

Resettlement Plan

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Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project

Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in
Kabardanga Catchment (Part of Wards - 142 and
143) Including Construction of Kabardanga Pumping
Station in Borough XVI

Package No.: KSHARP/OCB/ SD07R/ 2023-24

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 20 November 2023)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CPHEEO	-	Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation
FHH	-	Female Headed Households
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GoWB	-	Government of West Bengal
GRC	-	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRU	-	Grievance Redress Unit
INRM	-	India Resident Mission
KMC	-	Kolkata Municipal Corporation
KEIIP	-	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
R and R	-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RCFTLARR	-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SWF	-	Strom Water Flow
SWM	-	Solid Waste Management
SSC	-	Social Safeguard 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 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 and services in uncovered areas of Kolkata, as well as selected interventions on Solid Waste Management (SWM). Selection criteria for supported subprojects will be identified prior to fact-finding. 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).

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 unserved 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 liters 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 comprises of development of Sewerage and Drainage network in part of Municipal Wards 142 and 143 under Borough XVI including construction of sewer pumping station at Kabardanga in Ward 142 under Contract Package no. **KSHARP/ OCB/ SD07/ 2023-24**. The total area considered under this subproject 598 acres (ward no. 142- 526 Acres, ward no. 143 - 72 acres). The proposed system will be developed as a combined network to carry both dry weather flow (DWF) and storm water flow (SWF) generated from the catchment area. This subproject includes following civil works:(i) laying of sewer network of length 16.6 km including house connection, (ii) construction of 1616 catch pits, 85 gully pits and 903 manhole structures for collection of storm water flow (SWF), (iii) laying of one number of dedicated SWF pumping main of 175 m (1400 dia. Mild Steel pipe) for discharge of storm water from Kabardanga Pumping Station into Keorapukur canal, (iv) laying of DWF pumping main of 850 m length (500 dia Ductile Iron pipe) to convey the entire DWF to Churial extension pumping station, (v) construction of one combined pumping station, (vi) about 1580 house sewer connections, and (vii) construction of 15 outfall structures (5 numbers on Keorapukur canal, 5 numbers on connecting drains and rest 5 number on Western channel).

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 part of Ward 142 and Ward 143 under Borough XII including construction of pumping station at Kabardanga in Ward 142 in borough XVI 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 and will be disclosed on 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 the laying of pipes will be done within the ROW of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) and Public Works Department (PWD) roads. No-objection certificate (NOC) will be obtained from PWD for laying of pipelines and the local Borough office under KMC will be informed prior to start of work. NOC will be obtained from the Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal for construction of the outfall structures. Based on transect walk and visual screening conducted along the entire stretch of 16.6 km sewer network proposed under the project, it was identified that sewer pipelines will be laid along two main roads, (i) Julpia Road, and (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Road and rest are internal roads (secondary and tertiary roads) within residential areas in the project area. The pipeline alignment is divided into high, medium and low-density area, based on commercial activities, market area and residential area. Transect walk and visual screening assessed and identified involuntary resettlement impact along 1.17 kilometre stretch of Julpia road (chainage 0-200 meter high-density area and chainage 200- 1170 meter medium-density area) and 2.98 kilometre of Mahatma Gandhi Road (medium density area; no high-density area identified along Mahatma Gandhi Road). Rest of the sewer pipeline will be laid in low density areas (primarily residential areas) and no commercial activity and involuntary resettlement impact identified.

Following transects walk and visual screening, 100% socio-economic survey was conducted on both sides of the Julpia Road and left side of Mahatma Gandhi Road (sewer pipeline laying is proposed on the left side of the road). Socio-economic survey identified (i) 23 shops along left side of Mahatma Gandhi Road, (ii) 84 shops along high-density zone on both sides of Julpia Road, and (iii) 66 shops along medium density zone on both sides of Julpia Road will be impacted due to temporary access disruption. A total of 173 roadside shop owners (143 males and 30 female business owners, with 501 family members) will be impacted due to temporary access disruption and this is anticipated to cause temporary loss of income for 20 days during construction phase.

Construction of one Pumping Station is proposed in a campus admeasuring 0.44 acres land owned by Public Works Department, Government of West Bengal at Kabardanga. There is an existing office building and a staff quarter inside the premise; a PWD staff resides there with his family (six family members) since 2006. The family members of the staff will be shifted following the norms of PWD, prior to commencement of construction work. Based on the meeting with the PWD department and basis their confirmation, the staff will be shifted to a staff quarter at alternate location or will be entitled to receive house rent allowance as per service rules of the government. Details of land parcels including land records and no objection certificate/permission will be provided in the updated resettlement plan. 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 for the proposed pipe alignments in all the concerned roads.

Socio-economic information and profile: As per 100% socio-economic survey conducted in March 2024, based on preliminary design, along impacted stretch in Julpia road and Mahatma Gandhi Road, it is assessed that 173 road-side shop owners (143 males and 30 female business owners, with 501 family members) are likely to face the temporary income loss impact due to access disruption during the construction period. Among the identified shops that are likely to be temporarily affected, the average monthly income of the business owners ranges between INR 10000-48000 (which makes average daily income around INR 600), more than the present applicable minimum wage rate of Government of West Bengal, (INR 458). A total of 15 vulnerable

affected persons were found in the survey covering 173 households. This includes 13 elderly people and 02 female-headed Households (FHH), having a total of 43 family members.

Impact on Indigenous Peoples: No impact on indigenous people/communities, involving direct or indirect impact to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples, is anticipated.

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, the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, the West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018, the Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) Purchase of Land for Public Purpose (2016) West Bengal, ADB SPS, 2009 and agreed resettlement framework.

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

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) with local people, including the youth and the women, and affected persons. A total of 140 persons (44 male and 96 female) were consulted during the project preparation phase. Additional consultations will be conducted and will continue throughout project implementation. A resettlement information leaflet will be prepared, both in English and Bangla, containing information on compensation, entitlement, and resettlement management adopted for the project, and will be distributed among affected persons and key stakeholders. The draft and updated 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. Implementation of the resettlement plan/due diligence reports (DDR)/ initial environment examination (IEEs) will follow the GRM described below. 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 the proposed subproject is ₹ 3.3 million. The budget 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 their budget.

Monitoring and Reporting: Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored by PMU supported by PMDSC. Internal monitoring will assess resettlement plan implementation progress and identify 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, including brief updates on social safeguards in the project's quarterly progress reports, and detailed updates related to project progress and safeguard implementation in the semi-annual social monitoring reports, which will be submitted to ADB, until a project completion report is issued. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects continuously (during 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 endeavor 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 sewerage and drainage 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).

4. The project will be aligned with the following impact: integrated urban renewal of Kolkata city achieved.⁵ The expected outcome of the project is access to resilient, inclusive, and sustainable urban services increased. The outcome will be achieved through two outputs.

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.

⁵ KMC. 2007. *Sewerage and Drainage Master Plan for Kolkata City*. Kolkata. As the Master Plan will be updated prior to project approval, the impact statement will be revisited during processing.

urban services increased. The outcome will be achieved through two outputs.

5. **Output 1: Urban infrastructure and systems strengthened.** 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 unserved areas of Kolkata and will include the construction of trunk sewer and drainage networks (length to be confirmed [tbc] and lateral network up to customer connections (length tbc), one sewage treatment plant with capacity of 48 million liters per day (MLD) and five pumping stations. The infrastructure solution will supplement the ongoing 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.

6. **Output 2: Enabling environment for sustainable and resilient urban services strengthened.** This will build upon efforts delivered under KEIP 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;⁶ (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;⁷ (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;⁸ and (ix) awareness generation amongst school students on flood hazards, preparedness, emergency evacuation procedures and reduce, reuse, recycle principles.

B. Subproject Location and Components

7. The subproject covers parts of wards 142 and 143 in Borough XVI.⁹ Wards 142 and 143 were created in 2012 and subsequently brought under KMC. Total catchment area covered under this subproject is 598 acres (ward no. 142 covers 526 acres, and ward no. 143 covers 72 acres). Mahatma Gandhi Road is one of the major roads at the northern side of the project area and runs along west - east direction. Julpia Road runs along north - south direction of the project area. Keorapukur Canal and Western channel are the major canals in the project area flowing from south to north direction. Western channel has merged with the Keorapukur canal and ultimately drains into Tolly Nullah. The sub project area is connected with adjacent localities through Mahatma Gandhi Road and Julpia Road. The nearest railway station is Howrah railway Station (13.30 km) and nearest airport, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport is at a distance

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Boroughs are administrative divisions of KMC. The boroughs typically comprise a number of wards.

of 24 km.

8. The selected subproject area comprises rapidly developing localities with increasing populations. Total number of populations in 2028 (base year), mid-year (2043) and at ultimate design year (2058) would be 25,889, 32,590, 34,500 respectively in Kabardanga area. Table 1 below represents the area covered under this subproject.

Table 1: Major areas covered under subproject

Borough XVI	Part of Wards- 142 and 143	Major Areas / Roads
		• Mahatma Gandhi road • Prantik Houshing Road • Arabinda Nagar (Dhali Para) • Brick Field Road • Ramchandra Pur (Ghorai Road) • Julpia Road • Krishna Nagar Hazra Para Road • Nutan Pally (Lal Pole) • Ramkantapur Udayachal

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/SD – 07.

Table 2: Project Component Details

Table 2: Project Component Details

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	(i) Laying of sewer network of length 16.6 km including house connection, (ii) construction of 1616 catch pits, 85 Gully pits and 903 Manholes structures for collection of SWF, (iii) Laying of 1 number of dedicated SWF pumping main of 175 m (1400 dia. Mild Steel pipe) for discharge of storm water from Kabardanga Pumping Station into Keorapukur canal, (iv) Laying of DWF pumping main of 850 m length (500 dia Ductile Iron pipe) to convey the entire DWF to Churial extension Pumping station, (v) Construction of one combined pumping station, (vi) about 1580 house sewer connections, and (vii) construction of 15 outfall structures (5 numbers on Keorapukur canal, 5 numbers on connecting drains and rest 5 number on Western channel).	Trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along Mahatma Gandhi Road, Prantik housing road, Dhali para, Ramchandrapur (Ghorai Road), brick field road, Julpia road, Krishnanagar Hazra para road, Nutn pally and Ramkantopur Udayachal. Trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along Julpia road (1.170 Km, 1400-2000 mm dia.) by micro-tunnelling method and along Mahatma Gandhi Road (0.87 Km, 1000 – 1800 mm) No government or private land acquisition is required for the project as the sewers will be laid beneath the existing roads of PWD/ KMC. 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. House sewer connections will be provided through a chamber constructed within property line and another chamber outside the property line. Chambers are to be connected with manholes in the main sewer line below the roads.												
Outfall structures	Gravity outfalls are included in the network design to evacuate storm run-off generated from the packages. All the outfalls are proposed to be with controlling arrangement to	New: Total 15 No. of Gravity outfalls are proposed. Storm water from the Sewerage and Drainage network is proposed to be disposed of to the (i)	New: <table><tr><th colspan="3">Kabardanga</th></tr><tr><th>Outfall Name</th><th>coordinate</th><th>Canal name</th></tr><tr><td>Outfall 1 at Thakurani chak patra para</td><td>Long- 88.3256697929, Lat- 22.4548141534</td><td>Connecting channel</td></tr><tr><td>Outfall 2 near</td><td>Long- 88.3285870621,</td><td>Connecting</td></tr></table>	Kabardanga			Outfall Name	coordinate	Canal name	Outfall 1 at Thakurani chak patra para	Long- 88.3256697929, Lat- 22.4548141534	Connecting channel	Outfall 2 near	Long- 88.3285870621,	Connecting
Kabardanga															
Outfall Name	coordinate	Canal name													
Outfall 1 at Thakurani chak patra para	Long- 88.3256697929, Lat- 22.4548141534	Connecting channel													
Outfall 2 near	Long- 88.3285870621,	Connecting													

