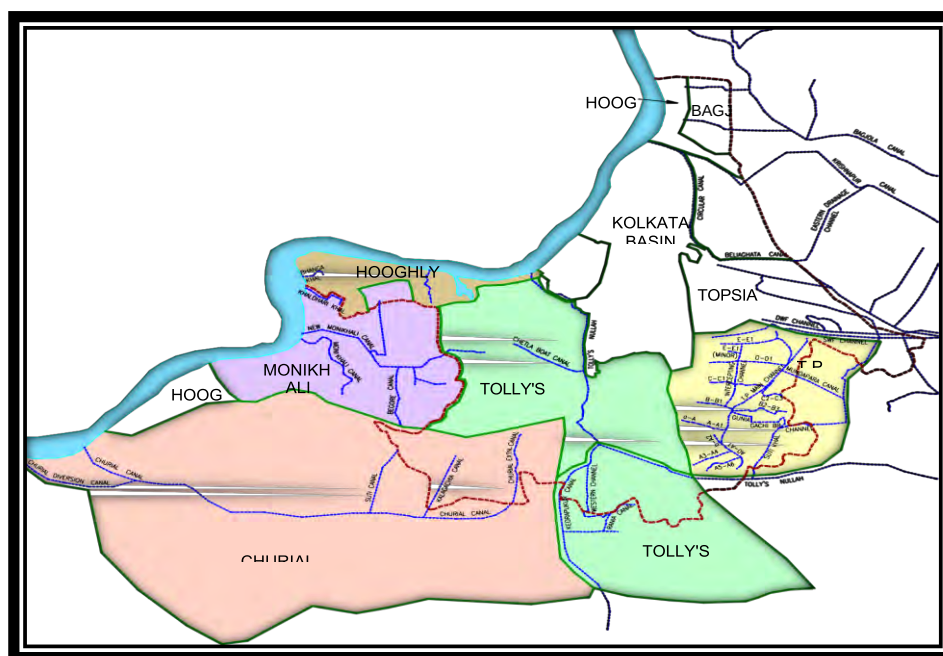
Table 3: Existing Pipe length and diameter

Diameter (mm)	Length (m)
225 dia	331
250 dia	65
300 dia	153
Total	549

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD – 09

11. The subproject areas remain waterlogged during the rainy season. Development of an adequate sewerage and drainage system in this area is urgently required. A number of site visits has been conducted in the subproject area to understand the existing drainage pattern. This was done to develop a proper sewerage and drainage system which will cater the wastewater and storm water generated from the subproject area. It is understood through interaction with the local people that wastewater and storm water accumulation is a common phenomenon in this area, therefore, removal/ disposal of the same is urgently required to improve the environmental standards and thus the quality of life.

Figure 2: Canal Network under Different Drainage Basins including their Command Area



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD - 08 and SD - 09

12. The sewerage and drainage works are proposed to be implemented under two packages as described below in Table 4.

Table 4: Areas covered under two packages

S. I.	Package Name	Package Number	Major Area / Major Road Considered
1	Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in adjoining Areas in Sonamukhi Main Road and Kasto Danga Road in Suti sub basin (Part of ward - 127) in Borough XIV	SD-08	• Shibrampur • Kasthadanga • Oxytown • Satellite Township • Sonamukhi Daspara • Sonamukhi Main Road • Kasto Danga Road • Naskar Para • Rakshit Para • Banerjee Para • Sonamukhi Bagpota Link Road
2	Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in adjoining Areas of Jadav Ghosh Road in Suti sub basin in Borough XIV and XVI (Part of Ward 126 and 127) including Construction of Pumping Station	SD -09	• Sursuna Main Road • Jadav Ghosh Road • Bagpota Road • Satin Sen Pally • Roy Dighi • Sonali Park Road • Devi Nagar • Bombai Bagan Road • Gaji Saheb Tola Road

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD – 09.

Table 5: Catchment Area and Population

Description	Area / Population
Area (ha)	378.7
Population (2043)	76481
Population (2058)	89569

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD - 09

Table 6: Length of Sewerage and Drainage network (Existing & Proposed) within the Subproject Area

Description	Length of sewer lines
Proposed sewer line (km)	96.8
Existing sewer line proposed to be retained (km)	0.05
Total (km)	96.9

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD - 09

Table 7: Package-wise Snapshot of Proposed Components

Sl. No.	Package Name	Package Number	Major Area Considered
1	Development of Sewerage and drainage Network in adjoining Areas in Sonamukhi Main Road and Kasto Danga Road in Suti sub basin (Part of ward - 127) in Borough XIV	SD-08	- Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 14.5 km. - Diameter below 600 mm = 0.8 km - Diameter 600 mm and above = 13.7 km - Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections where sewers to be laid. - Construction of 1 gravity outfall structure
2	Development of Sewerage and drainage Network in adjoining Areas of Jadav Ghosh Road in Suti sub basin in Borough XIV and XVI (Part of Ward 126 and 127) including Construction of Pumping Station	SD -09	- Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 5.8 km. ✓ Diameter below 600 mm = 0.6 km ✓ Diameter 600 mm and above = 5.2 km - Construction of pumping station - Laying of SWF pumping Main of 1400 dia. MS pipe = 4.6 km - Laying of DWF pumping main (500 mm DI) = 0.8 km - Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections where sewers to be laid.

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD - 09

Table 8: Project Component Details (SD 08)

Component	Function	Description	Location
Laying of trunk sewer and secondary sewer network	Collection of Storm Water Flow (SWF) from entire catchment area and Dry Weather Flow (DWF) from	1. Sewer and Drain network Length: 14.5 km Secondary sewer – 0.8 km Trunk sewer – 13.7 km	Trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along Shibrampur, Kasthadanga Oxytown, Satellite Township, Sonamukhi Daspara, Sonamukhi Main Road, Kasto Danga Road, Naskar Para, Rakshit Para, Banerjee

Component	Function	Description	Location
with manholes and house sewer connection	individual houses Each gully pit / catch pit with proper road camber would receive storm runoff from the road surface.	Pipe material: Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Pipe Diameter: 300 to 2000 mm Road Width: 3.3 to 16 m Trench Width: 0.85 to 3.4 m 2. Manholes – 697 nos. Material: Brick masonry circular manholes 3. Gully pit – 89 nos, Dimension: 625mm x 1100mm x 1550mm depth) 4. Catch pit – 1687 nos. Dimension: 600mm x 525mm x 1250mm depth) 5. Household sewer connections: 1550 nos. Materials: Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC) Diameter: 110 mm or 160 mm 6. Road restoration: 14.5 km	Para, Sonamukhi Bagpota Link Road. The manholes will be constructed based on the assessment of subsoil condition and traffic loads well within the ROW of KMC/ PWD roads along the sewer network. Gully pits will be provided in broader roads and Catch pits in narrow roads
Outfall structures	One no. of outfall is proposed to be constructed for discharge of SWF in Suti canal.	New: 1 no. of outfall is proposed.	New: Outfall on Suti canal (Lat: 22°28'33.87" N, Long: 88°16'23.78" E) Outfall locations (canals) are under the Irrigation department Govt. of West Bengal

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD - 09

Table 9: Project Component Details (SD 09)

Component	Function	Description	Location
Laying of trunk sewer and secondary sewer network with manholes and house sewer connection	Collection of Storm Water Flow (SWF) from entire catchment area and Dry Weather Flow (DWF) from individual houses Each gully pit / catch pit with proper road camber would receive storm runoff from the road surface.	1. Sewer and Drain network Length: 5.8 km Secondary sewer – 0.6 km Trunk sewer – 5.2 km Pipe material: Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Pipe Diameter: 400 to 2000 mm Road Width: 3.0 to 12 m Trench Width: 1.0 to 3.4 m 2. Manholes – 295 nos. Material: Brick masonry circular manholes 3. Gully pit – 35 nos, Dimension: 625mm x 1100mm x 1550mm depth) 4. Catch pit – 672 nos. Dimension: 600mm x 525mm x 1250mm depth) 5. Household sewer connections: 650 nos. Materials: Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC) Diameter: 110 mm or 160 mm 6. Road restoration: 11.2 km	Trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along Sursuna Main Road, Jadav Ghosh Road, Bagpota Road, Satin Sen Pally, Roy Dighi, Sonali Park Road, Devi Nagar, Bombai Bagan Road, Gaji Saheb Tola Road The manholes will be constructed based on the assessment of subsoil condition and traffic loads well within the ROW of KMC/ PWD roads along the sewer network. Gully pits will be provided in broader roads and Catch pits in narrow roads.
Construction of one number of combined Pumping Station and pumping mains	The combined flow (DWF+SWF) generated from the project area will be conveyed to the proposed Keyatala pumping station. SWF from Keyatala PS will be disposed of to Suti and Churial canal via two dedicated SWF pumping main.	New Construction of Pumping station Area required: 0.07 Ha Components: • SWF Pump ➤ SWF pump – ➤ For 1st cluster: ➤ 3 nos. (2W+1S / 3W +0S) ➤ Capacity of	One new pumping station will be constructed in a vacant government land under UD&MAD beside Sonamukhi Daspara Road (latitude:22.469865, Longitude: 88.286812) Pumping mains: 1. SWF to Suti and Churial canal by two dedicated pumping main 2. From the proposed Keyatala PS, DWF will be conveyed to the

Component	Function	Description	Location
	From the proposed PS in Keyatala the entire DWF generated from this catchment Kalagachia sub basin by dedicated pumping main for onward transmission to the proposed Kalagachia PS. Construction of the proposed S&D network including the proposed Kalagachia PS is considered under KURIP. From the Kalagachia PS, DWF will be conveyed to the STP near WBSETCL by dedicated pumping main. Construction of the said STP is under progress in ongoing KEIIP.	pump: 340 KW each ➤ SWF pumping main – 1400 mm dia MS pipe with length of 2800 m ➤ For 2nd cluster ➤ 3 no.s (3W +0S / 2W+1S) ➤ Capacity of each pump 300 KW each ➤ SWF pumping main – 1400 mm dia MS pipe with length of 1800 m ➤ Wet well: 10.5/12 (rectangular) diameter and 11 m depth • DWF Pump ➤ DWF Pump – 6 nos. (3W+3S) ➤ Capacity of pump: 87 lps of 13 m head. ➤ Power requirement – 18.5 KW each ➤ DWF Pumping Main - 500 dia DI pipe of 800m length.	Kalagachia catchment for onward transmission to Kalagachia PS.

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD - 09

Table 10: Road wise Proposed pipeline diameter for Sewer Network and Pumping Main

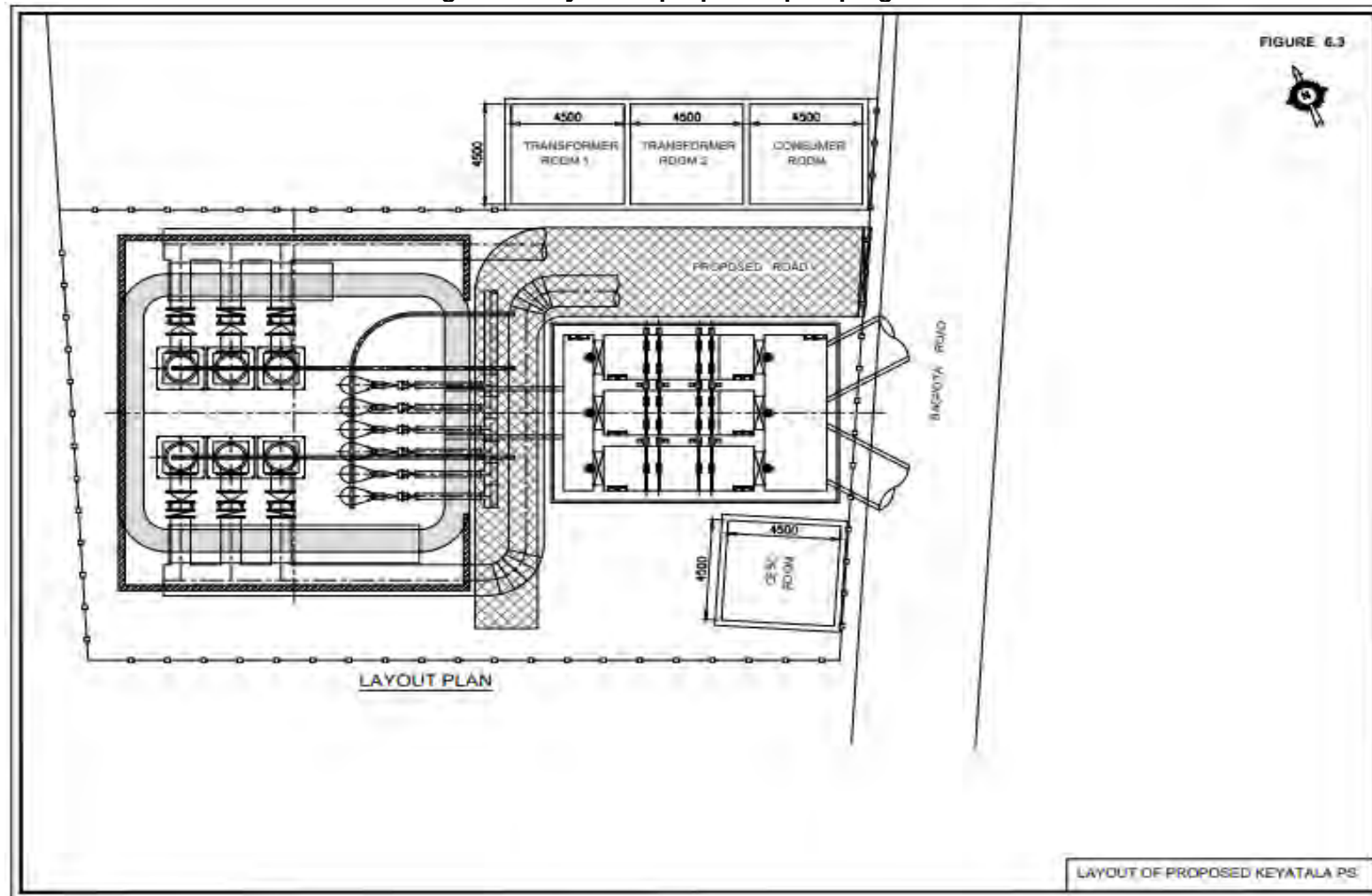
Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Size of Sewer / Drain (in mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Width of Road (mt)
	Package SD 08				
1	Biren Roy Road (West)	600 to 1000	1,460	1.3 to 1.9	12.0 to 16.0
2	Shibrampur Main Road	500 to 1200	1,100	1.15 to 2.2	4.0 to 7.0
3	Kasthadanga Road	1000 to 1400	640	1.9 to 2.5	6.0 to 7.6
4		1400 to 2000	1,300	2.5 to 3.4	6.0 to 9.0

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Size of Sewer / Drain (in mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Width of Road (mt)
5	OXY Town Road	400 to 1200	670	1.0 to 2.2	5.8 to 8.0
6	Sarsuna Sattelite Township Road	400 to 1600	2,280	1.0 to 2.8	6.0 to 14.0
7	Ram Narayan Mukherjee Road	700 to 1000	710	1.45 to 1.9	6.2 to 9.0
8	Kasthadanga Das Para Link Road	1200	700	2.2	4.0 to 5.0
9	Sonamukhi Das Para Road	1200	730	2.2	4.2 to 5.2
10	Sonamukhi Main Road	2000	880	3.4	7.2 to 8.7
11	Sonamukhi Bagpota Link Road	2000	850	3.4	5.3 to 6.7
12	Naskar Para 1st Lane	800 to 1000	300	1.6 to 1.9	4.1 to 4.5
13	Naskar Para 2nd Lane	800 to 1000	380	1.6 to 1.9	3.6 to 4.3
14	Nanda Gopal Mukherjee Road	2000	250	3.4	5.3 to 6.4
15	Banerjee Para Road	300 to 800	770	0.85 to 1.6	5.0 to 7.2
16	Rakshit Para Road	700 to 1000	630	1.45 to 1.9	5.0 to 8.0
17	Bagpota Road	2000	90	3.4	7.0 to 8.8
18	Jubilee Park/ Narayan Colony	1000 to 1200	350	1.9 to 2.2	5.0 to 6.2
19	Rakshit Para Green Park	800	410	1.6	3.3 to 4.8
TOTAL			14,500		
	Package SD 09				
20	Kasthadanga Road	1400	250	2.5	6.0 to 9.0
21	Bagpota Road	1800 to 2000	610	3.1 to 3.4	7.0 to 8.8
22	Jadav Ghosh Road	1800	1,130	3.1	6.5 to 8.5
23	Sarsuna Main Road	500 to 1600	1,760	1.15 to 2.8	7.5 to 12.0
24	Bombai Bagan Road	400 to 1000	550	1.0 to 1.9	4.2 to 6.0
25	Gaji Saheb Tola Road	400 to 800	1,060	1.0 to 1.6	3.0 to 5.8
26	Sonali Park Road	800 to 1000	440	1.6 to 1.9	3.7 to 6.0
TOTAL			5,800		

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Size of Sewer / Drain (in mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Width of Road (mt)
	Pumping Main				
27	Sonamukhi Bagpota Link Road and Sonamukhi Main Road	1400 (SWF pumping main to Suti canal)	1,800	2.5	4.0 to 5.5
28	Kalagachia Main Road and Shankharipota Main Road	1400 (SWF pumping main to Churial canal)	2,800	2.5	4.6 to 7.0
29	Bagpota Road/ Debinagar area/ Talpukur	500 (DWF pumping main)	800	1.15	3.6 to 9.0
TOTAL			5,400		

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD - 09

Figure 3: Layout of proposed pumping station



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD - 09

D. Objective of Resettlement Plan

13. This draft resettlement plan is prepared to address the potential involuntary resettlement impacts due to the proposed subproject components for improving the road and drains system in Suti Sub-basin area (part of ward no. 126 and 127), based on preliminary design. It assesses and addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the resettlement framework for the Project. This resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, (SPS) 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts because of identified project components and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures, and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redress for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons and assistance and benefits available under the project; to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (viii) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor the resettlement plan implementation.

E. Measures to avoid and minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts:

14. To avoid and minimize the involuntary resettlement impacts, the KSHARP, for development of all the subproject components, proposes to use the government-owned land and existing right of way (ROW) belonging to KMC. The project will take the following measures to avoid livelihood impact to the possible extent in busy market areas and on permanent shops, hawkers and vendors: (i) announcement of proposed civil works in advance; (ii) providing safe spaces for access over the tranches; (iii) provide access to shops and residences or other buildings along alignments by providing wooden planks, metal sheets and ramps with handrails; (iv) increased workforces to finish work quickly in areas with impacts on access; (v) phased construction schedule and working on one segment or one side of the road at a time; ensure management of traffic during the laying of the pipeline; (vi) work to be carried out during non-business hours (generally after 11 pm and before 4 am and on market holidays) to the extent possible; (vii) maximize the use of precast materials in commercial areas and narrow roads, where possible; and (viii) assistance to mobile vendors, if any present during construction, to shift nearby.

15. Contractor to accept SPS site handover only after the land ownership is verified (land records are made available), interdepartmental transfer process is completed (transfer documents are available), and consultations with users and/or claimants of the site, if any, are conducted and agreements reached with them on impact avoidance and mitigation measures (consultation minutes, photographs and signature sheets are available).⁸

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

16. The proposed subproject does not envisage private land acquisition or permanent resettlement impacts. The components are proposed to be constructed within the existing ROW of municipal corporation roads. The efforts to minimize the resettlement impact have been made by careful design, as all the implementation activities under the project will be confined to the available existing ROW and government land. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and reconfirmed after the finalization of detailed design and alignments through detailed measurement surveys on sites/ sections of road and drainage alignments, ready for construction, and the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly before the item-based contract award.

17. The implementation of the proposed work will not cause any land acquisition impacts as the components will be constructed within the available ROW of KMC roads. The pipelines will be laid within the available ROW, however, some sections of it will pass through the residential and some of the congested commercial areas, which will cause temporary loss of income due to access disruption to 78 road-side business owners (vendors, hawkers, and kiosks). The socio-economic details, including photographs of each affected person with vulnerability status, have been presented in Appendix 3.

18. The process of obtaining no-objection certificates (NOC) /permission from the concerned departments will be initiated by PMU, KSHARP. All the NOCs will be obtained prior to the award of item-based contract. Details of land availability, ownership, description of surrounding areas, and status of NOCs for sites are provided in the following tables.

19. Construction of one Pumping Station is proposed in proposed near Bagpota Government Sponsored Free Primary School in Ward No. 127 of Borough XIV. The total available land is 0.33 Acres out of which 0.125 Acres will be required for the proposed construction work. The proposed land parcel is owned by Collector, on behalf of GoWB. PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from concerned department prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement Plan. A copy Request to examine the feasibility and initiation of the inter departmental proposal in Appendix 12.

20. Although the proposed land is vacant and encumbrance free government land, but during field visit it has been observed that the site is being used for football coaching by a local club called Janakalyan Samity. Consultation with the club authority will again be conducted during design finalization and the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly, prior to contract award.

21. During consultation, it was proposed by the elected representatives (ward councillors and Borough Chairman) that an alternate playground will be developed by KMC close to the proposed pumping station plot (existing playground); the local residents and youth provided consent to this

⁸ To be included in Contractor's contract document.

proposal. The alternate plot will be identified and agreed upon, in consultation with the existing users during design finalization, and the agreement reached reflected in the updated resettlement plan. The identified plot will be permitted to be used by the local youth as a playground or for any other purpose as required by the community. All the participants present during the meeting agreed on the design of the pumping station (Appendix 2). KMC will undertake beautification work of the remaining portion of the plot. Apart from that, the existing banyan tree at the proposed pumping station site along with the idol will remain untouched so that the local people can offer their prayers and conduct all religious rituals as before.