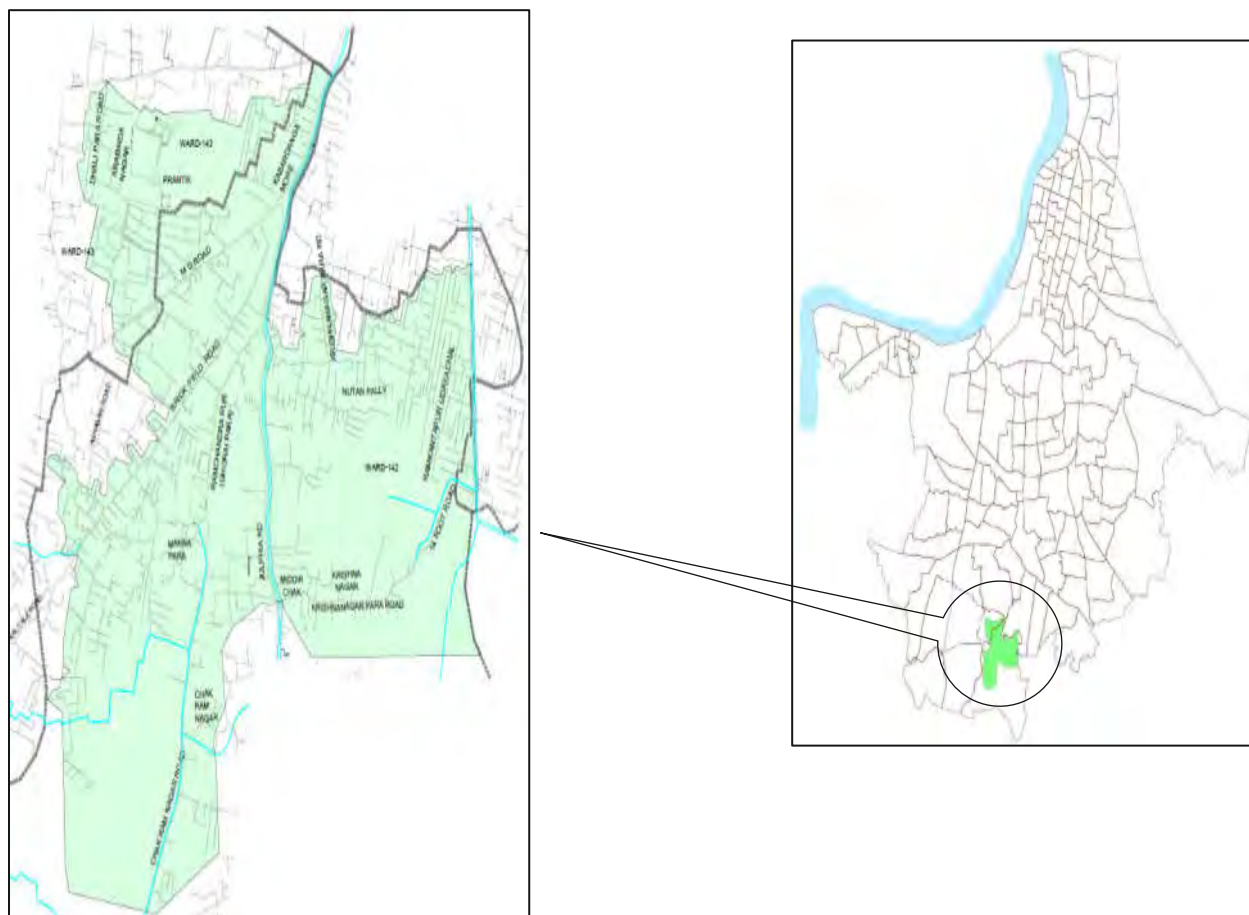
Component	Function	Description	Location		
	prevent possibility of intrusion of canal water into the Sewerage and Drainage system during the high-water level condition in the canals. Invert level of all the outfalls are considered to be at FDL or above FDL of canal with sluice gate with requisite size.	Keorapukur cannel under Tolly nullah by 5 no. of GOF, (ii) Western channel by 5 no. of GOF and (iii) Nayanjuli/natural drains by 5 no. of GOF.	Pragati Pally	Lat- 22.446279786	Drain
			Outfall 3 at Chak ramnagar road	Long- 88.3299778221, Lat- 22.4501714163	Connecting channel
			Outfall 4 at Chak ramnagar road	Long- 88.3302022106, Lat- 22.452003221	Connecting channel
			Outfall 5 at Chak ramnagar road	Long- 88.3309725502, Lat- 22.455395933	Connecting Drain
			Outfall 6 at Krishnapara road	Long- 88.3341487666, Lat- 22.4538061078	Keorapukur canal
			Outfall 7 near missonary of word hostel	Long- 88.3338741696, Lat- 22.4548591844	
			Outfall 8 near Carmel high school	Long- 88.3339000508, Lat- 22.4569909555	
			Outfall 9 near St. Thomas burial ground	Long- 88.3336981903, Lat- 22.4586997152	
			Outfall 10 near Kabardanga fish market	Long- 88.3348422315, Lat- 22.4636281616	
			Outfall 11 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.342509198, Lat- 22.4568177578	Western Channel
			Outfall 12 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.3424524017, Lat- 22.4580438824	
			Outfall 13 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.3424377768, Lat- 22.4591006822	
			Outfall 14 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.342403124, Lat- 22.4601681508	
			Outfall 15 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.3423401652, Lat- 22.460782742	
			Construction of	One combined (SWF +	Construction of 1 no. RCC

Component	Function	Description	Location
one number of combined Pumping Station (DWF +SWF)	DWF) pumping station is proposed to cater storm water flow (SWF) under this project. Flow generated from the Kabardanga catchment area will be conveyed to the proposed Kabardanga pumping station through the proposed trunk Sewerage and Drainage network. Flows generated from eastern and western part (through different trunk sewer lines Brick Field Road, Ramchandra Pur road, Ananda Pally road) of the Julpia Road, Prantik housing and adjoining areas in Mahatma Gandhi Road are proposed to be conveyed to Julpia road and Mahatma Gandhi Road From Kabardanga Pumping Station, entire DWF, would be conveyed to Chuerial Extension PS (ongoing under KEIIP) through the sewer line along Mahatma Gandhi Road. DWF from the Kabardanga Pumping Station will be pumped to the Manhole of Sewerage and Drainage network on Mahatma Gandhi road (under construction in KEIIP) SWF from the Kabardanga	pumping station SWF Pump Total capacity of SWF to be controlled through this PS is 4000 lps (in two clusters) with 4.0 cum/ sec pumping capacity Total no. of SWF Pump – 4W+1S Capacity of pump: 1000 lps each. Power requirement – 260 KW each Wet well: 14 mm dimeter, and depth 13m DWF Pump Total no. of DWF Pump – 3W+3S each Capacity of pump: 90 lps of 14 m head. Power requirement – 24 KW each SWF Pumping Main - 1400 dia MS pipe of 175 m pumping main DWF Pumping Main - 500 dia DI pipe of 850 m pumping main	land at PWD stack yard (latitude:22.46290, Longitude: 88.33410)

Component	Function	Description	Location
	Pumping Station will be disposed off to the Keorapukur canal by pumping main.		

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/ SD – 07.

Figure 1: Map of Subproject Area



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/SD – 06.

C. Existing condition of sewerage and drainage system in subproject area

9. Kolkata has a combined sewerage and drainage system. An organized sewerage and drainage system (Town System) was first introduced in 1859 covering 19.13 sq. km area. For the fringe areas (covering wards 101 to 144) annexed to KMC in 1984 and subsequently in 2012, the existing drainage network was grossly inadequate, before development of Sewerage and Drainage system in KEIP and on-going KEIP. The present study area which is a part of the 'Added Areas' but not covered under KEIP and on-going KEIP is almost devoid of any organized sewerage and drainage system except for some segregated parts of the study areas. At present there is no organized existing sewerage system in these areas. Wherever sewerage and drainage system exist, DWF from those areas is being discharged to the canals.

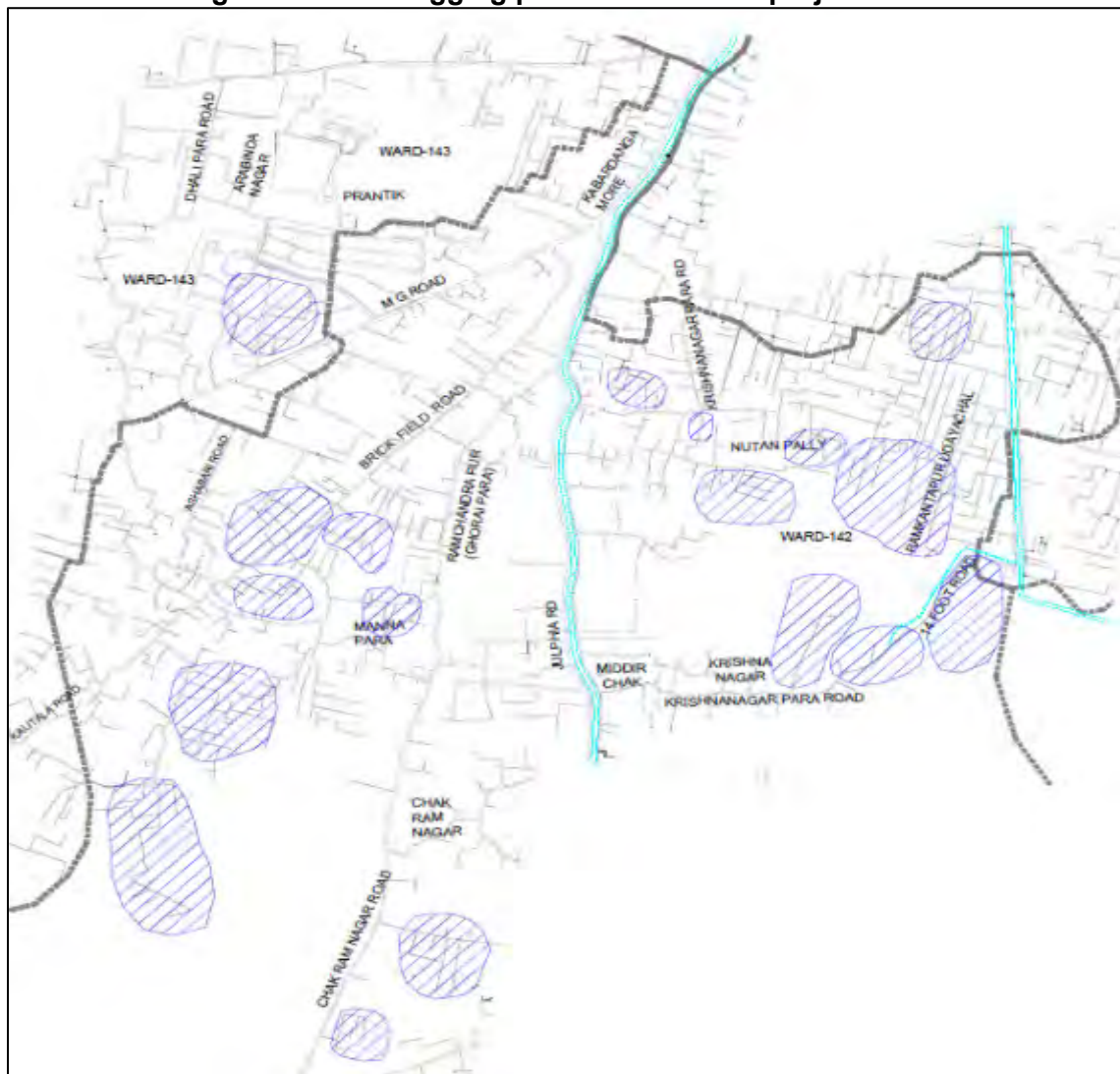
10. The surface drainage channels carry both sullage and storm water runoff and thus river water is getting polluted. The combined flow carried by these surface drains is often discharged into lowlands or to nearby canals which ultimately leads either to river Hooghly or to river Kulti causing potential health hazard and detrimental effect of the river water quality.

11. Most of the underground conduits, wherever exist, needs to be replaced either due to inadequate hydraulic capacity or not matching with flow direction of the proposed master plan for this area. Moreover, the invert level of the existing pipes is at higher elevation than the invert level of the proposed sewers. Therefore, it is urgently required to develop a combined system of Sewerage and Drainage network to minimize the extent of flooding.

12. Due to absence of proper drainage outlet and undersized sewer line the system is not functioning properly, resulting in waterlogging in different parts of the project area (adjoining areas to Mahatma Gandhi Road, Brick field road, Chak ramnagar road, Krishnanagar para road, Nutan pally, Ramkantapur Udayachal) after any event of moderate to high intensity rainfall occurrence.

13. Therefore, it is urgently required to develop an adequate sewerage and drainage system with GOF (Gravity Outfall) for pumping of SWF to Keorapukur canal and interception and diversion of the entire quantum of DWF generated from the project area to proposed Bank plot STP.

Figure 2: Water logging pockets in the subproject areas



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/SD – 07.

Table 3: Major existing sewers/ drains within the subproject area

Name of the Road	Size of Sewer/ Drain (in mm)	Approx. InvertDepth (m)
Arabinda Nagar (Dhali Para)	300 dia	0.8
Prantik Houshing Road	1000 x 1000 (Box)	1.0
Brick Field Road	250 dia to 400 dia	1.1 to 1.4
Nutan Pally (Lal Pole)	300 dia to 500 dia	0.71 to 1.35
Krishna Nagar Road	200 dia to 450 dia	0.50 to 1.70
Ramkantapur Udayachal	450 X 700 (Box)	1.0

Table 4: Length of existing sewer line

Diameter (mm)	Length (m)
200 Dia	142.2
225 Dia	61.3
250 Dia	194.2
300 Dia	834.1
400 Dia	567.6
450 Dia	37.0
500 Dia	248.9
600 Dia	89.2
Total	2174.5

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/SD – 07.

14. 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.

15. The proposed system has been developed essentially as a combined network to carry DWF and storm water flow (Storm Weather Flow) generated from the catchment area. Organized drainage system within the study area is virtually absent. Most of the underground conduits, wherever they exist, have inadequate hydraulic capacity. As a consequence, the major portion within the study area faces prolonged water logging. In the proposed system, the primary goal is to introduce adequate drainage facilities within the area to minimize the extent of flooding. In order to provide better hygienic conditions, odor removal and city aesthetics and to achieve environmental upgradation, underground drainage and sewerage network is proposed. Combined sewers are proposed to collect storm water and sanitary wastewater from households. Upon completion of the Drainage and Sewerage network for the area, existing open surface drains (whose contribution has already been considered in the proposed system), in general are proposed to be dismantled and filled up. This will not only improve the environmental condition of the area, but will also result in increased road width, which in general is narrow.

D. Description of Proposed Subproject

16. Three different system configurations for storm and wastewater disposal are followed. These are combined system, separate system and partly combined system.

17. Combined system has therefore been recommended in general due to space constraints.

However, selection of the type of system configuration is considered on case-to-case basis as per site conditions and availability of existing facilities.

18. The roads within the KMC are in general narrow and it will be extremely difficult to lay at least two separate conduits for storm water flow (SWF) and dry weather flow (DWF) keeping into consideration the presence of other utility lines. Further, the prevailing drainage system in the city is combined in nature i.e. carries both sewage and storm runoff. Therefore, the sewer network in the study area is proposed to be designed as a combined system, considering the prevailing drainage pattern and narrow road network in the entire catchment area which is prohibitive for laying at least two conduits required for a separate system – one to carry dry weather flow and other for storm flow and in the line of system adopted in KEIP and KEIIP.

19. In order to avoid undue loading on the STP, bypass arrangement is proposed at strategic locations so that during heavy showers, excess flow is diverted through the outfall system.

20. **Proposed subproject:** The proposed system has been developed as a combined network to convey both dry weather flow (DWF) and storm water flow (SWF) generated from the catchment area. One number of pumping station is proposed to be constructed at a government land at PWD stack yard adjacent to Mahatma Gandhi road.

21. In the combined system, the sewage as well as the storm water flows through the same conduit. As the quantum of storm water flow is several times higher than the dry weather flow, the system carries an insignificant flow for major period of a year. In the KMC areas the roads are in general narrow, particularly in the study areas. Therefore, it will be extremely difficult to lay at least two separate conduits for storm water flow (SWF) and dry weather flow (DWF) keeping into consideration the presence of other utility lines. Further, the prevailing drainage system in the city is combined in nature i.e. carries both sewage and storm runoff. Therefore, the sewer network in the study area is proposed to be designed as a combined system, considering the prevailing drainage pattern and narrow road network in the entire catchment area which is prohibitive for laying at least two conduits required for a separate system. After the establishment of the Sewerage and Drainage (Sewerage and Drainage) network for the designated area, the plan includes the decommissioning and infilling of existing open surface drains. Existing sewers/drains to be retained as far as possible.

22. For Kabardanga area trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along Mahatma Gandhi Road, Prantik housing road, Dhali para, Ramchandrapur (Ghorai Road), brick field road, Julpia road, Krishnanagar Hazra para road, Nutn pally and Ramkantapur Udayachal and other roads. The combined flow generated from the project area will be transported to the proposed Kabardanga pumping station. Combined flow from areas of Mahatma Gandhi Road, eastern and western part of Julpia Road, Prantik Phase I to Phase V, Kabardanga catchment areas, Ramchandrapur area and other areas will cater to proposed Kabardanga pumping station through proposed trunk Sewerage and Drainage network. From Kabardanga Pumping Station, entire DWF, would be conveyed to Churial Extension PS through the sewer line along the Mahatma Gandhi road.

23. Storm water runoff from the pumping station is proposed to be disposed off to Keorapukur canal. Length of one pumping main 150 m. 1400mm dia. MS pipe is proposed for this purpose.

24. Total 10 numbers (5 numbers of gravity outfall (GOF) at Keorapukur channel and 5 no. of GOF at Western channel) of gravity outfall (GOF) are proposed with sluice gates arrangements (refer Figure 9) to avoid back flow of water. The invert level of delivery pipe is kept at 0.5 m above ground level of the canal.

25. From the proposed Kabardanga Pumping Station, entire DWF, generated from this catchment would be conveyed to the Sewerage and Drainage network of Churial Extension catchment by dedicated pumping main for onward transmission to Churial PS (under construction in KEIP phase), ultimately the DWF will be conveyed to Bank Plot STP for treatment and disposal. The length of DWF pumping main will be about 800 m. 500 mm dia. DI (K-9) is proposed for this purpose. DWF pumping main has been designed based on criteria of minimum and maximum velocity as per guideline of CPHEEO (Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organization) manual.

26. Road wise location for the proposed pipeline diameter, trench width and depth and average width of the road are given below in Table 5. Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) and Public Works Department (PWD).

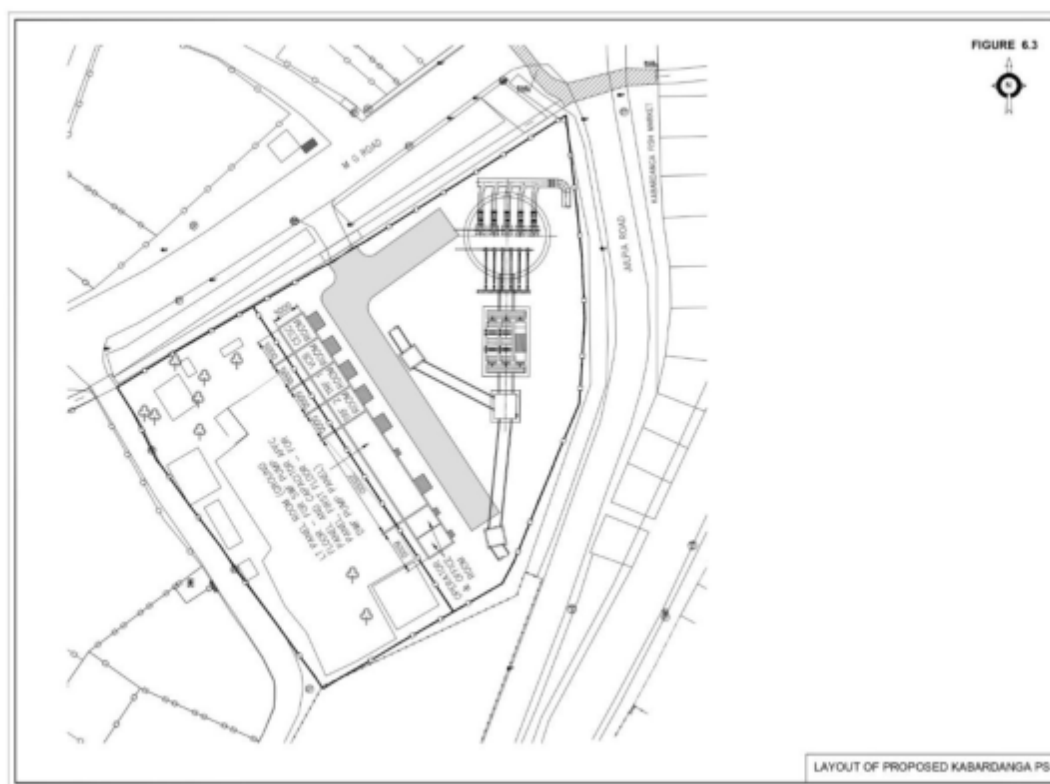
Table 5: Proposed pipeline diameter for Sewer Network and Pumping Main

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (mt)	Trench width (mt)	Average width of the road (mt)	Average trench Depth (mt)
1	Mahatma Gandhi road	400 – 1800	1260	1.0 – 3.1	13.5	3.5
2	Brickfield road	500 – 1200	1769	1.15 – 2.2	4.5	4.1
3	Chak Ram Nagar road	600 – 1200	728	1.3 – 2.2	6.0	2.8
4	Ramchandrapur Ghorai para	1000 – 1600	1035	1.9 – 2.8	5.0	3.6
5	Rong para	300 – 800	308	0.85 – 1.6	3.5	2.3
6	Manna para	500 – 800	220	1.15 – 1.6	4.5	3.3
7	Paramanik para	300 – 500	165	0.85 – 1.15	3.5	1.9
8	Purbayan area	800	326	1.6	3.5	2.6
9	Prantik Housing Road	500 – 1200	875	1.15 – 2.2	7.0	2.3
10	Arabinda Nagar Dhali para	400 – 800	511	1.0 – 1.6	3.0	2.2
11	Sabujayan abasan area	500 – 800	409	1.15 – 1.6	3.0	2.6
12	Ananda pally road	700 – 1000	311	1.45 – 1.9	4.5	2.8
13	Kabardanga Julpia road	1400 – 2000	1152	2.5 – 3.4	8.0	8.0
13 14	Kabardanga Julpia road	300 – 1600	1067	0.85 – 2.8	8.0 4.0	2.7
	Krishnanagar para road	700 – 1000	546	1.45 – 1.9		3.9
15	Patra para	400 – 800	355	1.0 – 1.6	3.0	2.0
16	Keorapukur canal bank road	300 – 500	767	0.85 – 1.15	3.0	1.8
17	Krishnanagar Hazra para road	300 – 500	247	0.85 – 1.15	3.0	1.9
18	Nutan pally Lal pole	600 – 1000	563	1.3 – 1.9	3.5	3.1

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (mt)	Trench width (mt)	Average width of the road (mt)	Average trench Depth (mt)
19	Krishnanagar Nutan pally	600 – 800	506	1.3 – 1.6	3.0	2.4
20	Ramkantapur Udayachal	300 – 600	318	0.85 – 1.3	2.5	1.8
21	Western channel bank road	400 – 800	618	1.0 – 1.6	6.0	2.2
Total			14056			
1	Mahatma Gandhi road	1400 (SWF pumping main)	175	2.5	13.5	2.4
2	Kabardanga Julpia road	500 (DWF pumping main)	850	1.15	8.0	1.5
Total			1025			

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/SD – 07.

Figure 3: Layout of proposed pumping station



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/SD – 07.

E. Objective of Resettlement Plan

27. This draft resettlement plan is prepared based on preliminary design to address the potential involuntary resettlement impacts due to the proposed subproject components for improving the road and drain system in Kabardanga area (part of ward no. 142 and 143). 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) 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.

F. Measures to avoid and minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts:

28. To avoid and minimize the involuntary resettlement impacts, the KSHARP, for development of all the project 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 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.

29. 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).¹⁰

30. **Contractor's Responsibility in Impact Avoidance as Included in Bid Document.** The following mitigation measures should be adopted by the contractor for avoiding involuntary resettlement and any other social impacts. These will be part of the contractual obligation and included in the bid document prepared for this project.

- (i) Construction works in the high-density, congested areas (commercial areas), will be out carried in the night-time, prior intimation shall be provided by DBOC contractor through their Environment Health and Safety (EHS) Supervisor to the local community and shop owners. DBOC must submit work-plan in advance to PIU and PMDSC.
- (ii) Sewer lines will be laid along the roads owned by Public Works Department and KMC. No works shall be undertaken prior to approval of Public Works Department and KMC.
- (iii) In discussion with PMU and PMDSC, the contractor will provide required assistance to ensure the PWD staff at the proposed pumping station premise at Kabardanga, shifts to alternate location prior to start of construction work. Alternatively, during design verification by the contractor, through design optimization, impact on the staff quarter may be avoided.
- (iv) Contractors are expected to be vigilant to avoid damage to public and private property during construction work. If any damage does occur to public and private property as a result of construction work especially movement of machinery or excavation, damaged land, structures, and infrastructure, it shall be restored immediately to its former condition.
- (v) The contractor will also be required to maintain access to shops and residences, common property resources including places of religious importance, offices or other buildings along pipe alignments and to institutions located close to proposed sites and will ensure safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments/sites. Specific provisions related to impact avoidance will be undertaken for pipe laying activities including construction work near schools, health centers, Anganwadi centers (ICDS), etc.

¹⁰ To be included in Contractor's contract document.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

31. The proposed subproject does not envisage land acquisition or permanent resettlement impacts. The components are proposed to be constructed within the existing ROW of KMC/PWD 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.

32. 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 and PWD 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 173 non-titled road-side businesses. The socio-economic details, including photographs of each affected person with vulnerability status, have been presented in **Appendix 4**.

33. Based on transect walk and visual screening conducted along the entire stretch of 16.6 km sewer network proposed under the project, it was identified that sewer pipelines will be laid along two main roads, (i) Julpia Road, and (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Road and rest are internal roads (secondary and tertiary roads) within residential areas in the project area. The pipeline alignment is divided into high, medium and low-density area, based on commercial activities, market area and residential area. Transect walk and visual screening assessed and identified involuntary resettlement impact along 1.17 kilometre stretch of Julpia road (chainage 0-200 meter high-density area and chainage 200- 1170 meter medium-density area) and 2.98 kilometre of Mahatma Gandhi Road (medium density area; no high-density area identified along Mahatma Gandhi Road). Rest of the sewer pipeline will be laid in low density areas (primarily residential areas) and no commercial activity and involuntary resettlement impact identified.

34. Following transect walk and visual screening, 100% socio-economic survey was conducted on both sides of the Julpia Road and left side of Mahatma Gandhi Road (sewer pipeline laying is proposed on the left side of the road). Socio-economic survey identified (i) 23 shops along left side of Mahatma Gandhi Road, (ii) 84 shops along high density zone on both sides of Julpia Road, and (iii) 66 shops along medium density zone on both sides of Julpia Road will be impacted due to temporary access disruption. A total of 173 roadside shop owners (143 males and 30 female business owners, with 501 family members) will be impacted due to temporary access disruption and this is anticipated to cause temporary loss of income for 20 days during construction phase.

35. The construction of one pumping station is proposed in a campus measuring 0.44 acres land owned by Public Works Department GoWB at Kabardanga. There is an existing office building and a staff quarter inside the premise; a PWD staff resides there with his family (six family members) since 2006. The total size of the living quarter is approximately 800 square feet (two bedroom one kitchen and one toilet) which needs to be demolished during construction work of the pumping station. The family members of the staff will be shifted following the norms of PWD prior to commencement of construction work. Based on the meeting with PWD department and basis their confirmation, the staff will be shifted to a staff quarter at alternate location or will be

entitled to receive house rent allowance as per service rules of the government. The contractor will facilitate the shifting process as and when required. During field visit with ADB social safeguard expert in the month of March 2024, an informal consultation was held with the Work Assistant (PWD Staff) of PWD Roads, Alipore Section. The proposed plot is used to stag Iron Rods, Sand, Stone Chips etc. The person is engaged since 2006, he is residing in the quarter with 6 family members (including him). The staff and his family members will be shifted by PWD under the House Rent Agreement provision of Government of West Bengal. No involuntary resettlement impact is assessed for the proposed work. Further discussion with PMU and Design Engineer of DSC indicated that relocation of the staff quarter may be avoided during detailed final design and DMS, as the available land is adequate to construct the Pumping Station. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be reassessed and reconfirmed after finalization of detailed design and finalization of alignments through detailed measurement surveys (DMS) on pipeline alignment and amenities alignments. The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census survey, and site-specific consultations, prior to contract award and will include the 100% assessment of impact in all pipeline alignment.