Table 11: Road Wise Details of Land and Involuntary Resettlement impacts

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Size of Sewer / Drain (in mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Width of Road (mt)	IR Impact	Ownership of the Roads	Status of NOC	Remarks
	Package SD 08						Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), and Public Works Department (PWD).	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from above mentioned departments prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan.	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts have been assessed based on preliminary design, field visit and transect walk. Final assessment will be done through Census Survey during detailed measurement survey (DMS) based on final detailed design.
1	Biren Roy Road (West)	600 to 1000	1460	1.3 to 1.9	12.0 to 16.0	Nil			
2	Shibrampur Main Road	500 to 1200	1100	1.15 to 2.2	4.0 to 7.0	Temporary Livelihood loss to 29 shops with 93 family members Which includes 05 vulnerable households with 17 family members			
3	Kasthadanga Road	1000 to 1400	640	1.9 to 2.5	6.0 to 7.6	Temporary Livelihood loss to 13 shops with 53 family members Which includes 05 vulnerable households with 17 family members			
4		1400 to 2000	1300	2.5 to 3.4	6.0 to 9.0				
5	OXY Town Road	400 to 1200	670	1.0 to 2.2	5.8 to 8.0	Temporary Livelihood loss to 22 shops with 72 family members Which			

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Size of Sewer / Drain (in mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Width of Road (mt)	IR Impact	Ownership of the Roads	Status of NOC	Remarks
						includes 06 vulnerable households with 25 family members			
6	Sarsuna Satellite Township Road	400 to 1600	2280	1.0 to 2.8	6.0 to 14.0	Nil	Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), and Public Works Department (PWD).	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from above mentioned departments prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan.	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts have been assessed based on preliminary design, field visit and transect walk. Final assessment will be done through Census Survey during detailed measurement survey (DMS) based on final detailed design.
7	Ram Narayan Mukherjee Road	700 to 1000	710	1.45 to 1.9	6.2 to 9.0	Nil			
8	Kasthadanga Das Para Link Road	1200	700	2.2	4.0 to 5.0	Nil			
9	Sonamukhi Das Para Road	1200	730	2.2	4.2 to 5.2	Nil			
10	Sonamukhi Main Road	2000	880	3.4	7.2 to 8.7	Nil			
11	Sonamukhi Bagpota Link Road	2000	850	3.4	5.3 to 6.7	Nil			
12	Naskar Para 1st Lane	800 to 1000	300	1.6 to 1.9	4.1 to 4.5	Nil			
13	Naskar Para 2nd Lane	800 to 1000	380	1.6 to 1.9	3.6 to 4.3	Nil			
14	Nanda Gopal Mukherjee Road	2000	250	3.4	5.3 to 6.4	Nil			
15	Banerjee Para Road	300 to 800	770	0.85 to 1.6	5.0 to 7.2	Nil			
16	Rakshit Para Road	700 to 1000	630	1.45 to 1.9	5.0 to 8.0	Nil			
17	Bagpota Road	2000	90	3.4	7.0 to 8.8	Temporary Livelihood loss to 9 shops with 30 family members Which includes 03 vulnerable			

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Size of Sewer / Drain (in mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Width of Road (mt)	IR Impact	Ownership of the Roads	Status of NOC	Remarks
						households with 11 family members			
18	Jubilee Park/ Narayan Colony	1000 to 1200	350	1.9 to 2.2	5.0 to 6.2	Nil	Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), and Public Works Department (PWD).	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from above mentioned departments prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan.	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts have been assessed based on preliminary design, field visit and transect walk. Final assessment will be done through Census Survey during detailed measurement survey (DMS) based on final detailed design.
19	Rakshit Para Green Park	800	410	1.6	3.3 to 4.8	Nil			
	Package SD 09								
20	Kasthadanga Road	1400	250	2.5	6.0 to 9.0	Nil			
21	Bagpota Road	1800 to 2000	610	3.1 to 3.4	7.0 to 8.8	Nil			
22	Jadav Ghosh Road	1800	1130	3.1	6.5 to 8.5	Temporary Livelihood loss to 05 shops with 13 family members there is no vulnerable family on this road			
23	Sarsuna Main Road	500 to 1600	1760	1.15 to 2.8	7.5 to 12.0	Nil			
24	Bombai Bagan Road	400 to 1000	550	1.0 to 1.9	4.2 to 6.0	Nil			
25	Gaji Saheb Tola Road	400 to 800	1060	1.0 to 1.6	3.0 to 5.8	Nil			
26	Sonali Park Road	800 to 1000	440	1.6 to 1.9	3.7 to 6.0	Nil			
	Pumping Main								

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Size of Sewer / Drain (in mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Width of Road (mt)	IR Impact	Ownership of the Roads	Status of NOC	Remarks
27	Sonamukhi Bagpota Link Road and Sonamukhi Main Road	1400 (SWF pumping main to Suti canal)	1800	2.5	4.0 to 5.5	Nil	Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), and Public Works Department (PWD).	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/permission from above mentioned departments prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan.	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts have been assessed based on preliminary design, field visit and transect walk. Final assessment will be done through Census and detailed measurement survey (DMS) based on final detailed design.
29	Kalagachia Main Road and Shankharipota Main Road	1400 (SWF pumping main to Churial canal)	2800	2.5	4.6 to 7.0	Nil			
30	Bagpota Road/ Debinagar area/ Talpukur	500 (DWF pumping main)	800	1.15	3.6 to 9.0	Nil			

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD - 09

Table 12: Details of land availability, ownership, present land Use and status of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for Outfall locations

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location (Co-ordinate)	Ownership	Pipe Dia. (mm) ⁹	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
1	Gravity Outfall at Suti Canal	Long. 88°16'23.78" E, Lat. 22°28'33.87"803 N	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 08 and SD – 09

⁹ Specific details will be updated during DMS.

Table 13: Details of land availability, ownership, description of surrounding areas, present land Use and status of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for sites

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location	Ownership	Area of land available at the location (Acre)	Area required (Acre)	Name of Mouza/JL No. Plot No	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
1	Construction of Pumping Station	Keyadanga, South 24-Parganas. Near Bagpota GSFP School in Ward No. 127 of Borough XIV	collector on behalf of GOWB	0.33	0.125	Mouza – Sarsuna 117 Plot - 1793	The proposed land parcel is owned by the Collector, on behalf of GoWB. The proposed land is used for football coaching by a local club called Janakalyan Samity. Involuntary Resettlement Impact - NIL	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from concerned department prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement Plan. A copy of the proposal for initiation of the process for Interdepartmental Transfer of Land is appended in Appendix 12.

22. None of the affected persons will be permanently displaced from their present location during project construction work. The construction work will be done within the right of way (ROW) along the middle of the road. However, the project will make efforts to avoid livelihood impacts to minimize the temporary impacts to the extent possible through the following actions (i) announcement of proposed civil works in advance; (ii) providing safe spaces for access over the tranches; (iii) provide access to shops and residences or other buildings along alignments by providing wooden planks, metal sheets and ramps with handrails; (iv) increased workforce to finish work quickly in areas with impacts on access; (v) phased construction schedule and working on one segment or one side of the road at a time; ensure management of traffic during the laying of the pipeline; (vi) work to be carried out during non-business hours (generally after 11 pm and before 4 am and on market holidays) to the extent possible; (vii) maximize the use of precast materials in commercial areas and narrow roads, where possible; and (viii) assistance to mobile vendors, if any present during construction, to shift nearby.

23. If the temporary resettlement impacts cannot be avoided, the shop owners may face temporary access disruption to their shops during construction work for a minimum of 20 days¹⁰ or for the actual number of days of closure, for which they will be compensated prior to the start of civil works and prior to the impact. For construction activities where the disruption of livelihood is expected for more than 30 days, alternative sites will be identified and provided to hawkers and vendors to continue their economic activities before the start of civil works. However, if not possible to provide the alternate site, allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate applicable at the time of compensation (which is greater) to the affected persons for a period of three months or the actual period of disruption. During DMS and census survey, if any kiosk/business entity is found closed (for six months or more before the date of detailed measurement survey), the compensation amount for the closed entities will be kept secured with PMU till project completion. The owners of affected closed shop/entities can claim compensation by submitting valid documents which will be reviewed and validated by PMU, with the support of PMDSC and Contractor, before closure of the project.

24. The involuntary resettlement impacts will be further reviewed and revalidated during a detailed measurement survey¹¹ (DMS) based on the final detailed design and alignment of the pipelines. The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on finalization of detailed design prior to contract award. The survey of affected persons done (based on preliminary design) will be validated and reconfirmed. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be assessed if any new areas are proposed by the item-based contractor and same will be reflected in the updated resettlement plan.

25. The survey of affected persons done (based on preliminary design) will be validated and reconfirmed. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be assessed, if any new areas are proposed by the item-based contractor and same will be reflected in the updated resettlement plan.

¹⁰ For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month, provision of alternative sites for hawkers and vendors for continued economic activities will be provided; if this is not possible, compensation will be provided for the actual period of disruption.

¹¹ Detailed measurement and census survey will be conducted based on the detailed design at each site/stretch of alignment. PMU and Project Consultants will be responsible for conduct of DMS and Social Safeguard Specialist, project management and design supervision consultant will update the resettlement plans prior to contract award. During design verification by the contractor, a joint re-confirmatory survey will be conducted by the PMU, PMDSC and contractor.

B. Common Property Resources (CPRs)

26. Based on preliminary design, no impact on Common Property Resources (CPR) has been identified during field survey and transect walk. Detailed design will ensure that the existing banyan tree at the corner of the plot (proposed for pumping station) will remain unaffected. Based on its position, access hindrance is not anticipated during construction or operation phase. Local people can continue with their rituals uninterruptedly. The contractor will ensure proper access to the place of worship. This will be included in the contractual obligation in the bid document for the Contractor. An alternate playground will be developed by KMC near the proposed pumping station plot, which is being used as playground by the local youth currently. During DMS survey, if any structures are identified as affected, the resettlement plan will be updated.

27. The final impact will be assessed after the DMS survey, and the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly. In case shifting of the CPR structures is required, proper consultation with local residents by senior management in the PMU will be done with proper documentation prior to contract award. Restoration and improvement of any affected CPRs will be made through community consultation.

C. Indigenous Peoples

28. As per ADB SPS, 2009 indigenous people's safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain. Based on the preliminary design, field visits, surveys and consultations conducted, it is confirmed that no such impacts are anticipated. Based on census and socio-economic survey, none of the potential affected persons, falls under scheduled tribe category. The summary of involuntary resettlement impacts is presented Table 14 below:

Table 14: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
1	Permanent acquisition of private land	None	No permanent land acquisition is proposed since laying of pipes and construction of outfalls is proposed within available right of way of roads under the ownership of KMC/PWD. The pumping station near Bagpota Government Sponsored Free Primary School will be constructed on land parcel under the ownership of collector on behalf of GoWB
2	Permanent land acquisition/transfer from Government	None	Not required as the entire construction work will be done on available ROW of road. NOC will be required to construct outfall structures from Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal
3	Structure loss	None	Based on preliminary design no structure loss is not anticipated
4	Permanent and significant livelihood impact	None	The sewer pipelines will be laid through ROW of KMC roads, which will potentially cause temporary loss of income to road-sides shops, hawkers, vendors, during the construction phase. No significant livelihood impact is assessed due to

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
			project implementation.
5	Permanent loss of crops	None	The construction work will be done within the available ROW of roads. No crop loss is anticipated.
6	Temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood (temporary income loss)	78 shops/hawkers/street vendors, including 09 female vendors; 261 affected family members (137 male and 124 female)	Temporary income loss for 20 days each is anticipated for 78 shops/hawkers/street vendors, during project implementation, If the period of disruption is more than 20 days, the affected persons will be compensated based on the actual number of days of disruption. However, efforts will be made during implementation stage to avoid the temporary impact on income loss of the hawkers through proper mitigation measures.
7	Potential temporary income loss to employees in affected shops/ businesses	None	The temporarily impacted businesses (shops/kiosks) are small; the owners themselves manage the businesses. No employees are identified during socio-economic survey.
8	Affected Vulnerable ¹² persons	19 vulnerable affected persons, consist of 70 family members. (24% of the total surveyed affected shops).	19 vulnerable affected persons (70 family members) were identified during socio-economic survey from the 78 affected shops, of which the breakup is as follows: Female Headed Households - 07, Elderly – 12. The actual number of vulnerable affected persons and thru distribution by types of vulnerability will be confirmed during the census survey at resettlement plan updating stage.
9	Affected Indigenous People	None	

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, December 2023.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

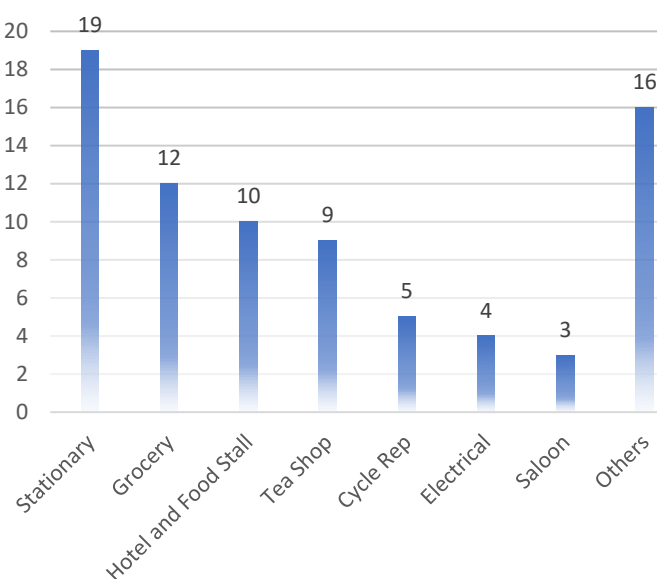
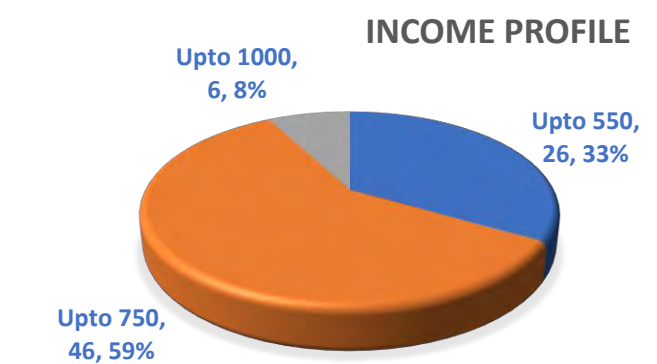
A. Profile of Affected Persons

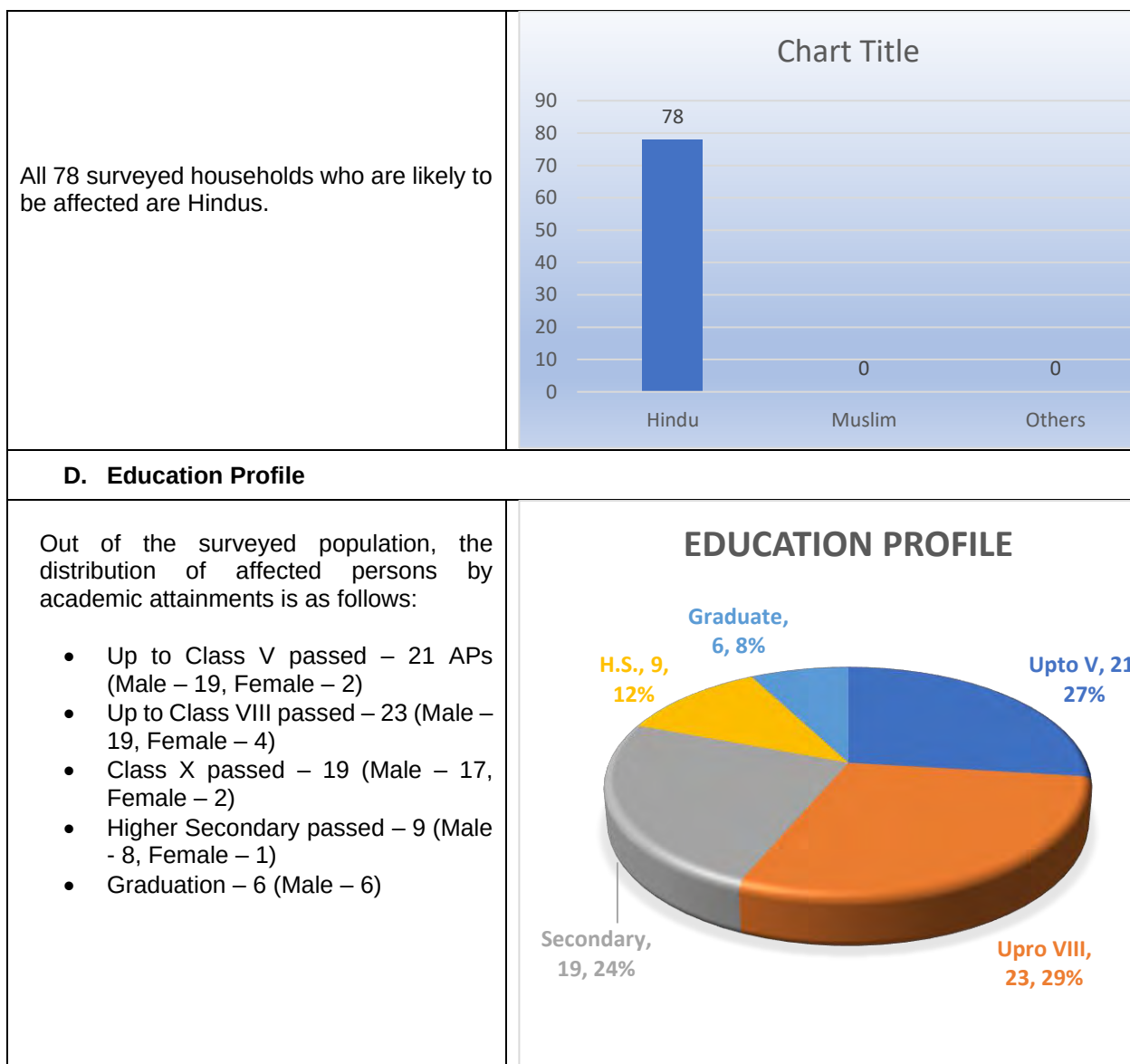
29. The profile of the affected persons likely to be affected by the project is prepared based on field visits to proposed project sites and walk-throughs and 100% socio-economic surveys along the entire stretch of the proposed pipeline. The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions of affected households identified during the transect walk. The vendors and roadside shops may have a temporary impact on their livelihood due to access disruption during the pipe laying; however, no impact on their structures is anticipated. A wide range of data, including social category, type of losses, type of occupation, and sources of income, have been collected for social-economic profiling of the affected person.

¹² Vulnerable households/groups in the context of project comprise (i) those below the poverty line, (ii) the elderly headed households, (iii) woman-headed households, (iv) scheduled caste, (v) scheduled tribe, (vi) the landless, (vii) those without legal title to land, (viii) destitute children (orphans, child workers), (ix) disabled-headed household, and (x) transgender people.

30. The surveys indicated that about 78 shops/ hawkers/street vendors may suffer temporary income loss due to the proposed project activities. None of the affected families are below the poverty line (BPL). The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS, census surveys and site-specific consultations prior to contract award. The summary of resettlement impacts, and socio-economic details are presented below in Table 15.

Table 15: Profile of Affected Persons

Table 15: Profile of Affected Persons																			
A. Occupation Profile																			
Based on socio-economic information collected during the survey, (i) 24% (19 nos) of the affected families are running Stationary stores (ii) 15% (12 nos.) are engaged in Grocery business (iii) 13% (10 nos.) are involved in Hotel and Food business (iv) 12% (9 nos.) affected persons are Tea Stalls (v) 6% (5 nos.) persons are engaged in Cycle Repairing (vi) 5% (4 nos.) of affected persons are running shops on Electrical and Electronics equipment (vii) 4% (3 nos.) are running saloons (viii) Remaining 21% (16 nos.) are engaged in different trades for their livelihood like fast Beetle, Imitation Jewelry, Meat leaf, chicken shop, hardware, mobile repairing etc.	OCCUPATION PROFILE  <table><thead><tr><th>Occupation</th><th>Count</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Stationary</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>Grocery</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Hotel and Food Stall</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Tea Shop</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Cycle Rep</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Electrical</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Saloon</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Others</td><td>16</td></tr></tbody></table>	Occupation	Count	Stationary	19	Grocery	12	Hotel and Food Stall	10	Tea Shop	9	Cycle Rep	5	Electrical	4	Saloon	3	Others	16
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B. Income Profile																			
(i) 33% (26 nos.) of the households are likely to be affected have income up to ₹550 per day; (ii) 59% (46 nos.) of the households are likely to be affected have daily income of ₹550 - ₹750 per day. Likewise; (iii) 8% (6 nos.) of the households have income in between ₹750(+) - ₹1000 per day;	INCOME PROFILE  <table><thead><tr><th>Income Range</th><th>Count</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Upto 550</td><td>26</td><td>33%</td></tr><tr><td>Upto 750</td><td>46</td><td>59%</td></tr><tr><td>Upto 1000</td><td>6</td><td>8%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Income Range	Count	Percentage	Upto 550	26	33%	Upto 750	46	59%	Upto 1000	6	8%						
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C. Religion Profile																			



Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, December 2023.

31. The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions of affected households identified during the transit walk. The vendors and roadside shops may have a temporary impact on their livelihood due to access disruption during the pipe laying; however, no impact on their structures is anticipated. A wide range of data, including social category, type of losses, type of occupation, and sources of income, have been collected for social-economic profiling of the affected person.

32. The assessment was done based on the preliminary design, maps and drawings prepared for the project. Walk-through surveys indicated that about 78 shops/ hawkers/street vendors are anticipated to suffer temporary income loss due to proposed project activities. 78 entities were surveyed (137 males and 124 females). of the affected families was found to be below the poverty line (BPL). The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS, re-verification surveys and site-specific consultations prior to contract award. The summary of

resettlement impacts, and socio-economic details are presented below in Table 16. The summary profile of the affected business is reflected below in Table 17.

Table 16: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details of Affected Persons

Type of Impact	Number of Affected Persons ¹³
1. Permanent Loss	
Title Holder/Landowner	Nil
Total Loss of land -private land (m ²)	Nil
Vulnerability ¹⁴	Nil
2. Temporary Loss	
A) Temporary Loss/ likely Disruption of Business (Nos)	78
Affected Persons (Male)	137
Affected Persons (Female)	124
Vulnerability	19 (24%) affected persons (70 family members; Female Headed Households - 07, Elderly – 12.) who were surveyed, were found to be vulnerable.
Average Monthly income per Affected Persons (₹)	₹ 18019 (₹600/- average per day income)
Literacy Level (%)	Literates including functional literacy (100%)
Education Level (%)	Primary (27%), Elementary Level (29%), Secondary (24%), Higher Secondary (12%) and Graduation (8%)
Average Family size	3.35
Distribution by Religion (%)	Hindu (100%),
3. Common Property Resources	
Affected CPRs	Nil

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, December 2023.