36. 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 the item-based contract. Details of land availability, ownership, description of surrounding areas, and status of NOCs for sites are provided in the following tables.

Table 6: Details of Land and Involuntary Resettlement impacts at Kabardanga Catchment Area (*Pipeline Laying Locations*)

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Average Width of the road (mt)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact t	Ownership	Status of NOC	Remarks	Indigenous Peoples Impacts
1	Mahatma Gandhi road	400 – 1800	1260	1.0 – 3.1	13.5	Temporary Livelihood loss to 23 shops with 69 family members	Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) and PWD	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from the above-mentioned departments prior to contract awards 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 transact walk. Final assessment will be done through Census Survey during Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) ¹¹ after finalization of design.	No impact on indigenous people/communities, involving direct or indirect impact to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples, is anticipated.
2	Brickfield road	500 – 1200	1769	1.15 – 2.2	4.5	NIL				
3	Chak Ram Nagar road	600 – 1200	728	1.3 – 2.2	6.0	NIL				
4	Ramchandrapur Ghorai para	1000 – 1600	1035	1.9 – 2.8	5.0	NIL				
5	Rong para	300 – 800	308	0.85 – 1.6	3.5	NIL				
6	Manna para	500 – 800	220	1.15 – 1.6	4.5	NIL				
7	Paramanik para	300 – 500	165	0.85 – 1.15	3.5	NIL				
8	Purbayan area	800	326	1.6	3.5	NIL				
9	Prantik Housing Road	500 – 1200	875	1.15 – 2.2	7.0	NIL				
10	Arabinda nagar Dhali para	400 – 800	511	1.0 – 1.6	3.0	NIL				
11	Sabujayan abasan area	500 – 800	409	1.15 – 1.6	3.0	NIL				
12	Ananda pally road	700 – 1000	311	1.45 – 1.9	4.5	NIL				
13	Kabardanga	1400 –	1152	2.5 –	8.0	Temporary				

¹¹ Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by Safeguards Officer (Social) and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit of the PMU, consultants and contractors prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. Project Consultants and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and Social Safeguard Specialist (PMDSC) will update Resettlement Plan prior to implementation.

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Average Width of the road (mt)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact t	Ownership	Status of NOC	Remarks	Indigenous Peoples Impacts
	Julpia road	2000		3.4		Livelihood loss to 150 shops with 432 family members				
		300 – 1600	1067	0.85 – 2.8		NIL				
14	Krishnanagar para road	700 – 1000	546	1.45 – 1.9	4.0	NIL				
15	Patra para	400 – 800	355	1.0 – 1.6	3.0	NIL				
16	Keorapukur canal bank road	300 – 500	767	0.85 – 1.15	3.0	NIL				
17	Krishnanagar Hazra para road	300 – 500	247	0.85 – 1.15	3.0	NIL				
18	Nutan pally Lal pole	600 – 1000	563	1.3 – 1.9	3.5	NIL	Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) and PWD	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission / Self Declaration from KMC and from PWD prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan.		
19	Krishnanagar Nutan pally	600 – 800	506	1.3 – 1.6	3.0	NIL				
20	Ramkantapur Udayachal	300 – 600	318	0.85 – 1.3	2.5	NIL				
21	Western channel bank road	400 – 800	618	1.0 – 1.6	6.0	NIL				
Total			14056							
1	Mahatma Gandhi road	1422(SWF pumping main)	175	2.5	13.5	NIL				
2	Kabardanga Julpia road	500 (DWF pumping main)	850	1.15	8.0	NIL				
Total			1025							

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/SD – 07.

Table 7: Details of land availability, ownership, description of surrounding areas, present land Use and status of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for sites

A. Pumping Station

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	Kabardanga, KMC Ward No. 142	Public Works Department GoWB	0.44	0.44	To be updated	The proposed land parcel is owned by the Public Works Department GoWB. Roads under Alipore section. There is an existing Staff Quarter (measuring 74.322 sq.m. and a Section Office which will be dismantled for the purpose of the proposed construction work. The staff and his family members will be shifted by PWD under the House Rent Agreement provision of GoWB. No involuntary resettlement impact is assessed for the proposed work	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from Public Works Department GoWB. Roads under Alipore section prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/SD – 07.

B. Outfall Structures

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location (Co-ordinate)	Ownership	Pipe Dia. (mm) ¹²	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
1	Outfall 1 at Thakurani chak patra para	Long- 88.3256697929, Lat- 22.4548141534	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200	Construction work is proposed on the banks of canal banks. 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
2	Outfall 2 near Pragati Pally	Long- 88.3285870621, Lat- 22.446279786	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		
3	Outfall 3 at Chak ramnagar road	Long- 88.3299778221, Lat- 22.4501714163	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		
4	Outfall 4 at Chak ramnagar road	Long- 88.3302022106, Lat- 22.452003221	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		
5	Outfall 5 at Chak ramnagar road	Long- 88.3309725502, Lat- 22.455395933	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		
6	Outfall 6 at Krishnapara road	Long- 88.3341487666, Lat- 22.4538061078	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		
7	Outfall 7 near missonary of word hostel	Long- 88.3338741696, Lat- 22.4548591844	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		
8	Outfall 8 near Carmel high school	Long- 88.3339000508, Lat- 22.4569909555	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		
9	Outfall 9 near St. Thomas burial ground	Long- 88.3336981903, Lat- 22.4586997152	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		

¹² Specific details will be updated during DMS.

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location (Co-ordinate)	Ownership	Pipe Dia. (mm) ¹²	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
10	Outfall 10 near Kabardanga fish market	Long- 88.3348422315, Lat- 22.4636281616	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		
11	Outfall 11 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.342509198, Lat- 22.4568177578	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600	Construction work is proposed on the banks of canal banks. No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal prior to commencement of civil works and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan
12	Outfall 12 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.3424524017, Lat- 22.4580438824	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		
13	Outfall 13 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.3424377768, Lat- 22.4591006822	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		
14	Outfall 14 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.342403124, Lat- 22.4601681508	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		
15	Outfall 15 at Dhalai bridge area	Long- 88.3423401652, Lat- 22.460782742	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package KSHARP/SD – 07.

37. None of the affected persons will be permanently displaced from their present location during project work. The construction work will be carried out within the right of way (ROW) of government roads. Pipelines will be laid beneath the center of the road. However, the project will make efforts to avoid and/or minimize livelihood impacts 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 ramp 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.

38. 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 days¹³ or for the actual number of days of closure, for which they will be compensated prior to the start of civil works. 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 will be paid. 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. The involuntary resettlement impacts will be further reviewed and revalidated during a detailed measurement survey¹⁴ (DMS) based on the final detailed design and alignment of the pipelines and the draft resettlement plan will be updated.

39. 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.

B. Common Property Resources (CPRs)

40. Based on preliminary design, no impact on Common Property Resource (CPR) have been identified during field survey and transact walk. However, during DMS survey if any of the community owned structures identified as affected, the resettlement plan will be updated.

41. 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 and

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by social safeguards cum gender officer, project management unit concerned focal for safeguards of PMU, safeguard staff and concerned engineer of consultants and representative of contractor prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. Project Consultants and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and Social Safeguard Specialist, project management and design supervision consultant will update the resettlement plans prior to implementation.

videography to obtain their consent and capture their views prior to the commencement of work. Restoration and improvement of any affected CPRs will be made through community consultation.

C. Indigenous Peoples

42. As per ADB SPS, 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 potentially affected persons belong scheduled tribe category. The subproject will be implemented within the city limits of Kolkata, under the jurisdiction of Kolkata Municipal Corporation; as per Census 2011, there is 10684 (0.24 %) of scheduled tribe population in the city of Kolkata out of total 4496694 population.¹⁵ The scheduled tribe population in Kolkata is scattered (does not stay in cohesive tribal communities/tribal groups), is well assimilated in urban society and does not retain the defining characteristics of scheduled tribes including primitive traits, distinctive culture, shyness, geographical isolation and social and economic backwardness.

43. The summary of involuntary resettlement impacts is presented Table 8 below:

Table 8: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
1	Permanent acquisition of private land	None	No permanent land acquisition is envisaged since all laying of pipes and construction work is proposed on available right of way of roads under KMC/PWD. The pumping station at Kabardanga will be constructed on land parcel under the ownership of Public Works Department of GoWB. Inter Departmental Transfer process has already been initiated at Government level. No objection/permission will be obtained for construction of outfalls from the Irrigation and Waterways Department.
2	Permanent land acquisition/transfer from Government	None	Not required as the entire construction work will be done on available ROW of government-owned roads. NOC will be required to construct outfall structures on Churial Canal (Appendix 2) from Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal. The pumping station at Kabardanga will be constructed on vacant land under the ownership of Public Works Department of GoWB. Inter Departmental Transfer process has already been initiated at government level.

¹⁵ <https://adibasikalyan.gov.in/scheduled-tribes-of-west-bengal>

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
3	Structure loss	None	A PWD staff quarter and Office building located within the premises of proposed pumping station plot at Kabardanga, need to be dismantled following the government norms of PWD. A PWD staff resides with his family (six family members) at the proposed campus. The family members of the staff will be shifted following the norms of PWD prior to commencement of construction work. Based on the meeting with PWD department and basis their confirmation, the staff will be shifted to a staff quarter at alternate location or will be entitled to receive house rent allowance as per service rules of the government. Further discussion with PMU and Design Engineer of DSC indicated that relocation of the staff quarter may be avoided during detailed final design and DMS, as the available land is adequate to construct the Pumping Station.
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 during the construction phase. No significant and permanent livelihood impact is assessed due to 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)	173 Shops; 501 affected persons (283 male and 218 female)	Temporary income loss for 20 days each is anticipated for 173 shops owners 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 with 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 ¹⁶ persons	15 Vulnerable Person; 43 affected persons (25 Male 18 Female)	15 vulnerable affected persons were found in the survey from the 173 affected shops. This includes 13 elderly people (with 38 family members) and 02 Female Headed Households (with 5 family members). The actual number of vulnerable affected persons and distribution by types of

¹⁶ 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, schedule castes and scheduled tribe households.

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
			vulnerability will be confirmed during the census survey at resettlement plan updating stage.
9	Affected Indigenous People	None	None of the affected persons belonging to Indigenous Peoples group possessing the characteristics has been identified in the package areas.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

44. Based on transect walk and visual screening conducted along the entire stretch of 16.6 km sewer network proposed under the project, it was identified that involuntary resettlement impact is assessed along 1.17 kilometre stretch of Julpia road (chainage 0-200 meter high-density area and chainage 200- 1170 meter medium-density area) and 2.98 kilometre of Mahatma Gandhi Road (medium density area). Rest of the sewer pipeline will be laid in low density area, with no involuntary resettlement impact. The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions of affected households identified during the transact walk. The vendors and roadside shops will potentially face temporary impact on their livelihood due to access disruption during the pipe laying; however, no impact on their structures are 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.

45. Socio-economic survey identified that about 173 road-side shops and vendors of whom 30 are women business owners. 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 the start of civil works. The summary of resettlement impacts, and socio-economic details are presented below in Table 9.

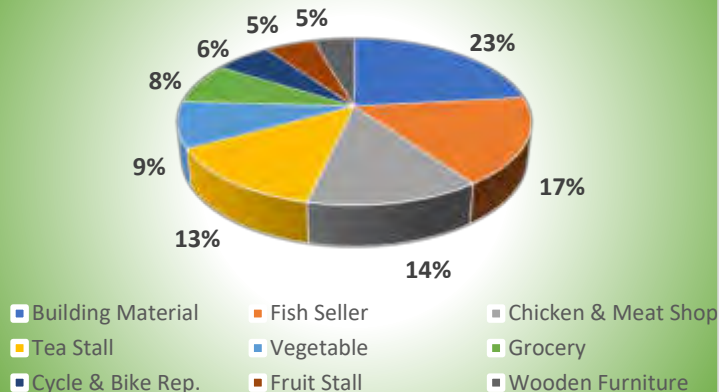
Table 9: Profile of the Affected Persons

Table 9: Profile of the Affected Persons															
A. Number of Affected Persons		Number of Affected Families <table><tr><th></th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>AFs</td><td>143</td><td>30</td><td>173</td></tr><tr><td>Family Members</td><td>283</td><td>218</td><td>501</td></tr></table>			Male	Female	Total	AFs	143	30	173	Family Members	283	218	501
	Male			Female	Total										
AFs	143	30	173												
Family Members	283	218	501												
Out of 173 affected households; the total number of family members have been enumerated to 501 which includes 283 males and 218 females.															
Among the 173 affected business owners, 143 are male and 30 are females who are likely to be affected.															
B. Occupation Profile															

Based on socio-economic information collected during the survey,

- (i) 23% of the affected families are running Building Material Supply Business.
- (ii) 17% are engaged in fish selling
- (iii) 14% are running chicken, meat shop
- (iv) 13% are involved in running chicken, meat shop and tea stalls.
- (v) 9% affected persons have vegetable shops
- (vi) 8% persons are running grocery shops
- (vii) Among the other popular businesses; bike and cycle repairing 6%, fruit stall and 5% wooden furniture 5% etc.

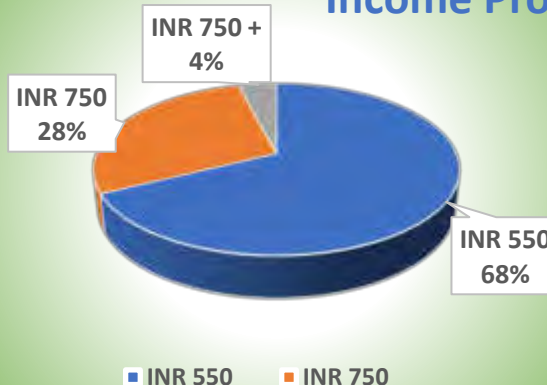
Occupation Profile



C. Income Profile

- (i) 68% of the households are likely to be affected have income upto ₹550 per day;
- (ii) 28% of the households are likely to be affected have daily income upto ₹750 per day. Likewise;
- (iii) 4% of the households have income in between ₹750(+) - ₹1000 per day;

Income Profile

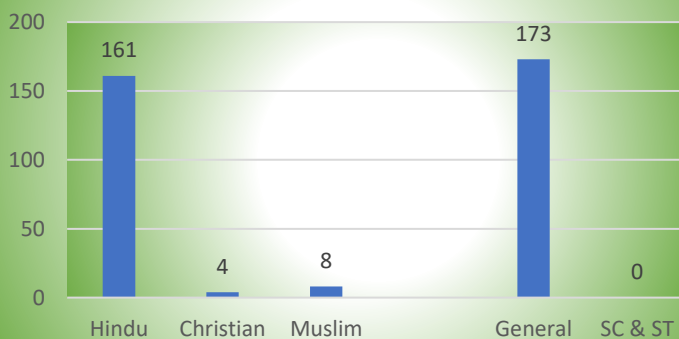


D. Caste Profile

Out of 173 surveyed households who are likely to be affected.

- (i) 161 (93%) households are Hindus
 - (ii) 04 (2%) households are Christian
 - (iii) 08 (5%) households are Muslim and
- All the households belong to general caste.

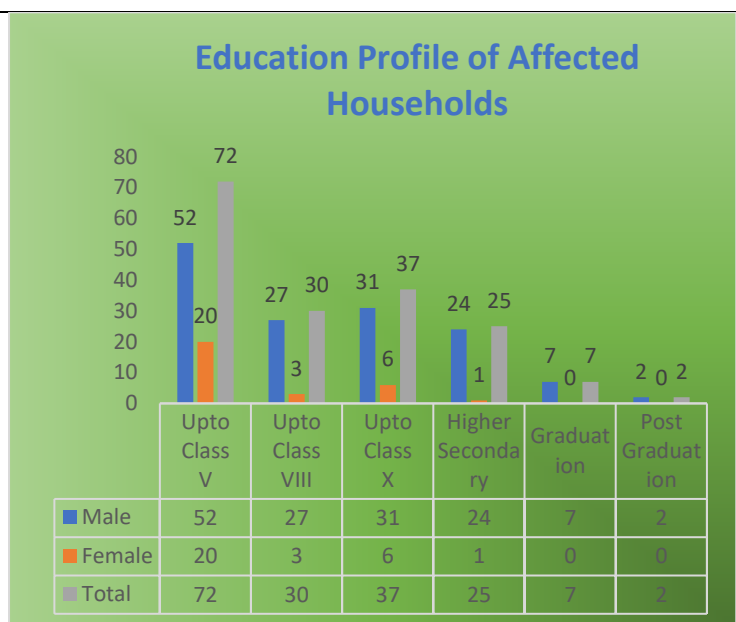
Caste Profile of Affected Households



E. Education Profile

Out of the surveyed population the education profile of affected persons has been categorized as

- Primary Level passed – 72 APs (Male – 52, Female – 20)
- Middle School passed (Class V – Class IX) – 30 APs (Male – 27, Female – 3)
- Class X passed (Madhyamik Exam) – 37 (Male – 31, Female – 6)
- Higher Secondary passed – 25 (Male – 24, Female – 01)
- Graduation – 07 (Male – 07)
- Post Graduation – 02 (Male – 02)



Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, March 2024

46. The assessment was done based on the preliminary design, maps and drawings prepared for the project. The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on final detailed design, DMS, reverification surveys and site-specific consultations prior to the start of civil works. The summary of resettlement impacts, and socio-economic details are presented below in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details of Affected Persons

Type of Impact	Number of Affected Persons ¹⁷
1. Permanent Loss	
Title Holder/Landowner	Nil
Total Loss of land -private land (m ²)	Nil
Vulnerability ¹⁸	Nil
2. Temporary Loss	
A) Temporary Loss/ likely Disruption of Business (Nos)	173 (with 283 male and 218 female family members)
Affected Persons (Male family members)	283
Affected Persons (Female family members)	218
Vulnerability	15 Households (with 43 family members - 38 Male 5 Female). These include: (i) 13 elderly people and

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

Type of Impact	Number of Affected Persons ¹⁷
	(ii) 02 Female Headed Households (FHH)
Average Monthly income per Affected Persons (₹)	₹ 15500 (₹ 600/- average per day income, considering 26 working days per month)
3. Common Property Resources	
Affected CPRs	Nil
4. Other Socio-economic Details	
Literacy Level (%)	Literates including functional literacy (100%)
Education Level (%)	Middle Level (59%), Secondary (21%), Higher Secondary (14%)
Average Family size	3.5
Distribution by Religion (%)	Hindu (93%), Christian (2%), Muslim (5%)
Distribution by Caste (%)	Gen (100%)

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March 2024.

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

Table 11: 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
Julpia Road	04	11	550	1,62,000	Stationary, Tea Stall, Welding, Beetel Leaf
Mahatma Gandhi Road	11	32	625	1,92,000	Grocery, Bedding Store, Almira Store
Total	15	43	588	1,77,000	

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March 2024.

IV. CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and participation

48. 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 project design. The consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders, local community members, and the shopkeepers along the project alignment to help identify their concerns apprehensions and their priorities related to their project. It was explained to the participants that the infrastructure development aims 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.

49. 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.

50. During project preparation, 02 stakeholder consultation meeting and 04 Focus Group Discussions were conducted, which were attended by 149 participants, including 96 women (69%), The details of stakeholder consultations are in **Table 12** and the summary of discussions is presented in **Table 13**. The attendance sheets and photographs of the FGDs/consultations are presented in **Appendix 5**.

Table 12: Details of Stakeholder Consultations and FGDs

Sl. No	Date	Type of consultation	Location	Total No. of Participants	No. of Male Participants	No. of Female Participants
1	07.11.23	Public Consultation	Ward 142 (Chakramnagar School)	49	4	45
2	07.11.23	Public Consultation	Ward 142 (Ramchandrapur, beside Rupali Sangha)	55	11	44
3	21.02.2024	Focus Group Discussion	Ward 142 (Near Pumping Station at Kabardanga)	9	8	1
4	07.02.2024	Focus Group Discussion	Ward 142 (Kabardanga, Brick Field Road)	7	4	3
5	07.02.2024	Focus Group Discussion	Ward 142 (Kabardanga, Ramchandrapur)	12	12	0
6	07.02.2024	Focus Group Discussion	Ward 142 (Kabardanga bazar)	8	5	3
Total				140	44 (31%)	96 (69%)

Source: Stakeholder Consultation SD – 07, KSHARP

Table 13: Summary Outcome of Consultations

Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the Drainage and Sewerage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas. Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. No adverse impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. Potential impact of the project on environment, health etc. Technical information i.e. total 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 uplift of community at large Labor availability in the Project area or requirement of outside labor and employment potential in the project	Shop owners, local traders, hawkers in busy market areas, local residents omen Self Help Group Members 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 discharge of water at Western Channel 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.

B. Information Disclosure

51. This draft and the updated resettlement plan will be duly uploaded to ADB and project

websites. Prior to contract award, the draft resettlement plan will be updated based on the final design and DMS, census survey and 100% socio-economic survey of the affected households will be conducted. The final resettlement plan will be duly disclosed on ADB and project websites and available in key local/state government offices. 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.

52. 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

53. 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.

54. 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" as was effective 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, the West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018 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, timebound 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 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 acquisition 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 **Table 14**.

55. 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

56. 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.

57. 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) 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 mandates 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, 2013

58. RFCTLARRA regulates land acquisition and provides rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in all projects in India. RFCTLARRA provides for 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 (RandR) scheme, compensation and RandR payment, provision of infrastructure amenities; the process lapses in case no land acquisition notification happens after twelve months of the EG report. Further, the RandR award should be made within 12 months from public declaration of the RandR 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 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 RandR 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 RandR implementation, with a structured institutional framework at the Centre, State and Project level for Land Acquisition and RandR implementation and monitoring.

59. The RCFTLARR Act provides a framework in which the interest of the land looser 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):

60. 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 8**) land for public purpose, mainly involving commissioning of infrastructure projects.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ 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. In this project, the process of negotiation will ensure the following steps:

- (i) negotiation will take place when there is a willing seller;
- (ii) consultation with the affected person must be carried out and documented;
- (iii) the minimum negotiated price to start negotiations will not be below the valuation of land based on the market value of land;
- (iv) all negotiations must be carried out in a transparent manner and validated by an independent external party (eminent citizen/any party without any interest in the process, appointed by the PMU. Third party will document the negotiation and settlement process (refer Appendix 5 for terms of reference [TOR] for engaging a third party);
- (v) The government will also agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws that are applicable to such transactions; third-party validation; mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected; and recordkeeping requirements. PMU will document and keep record of all processes undertaken in the negotiated settlement;
- (vi) In case of failure of negotiations, compensation, the seller can withdraw from the negotiation process; the Executing Agency will search for an alternative suitable land parcel. The third party will have to submit reports during and on conclusion of negotiations; costs related to third party certification will be borne by the project proponent;
- (vii) The land transfer and updated records of the purchased lands will have to be completed prior to the start of civil works. Land transfer costs for registering new land titles should be borne by the government.

E. State Government Policies and Practices

61. 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

¹⁹ Memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A-03/14 dated 24 November 2014, and Memorandum No. WB (Part 1)/2016/SAR-114 dated March 1, 2016.

²⁰ Government of West Bengal, The Kolkata Gazette Extraordinary, Memorandum No. 756-LP/1A-03/14(Pt-II) dated 25 February 2016.

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.²¹ 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.²² With reference to KSHARP, all lands for inter-departmental transfer shall be first transferred by the department which is the present owner, in favour 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.

62. 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

63. A detailed policy comparison between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, and RFCTLARRA, 2013, identified gaps and gap filling measures. The 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 non-title holders (including those using government land).

64. 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

²¹ 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.

²² Amount paid by lessee to lessor, as decided by the lessor.

resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) 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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. A comparison of the key requirements has been made, and how the gaps will be addressed through this Resettlement Planning document in case of any instance of involuntary land acquisition is given in **Table 15**. 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.

Table 14: 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 vending zones along with their holding capacity as	No gap in conduct of social impact analysis between RFCTLARR 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
				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 replacement cost	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 cost for assets that cannot be restored, and(iv)	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 acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	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 households for temporary or permanent impacts,

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
		additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.			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 RFCTLARR. 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 RFCTLARR The draft resettlement plan 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	Section 16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary Notification under sub-section(/) of section II by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of	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
		implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand- alone operation.	the affected families, in such 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	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
			the Second 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.	RFCTLARR does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The Project will prepare monitoring reports semi-annually as per ADB SPS 2009.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of losses and Affected Persons:

70. 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.²³

71. 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.

72. 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 16.

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

B. Entitlements

74. 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.

- (i) 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 Livelihood Protection and Income Restoration.

75. Affected persons are assessed to face temporary income loss. The resettlement plan

²³ 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.

envisages the following steps:

Table 15: 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 Social Safeguard Cell (SSC) personnel of PMU will distribute identity cards to affected persons: those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable affected persons. The SSC 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.
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.

C. Cut-off-Date

76. 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, fruit trees, and woodlots) 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.

D. Compensation Mechanism

77. 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 16: Entitlement Matrix²⁴

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²⁵	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 wage²⁶ 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. • Additional assistance for vulnerable households incurring temporary loss (refer to #2a).	• 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

²⁴ All entitlements and compensation payment to affected persons will be adjusted for inflation from 2024 onwards.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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 6) (https://wbcl.gov.in/sites/default/files/upload/min_wages/january-2024/6%20Circular%2031%20emp%20%20zones_9.pdf)

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²⁵	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 ²⁷	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 SSC/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.
4.Unanticipated impacts						

²⁷ 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 2023 is estimated as ₹1862 per capita per month in urban areas.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²⁵	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
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

78. 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.

79. The PMU will be responsible for mobilizing the funds in advance in their budget. The estimated resettlement cost for the proposed subproject is ₹ 3.3 million. The budget includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for resettlement plan implementation and contingency.