33. The socioeconomic information of the vulnerable affected person is presented below:

Table 17: Socio-Economic Details of Vulnerable Affected Persons

Location	Number of Vulnerable Affected Households	No. of Family Members of Vulnerable Affected Households	Average Daily Income Loss (Rs)	Average Annual Income Range (Rs) of Affected Persons	Types of Shop or Business owned by Affected Persons
Kastodanga Road	5	17	650	234000	Tea and Snacks, Electric Equipment Shop, Sweet Shop, Rice Hotel, Saloon, Food Stall, Bag Repairing,
Bagpota Road	3	11	500	180000	
Shibrampur Main Road	5	17	600	216000	
Township Road	6	25	650	252000	

¹³ As per ADB SPS, affected Persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The affected families will face temporary livelihood loss due to access disruption.

¹⁴ school/working children, persons with disability-headed household, elderly-headed household, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, transgender people, schedule castes and scheduled tribe households

Location	Number of Vulnerable Affected Households	No. of Family Members of Vulnerable Affected Households	Average Daily Income Loss (Rs)	Average Annual Income Range (Rs) of Affected Persons	Types of Shop or Business owned by Affected Persons
Total	19	70	600	220500	

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, December 2023

IV. CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and participation

34. Public participation and community consultation are integral to the project's social and environmental assessment process. The site visits and discussions/meetings were conducted to assess resettlement impacts, inform and educate stakeholders about the project, and develop a community-inclusive design. The consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders, local community members, and the shopkeepers along the project alignment to help identify their concerns and apprehensions related to the project and their priorities. It was explained to the participants that the purpose of the infrastructure development is to improve the water logging problems and sewerage system and thus, betterment of living conditions in the project area. Consultations were held during the project preparation stage with project beneficiaries, elected representatives of respective municipal wards, affected persons and other stakeholders. The tools used for consultations were individual discussions and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). These consultations provided insights into the present situation and needs of the communities. The resettlement plan is prepared in consultation with stakeholders.

35. The participants are aware of the project, and they expressed their willingness to provide support during the execution of the work. The participants informed that proposed work will be beneficial to their area as it will help to get rid of water logging issues during rainy seasons besides improving the living conditions and public health. They suggested that the detailed project information should be disseminated to the public. During public consultations with road-side shop owners, hawkers, vendors, they were informed that there would be only temporary impacts on their business during construction phase for limited period. In case avoidance is not possible, they will be compensated for days of closure of their shops.

36. During project preparation, 06 stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted, which were attended by 220 participants, including 81 women (37%). The summary of stakeholder consultations is presented in Table 18, and the summary of discussions is in Table 19. The attendance sheets and photographs of the FGDs/ public consultations are presented in Appendix 4.

Table 18: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

Date	Type of consultation	Location	Total Participants	No. of Male Participants	Percentage	No. of Female Participants	Percentage
09.11.23	Public Consultation	Ward 127 (Ward Office,	48	15	32	33	68

Date	Type of consultation	Location	Total Participants	No. of Male Participants	Percentage	No. of Female Participants	Percentage
		Sarsuna)					
22.03.24	FGD	Shibrampur Patkuatala	10	8	80	2	20
22.03.24	FGD	Kastadang a Road	10	08	43	02	57
22.03.24	FGD	Keyatala Pumping Station	08	04	50	04	50
22.03.24	FGD	Jadav Ghosh Road	05	03	60	02	40
30.08.24	Public Consultation	Keyatala (Proposed site for Pumping Station)	139	101	73%	38	27%
Total			220	139	64%	81	37%

Table 19: Summary Outcome of Consultations

Stakeholders	Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
	Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation supported by Asian Development Bank, and its role in improving the Sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas. Project need, scope of work and tentative commencement date of this subproject was elucidated. No adverse impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. The importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. Potential impact of the project on environment, health etc. Technical information i.e. total	Shop owners, local traders, hawkers in busy market areas, local residents etc.	Regarding the time span for the completion of the project, the DSC Resettlement Specialist assured the participants that the subproject implementation will be time bound and efforts will be made to complete the work within the time frame. the project performance will be jointly monitored by project officials and KMC Borough engineers on a periodic basis in order to ensure that the project is completed within the stipulated time frame. Water logging will be abated, by ensuring

Stakeholders	Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
	length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared Project Grievance Redress Mechanism Awareness about the project and extent of the project impact and development. Benefits of the project for the economic and social upliftment of community at large Labour availability in the Project area or requirement of outside labour and employment potential in the project		discharge of water at Suti canal Technical information was shared in detail by Design Engineer, DSC. Beneficial impacts have been explained in detail by Design engineer present. Procedures and method of Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism was explained to the participants. The community shared that labour can be locally available, if needed. The people in the Project areas greatly appreciated the drainage part of the project and voiced it as relevant. As per the participants, drains are in poor state right now both due to dumping of waste in it as well as siltation. As a result, the drains tend to overflow and lead to flooding particularly in the rainy season thereby becoming a major civic nuisance for the residents. Thus, the Project is very essential for cleanliness of the locality. During consultation, it was proposed by the elected representatives (ward councillors and Borough Chairman) that an alternate playground will be developed by KMC near the proposed pumping station plot (existing playground); the local residents and youth provided consent to this proposal. The new playground will be

Stakeholders	Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
			permitted to be used by the local youth as a playground or for any other purpose as required by the local community. All the participants present during the meeting agreed on the design of the pumping station (Appendix 2). KMC will undertake beautification work of the remaining portion of the plot. Apart from that, the existing banyan tree along with idol will remain untouched so that the local people can offer their prayers and conduct all religious rituals as before.

B. Information Disclosure

37. This draft and the updated resettlement plan, cleared by ADB will be duly uploaded to ADB and project websites, information will be disclosed to project affected persons in a form and language easily understood by them in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy 2018. The draft and updated resettlement plan will be duly disclosed on ADB and project websites and available in key local/state government offices. The key issue raised by stakeholders was that during detailed measurement survey, involvement of an official of concerned department, local public and their representative shall be ensured, so the issues and gaps can be identified and rectified. During the project implementation, construction schedules will be informed to all residents (including affected persons) through signboards before the commencement of pipe laying. The signboards will be in the local language and will include at a minimum: (i) the section to be affected, (ii) start and end dates, (iii) information on traffic rerouting, if any, and (iv) contact information for questions/grievances.

38. A resettlement information leaflet in the form of a public information brochure (PIB), both in English and Bangla, containing information on compensation, entitlement, and resettlement management adopted for the project, will be developed and distributed among the key stakeholders. The PIB will include the following information: (i) a brief background of the project (ii) resettlement impacts; (iii) the entitlements due to the affected persons; (v) timing of payments; (vi) the schedule of displacement; (vii) grievance redress mechanism; and (viii) contact persons at KSHARP and KMC. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout the project cycle.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

39. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in this project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India, the

Government of West Bengal, ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. A brief review of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs.

40. The resettlement principles adopted in this resettlement plan reflect the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013 which came into effect from 1 January 2014, the entitlement benefits as listed in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018, Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016) and ADB SPS, 2009. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative Project designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time bound resettlement plan will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living; (iii) consultation with displaced persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to displaced persons, and participation of displaced persons in planning and implementing Projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups 32 will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to displaced persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical possession of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. A detailed policy framework comparison, including the comparison of RFCTLARRA, 2013, West Bengal Government Policies and policies with ADB' SPS, 2009, is given in Appendix 6.

41. The key involuntary resettlement principles of the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) are:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative locations and / or alignments which are less impacting, and (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce time taken for undertaking civil works;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts, and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase;
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through (i) strategies aimed at reducing temporary impact on loss of incomes due to construction activities;
- (iv) Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance;

- (v) Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- (vi) Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement; Ensure that temporary impacts on hawkers and street vendors businesses are minimized during implementation and loss of income is minimized by appropriate mitigation measures;
- (vii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule;
- (viii) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders;
- (ix) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits;
- (x) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation;
- (xi) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

A. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014

42. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 came into force on 5 March 2014 and seeks to protect the livelihoods of street vendors while regulating street vending. The Act recognizes street vendors of different types including mobile (moving) vendors, stationary (vending from a particular place), natural markets (spaces where buyers and sellers traditionally congregate), vendors with temporary built-up structures, hawkers, peddlers and squatters. It provides for regulation of street vendors, defines the rights and duties of street vendors and requires definition of designated vending zones, issue of certificates of vending and identity cards to street vendors, and proposes vending fees and maintenance charges. Under the Act, each state government is required to define the public purpose for which a street vendor may be evicted and the manner of relocation, manner of giving notice, and provides for a dispute resolution mechanism. As per the Act, planning and regulation of street vending is to be undertaken at town level by the Town Vending Committee. The Act also provides for a social audit of the activities of the Town Vending Committee.

B. West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018.

43. In the exercise of power conferred to state under section 36 of the central act, the state government has framed rules for implementation of the Act in the state. The State rules outlines the following:

- (i) The minimum age for street vendors shall be 18 years. (*Section 3*)
- (ii) Each local authority shall constitute a Town Vending Committee (TVC); the

Municipal Commissioner or the Commissioner, in case of Municipal Corporation shall be the Chairperson and other members representing the local authority, medical officer of the local authority, the planning authority, traffic police, police, association of street vendors, market associations, non-government organizations, public representatives, social workers, community-based organization, etc. *(Section 4)*

- (iii) For identification of existing vendors, a detailed list of such vendors shall be prepared by the TVC in consultation with the local authority, through conducting survey with the assistance of police and local authority and should be submitted to local authority for consideration and acceptance. *[Section 9, subsection (a)]*
- (iv) After completion of survey, preparation of detailed list of existing vendors, the TVC, in consultation with local authority, shall fix a cut-off date after which any intending street vendor shall have to obtain license prior to starting new business. *[Section 9, subsection (b)]*
- (v) TVC shall prepare list of vending zone as well list of no vending zone in consultation with local authority. *[Section 9, subsection (d)]*
- (vi) The state rules mandate that every registered vendor shall take vending activities of specified productions or services particularly for specified time period at specified place as determined by the local authority and TVC. *[Section 14, subsection (1)]*;

C. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013¹⁵

44. RFCTLARRA regulates land acquisition and provides rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in all projects in India. RFCTLARRA provides fair compensation to those whose lands are acquired and brings transparency to the process of land acquisition and assures rehabilitation of those affected. It empowers the government to define purposes to support infrastructure development and industrialization. RFCTLARRA increases the overall cost and time required for land acquisition, thereby compelling project owners towards more efficient utilization of land. RFCTLARRA came into force on 1 January 2014 to replace the Land Acquisition Act (1894). Some of the key features of the new Act which is different from the Land Acquisition Act 1894 are:

- (i) specific definition of acquisition for public purpose, and disallowing of change in purpose after acquisition;
- (ii) social impact assessment (SIA) by the Gram Sabha or equivalent body in urban areas is mandatory, and the Act provides detailed guidelines for conduct of SIA and its appraisal by an Expert Group;
- (iii) it provides for specific timelines for each activity in the process: SIA, appraisal by Expert Group, objections, public hearing, preliminary notification, draft declaration and rehabilitation and resettlement scheme, compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement payment, provision of infrastructure amenities; the process lapses in case no land acquisition notification happens after twelve months of the EG report. Further, the rehabilitation and resettlement award should be made within 12 months from public declaration of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme. Such a timeline is however extendable by the appropriate Government by another 12 months, if deemed necessary;
- (iv) it provides for retroactive payment under Clause 24, in case of land acquisition

¹⁵ As passed by the Lok Sabha on 29 August 2013.

proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where no award under section 11 of the said Land Acquisition Act has been made; it also allows for 5 years old or more land acquisition proceedings wherein award is made but physical possession of the land has not been taken to be deemed as lapsed, and to be taken up under RCFTLARRA; and has similar provisions in cases where compensation for a majority of land holdings has not been accepted; to ensure minimum delays;

- (v) mandates consent of 80% landowners for private entities acquiring land and 75% for public private projects;
- (vi) provides guidelines for calculation of market value; it also states that the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under Section 11. The market value so determined would be multiplied by a factor of, at least one to two times the market value for land acquired in rural areas and at least one times the market value for land acquired in urban areas.;
- (vii) the Act stipulates a solatium equal to 100 percent of the market value of the property including value of assets;
- (viii) payment of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance under Section 100, for all those losing livelihoods; the Act specifies the minimum to be paid but governments or private companies may pay higher compensation; Restrictions on acquisition of irrigated multi- cropped land);
- (ix) The Act restricts any acquisition of irrigated multi-cropped land except for exceptional circumstances. An equivalent area of cultivable wasteland or land value has to be deposited with government in the case of such an acquisition;
- (x) the Act prescribes a formal and transparent mechanism for rehabilitation and resettlement implementation, with a structured institutional framework at the Centre, State and Project level for Land Acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement implementation and monitoring.

45. The RCFTLARR Act provides a framework in which the interest of the land loser is protected. The Act also empowers the government to define purposes to support infrastructure development and industrialization. The new Act increases the overall cost and time required for land acquisition, thereby compelling project owners towards more efficient utilization of land.

D. Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016):

46. Government of West Bengal issued a Memorandum in 2014, and an updated version of the same in 2016 allowing all state government departments to go in for direct (negotiated) purchase (Appendix 6) land for public purpose, mainly involving commissioning of infrastructure projects.¹⁶ GOWB promulgated the memorandum for state government departments to undertake direct purchase of land required for infrastructure projects from land owners who are willing to sell land, to ensure optimal utilization of public funds and early implementation of projects.¹⁷ Its key features include a description of the process of direct purchase to be followed by the requiring department, provision for constitution of a Purchase Committee and its composition, and the process of determination of price of land, buildings, and structures. It provides for incentives on the price of land finally determined, if land registration is accomplished within defined time frames. GOWB has also exempted the stamp duty for such purchase of land.

¹⁶ Memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A-03/14 dated 24 November 2014 and Memorandum No. WB (Part 1)/2016/SAR-114 dated March 1, 2016.

¹⁷ Government of West Bengal, The Kolkata Gazette Extraordinary, Memorandum No. 756-LP/1A-03/14(Pt-II) dated 25 February 2016.

E. State Government Policies and Practices

47. State policies and guidelines related to land acquisition, negotiated purchase and transfer of land from one government department to another include:

- (i) **West Bengal Land Acquisition Manual (WBLAM) 1991**, which provides guidelines on determination of market price for compensation but has not been revised post passage of LARR 2013. GOWB has now taken a policy decision to adopt negotiated purchase and not land acquisition as the mode of procurement of land for public purpose;
- (ii) **The West Bengal Land and Land Reforms Manual, 1991** deals with management of lands owned by Government of West Bengal. Chapter XV of the Manual provides the principles and procedures for settlement of lands for non-agricultural purposes (which include urban development work). In case of long-term settlement, it provides in detail the process of determining the market value of land from the records of recent sales of similar categories of land in the vicinity, using figures from the Sub-registration offices and carefully checking the same against the valuation in land acquisition cases in the locality.¹⁸ Further, it specifies that in giving the long-term lease for the first time, rent shall be fixed at 4 per cent of the market value of the land proposed for settlement and *salami* charged at 10 times the rent equaling forty percent of market price.¹⁹ With reference to KSHARP, all lands for inter-departmental transfer shall be first transferred by the department which is the present owner, in favor of the Land and Land Reforms Department, GOWB for subsequent transfer to KMC.
- (iii) **The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 and the West Bengal Land Reforms Act of 1955 and Amendments** are important land-related laws of the State regulating land holding (ceiling) for various purposes including change in character and ownership and use of the land and the right of the sharecroppers. There are, however, no specific provisions in the Acts that will have a direct bearing on involuntary resettlement under the Project.

48. The project will recognize three types of physically displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of physically displaced persons. It also applies to all types of economically displaced persons – those facing permanent income loss as well as those facing temporary income losses.

F. Comparison of the RFCTLARRA 2013 and State Policies with Key Indicators of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

49. A detailed policy comparison between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, and RFCTLARRA, 2013, identified gaps and gap filling measures are presented in Appendix 7. The

¹⁸ The Directorate of Registration and Stamp Revenue, Government of West Bengal has introduced transparent, online procedures for updating of market value of any land parcel in the state. Market values of land for different locations are updated every three to six months and published online. This helps ensure a fair price to the landowner/seller in case of purchase, and affected person (in case of land acquisition); it also ensures that the State does not lose out on taxes and stamp duties due to under-reporting of land value.

¹⁹ Amount paid by lessee to lessor, as decided by the lessor.

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013', recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. Wherein, the squatters, encroachers and those present in government right of way (ROW) and other government lands are excluded from the purview of the Act. This resettlement framework bridges the gap and identifies both titleholders and nontitle holders (including those using government land).

50. The key difference between RFCTLARRA and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regard to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership title to the land. As per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders and for non-titleholders affected by the acquisition of such land is the date of social impact assessments (SIA) notification [Sec 4(2)]; they should have been living/working three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land. RFCTLARRA does not specify about any cut-off-date for the nontitle holders using or residing on the government land. To bridge the gap, this resettlement plan in line with ADB's requirements, mandates that for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the RFCTLARRA does not recognize, the cut-off date will be the start date of the project census survey. In case of all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation for loss of non-land assets and resettlement assistance is proposed in the entitlement matrix. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation.

51. ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy requires to improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons, while the RFCTLARRA does not recognize loss of livelihoods to non-titled users on government land and non-titleholders present on private land for less than three years. This Resettlement Framework and its entitlement matrix ensures compensation to non-titled holders on government land.

52. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (under RFCTLARRA), established in each State by the concerned State Government, is responsible to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated. Gap in establishing a project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for projects that do not have significant resettlement impacts is assessed. The Project will establish project-level GRM.

53. Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016) of Government of West Bengal promulgates to undertake direct purchase of land required for infrastructure projects from land owners who are willing to sell land, to ensure optimal utilization of public funds and early implementation of projects, however, it is not required to undertake third party monitoring of negotiated purchases to ensure a fair and transparent process as per ADB SPS requirement; a third party independent monitor will be hired to certify the process the negotiated purchase was undertaken in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner.

54. Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018, does not specify the following which are outlined in ADB SPS: (i) assistance for physically and economically displaced persons; (ii) special assistance for vulnerable groups/persons; (iii) compensation for non-title holders; (iv) preparation and disclosure of resettlement plan document, its cost ; and (v) monitoring of resettlement process.

55. The resettlement planning document addresses the following identified gaps, namely: (i) screening past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks: The Project will

undertake screening of all subprojects using the ADB involuntary resettlement checklist, to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks; (ii) Gap in establishing a project-level GRM for projects that do not have significant resettlement impacts. The Project will establish project-level GRM. (iii) define vulnerable group as per SPS, policy principle 2. The Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups, as defined by ADB policy; (iv) third party monitor of negotiated purchases: to ensure a fair and transparent process, a third party independent monitor will be hired to certify the process the negotiated purchase was undertaken in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner.; (v) disclosure of resettlement plan and resettlement framework to affected persons; (vi) frequency of resettlement plan monitoring: frequency of monitoring will be semi-annual, as per SPS, 2009.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of losses and Affected Persons:

56. The anticipated losses due to the proposed subproject components under KSHARP comprise potential temporary income loss to road-side business entities along the pipeline alignment. The income loss to affected persons will be temporary in nature (loss of daily income for the period of disruption) which is assessed as 20 working days of each vendor and hawkers. The income loss is assessed for the period of 20 days.²⁰

57. As per the ADB SPS 2009, regarding involuntary resettlement in the context of economic impacts, affected persons are those who are economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). Absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

58. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date which will be the end date of the detailed measurement survey (DMS). The PMU will inform the affected persons and other stakeholders about the cut-off date. The written notices will be provided to the local market association detailing information about the cut-off; eligibility for compensation, and the process of paying compensation. The entitlement matrix for the Project based on the above policies is mentioned below in Table 21.

59. The preliminary assessment based on available design did not identify any impact on CPRs.

B. Entitlements

60. The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of potential losses incurred by the affected persons impacted by the subproject implementation and corresponds with the resettlement framework prepared for the KSHARP. The entitlements are in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the identified impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

²⁰ Stringent monitoring and adherence to the EMP/SMP provisions will help minimize losses. If losses can be avoided during construction through careful planning and implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring, no compensation payment will be necessary. On the other hand, if the actual period of disruption during construction is more than 20 days, compensation for the actual number of days of disruption will be payable.

61. All affected households are entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance including vulnerability assistance. In case the period of disruption is more than one month (30 days), the affected persons will be compensated based on the actual number of days of disruption. All affected persons will also be compensated for the time lag (taking into account annual inflation rate) between the time of payment of compensation and the time of survey. Shifting assistance will be paid to the affected vendors/hawkers. All affected persons who are identified as vulnerable will be eligible for special assistance as one-time assistances under temporary impacts for livelihood restoration.

C. Livelihood Protection and Income Restoration

62. Affected persons are assessed to face temporary income loss. The resettlement plan envisages the following steps:

Table 20: Steps to be followed in resettlement plan related to Income Restoration Plan

Step 1:	Conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction works.
Step 2:	PMU field personnel, and the contractor(s) to jointly confirm exact alignments/mark, the extent of excavation on each road section, and the traffic diversion plan.
Step 3:	The PMU safeguards specialist or his representative will (a) conduct a transect walk jointly with the contractor; to determine the extent / nature of impacts. Such walks will establish the need for detailed measurement surveys on each road stretch; (b) conduct a detailed measurement and inventory of losses survey; to establish the number of affected persons/businesses along each proposed road stretch/sites and potential impacts and enable an inventory of losses., (c) update the resettlement plan (identifying potential losses), and (d) send the updated resettlement plan to PMU and ADB for review and approval after detailed designs and surveys are complete.
Step 4:	The Gender and Safeguards Unit (GSU) personnel of PMU will distribute identity cards to affected persons: those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable affected persons. The GSU assisted by contractor/supervision consultant team will collect details of bank accounts of affected persons and assist those without bank accounts to open the same.
Step 5:	Affected persons can then access the compensation / assistance / allowances provided from the project directly into their bank accounts through electronic transfer process.
Step 6:	PMU to pay compensation/assistance/allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). The PMU to closely monitor compensation payment, which can be through cheques or direct transfer to beneficiary accounts.
Step 7:	PMU to give formal clearance to the contractor to proceed with civil works, through a certification to proceed.