Table 17: 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 ²⁸	173	12000	20,76,000
1.1	One time vulnerability allowance of Rs. 10,000/- to the affected vulnerable persons	15	10000	1,50,000
2	Consultations meetings, Orientation and awareness workshop and documentation		Lump sum	1,50,000
2.1	DMS and revalidation survey for updating resettlement plan		Lump sum	2,50,000
2.2	Grievance Redress Mechanism		Lump sum	1,50,000
	Sub-Total			27,76,000
	Contingency@ 20 %			5,55,200
	Grand Total			3,331,200

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

²⁸ 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 6).

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.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

80. 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.²⁹ 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.³⁰ The multichannel, project-specific GRM functional for KEIIP and the positive features and learning from it will be adopted for the KSHARP.

81. A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be 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.

82. 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”,³¹ or talk to Mayor³² 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

²⁹ The office order regarding GRC is placed in Appendix 1.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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/>

³² 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.

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.

83. 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).³³

84. 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 4**), 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.

85. **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.

³³ 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.

- (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 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.³⁴
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 5 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.

86. 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.³⁵ The complainant or aggrieved persons can also lodge their complaints through this online portal.

87. **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, 2013.³⁶

88. **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.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ <https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/jsp/ComplaintNew.jsp>

³⁶ The Authority admits grievances only with reference to the Land Acquisition and R&R issues under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.

Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach ADB accountability mechanism.³⁷

B. Areas of Jurisdiction

89. 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

90. 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.

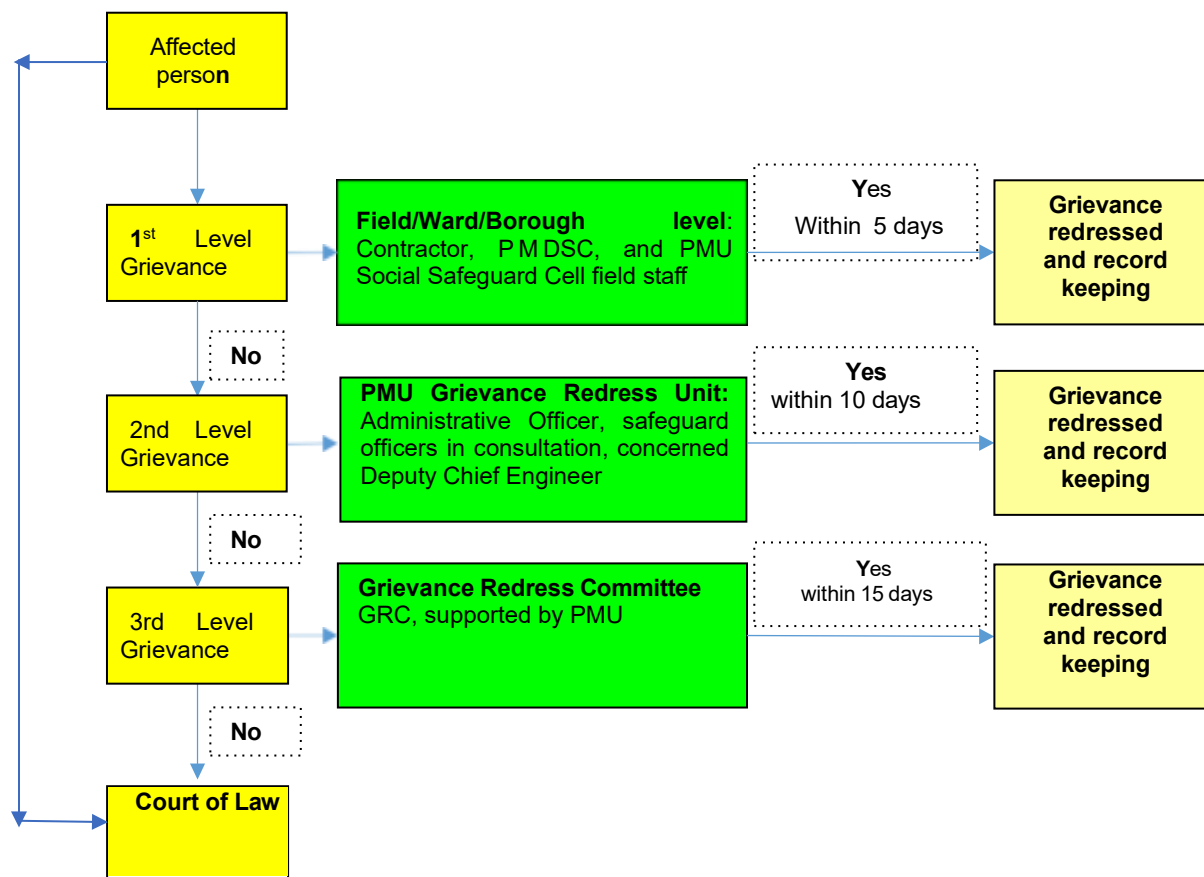
D. Information Dissemination Methods of the GRM

91. 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. A Sample Grievance Registration Form has been attached in **Appendix 8**.

92. **Periodic Review and Documentation of Lessons Learned.** The Environmental Safeguards Officer and Social Safeguards Officer 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.

93. **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**.

³⁷ Accountability Mechanism. <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Institutional Arrangements

94. 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.

95. **Project Management Unit (PMU).** The PMU is headed by a Project Director (PD) of KSHARP, KMC. The Project Director will be supported by Administrative Officer, PMU, KMC (who will be responsible for safeguard implementation and monitoring) and Director General Project, KSHARP, KMC (who will be responsible for procurement and contract management). The Administrative Officer, will be responsible for overall environmental and social safeguard implementation. The Administrative Officer, will be supported by an Environmental Safeguard Officer (ESO) and a Social Safeguard and Gender Officer (SSGO), focal persons, of Executive 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 Social Safeguard Cell (SSC), in implementation and monitoring of resettlement plans. The PMU will be supported by Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant (PMDSC).

96. **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.

97. **Project Design Management 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. There will be Environmental (HSE) Specialist, Social Safeguard Specialist and Gender Specialist at the PMDSC.

98. **Design Build and Operate (DBO) Contractors.** The resettlement plans/DDR's will be included in 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 environmental and social safeguard compliance and implementation of environmental management plan (EMP) 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 compliances as mentioned in their contract as per ADB SPS 2009 and government rules.

B. Safeguard Implementation Arrangements

99. The SSC will be responsible for implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plans. The ESO and the SSGO with the support of social safeguard specialist, PMDSC, will supervise surveys undertaken by representatives of SSC and record observations throughout the construction period to ensure that safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended. The PMU through the SSC 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. PMU will also arrange for obtaining statutory clearances and obtaining no objection certificates from government agencies and/or other entities, as required. PMU 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 SSC 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 specialist and Health Safety and Environmental Specialist will be responsible for capacity development of PMU, SSC and contractors.

100. The PMU will finalize entitlements in consultation with affected persons, based on the agreed entitlement matrix, which will be reviewed and approved by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC). The PMU through the SSC 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 below**.

Table 18: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	PMU along with PMDSC
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Public Notice Meetings at community/ household level with APs of land/property	PMU SSGO and SSC
RP Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all APs	PMU, PMDSC and SSC field staff
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during SIA surveys	PMU/PMDSC and SSC
Computation of Replacement Values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	CMU/PMU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	PMU/PMDSC
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all APs and other stakeholders	SSGO PMU/ Social Safeguard specialist PMDSC SSGO PMU/ Social Safeguard specialist PMDSC
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	SSGO PMU/ Social Safeguard specialist, PMDSC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	SSGO PMU/ Social Safeguard Specialist, PMDSC
Approval of RP	ADB
RP Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	SSGO PMU/ Social Safeguard Specialist PMDSC
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	SSGO PMU/ Social Safeguard Specialist, PMDSC
Grievances Redressal	SSC/PMU/GRC/contractor
Internal Monitoring	SSGO PMU/ Social Safeguard Specialist PMDSC

APs=affected persons, DMS = Detailed Measurement Surveys; FGD=focus group discussions; GRC = Grievance Redress Committee; PMU = program management unit; PMDSC = Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant; RP = resettlement plan; SSC = Social Safeguard Cell; SSGO = social safeguard and gender officer.

101. **Social Safeguard Cell, PMU:** The role of the SSC in resettlement plan implementation and monitoring is that of a facilitator of the resettlement process. The SSC 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 SSC will issue identity cards to the entitled persons. The envisaged responsibilities of SSC field staff include:

- (i) environmental and social safeguard monitoring and gender action plan monitoring at field level;
- (ii) conduct surveys to update safeguard documents, collection of information for preparation of monitoring reports;
- (iii) rapport-building and information dissemination to the public; educating affected persons on their rights, entitlements, and obligations under the resettlement plan
- (iv) database management: on safeguard monitoring, grievances.
- (v) addressing all social safeguard issues through coordination with concerned technical and administrative staff (of Kolkata Municipal Corporation) and follow-up actions;
- (vi) ensure resettlement framework is followed in all resettlement issues;
- (vii) approved resettlement plans are implemented;
- (viii) implementation of resettlement plan is monitored;
- (ix) periodic monitoring reports prepared in time and submitted to Project Director, Kolkata Environment Improvement Project for onward transmission to ADB upon approval;
- (x) database on resettlement monitoring and due diligence is updated and maintained; and
- (xi) ensure record keeping of Grievance redress and completion of feedback loop;
- (xii) Coordinate with elected representatives, district administration, line departments, PMUs, Contractor, PMDSC, and community for project activities;
- (xiii) Provide necessary field level information to PMU and PMDSC for reports preparation and other documentation;
- (xiv) Coordinate with contractor's representatives to promptly address community grievances and avoid undue escalations;
- (xv) Coordinate with the Contractor for collecting and reporting sex disaggregated data of labour engaged in construction activity at the project sites;
- (xvi) Coordinate with experts in PMDSC and ADB TA consultants for effective implementation of GESI AP and community development and public participation activities.

102. **Social Safeguard Tasks of Social Safeguards Officer at PMU Level.** The SSC field staff will report to the Environmental and Social Safeguard Officer at PMU, who will:

- (i) ensure subprojects confirm to the agreed subproject selection criteria for the project;
- (ii) review and finalize subproject involuntary resettlement category in accordance with SPS,2009;
- (iii) oversee preparation of resettlement plans/due diligence reports (DDRs) including specific action plans as required; confirm existing resettlement plans/DDRs are updated based on detailed designs, and that new subproject resettlement plans/DDRs are prepared in accordance with the resettlement framework and in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and policies, regulations of GOWB for the project;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) 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;
 - (vi) ensure that resettlement plans/DDR's are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
 - (vii) 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 / DDR/ are implemented by PMUs and contractors;
 - (viii) ensure and monitor the provision in the contract to include the vulnerable affected persons and groups during the project construction work as semi-skilled or unskilled workers;
 - (ix) facilitate and ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations 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;
 - (x) supervise and guide the PMU to properly carry out the social safeguard and gender monitoring (resettlement plans) as per the resettlement framework and GESI Action Plan monitoring matrix;
 - (xi) review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the resettlement plans /provisions of DDR's are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
 - (xii) consolidate monthly social safeguard and gender monitoring reports from PMU and with the support of PMDSC submit quarterly progress reports (QPR) and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) to ADB;
 - (xiii) ensure timely disclosure of final resettlement plans/DDR's/ in locations and form accessible to the public and affected persons;
 - (xiv) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner;
 - (xv) oversee training needs assessment of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PMU, coordinate training activities with the support of PMDSC;
 - (xvi) ensure that induction course for the training of contractors is conducted regularly. Prepare contractors (with consultants' support) on resettlement plans/DDR/ implementation, social safeguard and gender 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 the course of implementation;
 - (xvii) identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PMU/ PMDSC/contractors for capacity building to implement the resettlement plans DDR/ and GRM;
 - (xviii) coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring; and
 - (xix) coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PMU including resettlement provisions with the help of print and electronic media.
 - (xx) 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.

103. Social Safeguard Tasks of Social Safeguard Specialist of Project Design Management and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC). The PMU will be supported by Project

Design Management 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, 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. PMDSC Social Safeguard specialist will also ensure RPs/DDR are prepared and updated promptly. Tasks of the PMDSC, Social Safeguard specialist include but are not limited to:

- (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, and due diligence reports on social safeguards for the project;
- (iv) prepare any additional draft resettlement plans /due diligence reports, update the existing resettlement plan/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 community action plans and gender action plan;
- (vi) assisting with any capacity building activities for stakeholders including 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 communication specialist and in accordance with the gender action plan;
- (ix) extend assistance to PMU, in carrying out awareness campaigns focused on title rights, operation and maintenance of the, access to basic civic facilities, health and education facilities,
- (x) Provide the support to address grievances promptly brought in through the grievance redress mechanism
- (xi) Ensure monitoring of social safeguards plans and identify and address unanticipated impacts, if any
- (xii) Prepare semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports and submit them to ADB through PMU;
- (xiii) Conduct regular consultations with all the stakeholders, including the affected persons
- (xiv) Conduct regular orientation programs to train project staff, consultants and contractors, social safeguard and gender requirements related to mitigation measures.
- (xv) Prepare Community Awareness and Participation Plan (CAPP) and submit to ADB through PMU for approval.

104. **Roles and Responsibilities of Contractors.** The contractor will conduct assessment of alternatives during finalization of detailed design, in consultation with PMDSC and the PMU. The contractor will also assist the SSC in conduct of joint walk-throughs, detailed measurement surveys and consultations for updating of the resettlement planning documents. Resettlement plans/DDR will be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by the PMU, and the

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

105. The Contractor shall comply with: (a) prohibition of child labour 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 labour; 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 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.
- (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) ensure that all imported laborer screened for HIV/AIDS and other infectious and transmissible diseases before being deployed at work sites. Besides, the Contractor must conduct an orientation on the health, occupational safety, and movement and citizenship laws of the country before the work can start and from time to time to avert any issues resulting in conflict with local law and law keepers.
- (x) 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
- (xi) assist PMU in disclosing relevant information on construction timelines, GRM to beneficiaries and affected persons including the vulnerable groups.
- (xii) ensure COVID-19 safety protocols are regularly monitored and followed at each of the construction site.³⁸
- (xiii) Submit monthly progress reports to PMU;
- (xiv) Conduct meaningful public consultation and awareness;

³⁸ <https://www.adb.org/documents/series/covid-19-asia-pacific-guidance-notes>

- (xv) Implement corrective actions wherever necessary, to ensure no adverse social impacts are caused due to project implementation;
- (xvi) Work at field level to undertake day-to-day implementation of final resettlement plans.

106. The above arrangement will ensure that:

- (i) social safeguard issues are addressed;
- (ii) resettlement framework is followed in all resettlement issues;
- (iii) mitigation measures and safeguard policies as outlined in RF and RPs are adhered by the contractors.
- (iv) approved resettlement plans are implemented;
- (v) implementation of resettlement plan 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 monitoring and due diligence is updated and maintained.

C. Capacity Development

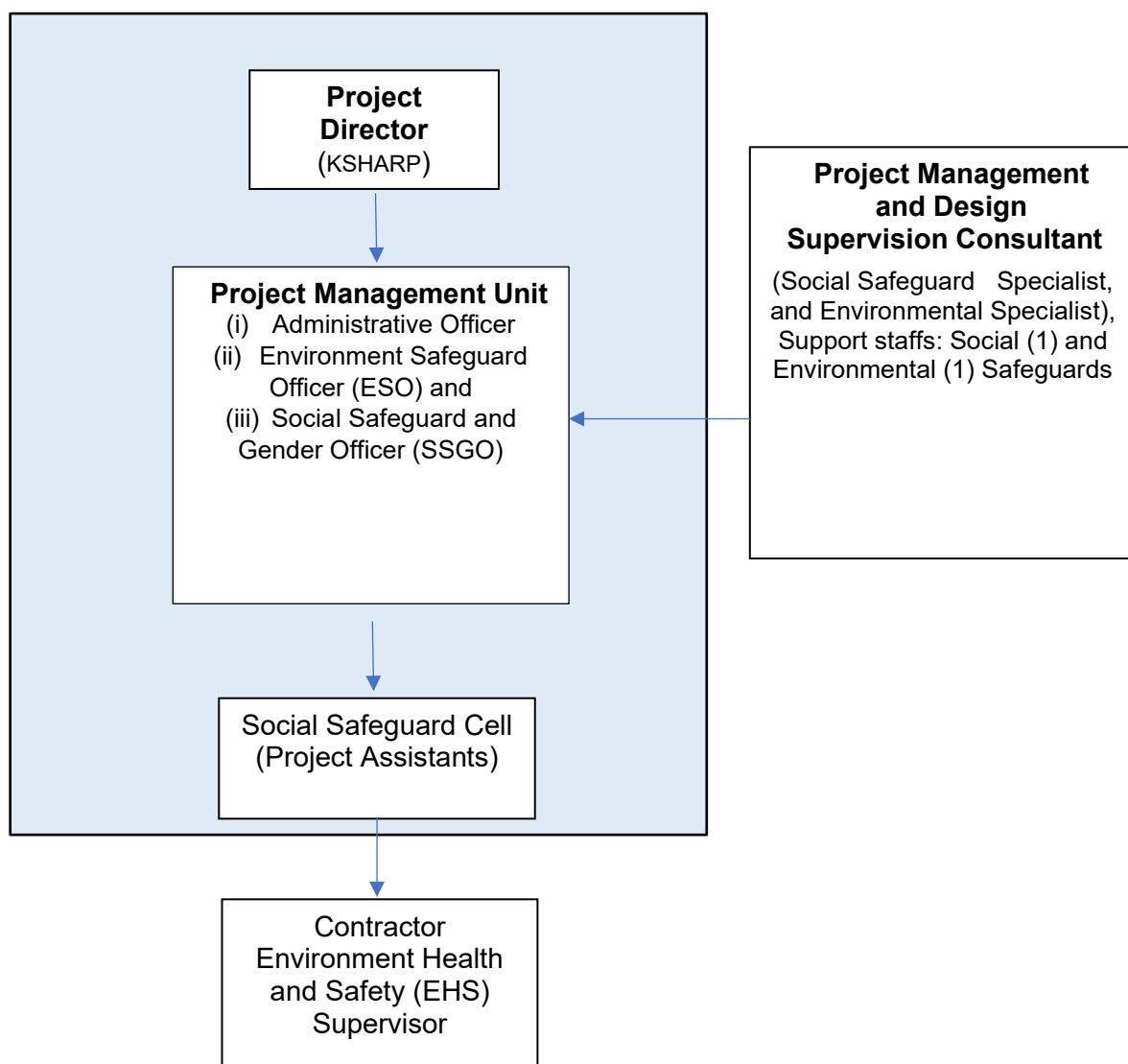
107. The capacity to handle environmental/involuntary resettlement, gender and vulnerability issues, etc., needs to be built in the Project. Training of SSC staff on aspects such as environmental planning/resettlement planning/implementation, social protection and gender, including the specific recording, reporting, and disclosure requirements therefore need to be planned separately.

108. For the capacity building of designated ESO, SSGO, PMU and engineers, PMU will organize training programs on safeguards, with the assistance of PMDSC. Services of consultant trainers may be procured for coordinating and imparting required trainings to the staff.

109. Owing to the complexity of Projects spread 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.

110. 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 RPs/DDR's 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.

Figure 5: Implementation Arrangements for Safeguards

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

111. 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 on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 19.

Table 19: Implementation Schedule

[illegible]

Particulars of Activities	2024	2025				2026		2027	2028
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

112. 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/PMDSC 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/PMDSC 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 20** tentatively lists the impact indicators to be studied to evaluate impacts after completing the project. The outline of Social Safeguards Monitoring report is presented in **Appendix 10**.

Table 20: 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?
Consultation, 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, group 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?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Benefit Monitoring	• What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to before? • 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 group?

113. 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.

114. The PMU/PMDSC monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual displaced persons file maintenance, community relationship, 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.

XII. CONCLUSION

115. Based on the findings of field visit, public consultation and stakeholder consultations and initial screening for involuntary resettlement impacts based on 100% socio-economic survey, it has been observed that there are 173 business owners who will potentially going to face temporary livelihood loss due to access disruption for a period of 20 days. The entire construction work is proposed within the existing ROW owned by KMC/PWD roads. Involuntary resettlement impact will be reassessed during DMS based upon finalization of the detailed design. 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. One pumping station will be constructed in a vacant plot owned by PWD GoWB at Kabardanga, Ward No. 142. The proposed plot is owned by PWD of GoWB and it is encumbrance free, unused vacant plot hence there is no involuntary resettlement impact is assessed due to proposed construction work of the pumping station. Thus, it can be concluded that, due to the proposed project no acquisition of private land is required. No significant impact is anticipated except temporary livelihood disruption to 173 roadside businesses may occur. Careful mitigation measures will be taken during detail design to minimize the impact.

116. 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.

117. 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

118. The following will be the steps required for updating the resettlement plan and its implementation (including but not limited to):

- (i) Before contract award, obtain copies of land records/ NOCs/ land transfer documents (wherever applicable) of all components from concerned departments.
- (ii) PMU will obtain copies no-objection certificates (NOCs) from concerned departments like PWD and Irrigation and Waterways 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) The draft resettlement plan will be updated during detailed design (prior to contract award) with detailed measurement and census surveys and will include 100% assessment of impact where sewer pipelines will be laid during detailed design. In case of any alignment/site changes during design verification by the contractor prior to implementation, the resettlement plan will again be updated and ADB's clearance sought.
- (iv) The resettlement plan will be updated with google earth maps showing all the outfall locations for the proposed project. For construction of outfall structures, PMU will obtain NOCs from concerned departments and the same will be appended to the resettlement plan.
- (v) After the finalization of the alignment, a 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 in the monitoring report/s with photographs during construction depicting that the impact was avoided, and consultations with the concerned business owners to confirm that they did not suffer any impact (with details of consultation meeting minutes, photographs of consultation and signature sheets).
- (vi) If there is any change in scope of work or if 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.
- (vii) Before contract award, the proposed land parcel for construction of Pumping Station at Kabardanga should be formally transferred from the PWD of GoWB and the details of such transfer presented in the updated Resettlement Plan.
- (viii) Further consultation with the PWD staff will be held prior to contract award and the resettlement plan will be updated with the details.
- (ix) The cut-off date for temporary impacts will be communicated to affected persons based on the final design and DMS. The same will be presented in the updated

- resettlement plan.
- (x) As proposed in this draft resettlement plan, the contractor will implement identified mitigation measures, as provided in para 30 of this report to avoid resettlement impacts. PMU will ensure compliance and monitoring.
 - (xi) Public consultations will continue with the affected persons and other stakeholders throughout the project cycle. The updated resettlement plan will include consultations undertaken during finalization of detailed design;
 - (xii) The resettlement plan will be updated based on the final detailed design with the google earth maps and photographs clearly showing the pit locations for all trenchless components proposed under the package.
 - (xiii) ADB's clearance of the updated resettlement plan based on the final assessment at detailed measurement survey stage needs to be obtained by the PMU, before contract award and again, before start of civil works.

Appendix 1: Photographs of Subproject Area

	 Latitude: 22.463395 Longitude: 88.334358 Elevation: 23.881 m Accuracy: 12.4 m Time: 28-02-2024 15:02 Note: marketarea
Mahatma Gandhi Road	Kabardanga Market (affected area)
	 Time: 28-02-2024 13:30 Note: prantik
Towards Sabujayan Apartment	Prantik Housing Complex

**Ramkantapur****St. Pauls church burial ground III on Julpia Road****Proposed Pumping station site at Kabardanga**



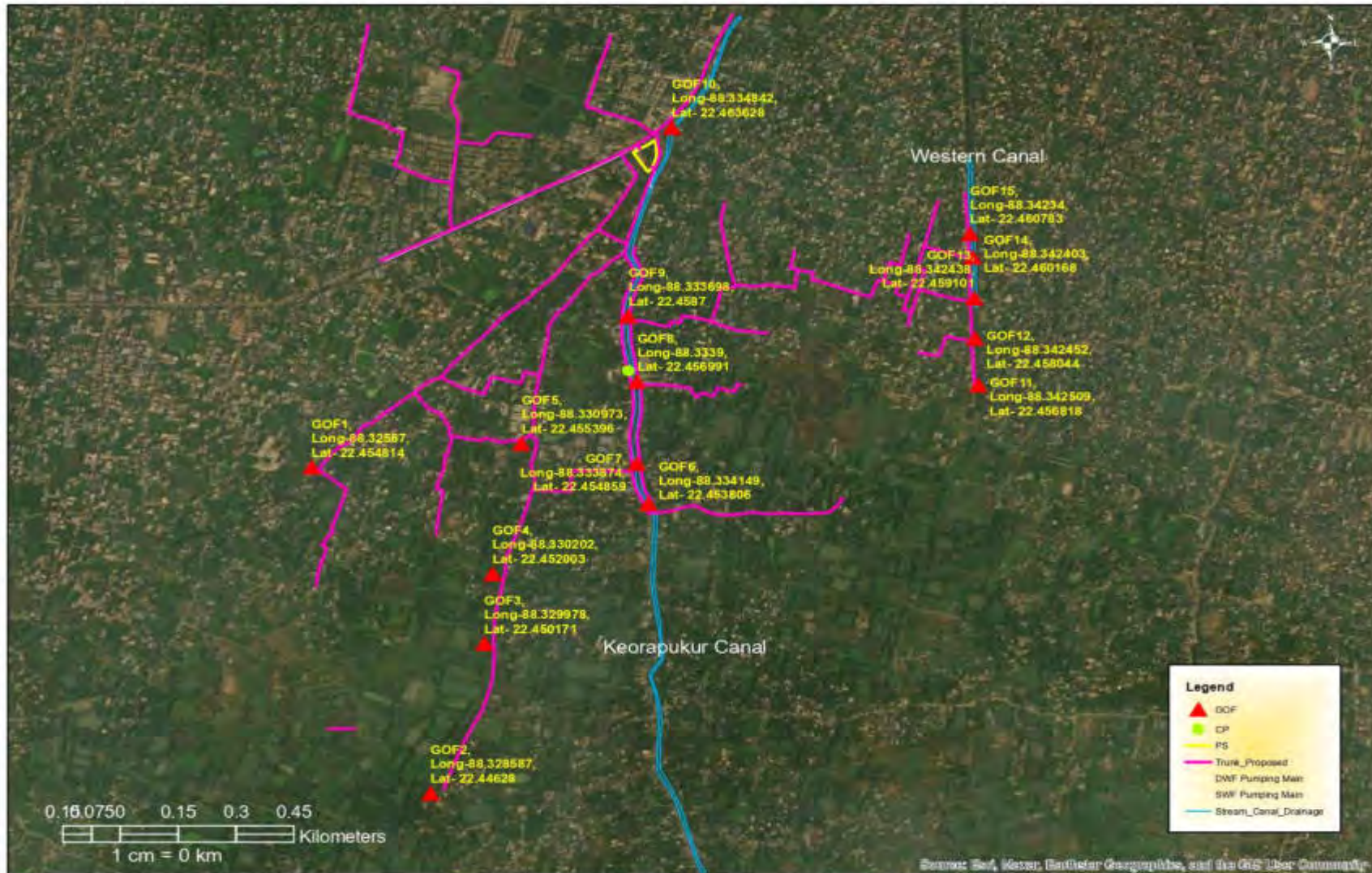
Photograph of Staff Quarter (proposed to be dismantled)