D. Cut-off-Date

63. The cut-off date will be the end date of DMS based on the final design for the non-titleholders. PMU will document and disseminate the cut-off date information throughout the project area. Any person who purchases or occupies land in the demarcated project area after the cut-off date will not be considered eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, trees,) established after this date or an alternative

mutually agreed on the date, will not be compensated. The survey presented in this draft resettlement plan will be revised based on a detailed design.

E. Compensation Mechanism

64. Assistance for temporary loss of income and livelihood will be paid to the affected persons as per the Entitlement Matrix. Compensation against temporary income loss or the minimum wage for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to displacement. Compensation to be provided for the period of disruption.

Table 21: Entitlement Matrix²¹

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²²	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1. Income Loss						
1-a	Temporary disruption of livelihood	Temporary impacts	Self-employed persons, business/tenants, leaseholders, employees, hawkers or vendors	• 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. • Cash assistance based on the net income from the affected business or minimum wage²³ for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, whichever is more. • For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month, provision of alternative sites for hawkers and vendors for continued economic activities will be provided. If not possible, allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate for the affected households up to 3 month or the actual period of disruption whichever is more.	• The end date of DMS and reconfirmation of business/income loss survey prior to construction will serve as the cut-off date. Information regarding the cut-off date will be disseminated throughout the project area. • During construction, the PMU/PMDSC will identify alternative temporary sites to the extent possible, for vendors and hawkers to continue economic activity. • PMU/PMDSC will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction scheduling in co-	PMU/PMDSC in coordination with Contractors will identify alternative locations

²¹ All entitlements and compensation payment to affected persons will be adjusted for inflation from 2024 onwards.

²² Transportation costs, monthly subsistence allowance and resettlement costs are not incremental. For example, if an affected household loses land, shelter and commercial business in one lot, the family will get each of these allowances only once. It may be noted that the affected shops owners are not required to shift their commercial structures, during the construction phase, hence, shifting allowance is not considered.

²³ As per the notification of Government of West Bengal on December 2023, the minimum wage is INR 11909/- (per month) which is subsequently calculated to INR 458/- (per day) for skilled workers employed in shops and establishments in West Bengal (Appendix 5) (https://wbcl.gov.in/sites/default/files/upload/min_wages/january-2024/6%20Circular%2031%20emp%202%20zones_9.pdf)

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²²	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
					ordination with the contractors. PMU will ensure civil works will be planned in a phased manner to minimize disruption through scheduling of the works in coordination with the contractors and the PMDSC.	
2. Impact on Vulnerable Affected Persons						
2-a	Impacts on vulnerable affected persons ²⁴	Temporary Impacts	All vulnerable affected persons both titleholders and non-title holders	- Vulnerable affected persons will be given priority in employment in project construction work, in addition to compensation for income loss. - The affected vulnerable persons will be given one-time vulnerability assistance of ₹10,000.	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census survey / business survey conducted by the GSU/PMDSC. The list of vulnerable persons will be given to Project Director and contractor by the Social Safeguard Officer, PMU for employment opportunity in project construction work.	- PMU, with the support of PMDSC, will identify vulnerable affected persons and also verify the extent of impacts on vulnerable households. - The Contractor will maintain gender-disaggregated data on vulnerable persons employed in project construction work.
3. Loss of Common Property Resources						

²⁴ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out- of-school/working children, persons with disability-headed household, elderly-headed household, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, transgender people, schedule castes and scheduled tribe households. As per the report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for West Bengal in 2011-2012 was ₹981 per capita per month for urban areas (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting for inflation (at an average rate of 6%), the poverty line in 2024 is estimated as ₹1974 per capita per month in urban areas.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²²	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
3-a	Loss of common property resources	Common resources	Communities, Government Agencies ²⁵	• The contractor shall follow the provisions in this entitlement matrix for any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. • Time bound restoration of land to its previous or better quality. • The contractor will maintain access to businesses, places of religious importance (e.g., planks, keeping traffic flow, pedestrian access, no full street closures, etc.). • Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including play grounds, public water stand posts, temples, shrines, bus shelters etc. • Enhancement of community resources²⁶	PMU/PMDSC will ensure compensation and other entitlements are implemented in co-ordination with the user community. The contractor will support implementation of the agreed measures.	• PMU/PMDSC and Contractor.
4. Unanticipated impacts						

²⁵ For example, schools, health centers, integrated child development scheme centers and play grounds.

²⁶ For example, provision of water connections, toilets and/or play areas with appropriate facilities.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²²	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
4-a	Damages caused during construction	Damage caused to any type of property or asset during construction.	Titleholder(s) non-titleholder(s) Tenant(s) Leaseholder(s) Common property resources	Where unanticipated damage occurs to privately owned, community, or government property as a result of construction works, the Contractor will be responsible for restoration to at least their original condition.	The Contractor will ensure that adequate measures are put in place to avoid damage to properties or any other assets during construction. Compensation for the losses will be borne by the contractor.	PMU to ensure that the requisite clause is included in the bidding as well as in the contract documents. • PMDSC to ensure and monitor the restoration of the affected structures. PMU, assisted by PMDSC, will ascertain the nature and extent of damages caused.
3-b	Any other loss not identified	-	-	Any unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles, entitlements outlined in the entitlement matrix provided in Resettlement Framework aligned with the ADB's SPS, 2009 and the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.		• PMU assisted by PMDSC will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. • PMDSC in discussion with PMU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009 and obtain the concurrence of ADB.

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Resettlement Costs

65. The resettlement cost estimated for this project includes compensation of temporary income losses in case business interruptions are unavoidable. Resettlement assistance to affected persons will be disbursed before temporary economic displacement. During resettlement plan implementation, if the vulnerable affected person desires, efforts will be made to provide employment to affected persons by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The resettlement cost is based on the entitlement matrix provided in the resettlement framework. Compensation against temporary income loss or the minimum wage for the period of disruption, whichever is greater, will be provided prior to start of civil construction work or pipe laying work.

66. The PMU will be responsible for mobilizing the resettlement plan budget. The estimated resettlement cost for the proposed subproject is ₹2.1 million (as presented in Table 22). The budget includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for resettlement plan implementation and contingency.

Table 22: Estimated Budget

Sl. No.	Details	Number/ Units	Unit Cost (₹)	Total Cost (₹)
1.	Provisional sum for compensation of loss of temporary income for 20 days @ ₹600/day ²⁷	78	12000	9,36,000
1.1	One time vulnerability allowance of ₹ 10,000/- to the affected vulnerable persons	19	10000	1,90,000
2.	Consultations meetings, Orientation and awareness workshops and documentation		Lumpsum	1,50,000
2.1	DMS and revalidation survey for updating resettlement plan		Lumpsum	2,50,000
2.2	Grievance Redress Mechanism		Lumpsum	1,50,000
	Sub-Total			16,76,000
	Contingency@ 20 %			3,35,200
	Grand Total			20,11,200

Note: *The resettlement plan budget does not include the cost of damage to steps or approach platforms to buildings/shops, temporary boundary wall made with tin plate and bamboo material etc. Any such damages during construction will be covered under contractor's budget at replacement cost.

**Compensation for income loss will be based on the actual period of disruption; the number of days of disruption can be less or more than the 20 days assumed in the resettlement plan budget based on discussions with project engineers. The affected persons will receive compensation for the actual number of days of disruption. Any additional temporary income loss assessed during DMS, or construction work would be compensated from the contingency fund.

***The KMC authority (through Borough XIV) will develop a new playground at their own cost, which is therefore not added to the resettlement budget (refer Appendix 4). There will be no impact on existing banyan tree/shrine. It will

²⁷ The average income as calculated is ₹ 600/day which is higher than the daily minimum wages of Government of West Bengal Rs. ₹458/day as per the government notification for minimum wages. (Appendix 5).

remain accessible during and post construction phase for the devotees; access during construction will be ensured by contractor.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

67. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was established under ongoing project (Loan number 3413 and 3689, Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP). The GRM for KEIIP, will be applicable and will be further strengthened for the proposed KSHARP. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of social, environmental or any other project-related grievances for KSHARP (along with the existing project). The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns of the project stakeholders.²⁸ The multichannel, project-specific GRM functional for KEIIP and the positive features and learning from it will be adopted for the KSHARP.

68. A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is in place to redress social, environmental or any other grievances related to project and/or respective subprojects. Implementation of the resettlement plan/resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP)/due diligence reports (DDRs)/ initial environment examination (IEEs) will follow the GRM described below. A public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per project entitlement matrix, and PMU will ensure that their grievances are addressed.

69. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed by PMU or through toll-free telephone number “Didi Ke Bolo”,²⁹ or talk to Mayor³⁰ or by e-mail, by post, or by writing in complaints register kept in PMU office or Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) Borough offices or Contractor’s site offices. Appendix 8 has the sample grievance registration format. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. PMU Safeguard Officers will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. The complainants/aggrieved persons will also be encouraged to seek a complaint registration number from the PMU.

²⁸ The project components under the KEIIP are water supply, sewerage and drainage, construction of STP and Pumping Stations. Similar project components have also been proposed in KSHARP, except for water supply components, so it is expected that the nature of grievances which may arise during the implementation phase under KSHARP will be similar in the nature of grievances that were received in KEIIP. During implementation of KEIIP, the grievances were mostly related to disruption in water supply services due to damages caused to existing pipelines during excavation work, minor damages caused to the property line during construction phase, damages to boundary walls, concrete ramps, water logging, delays in road restoration work, etc. The GRC in KEIIP has long standing experience for dealing and resolving the same kind of grievances within stipulated time. The GRM established in KEIIP is functioning effectively, hence adopting the same GRM structure of KEIIP is proposed in case of KSHARP. Under KEIIP, the grievances are resolved on average between seven and fifteen days. The same grievance redress committee (GRC) will continue to function for KSHARP.

²⁹ This is an initiative started by GoWB from 2019, that provides a platform for the people of West Bengal to directly lodge concerns or complaints to the state authority (Hon’ble Chief Minister GoWB). Official website: <https://www.didikebolo.com/>

³⁰ KMC initiated this unique public communication system through which citizens of the city can call on a designated number to register complaints in 2019. Talk to Mayor dial in at 18003451213.

70. The GRM provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. A three-tier GRM is conceived for the proposed project, the first tier is being at field/ward/Borough level, the second tier at PMU level and the grievance redress committee is being the apex level. For the project level GRM, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at PMU; the safeguards officers of the PMU, supported by the social safeguards specialist of PMDSC will be responsible for conducting periodic community meetings with affected communities to understand their concerns and help them through the process of grievance redressal including translating the complaints into Bengali or English, recording and registering grievances of non-literate affected persons and explaining the process of GRM. All expedient and minor grievances will be resolved at field/ward/Borough level; should any grievance fail to be resolved within the stipulated time period at the field level, the PMU will be consulted within specified time. PMU will also be responsible for follow-through for each grievance, periodic information dissemination to complainants on the status of their grievance and recording their feedback (satisfaction/dissatisfaction and suggestions). In the event that certain grievances cannot be resolved at project level, they will be referred to the grievance redress committee (GRC).³¹

71. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. All grievances will be registered. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor, and supervision personnel from the PMU supported by PMDSC will try to successfully resolve them in consultation with the Executive Engineer of KMC Borough offices. Grievances not redressed through this process within/at the project level within stipulated time period will be referred to the GRC. The GRC for the project has been constituted, as per office order PMU/ 404 A/2023-24, dated 29 December 2023, issued by Project Director, KEIP/KMC. The GRC will meet every month (if there are pending, registered grievances), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within specified time upon receiving the complaint-failing which may be referred by affected persons to appropriate courts of law. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 3), each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration. The PMU shall issue notifications to concerned Borough offices to establish field level GRCs, with details of composition, process of grievance redress to be followed, and time limit for grievance redress at each level.

72. Grievance redress process. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor and PMDSC on-site personnel will provide the most easily accessible for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PMU safeguard officers and contractors will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations. The PMU safeguard officers will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.

- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The first point of contact for people filing complaints will be the staff from the contractor designated for receiving grievances and kept in safe custody under supervision of Gender and Safeguards Unit (GSU) field workers

³¹ The GRC comprises the Administrative Officer, KSHARP, Deputy Chief Engineer (I), KSHARP /KMC, Social Safeguard Officer, KSHARP, Environmental Officer KSHARP, Social Safeguards Specialist, PMDSC, KSHARP, Environmental Safeguards Specialist, PMDSC, KSHARP. The Administrative officer, KSHARP is the Convenor of the GRC.

assigned to the ward (who will be available at an appointed time at the sites(s) and borough office) and the contractor's personnel. The phone number of the KMC Borough office should be made available at the construction site signboards. Registers for writing complaints will be available at borough offices. The contractors and GSU safeguard monitors can immediately resolve grievances on-site in consultation with each other and the area engineer and borough engineer, as required, and will be required to do so within 5 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Record of grievances received at field level will be conveyed once a week to the Environmental and Social Managers and Administrative Officer at PMU, to enable tracking.³²

- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the Grievance Redress Committee at PMU, headed by the Administrative Officer, assisted by the Safeguard Officers and concerned Deputy Chief Engineer, who will seek the advice of the Project Director, and Director General of PMU as necessary, and attempt to resolve the grievances within 10 days from the date of registration of complaint. The GRU of the PMU is already in place. If the PMU feels that the matter is beyond its jurisdiction, it will escalate the same to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).
- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be resolved at PMU level will be referred to the GRC with support from PMU and PMDSC. GRC will attempt to resolve grievances within 5 days, 10 days and 15 days from the date of receipt of complaint from 1st level, 2nd level, and 3rd level respectively.

73. Besides the project's GRM, the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) also has a centralized public grievance redress monitoring system where the public can file grievances through a dedicated web portal.³³ The complainant or aggrieved persons can also lodge their complaints through this online portal.

74. **Court of Law.** Under the project specific GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. In case of grievance related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, the affected persons will have to approach a legal body/court specially proposed under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.³⁴

75. **ADB Accountability Mechanism.** The People who may /are in future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach ADB accountability mechanism.³⁵

³² In case of any impacts on indigenous people/scheduled tribe, in subproject areas, the grievance redress team must have representation of the affected indigenous people, the chief of the indigenous peoples group as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and/or an NGO working with indigenous peoples.

³³ <https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/jsp/ComplaintNew.jsp>

³⁴ The Authority admits grievances only with reference to the Land Acquisition and rehabilitation and &resettlement issues under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.

³⁵ Accountability Mechanism. <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

B. Areas of Jurisdiction

76. The areas of jurisdiction of the GRC, headed by the Administrative Officer, KSHARP will be (i) all locations or sites within the KMC jurisdiction where subproject facilities are proposed, or (ii) their areas of influence within the KMC areas. The GRC will have jurisdictional authority across the KMC area (i.e., areas of influence of subproject facilities, if any).

C. Record keeping

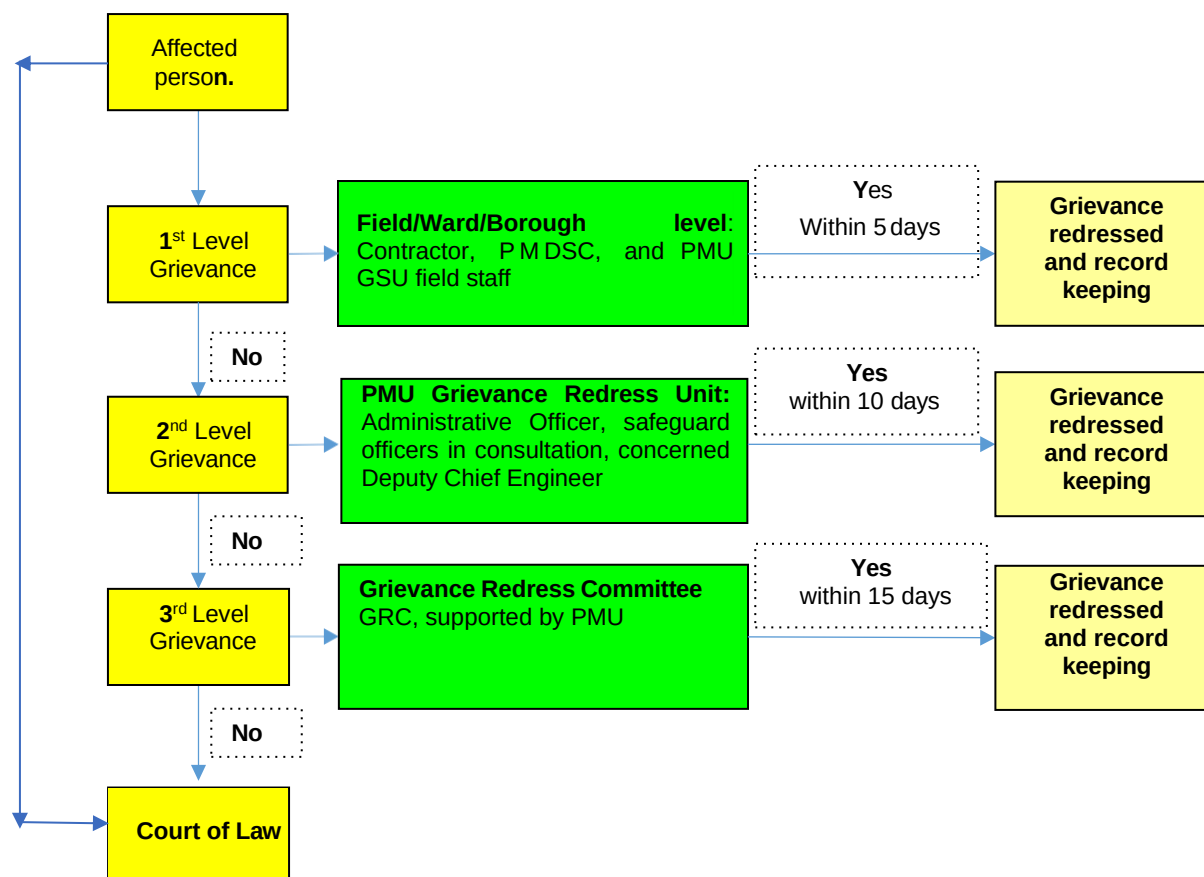
77. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions, the date these were affected and the final outcome will be kept by PMU (with the support of PMDSC). The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, the ward/borough office and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

D. Information Dissemination Methods of the GRM

78. The PMU, assisted by PMDSC will be responsible for information dissemination to affected persons on grievance redressal procedure. Subproject area/affected area-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the consultation and participation plan. A public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The environment and social safeguard officer will be assisted by PMDSC safeguards specialists with information/collateral/awareness material etc. and in conducting project awareness campaigns. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per agreed entitlement matrix including who to contact and when, where/ how to register grievance, various stages of grievance redress process, time likely to be taken for redressal of minor and major grievances, etc. Grievances received and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU offices, Borough level notice boards and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental and social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

79. **Periodic Review and Documentation of Lessons Learned.** The Environmental and Social Managers of PMU will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PMU's ability to prevent and address grievances.

80. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Mechanism (KSHARP)

PMDSC: Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant; PMU: Project Management Unit; GRC: Grievance Redressal Committee.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Institutional Arrangements

81. Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) is the executing agency the project, KSHARP. The existing institutional arrangement for implementation of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project (KSHARP) will be strengthened for implementation of KSHARP. The project will be headed by the Project Director. Project Management Unit (PMU) established under Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), will implement the project.

82. **Project Management Unit (PMU).** The PMU is headed by a Project Director (PD) of KSHARP, KMC. The Project Director will be supported by the Deputy Chief Engineer, PMU, KMC (who will be responsible for safeguard implementation and monitoring) and the Director General Project, KSHARP, KMC (who will be responsible for procurement and contract management). The Deputy Chief Engineer will be responsible for overall environmental and social safeguard implementation. The Deputy Chief Engineer will be supported by an Manager (Environment) and a Manager (Social), focal persons of Deputy Chief Engineer rank, who will be responsible for environmental and social safeguard implementation and monitoring as per ADB SPS, 2009. The

PMU will be supported by Gender and Safeguards Unit (GSU) which will function as a safeguards, safety and gender cell for KSHARP, in implementation and monitoring of resettlement plans. The PMU will be supported by Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant (PMDSC).

83. **Gender and Safeguards Unit (GSU), PMU.** The existing Social Safeguard Cell will function as the Gender and Safeguards Unit (GSU) for the project, covering environment, social, safety and gender aspects. The GSU will assist the PMU in implementing and monitoring the resettlement plans/RIPP (duly approved by KMC and reviewed/cleared by ADB prior to implementation). The GSU will in addition to social development, public awareness and social safeguard responsibilities, be responsible for monitoring environmental and social safeguard implementation, including monitoring of environment and community health and safety aspects. The GSU staff, currently implementing the ongoing KEIIP, are conversant with public awareness generation activities, consultations and field surveys and ADB safeguard policies. Any additional information/capacity building of the GSU staff will be facilitated by PMDSC.

84. **Project Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC).** PMU will be supported by a Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant (PMDSC) to supervise, monitor and oversee project implementation, support on policy reform related issues and compliance of all the reporting requirements of KMC, other statutory regulatory bodies and Asian Development Bank in line with SPS-2009. PMU will be supported by the PMDSC on supervision monitoring and to oversee the implementation of the subprojects, including compliance of ADB's SPS 2009 and other environmental and social State and Government of India (GOI) rules. The PMDSC will have an Environmental Safeguards Specialist and a Social Safeguards Specialist.

85. **Contractors.** The package-wise resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR will be included in the respective bidding and contract documents and verified by the PMU and PMDSC. All contractors will be required to designate an Environment Health and Safety (EHS) Supervisor to ensure implementation of environmental management plan (EMP) during civil works and operation and maintenance, and social safeguard compliance, as well as be responsible for communication with the public, and facilitation of grievance registration, under the guidance of PMU. Contractors are to carry out all compliances as mentioned in their contract as per ADB SPS 2009 and government rules.

B. Social Safeguards Implementation Arrangements

86. The GSU will be responsible for implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plans/RIPP. The Manager Social and Manager Environment with the support of social safeguard specialist, PMDSC, will supervise surveys undertaken by representatives of GSU and record observations throughout the construction period to ensure that safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended. The PMU through the GSU will arrange for delivery of entitlements to affected persons, implementation and monitoring of safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities and community participation activities. It will also arrange for obtaining statutory clearances and obtaining no objection certificates from government agencies and/or other entities, as required. It will also coordinate for obtaining right of way clearances with related state and national agencies (owners of the road). The PMDSC social safeguard specialist will be responsible for capacity development of field level staff of GSU in data collection for resettlement plan and due diligence report (DDR) preparation and updating, implementation and preparing progress reports on resettlement plan implementation; PMDSC social safeguard and environmental safeguard specialists will be responsible for capacity development of PMU, GSU and contractors.

87. The PMU will finalize entitlements in consultation with affected persons, based on the agreed entitlement matrix. The entitlement matrix will be reviewed by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) and agreed with ADB. The PMU through the GSU will arrange for payment of entitlements to affected persons. Organizational procedures/institutional roles and responsibilities for resettlement plan implementation and steps and/or activities involved in delivery of entitlements are described in Table 23.

Table 23: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	PMU along with PMDSC
Disclosure of subproject details by issuing public notice Meetings at community/ household level with affected persons	PMU Manager (Social) and GSU
Resettlement Plan/RIPP Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all affected persons	PMU, PMDSC and GSU field staff
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during SIA surveys	PMU/PMDSC and GSU
Computation of replacement values of land or properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	CMU/PMU
Categorization of affected persons for finalizing entitlements	PMU/PMDSC
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	Manager (Social) PMU/Social Expert PMDSC Manager (Social) PMU/ Social Expert PMDSC
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Manager (Social) PMU/ Social Specialist, PMDSC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Manager (Social) PMU/ Social Specialist, PMDSC
Approval of Resettlement Plan/RIPP	ADB
Resettlement Plan/RIPP Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	Manager (Social) PMU/ Social Specialist, PMDSC
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	Manager (Social) PMU/ Social Specialist, PMDSC
Grievances Redressal	GSU /PMU/GRC/contractor
Internal Monitoring	Manager (Social) PMU/ Social Specialist, PMDSC

DMS = Detailed Measurement Surveys; FGD=focus group discussions; GRC = Grievance Redress Committee; PMU = program management unit; PMDSC = Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant; RIPP = resettlement and indigenous peoples' plan; GSU = Gender and Safeguards Unit; SSS=social safeguard specialist.

88. **Gender and Safeguards Unit, PMU:** The role of the GSU in resettlement plan/RIPP implementation and monitoring is that of a facilitator of the resettlement process as well as indigenous peoples' inclusion process. The GSU works as a link between the Project and the affected community. They educate the affected persons on the need to implement each project and subproject under the investment program, on aspects relating to resettlement measures and

ensure proper utilization of compensation paid to the affected persons under the entitlement package. After the approval of the micro plans, the GSU will issue identity cards to the affected persons. GSU field staff will report to the Environmental and Social Manager at PMU. The envisaged responsibilities of GSU field staff include:

- (i) environmental and social safeguard monitoring and gender action plan monitoring at field level;
- (ii) monitoring of environmental health and safety and community health and safety at field level;
- (iii) conduct surveys to update safeguard documents, collection of information for preparation of monitoring reports;
- (iv) rapport-building and information dissemination to the public; educating affected persons on their rights, entitlements, and obligations under the resettlement plan
- (v) database management: on safeguard monitoring, grievances.
- (vi) social safeguard issues are addressed;
- (vii) resettlement framework is followed in all resettlement issues;
- (viii) approved resettlement plans are implemented;
- (ix) implementation of resettlement plan is monitored;
- (x) periodic monitoring reports prepared in time and submitted to Project Director, Kolkata Environment Improvement Project for onward transmission to ADB upon approval;
- (xi) database on resettlement monitoring and due diligence is updated and maintained; and
- (xii) record keeping of Grievance redress;
- (xiii) Coordinate with elected representatives, district administration, line departments, PMUs, Contractor, PMDSC, and community for project activities;
- (xiv) Provide necessary field level information to PMU and PMDSC for reports preparation and other documentation;
- (xv) Coordinate with contractor's representatives to promptly address community grievances and avoid undue escalations;
- (xvi) Coordinate with the Contractor for collecting and reporting sex disaggregated data of labor engaged in construction activity at the project sites;
- (xvii) Coordinate with experts in PMDSC and ADB TA consultants for effective implementation of GESI AP and community development and public participation activities.
- (xviii) Carry out site inspections related to health and safety issues at construction locations on a regular basis and prepare site-inspection checklists/reports and submit it to the manager (Environment). Record EHS / community health and safety related incidents and undertake remedial actions on advise of manager (Environment).

89. Tasks of Manager (Social) at PMU Level. The, Manager (Social) at PMU will:

- (i) ensure subprojects conform to the agreed subproject selection criteria for the project;
- (ii) review and finalize subproject involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples' category in accordance with SPS,2009;
- (iii) oversee preparation and/or updating of resettlement framework and indigenous peoples' planning framework;
- (iv) oversee preparation of resettlement plans/RIPP/due diligence reports (DDR) including specific action plans as required; confirm existing resettlement

plans/RIPP/DDR are updated based on detailed designs, and that new subproject resettlement plans/RIPP/ DDRs are prepared in accordance with the resettlement framework and in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and policies, regulations of GOWB for the project;

- (v) be part of consultation activities with affected persons, and other relevant stakeholders from time to time organized by PMU to ensure free, fair and meaningful consultation are conducted and meeting minutes with signatures of all attendees, photographs of the consultations are maintained;
- (vi) responsible for issuing the public notice(s) to acquire a particular land/property (if applicable) along with project information/details as well as to declare the project cut-off-date;
- (vii) ensure that resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (viii) provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of subprojects and ensure resettlement plans and impact avoidance measures outlined in the resettlement framework/environmental management plan/resettlement plans /RIPP/ DDR/ are implemented by contractors;
- (ix) ensure and monitor any provisions in the contracts to include the vulnerable affected persons and groups during the project construction work as semi-skilled or unskilled workers;
- (x) facilitate and ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations as well as the agreed social safeguards frameworks regarding No Objection Certificates, third party certificates for negotiated settlement or donation, land ownership and transfer details etc., sale or gift deeds etc. for each site, as relevant;
- (xi) supervise and guide the PMU to properly carry out the social safeguards implementation monitoring in accordance with the resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework;
- (xii) review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the resettlement plans /RIPP/provisions of DDRs are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (xiii) consolidate monthly social safeguards monitoring reports for all packages and with the support of PMDSC submit quarterly progress reports (QPR) and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) to ADB;
- (xiv) ensure timely disclosure of final resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR/ in locations and form accessible to the public and affected persons and/or indigenous peoples, as applicable;
- (xv) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner;
- (xvi) oversee training needs assessment of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PMU, coordinate training activities with the support of PMDSC;
- (xvii) ensure that induction course for the training of contractors is conducted regularly. Prepare contractors (with consultants' support) on resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR/ implementation, social safeguards monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, health and safety and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during implementation;
- (xviii) identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PMU GSU staff/ PMDSC/contractors for capacity building to implement the resettlement plans/RIPP/ DDR and GRM;
- (xix) implement specific action plan as outlined in RIPP guided by IPPF.
- (xx) coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring;

- (xxi) coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PMU including resettlement provisions with the help of print and electronic media; and
- (xxii) Assist the Administrative Officer, PMU in grievance redress, grievances received to the PMU Complaints Cell/GRC, maintenance of records, information dissemination, and communication with the complainant.

90. Tasks of Social Safeguards Specialist of Project Management Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC). The PMU will be supported by Project Management Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC) to supervise, monitor and oversee project management and implementation. The Social Safeguard Specialist of PMDSC will assist PMU in implementing resettlement plans, ensure social safeguard compliance at all subproject locations, including review and updating of all resettlement plans, RIPP, DDRs. PMDSC Social Safeguard Specialist will oversee project implementation, support on policy reform related issues and compliance of all the reporting requirements of GOWB, other statutory regulatory bodies and ADB SPS, 2009. Ensure RPs/RIPP/DDR are prepared and updated promptly.

- (i) screen and categorize project components
- (ii) carry out (a) social baseline data collection, (b) assessment of social risks, and (c) meaningful consultations with affected persons;
- (iii) ensure the contractors comply with the agreed social safeguards frameworks, resettlement plans, RIPP and tasks related to specific action plans and due diligence reports on social safeguards for the project;
- (iv) prepare any additional draft resettlement plans /due diligence reports, update the existing resettlement plans/ RIPP/DDR (based on revalidation and DMS, before start of construction work), and prepare any new safeguard documents as and when required;
- (v) Assist the PMU in the implementation of final resettlement plans, RIPP including specific action plans;
- (vi) assisting with any capacity building activities for stakeholders including PMU, Safeguard and Safety Cell, PMU and contractors
- (vii) prepare periodic social safeguard monitoring reports as per the format acceptable to ADB;
- (viii) collect relevant data on implementation and design gender-sensitive communication strategy and IEC materials illustrating key social and behavioral messages related to hygiene, sanitation and health jointly with the gender specialist;
- (ix) Provide support to address grievances promptly brought in through the grievance redress mechanism;
- (x) Ensure monitoring of social safeguards plans and identify and address unanticipated impacts, if any
- (xi) Prepare semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports and submit them to ADB through PMU;
- (xii) Conduct regular consultations with all the stakeholders, including the affected persons
- (xiii) Conduct regular orientation programs to train project staff, consultants and contractors, social safeguards requirements related to mitigation measures.
- (xiv) prepare a Community Awareness and Participation Plan (CAPP) and submit to ADB through PMU for approval.

91. Contractors. The resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR will be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by the PMU. The implementation of resettlement plan will be made

binding i.e., mandatory on contractor as part of the employer's requirement in the bid and contract documents. All contractors will be required to designate an Environment Health and Safety (EHS) Supervisor to ensure implementation of resettlement plan social safeguard provisions / EMP including community health and safety provisions during civil works and operation and maintenance, who will also have the responsibility for communication with the public under the guidance of PMU and grievance registration. Contractors are to carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in their contract.

92. The Contractor shall comply with: (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity, or caste; and (c) elimination of forced labor; and with (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on COVID-19 safety protocols, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites. The key responsibilities of EHS Supervisor on social compliance are as follows:

- (i) work in close coordination with the PMU, design engineers and social safeguards personnel to finalize detailed design keeping the safeguard principles adopted for the project in view.
- (ii) ensure that all design-related measures (e.g., special considerations for the vulnerable related to facility locations or design, mitigation measures for affected persons) are integrated into project designs before approval.
- (iii) conduct joint walk-throughs with PMU, design engineers and social safeguards personnel from PMDSC at sites/sections ready for implementation; identify the need for DMS and conduct DMS to arrive at the final inventory of loss.
- (iv) ensure strict adherence to ADB and government policy on social safeguards and the agreed entitlement matrix during implementation.
- (v) review the resettlement plan/RIPP including the entitlement matrix, category and the EMP, and conduct site visits to understand the environmental and social sensitivity of the project sites.
- (vi) make sure that that induction course for the training of contractors is conducted regularly. Prepare contractors (with consultants' support) on resettlement and indigenous peoples safeguards.
- (vii) assist with grievance redress and ensure recording, reporting and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received.
- (viii) understand the regulatory compliance requirements related to labor welfare, environmental and social safeguards, and occupational health and safety.
- (ix) Support PMU in setting up GRM at field/site and ensure it is fully functional. Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner
- (x) assist PMU in disclosing relevant information on construction timelines, GRM to beneficiaries and affected persons including the vulnerable groups.
- (xi) ensure COVID-19 safety protocols are regularly monitored and followed at each of the construction site.³⁶
- (xii) Submit monthly progress reports to PMU;
- (xiii) Conduct meaningful public consultation and awareness;
- (xiv) Implement corrective actions wherever necessary, to ensure no adverse social impacts are caused due to project implementation;
- (xv) Ensure strict adherence to agreed impact avoidance and mitigation measures in the resettlement plans/DDR/RIPP during implementation;

³⁶ <https://www.adb.org/documents/series/covid-19-asia-pacific-guidance-notes>.

93. The above arrangement will ensure that:

- (i) social safeguards issues are addressed;
- (ii) resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework is followed in all resettlement and indigenous peoples issues;
- (iii) mitigation measures and safeguard policies as outlined in RF and RPs, IPPF and RIPP as well as in the DDRs are adhered by the contractors;
- (iv) approved resettlement plans and RIPP are implemented;
- (v) implementation of resettlement plan/RIPP is monitored;
- (vi) periodic monitoring reports are prepared in time and submitted to Project Director, KSHARP for onward transmission to ADB upon approval; and
- (vii) database on resettlement and indigenous peoples monitoring and due diligence is updated and maintained.

C. Capacity Development

94. Capacity to handle environmental/involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and vulnerability issues, etc., needs to be built in the Project. Refresher training of GSU staff on aspects such as environmental planning/resettlement planning/implementation, social protection, including the specific recording, reporting, and disclosure requirements therefore need to be planned separately.

95. For the capacity building of designated Manager (Environment) and Manager (Social) and engineers, PMU will organize training programs on safeguards, with the assistance of PMDSC. The services of consultant trainers may be procured for coordinating and imparting required trainings to the staff.

96. Owing to the spread of Projects across a large area there is a need to specially focus on capacity building on social (distinct social, economic and cultural traits and traditions of people and the importance of preserving these), legal (land tenure issues) and technical aspects in such Projects with an adequate budgetary provision. Training on provisions of environmental assessment and review framework and resettlement framework.

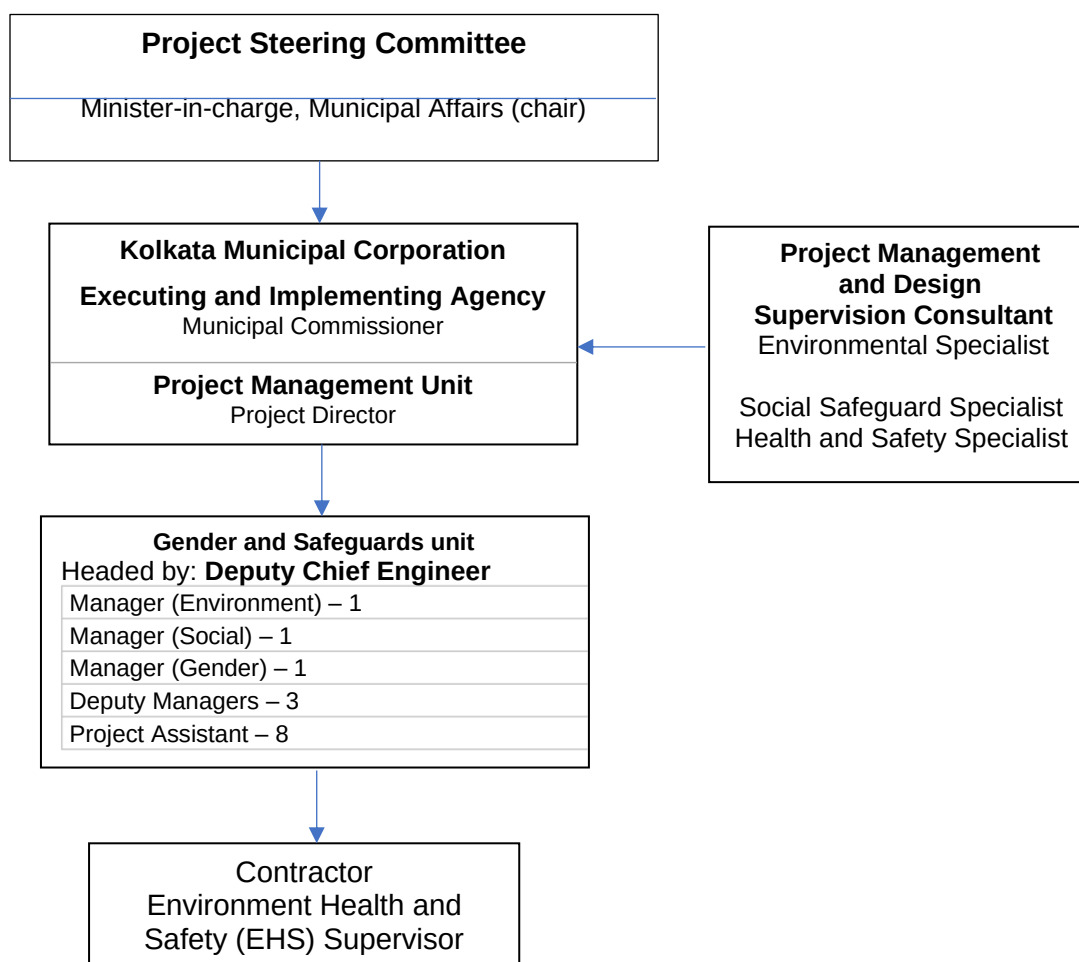
97. The specific capacity development program, which will include but will not be limited to:

- (i) sensitization on ADB's policies and guidelines on social (ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2 and 3: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples) including meaningful consultation, GRM and accountability mechanism;
- (ii) introduction to the assessment of involuntary resettlement and mitigation measures, including best practices, in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of water supply, sewerage, roads, and drainage subprojects;
- (iii) preparation and review of resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR based on preliminary design, and updating of the documents based on the final design;
- (iv) Effective communication with stakeholders including elected representatives, media and general masses;
- (v) improved coordination within nodal departments;
- (vi) disbursement of compensation, consultation; and
- (vii) monitoring and reporting requirements.

D. Communication

98. The project has prepared a community awareness and participation plan (CAPP) along with guidelines. The primary purpose of CAPP is to (i) disseminate information and open lines of communication between the implementation agencies and all stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the project, (ii) raise awareness on key issues related to the project's intended development impact, and (iii) early resolution of any conflict issues that may arise. The CAPP includes the following key activities which will take place throughout the course of project implementation: (i) stakeholder identification (this will be done in the initial phase of project implementation); (ii) generate community awareness on the project and its benefits; (iii) involve all stakeholders in the decision-making processes and develop community ownership of the schemes; (iv) provide stakeholders with advance knowledge on the social safeguard frameworks and associated documents and the applicable mitigation measures; (v) provide stakeholders with advance knowledge on the project's GRM; (vi) educate the contractors and workers on key project issues to ensure smooth interaction with stakeholders and onsite safety; The Social and Gender Expert of PMDSC with the support of gender and safeguard unit (GSU) will be responsible to implement the CAPP.

Figure 5: Implementation Arrangement for Safeguards



X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

99. All the compensation and assistance will be completed before the start of the civil work at each specific stretch. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of affected persons cannot commence until ADB has cleared the resettlement plan. All entitlements are to be paid before displacement. Written confirmation is required by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to affected persons. Construction works can start only in sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 24.

Table 24: Implementation Schedule

Particulars of Activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
PMU staffed with social safeguard personnel																	
Project level GRM established and GRC formed																	
Project information dissemination, Consultation and Disclosure awareness																	
Conduct detailed measurement surveys, conduct census surveys and issuance of Identity cards																	
Identify affected persons falling under vulnerable category (if any)																	
Updating draft resettlement plan																	
Training/capacity building																	
Payment of compensation to affected persons																	
Issue Notice to affected persons mentioning start of construction work, in subproject area																	
Monitoring of resettlement plan implementation																	
Handover of sites and alignments to contractors																	
Start of civil works																	
Internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, satisfaction surveys																	
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any			Immediately, in consultation with concerned contractors and related other departments, as required														

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GRC = grievance redress committee, PMU = project management unit, PMDSC = project management and design supervision consultant.

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

100. Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The PMU/PMDSO will undertake the monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess affected person status. The PMU/PMDSO shall ensure the implementation of safeguard requirements as provided in the legal agreements and submit semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports on their implementation performance. Table 25 tentatively lists the impact indicators to be studied to evaluate impacts after completing the project.

Table 25: Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	• Has all resettlement concerned officer/staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? • Has capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? • Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against the agreed implementation plan? • Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? • Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? • Was compensation paid for the actual number of days of disruption? • Has the land been made encumbrance free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?
Delivery of Entitlements	• Have all affected persons received entitlements according to the numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • Have affected person(s) facing livelihood loss received compensation as per entitlements? • Have the vulnerable displaced due to the project, been compensated as per the entitlement matrix? • Have the non-titleholders displaced due to the project, been compensated as per the entitlement matrix? • Have all processes been documented?
Consultations, grievances and Special issues	• Have public information brochures (PIB) containing information about the project, resettlement impacts, entitlements and grievance redress mechanism been prepared and distributed? • Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups and community activities? • Were solutions related to CPR access disruptions agreed upon and were the agreed actions followed during construction? • Have any displaced persons used the grievance redress procedures? • What are grievances were raised? • What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved? • Have grievances and resolutions been documented? • Have any cases been taken to court?
Benefit Monitoring	• What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to before?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	• What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation? • Have affected persons income kept pace with these changes? What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

101. ADB will require the executing agency/implementation agency to:

- (i) establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of the implementation of safeguard plans,
- (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,
- (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and
- (v) Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

102. The PMU/PMDSC monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual displaced persons file maintenance, community relationships, consultation dates, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The PMDSC will provide monthly monitoring reports to PMU, and the social safeguards and gender specialist PMDSC through PMU will submit semi-annual report to ADB. The responsibility of preparing the monitoring reports for submission to the ADB will be with the PMDSC, which will be reviewed by the individual consultants (social safeguards and gender officer) before submission to ADB through PMU. PMDSC will ensure all the required information is collected and consolidated in the form of a report. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects continuously until a project completion report is issued. The implementation monitoring format is placed in Appendix 10.

XII. CONCLUSIONS

103. Based on the findings of field visit, public consultation and stakeholder consultations, initial screening for involuntary resettlement impacts, it has been observed that there is only 78 business persons going to face temporary livelihood loss due to access disruption for a period of 20 days. The entire construction work is proposed within ROW. Involuntary resettlement impact will be reassessed during DMS based upon finalization of the detailed design, prior to contract award. In case any involuntary resettlement impact is identified at any stage of the subproject implementation, the resettlement plan will be updated and submitted to ADB prior to commencement of work.

104. Construction of one Pumping Station is proposed in proposed near Near Bagpota Government Sponsored Free Primary School in Ward No. 127 of Borough XIV. The total available land is 0.33 Acres out of which 0.31 Acres will be required for the proposed construction work. The proposed land parcel is owned by Collector, on behalf of GoWB. PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from concerned department prior to commencement of civil works and same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement Plan. A copy of the Request letter to examine the feasibility and initiation of the inter-departmental proposal in Appendix 13. Careful mitigation measures will be taken during detail design to minimize the impact.

105. Although the proposed land is vacant and encumbrance free, but during field visit it has been observed that the proposed land is used for football coaching by a local club called Janakalyan Samity. Consultation with the club authority and users will be done prior to contract award, and agreement reached will be reported in the updated document. Consultations with the users will again be conducted prior to commencement of construction work and the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly.

106. During the implementation of the civil works, the project implementation team will pursue a participatory approach and adhere to the dissemination of information at all times. A grievance redress mechanism will also be established in the project. The Executing Agency will ensure compliance with all applicable laws and the ADB SPS, 2009.

107. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and reconfirmed after finalization of detailed design and finalization of alignments through detailed measurement surveys (DMS) on sites/sections of roads and amenities alignments. The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS and census survey, and site-specific consultations, prior to contract award and will include the 100% assessment of impact in all the roads.

XIII. NEXT STEPS

108. The major tasks associated with updating of the resettlement plan and its implementation are as follows (including but not limited to):

- (i) The draft resettlement plan will be updated with road wise detailed measurement and census surveys and will include 100% assessment of impact where sewer pipelines will be laid during detailed design and before contract award.
- (ii) PMU will obtain copies no-objection certificates (NOCs) from concerned departments like collector on behalf of GOWB, and Waterways and Irrigation Department of GoWB and the same will be appended to the updated resettlement plan, If any changes or additional components are included in the project scope, due diligence will be conducted; Based on the due diligence, the resettlement plan will be updated and submitted to ADB.
- (iii) Detailed design of the sewage pumping station will ensure that the banyan tree and idol located in a corner of the plot will remain protected and will be accessible to local residents during and post-construction. The detailed design drawings depicting these mitigation measures will be included in the updated resettlement plan.
- (iv) The alternate playground at a location near the proposed pumping station plot will be identified in consultation with the local community. Details of land ownership of the alternate playground and due diligence will be included in the updated resettlement plan.
- (v) The resettlement plan will be updated with google earth maps showing all the outfall locations. For construction of outfall structures, PMU will obtain NOCs from concerned departments and the same will be appended to the resettlement plan.
- (vi) After the finalization of the alignment, the joint re-confirmatory survey will be conducted by the officials of PMU, PMDSC and the contractor to finalize the list of affected persons likely to be impacted. If impacts are avoided, the affected business owners in that section would not be eligible for compensation. Impact avoidance, if any, will be documented through photographic evidence and detailed documentation of consultations with the persons to whom impacts were avoided,

- in the monitoring report/s.
- (vii) If any change in scope of work or additional components are included in the project scope, involuntary resettlement due diligence will be conducted; based on the due diligence, the resettlement plan will be updated and submitted to ADB for approval.
 - (viii) Consultation with the club authority will be done during finalization of detailed design and the agreement reached on the alternate plot will be reflected in the updated resettlement plan.
 - (ix) The cut-off date for temporary impacts will be communicated to affected persons based on the final design and DMS; the same to be reflected in the updated resettlement plan.
 - (x) The contractor will implement impact avoidance and mitigation measures identified based on the final detailed design and included in the updated resettlement plan. PMU will ensure compliance and monitoring of such impact avoidance and mitigation measures.
 - (xi) Public consultations will continue with the affected persons and other stakeholders throughout the project cycle;
 - (xii) ADB's clearance of the updated resettlement plan based on the final assessment and detailed measurement survey and/or joint re-confirmatory survey needs to be obtained by the PMU, before start of civil works.

Appendix 1: Photographs of Subproject Area

		
1 Hochi Min Sarani road	2. Biren Ray Road	3 Petrol Pump LHS area
		
4 Nandalal Chatterjee Road	5. Notunhat Road	6 Kastadanga Road
		
6. Shibrampur K D Road	7 Township Road	8 Satellite Township Road

		
9 Road beside Ajoy Nagar Tarun Sangha playground	10 College Road	11 Sishu Tirtha School
		
12 Shibapriya Chatterjee Road	13 Sarsuna Chatterjee Para	14 Jadav Ghosh Road
		
15 Patpota Road	16 Bagpota Road	17 Sonamukhi Bagpota Link Road

		
18 Sonamukhi Bagpota Link Road	19 Kalagachia Main Road	20 Oxy Town Road
		
21 Shibrampur Nonilal Bidyapith Road	22 G B Memorial Public School Road	23 Sishu Tirtha School Road

Source: Design Team, KSHARP

SWF Outfall locations (SD 08/09)



Outfall at Suti canal at Sonamukhi mandal para

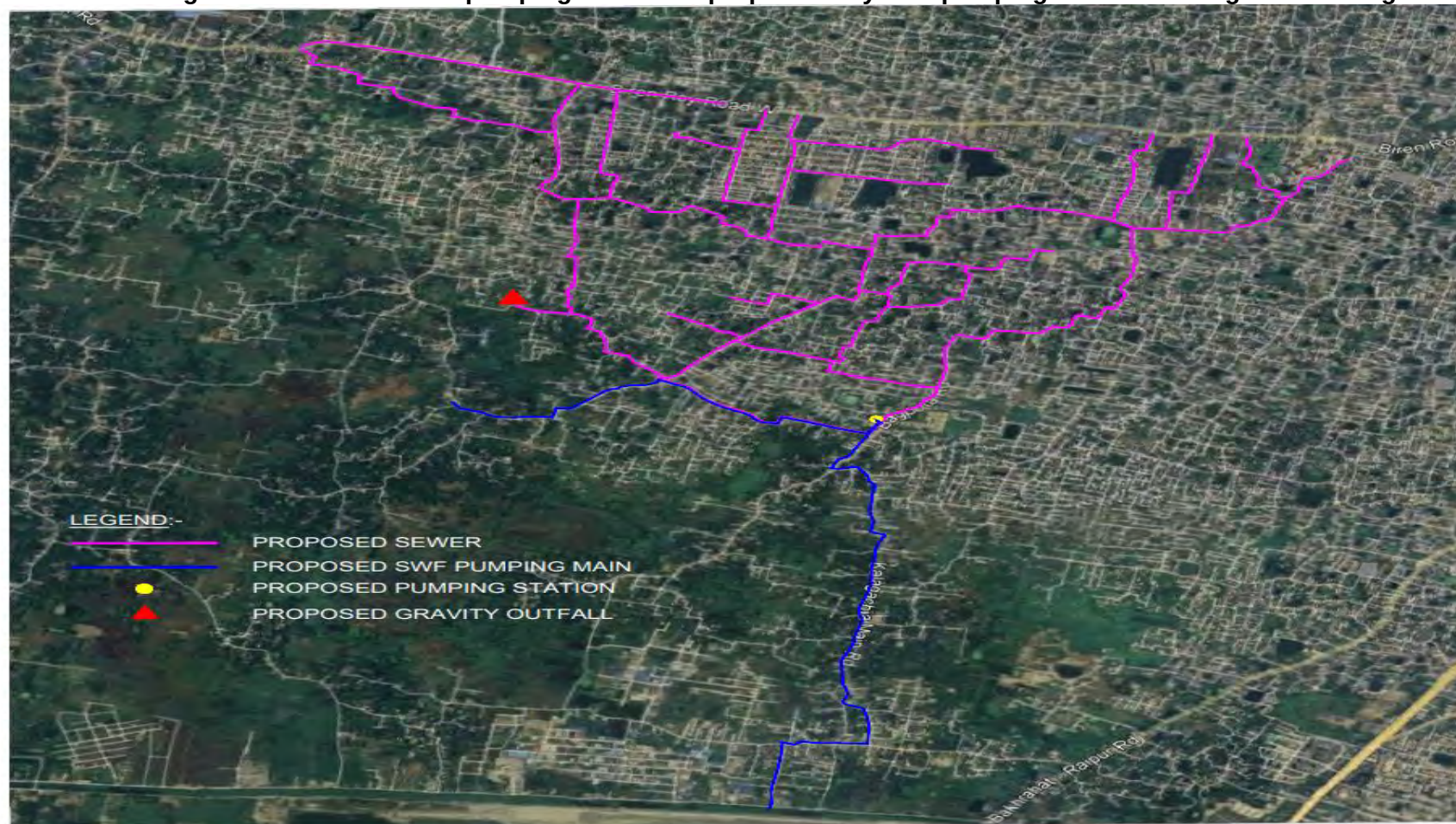


Outfall at Churial canal at Asha land khal par

Source: Design Team, KSHARP

Appendix 2: Project Component Wise Location in Google Map

Alignment of DWF & SWF pumping main from proposed Keyatala pumping station in Google earth image

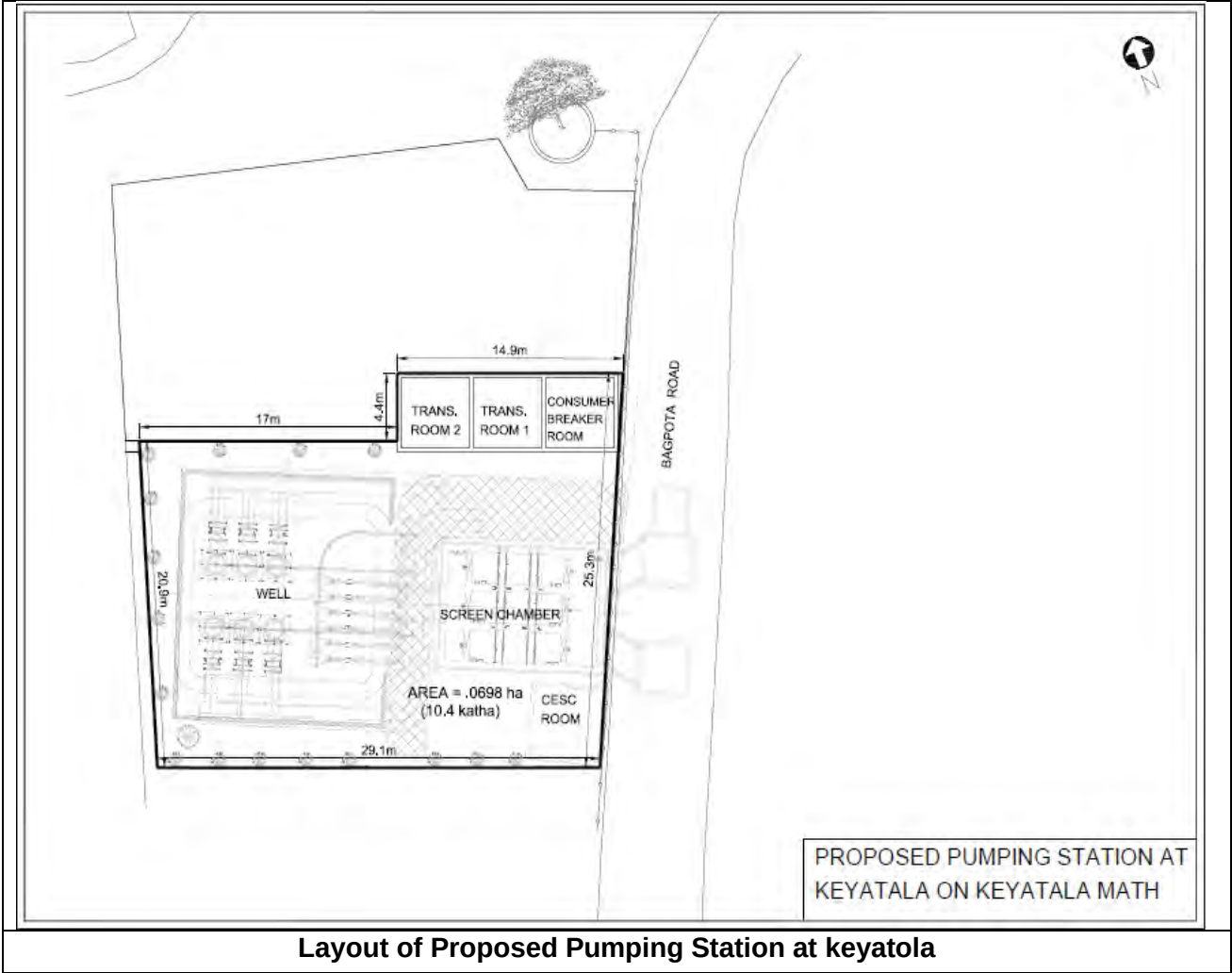


Source: Design Team, KSHARP

Proposed Pumping station Layout at Keyatala (SD 09)

Source: Design Team, KSHARP

Layout of Proposed Pumping Station at Keyatala



Appendix 3: Census and Socio-economic Details of Affected Persons

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutcha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	1	Kastodanga Road	Tilaka Paramanik	F	40	IV	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Grocery	550	16500	4125		FHH
SD09	2	Kastodanga Road	Tapasi Das	F	50	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Pan Shop	500	15000	3750		FHH

³⁷ Note: Vulnerable households / groups in the context comprise those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, landless and those without legal title to land, woman-headed households, disabled-headed household, elderly-headed households, and transgender people. As per the report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for West Bengal in 2011-2012 was ₹981 per capita per month for urban areas (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting for inflation (at an average rate of 6%), the poverty line in 2023 is estimated as ₹1862 per capita per month in urban areas.

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	3	Kastodanga Road	Anu Mondal	F	45	VIII	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Home Delivery cooked meat delivery	650	19500	4875		FHH
SD09	4	Kastodanga Road	Bisal Nag (CLOSED)	M	40	V	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Cycle Repairing Shop	450	13500	3375		
SD09	5	Kastodanga Road	Tarapodo Halder (closed)	M	60	Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	6000		Elderly

PACK AGE NAM E	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Se x:	A g e	Educatio n	Reli gion	Cas te	Fam ily Me mbe r	Type of Structur e (Kutchh a/Semi- pucca/P ucca)	Type of Business	Daily Incopm e from Buisene ss	Mo nth ly Fa mil y Inc om e	Per Capit a Per Month Incom e	Photographs	Any Vulnera bility ³⁷
SD09	6	Kasto danga Road	Romi Das	M	4 5	Secondar y	Hind u	Gen eral	5	Semi Pucca	Electrical Equipment Shop	800	24 00 0	4800		
SD09	7	Kasto danga Road	Dudh Kumar Mondal	M	4 9	Higher Secondar y	Hind u	Gen eral	5	Semi Pucca	Tea shop	800	24 00 0	4800		
SD 08	8	Shibra mpur Main Road	Biswanath Halder	M	5 7	Graduate	Hind u	Gen eral	4	Pucca	Stationary	600	18 00 0	4500		

PACK AGE NAM E	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Se x:	A g e	Educatio n	Reli gion	Cas te	Fam ily Me mbe r	Type of Structur e (Kutchh a/Semi- pucca/P ucca)	Type of Business	Daily Incopm e from Buisene ss	Mo nth ly Fa mil y Inc om e	Per Capit a Per Month Incom me	Photographs	Any Vulnera bility ³⁷
SD 08	9	Shibra mpur Main Road	Nabin Halder	M	5 2	Higher Secondar y	Hind u	Gen eral	3	Pucca	Stationary	600	18 00 0	6000		
SD 08	10	Shibra mpur Main Road	Sudeb Ch. Jena	M	5 5	V	Hind u	Gen eral	4	Semi Pucca	Sweet Shop	750	22 50 0	5625		
SD 08	11	Shibra mpur Main Road	Bula Nandi	F	5 9	Secondar y	Hind u	Gen eral	5	Semi Pucca	Food Stall	750	22 50 0	4500		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	12	Shibrampur Main Road	Anup Kr. Das	M	53	VIII	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Cycle Repairing Shop	500	15000	7500		
SD 08	13	Shibrampur Main Road	Tapas Bera	M	40	VIII	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Sweet Shop	750	22500	5625		
SD 08	14	Shibrampur Main Road	Prabir Sarkar	M	48	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	4500		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	15	Shibrampur Main Road	Shefali Das	F	50	IX	Hindu	General	4	Pucca	Grocery	550	16500	4125		FHH
SD 08	16	Shibrampur Main Road	Himangshu Maity	M	45	Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Electrical Equipment Shop	600	18000	4500		
SD 08	17	Shibrampur Main Road	Tapas Chowdhury	M	62	Graduate	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Water Refill	400	12000	4000		Elderly

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	18	Shibrampur Main Road	Mridul Das	M	60	V	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Saloon	600	18000	4500		Elderly
SD 08	19	Shibrampur Main Road	Anup Paul	M	50	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Electrical Equipment Shop	600	18000	6000		
SD 08	20	Shibrampur Main Road	Dhananjay Show	M	40	VIII	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Grocery	550	16500	5500		

PACK AGE NAM E	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Se x:	A g e	Educatio n	Reli gion	Cas te	Fam ily Me mbe r	Type of Structur e (Kutchh a/Semi- pucca/P ucca)	Type of Business	Daily Incopm e from Buisene ss	Mo nth ly Fa mil y Inc om e	Per Capit a Per Month Incom me	Photographs	Any Vulnera bility ³⁷
SD 08	21	Shibra mpur Main Road	Dibakar Das	M	4 5	Secondar y	Hind u	Gen eral	3	Semi Pucca	Grocerry	550	16 50 0	5500		
SD 08	22	Shibra mpur Main Road	Nabendu Roy	M	5 2	Higher Secondar y	Hind u	Gen eral	3	Semi Pucca	Cycle Repaing Shop	500	15 00 0	5000		
SD 08	23	Shibra mpur Main Road	Sanjay Mondal	M	4 2	Graduate	Hind u	Gen eral	4	Semi Pucca	Furniture Shop	800	24 00 0	6000		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	24	Shibrampur Main Road	Manoj Mondal	M	47	VIII	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Nursery	450	13500	6750		
SD 08	25	Shibrampur Main Road	Abhijeet Mahanti	M	38	Graduate	Hindu	General	4	Pucca	Mobile Recharge	600	18000	4500		
SD 08	26	Shibrampur Main Road	Kajal Mondal	M	42	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Laundry	500	15000	7500		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	27	Shibrampur Main Road	Shankar Paramanik	M	40	v	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Saloon	600	18000	6000		
SD 08	28	Shibrampur Main Road	Chhottu Nag	M	43	iv	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Gutkha, Pan	450	13500	4500		
SD 08	29	Shibrampur Main Road	Krishna Nag	F	48	III	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Food Stall	500	15000	5000		FHH

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	30	Bagpota Road	Gautam Nag	M	60	V	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Tea shop	500	15000	7500		Elderly
SD09	31	Bagpota Road	Sujit Nag	M	45	viii	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	4500		
SD09	32	Bagpota Road	Raju Kumar	M	38	Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	6000		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	33	Bagpota Road	Subhas Das	M	60	IX	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	6000		Elderly
SD09	34	Bagpota Road	Narayan Mistri	M	48	V	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	4500		
SD09	35	Bagpota Road	Mantu Siamanta	M	60	III	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Bag Repairing	450	13500	4500		Elderly

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	36	Bagpota Road	Ashim Samaddar	M	50	Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	4500		
SD09	37	Bagpota Road	Partha Das	M	52	Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Tea shop	500	15000	5000		
SD09	38	Bagpota Road	Chandan Kr Ghosh	M	53	Graduate	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Food Stall	600	18000	4500		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutcha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	39	Jadav Ghosh Road	Dilip Biswas	M	42	viii	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	4500		
SD09	40	Jadav Ghosh Road	Ashit Biswas	M	45	viii	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	9000		
SD09	41	Jadav Ghosh Road	Sujit Sarkar	M	45	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Hardware	650	19500	6500		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	42	Jadav Ghosh Road	Sundor Sarkar	M	55	Secondary	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Cycle Repairing Shop	600	18000	9000		
SD09	43	Jadav Ghosh Road	Tapan Kr Sarkar	M	35	viii	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Bedding	500	15000	7500		
SD09	44	Shibrampur Main Road	Susmita Samanta	F	42	VIII	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Tailoring	550	16500	5500		FHH

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutcha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	45	Shibrampur Main Road	Paltu Das	M	50	VIII	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Grocery	600	18000	6000		
SD09	46	Shibrampur Main Road	Dilip Mistri	M	45	viii	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Cycle Repairing Shop	600	18000	9000		
SD09	47	Shibrampur Main Road	Tapas Das	M	52	Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Grocery	650	19500	4875		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	48	Shibrampur Main Road	Dipak Das	M	48	III	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Cycle Repairing Shop	600	18000	9000		
SD09	49	Shibrampur Main Road	Dharmendra Shaw	M	21	V	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Stationary	650	19500	6500		
SD09	50	Shibrampur Main Road	Dipankar Paramanik	M	30	VIII	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Saloon	500	15000	7500		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutcha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	51	Kastodanga Road	Subal Mondal	M	45	V	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Tea shop	500	15000	5000		
SD09	52	Kastodanga Road	Shibu Ghosh	M	40	Secondary	Hindu	General	5	Semi Pucca	Hotel	850	25500	5100		
SD09	53	Kastodanga Road	Sititodhi Chatterjee	M	38	Graduate	Hindu	General	4	Kutcha	Medical Equipments	700	21000	5250		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutcha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD09	54	Kastodanga Road	Samrat Nandi	M	35	V	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Food Stall	650	19500	4875		
SD09	55	Kastodanga Road	Pintu Shaw	M	48	Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Grocery	600	18000	4500		
SD09	56	Kastodanga Road	Bappa Samanta (closed)	M	60	VII	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Electronics Shop	650	19500	4875		Elderly

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	57	Township Road	Lob Mahanti(Closed)	M	49	VIII	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Food Stall	600	18000	4500		
SD 08	58	Township Road	Joydeb Mondal	M	50	VIII	Hindu	General	5	Semi Pucca	Hotel	1000	30000	6000		
SD 08	59	Township Road	Ashish Mondal	M	61	iii	Hindu	General	5	Semi Pucca	Hotel	1000	30000	6000		Elderly

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	60	Township Road	Kamal Mondal	M	61	VI	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	6000		Elderly
SD 08	61	Township Road	Dilip halder	M	44	iv	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Grocery	500	15000	7500		
SD 08	62	Township Road	Pintu Mondal	M	50	iii	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	6000		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	63	Township Road	Palash Paul	M	45	viii	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Two-Wheeler Service	700	21000	5250		
SD 08	64	Township Road	Subodh Paul (Closed)	M	58	Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Grocery	600	18000	4500		
SD 08	65	Township Road	Shyam Nath Mondal	M	42	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	6000		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	66	Township Road	Sribash Majumder	M	45	Secondary	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Electrical Equipment Shop	650	19500	9750		
SD 08	67	Township Road	Shankar Nag	M	62	V	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Tea shop	450	13500	6750		Elderly
SD 08	68	Township Road	Chayna Majumdar	F	44	IV	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Imitation	500	15000	5000		FHH

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	69	Township Road	Pradip Bose	M	51	V	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Vegetable	500	15000	5000		
SD 08	70	Township Road	Susanta Mondal	M	50	Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	4500		
SD 08	71	Township Road	Dilip Mondal,	M	49	IV	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Imitation Jewellery	500	15000	5000		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutcha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	72	Township Road	Haren Nag	M	44	ix	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Tailoring	650	19500	4875		
SD 08	73	Township Road	Pankaj Halder	M	43	vii	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	TV repairing	600	18000	6000		
SD 08	74	Township Road	Sukanta Nag	M	42	vii	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Meat, Fish	500	15000	5000		

PACKAGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	75	Township Road	Indrajit Mondal	M	50	Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	6000		
SD 08	76	Township Road	Amitava Das	M	45	VIII	Hindu	General	3	Semi Pucca	Egg shop	600	18000	6000		
SD 08	77	Township Road	Aloke Das Closed shop	M	62	VIII	Hindu	General	2	Semi Pucca	Stationary	600	18000	9000		Elderly

PACK AGE NAME	Sl. No	Name of the Road:	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Family Member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi- pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily Income from Business	Monthly Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability ³⁷
SD 08	78	Township Road	Dulal Das	F	63	VIII	Hindu	General	4	Semi Pucca	Grocery	650	19500	4875		Elderly

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, December 2023.

Appendix 4: Stakeholder consultations, Consultation with Affected Persons

Minutes of Public Consultation

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
09.11.2023	Ward 127(Ward Office, Sarsuna)	Total Participants 48	15 (32%)	33 (68%)	Local residents, Women, representatives of councillor of ward 127, Women Self Help Group members	- Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas - Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. - No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. The importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. - Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of waste water etc. was shared - The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. - Existing water logging during heavy showers, back flow of water from adjoining area happens to be a persistent issue. - Choking of drains, latrines etc. during heavy showers. - Request to think about a long term plan to resolve the above mentioned issues. - The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion.



Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)					
Signature Sheet for Public Consultation					
Date: 9/11/2023		Venue: Ward Office 187			
Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Shyamali Sarkar Bose	F	P-96, Jubilee Park K.D. Road	7890760840	Bose
2.	Sandhya Halder	F	Sathi Nagar	9050545947	Sandhya Halder
3.	Bhadracharya	F	N. G. Mukherjee Road.	8582913127	B. Bhattacharya
4.	Susmita Mondal	F	Sathi Nagar	6290061630	S. Mondal
5.	Gopa Dhar	F	7/1 Sathi Nagar	9933799332	G. Dhar
6.	Barnali Mondal	F	56 Ambikunda Sathinagar K.D. Road	8013288570	Barnali Mondal
7.	Arpita Dhar	F	7/1, Sathinagar, Bagmati Road	8617246371	Arpita Dhar
8.	Santa Sin	F	E.W.S. - 79/2, Sansona Housing Phase - 1	8017203700	Sin
9.	Madhab Das	F	109 U.K.D. Road 101-61	8961345867	Das
10.	Pinki Das	F	57/11 Khatkhata Road	9831514413	Pinki Das
11.	Sudip Bhattacharya	F	5/13 S.S. Nagar Khatkhata Road	9073704400	Sudip Bhattacharya
12.	Shamita Sin	F	Sankar, S.S. Nagar	9330300289	Shamita Sin

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)					
Signature Sheet for Public Consultation					
Date: 9/11/2023		Venue: Ward Office 187			
Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
13.	Jaydip Ghosh	M	94/1	9051236627	Ghosh
14.	Deep Mondal	M	57/13 K.D. Road	9909985173	Mondal
15.	Suman Biswas	M	BKSNS Panna	8961274859	Biswas
16.	Sanku Sin	M	91/11 K.D. Road	9816984670	Sin
17.	Laurey Sarkar	M	Sansona 8697358586	8697358586	Sarkar
18.	Mananthe Karja Mondal	M	4/22/240, ST - 10/61	9903023141	Mondal
19.	Sangita Day	F	23B/8 J.G. Road	8617254150	Sangita Day
20.	Alimuddin	M	K.D.	8090726165	Alimuddin
21.	Choy	F	K.D. Road	8222079012	Choy
22.	Migankar	M	K.D. Road	9681221268	Migankar
23.	Debasmita	M	128/11 F. Road, Sankar Road - 10/7	9830597668	Debasmita
24.	Shamita Sin	M	R.N. Mukherjee Road	7003833200	Sin

Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting at Keyatala Pumping Station Plot

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
02.09.2024	Shibrampur, Patkuatala Ward 127	Total Participants 139	101 (73%)	38 (27%)	Chairman Borough XIV, KMC, representatives of Borough Chairman, Councillor Ward No. 127, representative of Councillor, Local Activists, Local residents, Women, Local Club Members, Local Businessmen	- The project officials explained to the community members about KSHARP, as an initiative of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), supported by Asian Development Bank (ADB); role of KMC in improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas. - Scope of work under the proposed package and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. - Requirement and necessity of the Pumping Station was briefed to the local residents. - Participants were enthusiastic regarding the KMC work proposed, which will improve the environment of the adjacent area. - No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. The importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. - Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of wastewater etc. was shared - The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. - Only 0.125 acres (out of 0.31 acres) of land will be utilized for construction of the Pumping Station, in the remaining portion, beautification will be done by KMC and the existing banyan tree will be retained in its existing position without imposing any access restriction so that local people can observe their rituals as usual. In addition, 0.33 acres of land will be developed nearby by KMC as a playground for

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
						the local youth and for use by the local community for any other purpose. • Prolonged water logging during heavy showers, back flow of water from adjoining area happens to be a persistent issue. • Considering the project outcome it has been unanimously accepted by all the participating members that the proposed work will address many environmental issues and it will improve their health and hygiene conditions. They have expressed their full support for the successful implementation of the project. • The project will also ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion. • All the participants unanimously accepted the proposed project activity and confirms that the project will resolve their long-standing issue of prolonged water logging due to inadequate drainage system in the area.

Photographs of Community Consultation held on 02.09.2024 at the site proposed for Keyatala Pumping Station



①

Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Sustainability, Hygiene And Resilience Project (KMC-SHARP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation

Place:-

Date:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Member present	M/F	Signature
1.	Sankha Das Chairperson, Bor-XIV	F	Sankha Das
2.	Ghansuwan Bagl Councillor - JCD - 126	M	Ghansuwan Bagl
3.	Melalika Baidya Councillor, not - 128	F	Melalika Baidya
4.	P. Bhattacharya TNU Committee (ADD)	M	P. Bhattacharya
5.	KAN SAUNDHAR SARAS	M	KAN SAUNDHAR
6.	DURJAY SARKAR Director General KMC-SHARP	M	DURJAY SARKAR
7.	H. S. Mondal MHC-16-0	M	H. S. Mondal
8.	M. R. Mukhopadhyay	M	M. R. Mukhopadhyay
9.	RONKINI GHOSH ENR Officer	F	RONKINI GHOSH
10.	Pratik Banerjee P.A. SEC	M	Pratik Banerjee
11.	Uday Saha KEIRP Director	M	Uday Saha
12.	Chandranath Bera DWS/KEIRP	M	Chandranath Bera
13.	Kartick Pal EN/KEIRP	M	Kartick Pal

②

Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Sustainability, Hygiene And Resilience Project (KMC-SHARP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation

Place:-

Date:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Member present	M/F	Signature
	Bibek Kumar Mishra	M	Bibek Kumar Mishra
	Rajan Ghosh	M	Rajan Ghosh
	Nanda Lal Maity	M	Nanda Lal Maity
	Rabin Das Ghosh	M	Rabin Das Ghosh
	Soma Biswas	F	Soma Biswas
	Niranjananda Goswami	M	Niranjananda Goswami
	Narad Kuntaria	M	Narad Kuntaria
	Bhagmat Das	M	Bhagmat Das
	Sukumar Ray	M	Sukumar Ray
	Pratik Saha	F	Pratik Saha
	Pratik Saha	F	Pratik Saha
	Chandranath Bera	F	Chandranath Bera
	Bala Ghosh	M	Bala Ghosh
	Manoj Kumar	M	Manoj Kumar
	Sumanta Ghosh	M	Sumanta Ghosh
	Narad Das	M	Narad Das

Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Sustainability, Hygiene And Resilience Project (KMC-SHARP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation

Place:- _____ Date:- _____

Sl. No.	Name of the Member present	M/F	Signature
1	Nagur Das	F	Nagur Das
2	Mandhu Dutta	F	Mandhu Dutta
3	CONSIST SINGHO	F	Tayana Samanta
4	ANUR AGAR	F	ANUR AGAR
5	Pratik Ray	F	Pratik Ray
6	Pratik Ray	F	Pratik Ray
7	Malay K. Kundu	M	Malay K. Kundu
8	Rajeshtha	M	Rajeshtha
9	Biswajit Kundu	M	Biswajit Kundu
10	Sakti Pada Das	M	Sakti Pada Das
11	Somesh K. Kundu	M	Somesh K. Kundu
12	ASIM KUNDU.	M	Asim Kundu
13	RASHMICA MAHAR	M	Rashmica
14	Ganesh Chandra	M	Ganesh Chandra
15	SUSANTA DAS	M	Susanta Das
16	Sapana Dutta	F	S. Dutta

Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Sustainability, Hygiene And Resilience Project (KMC-SHARP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation

Place:- _____ Date:- _____

Sl. No.	Name of the Member present	M/F	Signature
	Dulal Majumdar	M	
	Vimal Das	M	
	Pankaj Kumar	M	
	TUJIB SAHOO	F	
	Soumitra Das	M	
	Jay Roy	M	
	Soman Roy	M	
	Bappa Das	M	
	Bablu Das	M	
	ANUR AGAR	M	
	Jones Roy	M	
	ANUR AGAR	M	
	Himangshu Majumdar	M	
	Biswajit Majumdar	M	
	Bappa Ghosh	M	
	Talun	M	

5 Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Sustainability, Hygiene And Resilience Project (KMC-SHARP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation

Place:- _____ Date:- _____

Sl. No.	Name of the Member present	M/F	Signature
	Sudhansu Sengupta	F	
	Dr. Kumar Narkar	M	
	Sukhansu Dhar	M	
	Tuskar Saha	M	
	Shyamal Kumar Chatterjee	M	
	Dr. Samiran Saha	M	
	Kaishik	M	
	Gourav Ray	M	
	Chiranjit Saha	M	
	Johny Saha	M	
	Aman Das	M	
	Namita Dey	F	
	Anmol Das	M	
	Anima	F	
	Santosh	M	
	Devi	F	

6 Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Sustainability, Hygiene And Resilience Project (KMC-SHARP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation

Place:- _____ Date:- _____

Sl. No.	Name of the Member present	M/F	Signature
	Tapash Dhami	M	
	Dipak	M	
	Bhaskar Bhattacharya	F	
	Palash Mondal	M	
	Dipak Pradhan	M	
	Tapash Das	M	
	Tapash Mondal	M	
	Tripti Dasgupta	F	
	Supriya Saha	F	
	Dipali Samaddar	F	
	Juthika Das	F	
	Naveen Ray	M	
	Mala Ghosh	F	
	Mithu Bhattacharya	F	
	Parvati Ray	F	
	Leela Ray	F	

④ Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Sustainability, Hygiene And Resilience Project (KMC-SHARP)
Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation
 Place:- _____ Date:- _____

Sl. No.	Name of the Member present	M/F	Signature
	Saikat Chatterjee	M	S. Chatter
	Raman Sanyal	M	M. Sanyal
	Sugan Datta	M	S.D. Datta
	Merinay Pal	M	M. Pal
	Tanmay Pal	M	T. Pal
	Sumantra Roy	F	S. Roy
	Abhinav Naskar	M	A. Naskar
	Anil Sen	M	A. Sen
	SOURISH GUPTA	M	S. Gupta
	Indrani Bhattacharya	M	I. Bhattacharya
	Apurva Sen	M	A. Sen
	Rohit Shaw	M	R. Shaw
	Rajiv Shaw	M	R. Shaw
	Sanjay	M	S. Jay
	Anupriya	M	A. Priya
	Komal	M	K. Mal

⑤ Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Sustainability, Hygiene And Resilience Project (KMC-SHARP)
Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation
 Place:- _____ Date:- _____

Sl. No.	Name of the Member present	M/F	Signature
	TANUSHREE PAL	F	T. Pal
	Syama Bhattacharya	F	S. Bhattacharya
	Ankur Roy	F	A. Roy
	CDW - AM	M	C. W. AM
	Kirita Das	M	K. Das
	TABU DAS	F	T. Das
	Badal Chatterjee	M	B. Chatterjee
	Arindam Das	M	A. Das
	Rahul Das	M	R. Das
	Poojita Das	M	P. Das
	Satyajit Das	M	S. Das
	Sumantra Roy	M	S. Roy
	Poojita Pal	F	P. Pal
	Anirban Das	M	A. Das
	Subhas Das	M	S. Das
	Poranjit Naskar	M	P. Naskar

Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Sustainability, Hygiene And Resilience Project (KMC-SHARP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultation

Place: _____ Date: _____

Sl. No.	Name of the Member present	M/F	Signature
	Rajesh Kumar	M	
	Arjun Das	M	
	Pratibha Biswas	M	
	S. Pu. V. L.	F	
	Pranabika.	F	
	Sankar Das	M	
	Kalyani Roy	F	
	Debasmita Ghosh	F	
	Sankar Das	M	
	Pratibha	F	
	Namita	M	
	Kavita	M	
	Pintu Das.	M	

Attendance Sheet Public Consultation Meeting Keyatala

Minutes of Focus Group Discussion Held on 22.03.24

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
22.03.2024	Shibrampur, Patkua tala Ward 127	Total Participants 10	8 (80%)	2 (20%)	Local residents, Women, representatives of councillor of ward 127, Local Business men	- Elaborated discussions have been undertaken on the project components of KSHARP. This is an endeavor of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation which is to be funded by The Asian Development Bank. Out of the main activities are to undertake organized and improved sewerage and drainage services in the added areas of KMC. - The scope of work and key outputs were explained to the participants. Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of wastewater etc. was shared - No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. - Project GRM was explained to the participants - The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion.



Community consultation at ward No. 127, dated
22.03.24 (Shibrapur, Patkuatala)

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)
Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: _____

Venue: Patkuatala

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Dakesh Holder.	M	Shibrapur K.D Road Kat. 61	8961034518	Dakesh
2.	Santan Holder	M		9874498591	Santan
3.	Santan Holder				
4.	Aslim Holder			801327553	Aslim
5.	Montu				
6.	Sanjay Holder	M	Da.		Sanjay
7.	Ravi Holder				
8.	Sanat Khara				
9.	Dipak Seuli				
10.	Kashinath Holder				

Attendance Sheet
Of Community consultation at ward No. 127, dated
22.03.24 (Shibrapur, Patkuatala)

Minutes of Focus Group Discussion Held on 22.03.24

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
22.03.2024	Kastadanga Road Ward 127	Total Participants 7	3 (43%)	4 (57%)	Local residents, Women, representatives of councillor of ward 127, Local Business men	- Elaborate discussions have been undertaken on the project components of KSHARP. This is an endeavor of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation which is to be funded by The Asian Development Bank. Out of the main activities are to undertake organized and improved sewerage and drainage services in the added areas of KMC. - KSHARP: The scope of work and key outputs were explained to the participants. Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of wastewater etc. was shared - No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. The importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. - Project GRM was explained to the participants - The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion.

Minutes of Focus Group Discussion Held on 22.03.24

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
22.03.24	Keyatala Pumping Station	Total Participants 08	04 (50%)	04 (50%)	Local residents, Women, Mid-Day Meal workers	• Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • Project Grievance Redress Mechanism was elaborately explained to all the residents. • No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. • The process of House Drainage Connection was explained • Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of waste water etc. was shared • During project implementation phase there can be minor issues related to temporary traffic congestion may occur. • Existing water logging during heavy showers, back flow of water from adjoining area happens to be a persistent issue. • The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion. • The participants assured their participation in the project



Community consultation at ward no. 127, dated 22.03.24 (Near Keyatala Pumping Station)

[illegible]

Attendance Sheet
Of Community consultation at ward No. 127, dated
22.03.24 (Near Keyatala Pumping Station)

Minutes of Focus Group Discussion Held on 22.03.24

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
22.03.24	Jadav Ghosh Road Ward 127	Total Participants 05	03 (60%)	02 (40%)	Local residents, Women, Business men, Shopowners	• Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • . • No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. • Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of waste water etc. was shared • Project Grievance Redress Mechanism was elaborately explained to all the residents. • During project implementation phase there can be minor issues related to temporary traffic congestion may occur. • Access to shops, schools, hospitals and residences will be maintained during construction work. • Choking of drains, latrines etc. during heavy showers. • Public participation is solicited to achieve the targets, . • The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion.

[illegible]

Attendance Sheet
Of Community consultation at ward No. 127, dated
22.03.24 (Jadav Ghosh Road)

Appendix 5: Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages³⁸



GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
OFFICE OF THE LABOUR COMMISSIONER
STATISTICS SECTION, 6th CHURCH LANE, 3RD FLOOR, KOLKATA- 700 001

No: 45/Stat/14/RW/24/2023/LCS/JLC
dated 12/12/2023

CIRCULAR

(1) The minimum rates of wages for the employees employed in the following 30 (thirty) Scheduled Employments in the state of West Bengal shall be effective in the period from **1st January 2024 to 30th June 2024**.

The minimum rates of wages have been updated with reference to the Fixation / Revision notifications as mentioned against each scheduled employment.

Sl. No	Scheduled Employments	Referral Fixation / Revision Notification Nos.& date	Categories of Employees	Minimum Rates of Wages			
				Zone A		Zone B	
				Per Month	Per Day	Per Month	Per Day
1	ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN WHICH MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY AS DEFINED UNDER SECTION 2(K) OF THE FACTORIES ACT IS CARRIED OUT AND IS NOT COVERED UNDER ANY OF THE OTHER SCHEDULED EMPLOYMENTS	Labr/639/(LAW)-MW/2W- 32/13, dt. 29.12.2016	Unskilled	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
2	AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING REPAIRING WORKSHOPS & GARAGES	Labr/640(Law)/MW/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Helper, Washman, Attendant, Peon, Cleaner, Sweeper, Security Man	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Electrical Semi-Technician, Tele-caller, Receptionist	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Painter, Body Maker, Mechanic, Sales Executive, Electrician, Driver, Accessories Fitter, Technician, Assistant Administrator, Assistant Accountant, Billing Clerk	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429
			Highly Skilled: Administrator, Accountant and Customer Care Executive.	Rs. 13099	Rs. 504	Rs. 12258	Rs. 471
3	BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING & VENDING ESTABLISHMENTS	Labr/641(Law)/MW/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Store Keeper, Peon, Cleaner, Security Guard, Sweeper	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Light Inspector.	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Operator.	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429

³⁸ Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages Notification 12th December 2023. Official website of Labour Commissionerate, Labour Department Government of West Bengal (https://wbcl.gov.in/sites/default/files/upload/min_wages/january-2024/6%20Circular%2031%20emp%202%20zones_9.pdf) Sl. No. 30. "Revised Minimum Wages (VDA) of the workers engaged in the employment of "Shops and Establishments, Act, 1963.

8	CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES / MARKETING SOCIETIES	Labr/647(Law)/M W/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Peon, Cleaner, Sweeper, Security Guard, Bearer, Darwan.	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Duftry.	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Clerk, Typist, Accountant, Computer Operator, Office Assistant.	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429
			Highly Skilled: Manager, Senior Accountant, Supervisor.	Rs. 13099	Rs. 504	Rs. 12258	Rs. 471
9	COURIER SERVICE	Labr/648(Law)/M W/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Peon, Cleaner, Sweeper, Security Man, Loader	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Assistant operator, Assistant Customer Care Staff, Assistant System Delivery Man.	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Clerk, Computer Operator, Accountant, Office Assistant, Field Representative, Executive-Business Development, Executive-Operation, Executive-Customer Care, Supervisor, Driver.	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429
			Highly Skilled: Senior Executive, Senior Supervisor.	Rs. 13099	Rs. 504	Rs. 12258	Rs. 471
10	EMPLOYMENT IN ENGINEERING UNITS EMPLOYING LESS THAN 50 PERSONS	Labr/626/LC-MW Dated. 20.12.2019	Unskilled	Rs. 9839	Rs. 378	Rs. 9208	Rs. 354
11	ESTABLISHMENTS AS DEFINED UNDER THE SHOPS & ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963	Labr/650(Law)/M W/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Peon, Cleaner, Sweeper, Security Guard, Bearer, Messenger	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Duftry, Assistant Accountant	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Clerk, Typist, Office Assistant, Office Maintenance and Inventory Management Staff, Data Entry Operator, Accountant	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429
			Highly Skilled: Head Assistant, Senior Accountant, Computer Operator, Research And Development Staff/Executive, Market Research Staff/Executive, Godown-in-Charge, Office Supervisor, Sales Representative/Sales Promotion Employees	Rs. 13099	Rs. 504	Rs. 12258	Rs. 471
12	FLOOR AND WALL TILES MANUFACTURING	Labr/653(Law)/M W/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Loading and Unloading Worker, Helper, Peon, Cleaner, Sweeper, Security Man.	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Assistant of Tile Maker.	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Tile Maker.	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429
			Highly Skilled: Chemist, Designer	Rs. 13099	Rs. 504	Rs. 12258	Rs. 471

Appendix 6: Negotiated Land Purchase Policy of West Bengal Government

Registered No. WB/SC-247

No. WB(Part-I)/2016/SAR-114



Extraordinary
Published by Authority

PHALGUNA 11]

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2016

[SAKA 1937

PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

Land and Land Reforms Department
Land Policy Branch
NABANNA (6th Floor)
325, Sarat Chatterjee Road, Howrah-711 102.

MEMORANDUM

No. 756-LP/1A-03/14(Pt-II)

date : 25.02.2016.

It has been observed that often important infrastructure projects like food godowns, roads, bridges etc. are not fully commissioned for want of small parcels of land. To ensure the optimal utilization of public funds and early implementation of such projects, direct land purchase from land owners may become necessary.

2. The State Government has considered the immediate need of land for such projects.
3. Now, therefore, the Governor is hereby pleased to allow the various departments of the State Government and also the Central Government department(s) or its organization(s) based on merit of its project to go in for the direct purchase of land for public purpose mainly involving the early commissioning of infrastructure projects like roads, railways, bridges, food godowns, drinking water, flood protection works and other similar projects, as the Government may consider, in rural and/or urban areas through Zilla Parishad/Municipality/Municipal Corporation/ other Government bodies and parastatals, as the case may be, by adopting the following procedures :
 - (i) (a) The administrative department(s) will take concurrence of the Standing Committee on Industry, Infrastructure & Employment before going ahead with the purchase of land indicating its tentative location, quantum and financial involvement. In terms of Finance Department Memorandum No. 862-FB Dated 14/10/2015, the administrative department shall get the proposal vetted by the Finance Department before placing it for Cabinet approval.
 - (b) The Central Government department or its organization i.e. the Requiring Body will take prior approval/ concurrence of the competent authority which shall be the concerned Ministry of the Government of

India. The relevant department in the State Government looking after the affairs of the concerned Requiring Body shall seek concurrence of the Standing Committee on Industry, Infrastructure and Employment prior to moving the proposal before the Purchase Committee. A representative of the RB shall be a member of the Purchase Committee.

- (ii) A 15-day local notice mentioning preference and details of land intended for purchase shall be given in the public offices and local newspaper(s) informing the prospective land owners and requesting them to submit application in plain paper indicating their intention to sell their lands.
- (iii) The department concerned will select the appropriate plot(s) of the land to be purchased as per suitability and other considerations from among the applications/offers received on the basis of the notice.
- (iv) The relevant administrative department will undertake land searching through the panel advocate(s) at the respective sub-registry office to guard against fraudulent transfer. Besides, the BL & LRO will verify the right and title of the selected lands within 14 days and shall furnish report in the enclosed format to the Purchase Committee.
- (v) Land would be purchased through the Zilla Parishad/Municipality/Municipal Corporation/Parastatal as may be decided by the administrative department(s).
- (vi) Funds will be allotted to the Zilla Parishad/Municipality/Municipal Corporation/Parastatal by the administrative department for payment to land owners and payment will be made to their bank accounts. An appropriate administrative cost will be given to Zilla Parishad/Corporation by the administrative department.
- (vii) A committee of the following officials will finalize the price of land for the purchasing department :
 - a) District Magistrate of the district — Chairperson
 - b) DL & LRO — Member
 - c) Special LAO — Member
 - d) Two members from the concerned Panchayat Samity to be nominated by the Chairperson — Members
 - e) FC & CAO, Zilla Parishad — Member
 - f) Representative of administrative department/RB — Member
 - g) District Registrar — Member
 - h) Secretary Zilla Parishad — Member Secretary

In case of purchase of land for Municipal areas, the Chairman of Municipality will also be a Member of the Committee in place of the members of Panchayat Samities as in SL (d).

- (viii) For areas under Municipal Corporations the Purchase Committee will be as follows :

- a) District Magistrate — Chairperson
- b) Mayor — Member
- c) Municipal Commissioner / CEO, Corporation — Member
- d) DL & LRO/1st LA Collector — Member
- e) District Registrar — Member
- f) Special LAO — Member
- g) Two members from Ward Councilloes to be nominated by the Chairperson - Members
- h) Chief Municipal Auditor, Corporation — Member
- i) Representative of administrative department/RB - Member
- j) Secretary, Corporation — Member Secretary

However, for purchase of land situated within the jurisdiction of Kolkata Municipal Corporation, the Secretary of the L&LR Department will act as Chairperson of the Committee.

- (ix) As regards the direct purchase of land by parastatals / development authorities like WBIDC, WBSIDC, WBIIDC, WBSEDCL, WBSETCL / Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA), Burdwan Development Authority (BDA), Digha Sankarpur Development Authority (DSDA), Haldia Development Authority (HDA), Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority (SJDA), Sriniketan Santiniketan Development Authority (SSDA), New Town Kolkata Development Authority (NKDA) or any other such agency that qualifies to be parastatal/development authority as per the statute, the administrative department shall obtain concurrence of the Standing Committee on Industry, Infrastructure and Employment as in Para 3(i)(a) and thereafter the Parastatal / Development Authority shall move the proposal before the Purchase Committee as in para (vii) and para (viii), as the case may be.
- (x) Value of buildings/structures, would be assessed by the Executive Engineer, PWD/Municipal Engineering Directorate/ District Engineer/Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad or by such agency as the administrative department may decide.
- (xi) The base price of the land will be determined taking into account the assessed value of land or set forth value of land whichever is higher. Incentive on the price of land finally determined will be given to the land owner if land registration is done: (a) within 30 days - 50% (b) within 31 to 60 days - 10%, from the date of publication/communication of land price to the landowners. For this purpose, individual land owner will be informed of the price of land in writing by the Member-Secretary of the Land Purchase Committee, for registration of sale deed.
- (xii) After the purchase of land from the land owners, land will be registered in the name of Zilla Parishad/ Municipality/Municipal Corporation/Parastatal. Thereafter, Zilla Parishad/Municipality/ Municipal Corporation/ Parastatal, as the case may be, could formally transfer the land in favour of administrative department(s).
- (xiii) Care would be taken by the Zilla Parishad/ Municipality/Municipal Corporation/Parastatal to ensure that the entire transaction is fair and transparent and it is based on mutual consent. There shall be no element of coercion.
- (xiv) Stamp duty shall be exempted for such purchase of land by Zilla Parishad/ Municipality/ Municipal Corporation/ Parastatal and also for subsequent transfer to administrative department(s).
- (xv) The Panchayat and Rural Development Department will issue direction upon all the Zilla Parishads concerned to purchase land for other department(s) u/s. 212 of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973.
- (xvi) The Municipal Affairs Department will issue direction upon all the Urban Local Bodies to purchase land for other department(s) u/s. 420B of the West Bengal Municipal Act, 1992.
- (xvii) In case, the aforesaid Purchase Committee fails to perform its functions within a reasonable time, the administrative department would be free to use any Corporation /Parastatal / Authority under its control to purchase the land on the same terms & conditions as prescribed above.

This has the concurrence of the Finance Department vide U.O. No. Group T/2015-2016/ 0822, dated 14.01.2016.

This memorandum is issued in partial modification of the memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A- 03/1 dated 24/11/2014 & Notification No. 971-LP/1A-03/14 dated 01/07/2015 and also in cancellation of Memorandum No. 3580-LP dated 31/12/2014.

By order of the Governor,

MANOJ PANT

L.R.C. & Principal Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal.

FORMAT

District	Block		
Name of Gram Panchayat	Mouza	Plot No.	
Mention the total area of land			
Documents to be examined	Deed	ROR	If ROR is not available, Chain Deed to be examined
Distance from the nearest approach road to the plot of land			
Distance of the source of water from the proposed land (KM/Meter)			
How far is the proposed land from main road (KM/Meter)			
Whether the land gets water logged in the rainy season Yes/No			
Do the land gets flooded during rainy season? Yes/No			
Mention the type of land according to the slope up land/medium land/low land			
Whether title is clean and land is free from encumbrance			

(Representative of Administrative Department)

(BL & LRO)

Date :

Date :

Appendix 7: Detailed Policy Comparison

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and West Bengal Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017	Measures to Bridge Gaps
1	Screen project	Screen the project to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	Section 4 (l) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government that intend to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case maybe, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	There is no specific requirement for screening mentioned in the central Act or State Rules. However, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the central Act and in Section 9, subsection (a) and Section 3 of the State Rules, it is mentioned that Town Vending Committee (TVC) will carry out a survey in every urban local body (ULB) area for identifying every street vendor; and those who have completed the age of eighteen years may be issued a certificate of vending by the TVC. The TVC shall maintain all necessary records of street vendors including maps, road plans showing existing site of street vending shall be a permanent record of TVC. TVC shall take final decision about	No gap in conduct of social impact analysis between RTFCLARR and SPS Gap in screening past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The Project will undertake screening of all subprojects using the ADB involuntary resettlement checklist, to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and West Bengal Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017	Measures to Bridge Gaps
				vending zones along with their holding capacity as worked out by the local authority	
2	Consult stakeholders and establish grievance redress mechanism (GRM)	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs, Informally displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	Section 20 under the central Act 2014, outlines provision of redress of grievances or resolution of disputes of street vendors. Chapter IV, of the State rules 2016 outlines dispute redress mechanism As per the rules all the communications will be in written form, in local language and English	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Gap in establishing a project-level GRM for projects that do not have significant resettlement impacts. The Project will establish project-level GRM. The consultations with the stakeholders will be conducted throughout the project cycle and a grievance redress mechanism will be established.
3	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through:(i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement	The Deputy Commissioner (DC) having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been	No specific requirement related to restoration or improvement of livelihoods mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation The compensation will be to title as well as non-titled

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and West Bengal Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017	Measures to Bridge Gaps
	replacement cost	cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.		households for temporary or permanent impacts, including livelihood loss. The entitlement matrix for this project allows vendors to practice their businesses and return to their original locations to continue their economic activities
4	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides resettlement and rehabilitation package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	Under Section 18 and Section 15 of the central Act 2014 and the State Rules 2016 respectively mentions that no street vendor shall be evicted by the local authority from the place specified in the certificate of vending unless he has been given thirty days' notice for the same; and shall be given at least three choices in the same or nearby vending zone.	No gap between SPS and RTFCLARR. An entitlement matrix is prepared, which outlines compensation and assistance for affected persons, including non-titled households. The Entitlement Matrix includes that the road-side shops and vendors will be provided 30 days' advance notice. The provision of 30 days' advance notice to street vendors is adopted in the entitlement matrix for the project and no eviction is allowed; vendors will be allowed to return to their original locations to practice their businesses

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and West Bengal Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017	Measures to Bridge Gaps
5	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women, children, indigenous peoples, and those without title to land, to at least national minimum standards	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	No specific measures for vulnerable groups mentioned	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups, as defined by ADB policy.
6	Negotiated settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihoods status	Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 permits direct purchase of land and undertaking direct negotiation with the land owner.	Not applicable	To ensure a fair and transparent process, a third-party independent monitor will be hired to certify the process the negotiated purchase was undertaken in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner.
7	Compensation for nontitle holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. In the rural area, provide them with access to resources. In the urban area, provide them with access to housing.	Schedule II provides benefits to families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for nontitle holders, including squatters, encroachers, sharecroppers and business.

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and West Bengal Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017	Measures to Bridge Gaps
8	Prepare resettlement plan	Prepare a resettlement plan/indigenous peoples plan on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. Section: 16. (1) and (2). Separate development plans to be prepared. Section 41	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Resettlement plan will be prepared for subprojects with assessed involuntary resettlement impact.
9	Disclose Resettlement Plan	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation processing a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case maybe, and the offices of the DC the Sub- Divisional Magistrate and the Taluka, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as maybe prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLAR The draft resettlement plans has been disclosed to the affected persons and updated RP will be disclosed to affected persons and translated into the local language.
10	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary	Section 16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary Notification under sub-section(I) of section II by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and West Bengal Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include:(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;(b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired;(c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;(d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and(e) details of any common property		
11	Taking over possession before payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of Land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. The compensation will be paid prior to the start of civil works.

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and West Bengal Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017	Measures to Bridge Gaps
			Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.		
12	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (1) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	No specific rules mentioned.	RTFCLARR does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The Project will prepare monitoring reports semi-annually as per ADB SPS 2009.

Appendix 8: Grievance Registration Format (to be made available in Bengali language)

(To be available in Bengali and English)

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback.

Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

Date	Place of registration	Project Town Project:			
Contact information/personal details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/suggestion/comment/question Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below: If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note / Letter E-mail Verbal / Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/positions of officials reviewing grievance)	
Action taken:	
Whether action taken disclosed:	No
Means of disclosure:	

অভিযোগ নিবন্ধন ফর্মের নমুনা

..... প্রকল্পকে বাস্তবায়িত করার লক্ষে অভিযোগ, পরামর্শ, অনুসন্ধান এবং মন্তব্যের জন্য স্বাগত।

আমরা অভিযোগকারীকে অভিযোগ সহ নাম জানাতে উৎসাহিত করি এবং আপনার সাহচর্যে এসে এর শোধন ও প্রতিক্রিয়া জানাতে সক্ষম হই।

অবশ্যই আপনি আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বিষয় বিস্তারিত ভাবে যুক্ত করতে ইচ্ছাপ্রকাশ করবেন। যে তথ্য আপনি দেবেন, তা অবশ্যই গোপন থাকবে। তাই অনুগ্রহ করে আপনার নাম লিখে / টাইপ করে জানান।

তারিখ	নিবন্ধনের জায়গা	প্রকল্পের শহর প্রকল্পঃ			
যোগাযোগের তথ্য / বিস্তারিত ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য					
নাম		লিঙ্গ	পুরুষ মহিলা	বয়স	
বাড়ীর ঠিকানা					
জায়গা / স্থান					
ফোন নং					
ই-মেল					
যেকোন অভিযোগ / পরামর্শ / মন্তব্য / প্রশ্ন অনুগ্রহ করে নিচে বিস্তারিতভাবে (কে, কি, কোথায় এবং কেমন করে) আপনার অভিযোগ জানান					
যদি কোন সংযুক্তি / চিরকুট / চিঠি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে চান, অনুগ্রহ করে সেখানে টিক দিন।					
আপনার অভিযোগ / মন্তব্যের হালনাগাদ (আপডেট) বা প্রতিক্রিয়া কিভাবে পেতে চান?					

Office ব্যবহারের জন্যঃ

অভিযোগ নিবন্ধনকারী আধিকারিকের নামঃ	
যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থাঃ	
চিরকুট / চিঠি-	
ই-মেল-	
মৌখিক / টেলিফোন-	
নিবন্ধকৃত অভিযোগ পর্যালোচনাকারী আধিকারিকের নাম ও পদঃ	
অভিযোগের বিরুদ্ধে গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা-	
গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা প্রকাশ্যে আনা হয়েছে কি না	হ্যাঁ না
প্রকাশের উপায়	

Appendix 9: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		No		No private land acquisition is anticipated. Entire work is proposed within the Government
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		NA		Not Applicable
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		NA		Not Applicable
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	Yes			
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		No		No adverse impact is anticipated on private properties
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		No		Not Applicable
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		No		Not Applicable
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		No		Temporary livelihood loss to 78 affected families is anticipated due to access disruption for a period not more than 20 days
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		No		Private land acquisition is not required. Only temporary livelihood loss is anticipated due to access disruption
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		No		Not Applicable
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No		Not Applicable
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No		Not Applicable
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [] No [*] Yes only temporary economic disruption is anticipated due to loss of access If yes, approximately how many? <u>Temporary Livelihood loss due to access disruption is anticipated for 20 days for 78 Households</u>				

Probable Involuntary Effects	Resettlement	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? []					
No [*] Yes Five (07) Female Headed and Twelve (12) Elderly Households (with 70 family members) have been identified are likely to face temporary livelihood disruption for a period not more than 20 days.					
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [*]					
No [X] Yes					
None of the identified affected persons belong to indigenous peoples category.					

Appendix 10: Sample Monitoring Template

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PMU. It will include: (1) **the list of affected persons**, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) **the list of vulnerable affected persons** and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/implemented for them (e.g. assistance to obtain project construction related jobs); socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) **list of roads for closure** and actions planned / taken to minimize disturbance; (4) **details of consultations held with affected persons** (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (5) **details of grievances** registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (6) **details of information disclosure** and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and (7) **any other relevant information** showing Resettlement Plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

S. N	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and EA websites		
3	Circulation of summary Resettlement Plan in local languages to all stakeholders		
A. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation due		
4	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with photographic documentation)		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per EM in resettlement plan		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons)		
7	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons assisted)		

S. N	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
8	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
9	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
10	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with Resettlement Plan implementation completed		
D.	Labor		
11	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
12	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

NOTE: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.

Appendix 11: Outline of Social Safeguards Monitoring Report During Project Implementation Period

Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit semi-annual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (IR and IP) and with the current status of project implementation phase.

This outline can be used for periodic monitoring report (semi-annual) and resettlement plan/IPP completion report to start the civil works in the impacted areas. A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

Background of the Report and Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- Background/context of the monitoring report which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards impacts.
- Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable
- Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

Scope of Impacts

This section outlines the detail of:

- Scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts;
- Vulnerability status of the affected people/communities;
- Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final resettlement plan/IPP(s).

Compensation and Rehabilitation³⁹

This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan. This includes:

- Payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons;
- Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of

³⁹ Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report this activity might not yet started. Provide the information on the expected date the activity to be conducted instead.

livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.

- Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

Public Participation and Consultation

This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with Affected persons during resettlement plan finalization after the completion of detail design; the numbers of activities conducted; issues raised during consultations and responses provided by the project team, implementing NGOs, project supervision consultants, contractors, etc.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved resettlement plan/IPP. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

Institutional Arrangement

This section describes the actual implementation or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in the executing agency/Implementation A; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of NGO and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

Monitoring Results – Findings

This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of IR compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of IR rehabilitation measures including serviced housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, resettlement plan, or IPP, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g. IR impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; IP's identity, human right, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness fully respected; IP not suffer adverse impacts, environmental impacts avoided or minimized, etc.). For FI projects this includes the effectiveness of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) managed by the FI and its participating institutions⁵⁴. If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

Compliance Status

This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) on SR 2 and the approved final resettlement plans.

Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure

This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included.

Appendix 1

List of Affected Persons and Entitlements;
Summary of Resettlement Plan/IPP with entitlement matrix.

Appendix 2

Copies of affected person's certification of payment (signed by the affected persons);
Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations;
Summary of complaints received and solution status.

Appendix 12: Outline of Project Information Disclosure Leaflet

Contract package Information	Description
1) Name of the project, project, EA/IA and city	Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Suti Sub-basin in part of Ward-127 (borough xiv) and part of ward-126 (borough xvi) including construction of Keyatala pumping station
2) Proposed project technical details and project benefits	The subproject components proposed are as follows; For SD-08 (i) Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 8.4 km.; (ii) Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections where sewer lines to be laid; (iii) Construction of outfall structures. For SD-09 package (i) Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 6.7 km.; (ii) Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections; and (iii) Construction of outfall structures.
3) Summary of project impacts	During laying of pipeline, temporary livelihood impacts on 78 roadside vendors and hawkers including 08 vulnerable affected persons. For construction of pumping station at Keyadanga, use of the government land for football coaching by a local club (Janakalyan Samity).
4) Compensation, entitlements and mitigation measures	A resettlement plan is prepared for the project. The entitlement matrix presented in the resettlement plan provides for compensation against all potential losses to be provided to all affected persons in the project area. Affected persons are entitled to the following types of compensation and assistances: (i) compensation for loss of income (₹ 600 per day) for the duration of impact; and (ii) additional assistance to vulnerable groups (₹ 10000/ family). For the football coaching, an alternate playground will be developed by KMC near the proposed pumping station plot (which is currently being used as playground by the local youth), in consultation and in agreement with the users.
5) Resettlement Plan (RP) budget	The proposed total budget for the implementation of the resettlement plan is ₹20,11,200 . The amount will be electronically transferred by the PMU to the account of the affected persons. The project will ensure preparation of identify cards and opening of bank accounts of the affected persons (not having bank accounts).
6) RP implementation schedule	The resettlement plan will be implemented in a phased manner and compensation will be paid prior to the impact.
7) Consultation and disclosure requirements	The approved entitlement matrix and resettlement plan will be available at public locations in the city and disclosed to a wider audience through the official website of KSHARP and ADB website.
8) Implementation Arrangement	The Urban Development Department (UDD), Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) is the executing agency of the project, KSHARP. The existing institutional

Contract package Information	Description
	arrangement for implementation of the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP) will be strengthened for implementation of KSHARP. The project (KSHARP) will be headed by the Project Director. Project Management Unit (PMU) established under Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), will implement the project. The PMU will be assisted by Project Management and Design Construction Supervision Consultants (PMDSC) which will be providing program management support, assure the technical quality of design and construction, and provide advice on policy reforms. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored by PMU on a regular basis. PMDSC will facilitate PMU with organizing meetings with affected persons and disclosure of entitlement matrix and grievance redress mechanism with affected persons and stakeholders.
9) Grievance Redress Mechanism	A three-tier common GRM will be set up; to ensure that complaints and grievances are to be resolved in a collaborative, expeditious, and effective manner through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving.

Appendix 13: Land Documents for the proposed plot of Keyatala Pumping Station

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GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
(MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS BRANCH)
NAGARAYAN
DF-8, SECTOR-1, SALT LAKE
KOLKATA-700 064
latitudina@gmail.com

DCKEIP

Dated 06/10/2023
Municipal Commissioner
The Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Regd. No. 669
From: 669

No. 269/UDMA-24011(15)/88/2023-GENL SEC-Dept. of UDMA

From: The Special Secretary, to the Govt. of West Bengal.

To: The DM & Collector, South 24-Parganas,
Alipore, Kolkata

Sub: Request to examine the feasibility and initiation of the IDTL proposal.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I am directed to send the copy of e-file, vide no. KMC-96011/30/2023-KEIP SECTION/KMCJ-KMC (copy enclosed) for your kind information and perusal regarding proposal for IDT of following schedule of land in favour of UD & MA Department.

Land Schedule:-

Dist.	PS	Land Mark	Mouza with JL No.	Plot No.	Classification	Total Area of Plot in acre	Proposed Area for IDTL in Acre	Owner
South 24-Parganas	Keya-danga	Near Bagpota GSFP Primary School in Ward No : 127 of Borough XIV	Sarsuna 117	1793	Debasthan	0.33	0.31	Collector, on behalf of GoWB

In this connection, I am further directed to request you to examine feasibility of the IDTL proposal as per GUIDELINE having memo no: 2087-GE(M)/3M-78/2019 dated, 23/05/2022 of Department of Land & Land Reforms and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation (copy enclosed) and also from the point of view of area of land and classification of plot of land and if it appears feasible from all aspects as stated here, including provision of fund, then to initiate IDT proposal with a copy to this end so that this Department is able to contact with L & LR and RR & R Department for approval of said IDTL.

Enclo : As stated

Yours faithfully,
Special Secretary
to the Government of West Bengal

No. 269/1(3)/UDMA-24011(15)/88/2023-GENL SEC-Dept. of UDMA Dated 06/10/2023

Copy forwarded for kind information and necessary action to:-

1. The Municipal Commissioner, Kolkata Municipal Corporation, 5, S.N. Banerjee Road, Kolkata - 700 013
2. The Additional Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, Land & Land Reforms and Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation Department, Nabanna, 325, Sarat Chatterjee Road, Howrah - 711 102
3. The ADM & DL & LRO, South 24 Parganas District

Special Secretary

✓
DSC
Mr. Beda
DSC
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09/11/23
26/11

DCKEIP
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RECEIVED
11/11/23