Photograph of PWD Section Office

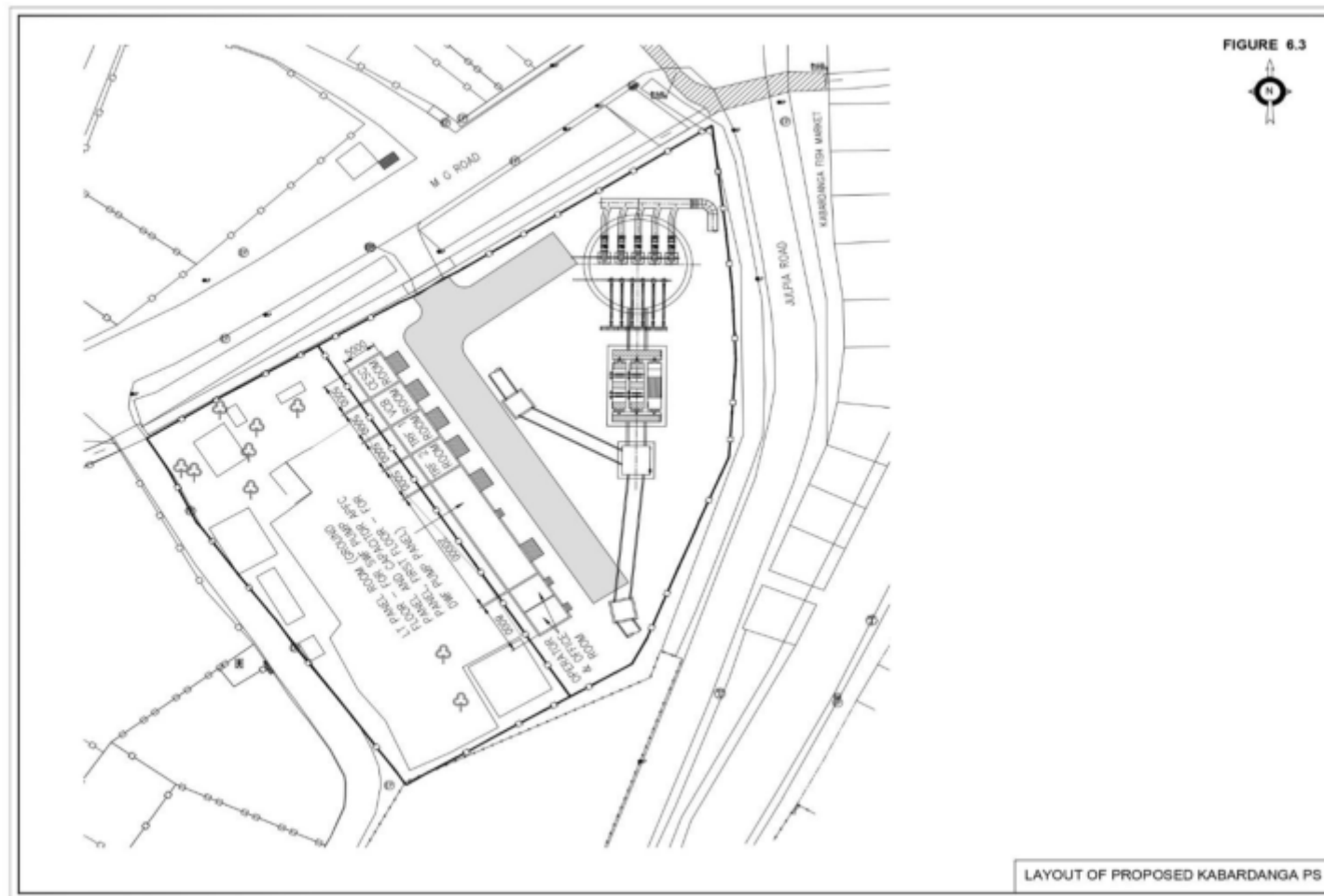
Appendix 2: Project Component Wise Location in Google Map

Appendix 2(a): Layout of Trunk Sewer Line showing proposed outfall locations (SD 06)

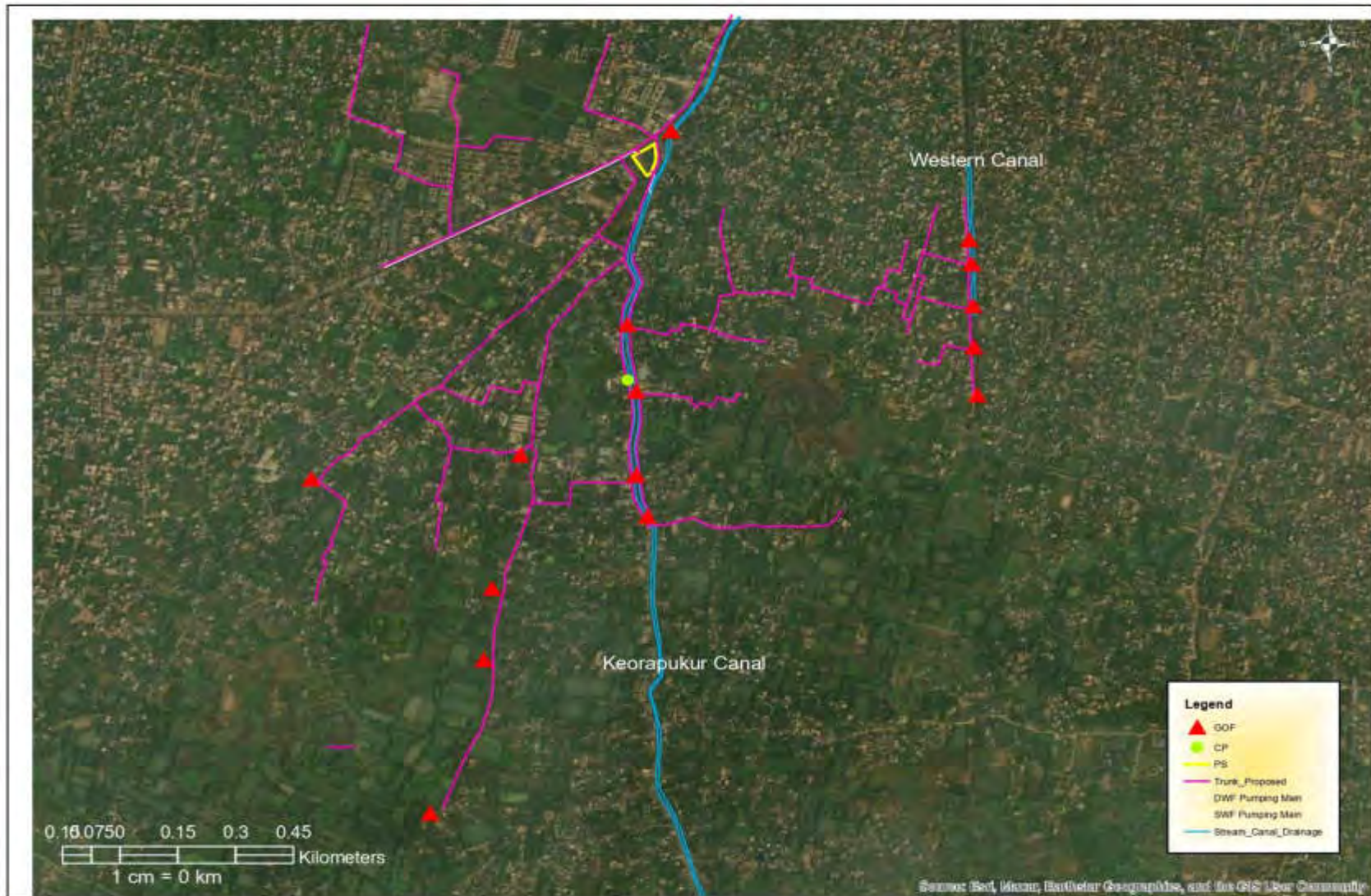


Appendix 2(b): Proposed Pumping station Layout at Kabardanga (SD 06)



Appendix 2(c): Layout of proposed Kabardanga Pumping Station

Appendix 2(d): Layout of Trunk Sewer Line in Kabardanga along with SWF and DWF Pumping main (SD 06)



Appendix 3: Proposed outfall locations Kabardanga Area

 Latitude: 22.45806 Longitude: 88.31143 Elevation: 23.4 m Accuracy: 18.9 m Time: 28-02-2024 15:04 Name: J61	 Latitude: 22.44636 Longitude: 88.32844 Elevation: 21.26112 m Accuracy: 4.2 m Time: 28-02-2024 16:50
OF1 at Thakurani chak patra para	OF2 near Pragati Pally
 Latitude: 22.45023 Longitude: 88.33008 Elevation: 25.74165 m Accuracy: 220.2 m Time: 28-02-2024 16:54	 Latitude: 22.45023 Longitude: 88.33043 Elevation: 31.28107 m Accuracy: 4.7 m Time: 28-02-2024 16:54
OF3 at Chak ramnagar road	OF4 at Chak ramnagar road
 Latitude: 22.45538 Longitude: 88.33160 Elevation: 23.6945 m Accuracy: 18.1 m Time: 28-02-2024 17:05 Name: J65	 Latitude: 22.45538 Longitude: 88.33160 Elevation: 23.6945 m Accuracy: 18.1 m Time: 28-02-2024 17:05 Name: J65
OF5 at Chak ramnagar road	OF6 at Chak ramnagar road

 Latitude: 22.45616 Longitude: 88.332922 Elevation: 25.0815 m Accuracy: 10.8 m Time: 28-02-2024 16:29 Note: off	 Latitude: 22.456039 Longitude: 88.333778 Elevation: 25.3822 m Accuracy: 4.9 m Time: 28-02-2024 16:25
OF7 at Krishnapara road	OF8 near missionary of word hostel
	 Latitude: 22.463266 Longitude: 88.334882 Elevation: 23.8852 m Accuracy: 7.3 m Time: 28-02-2024 15:04 Note: drain off
OF9 near Carmel high school	OF10 near Kabardanga fish market
 Latitude: 22.457492 Longitude: 88.343675 Elevation: 35.436 m Accuracy: 11.6 m Time: 28-02-2024 17:47 Note: off	 Latitude: 22.458218 Longitude: 88.342609 Elevation: 21.5744 m Accuracy: 8.8 m Time: 28-02-2024 17:44 Note: off
OF11 at Dhalai bridge area	OF12 at Dhalai bridge area

 Latitude: 22.687114 Longitude: 88.542535 Elevation: 23.1323 m Accuracy: 6.4 m Time: 28-02-2024 17:40 Note of 13	 Latitude: 22.687114 Longitude: 88.542535 Elevation: 23.1323 m Accuracy: 6.4 m Time: 28-02-2024 17:40 Note of 14
OF13 at Dhalai bridge area	OF14 at Dhalai bridge area
 Latitude: 22.687114 Longitude: 88.542535 Elevation: 23.1323 m Accuracy: 6.4 m Time: 28-02-2024 17:40 Note of 15	
OF15 at Dhalai bridge area	

Note: Field visits and site assessments did not identify and involuntary resettlement impact at all the outfall locations.

Appendix 4: Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Persons

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Educati on	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/S emi-pucca/Pucc a)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Incom e from the busine ss	Per Capit a Per Mont h Incom e	Photographs	Any Vulnerabilit y
LEFT SIDE OF MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD (HIGH DENSITY ROAD 870 m.)														
1	Gurupada sardar	M	34	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Shop	15000	500	5000		NIL
2	Nirmalendu Ghosh	M	54	M. A.	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grocery	16000	533	8000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Educati on	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/S emi-pucca/Pucc a)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Incom e from the busine ss	Per Capit a Per Mont h Incom e	Photographs	Any Vulnerabilit y
3	Md. Fharuk	M	50	M. A.	3	Muslim	General	Semi Pucca	Tyre repairing	14000	467	4667		NIL
4	Abhirup Dhara	F	30	IV	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Electronic s	14000	467	3500		NIL
5	Madan Mandol	M	59	VIII	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grocery	15000	500	3750		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Educati on	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/S emi-pucca/Pucc a)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Incom e from the busine ss	Per Capit a Per Mont h Incom e	Photographs	Any Vulnerabilit y
6	Gopal pandit	M	69	H.S.	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Stationary	18000	600	4500		YES ELDERLY
7	Nimai Manna	M	55	iv	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Salon	13000	433	4333		NIL
8	Kalyani Manna	F	70	IV	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea Stall	10000	333	5000		YES ELDERLY + FHH

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Educati on	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/S emi-pucca/Pucc a)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Incom e from the busine ss	Per Capit a Per Mont h Incom e	Photographs	Any Vulnerabilit y
9	Sujan Manna	M	58	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Hotel	18000	600	6000		NIL
10	Uttam Hazra	M	59	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea Stall	12000	400	4000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Educati on	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/S emi-pucca/Pucc a)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Incom e from the busine ss	Per Capit a Per Mont h Incom e	Photographs	Any Vulnerabilit y
11	Bijoy Bhadok	M	49	IV	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Cycle repair	12000	400	6000		NIL
12	Abir Ali Sardar	M	50	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Bag shop	13000	433	4333		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Educati on	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/S emi-pucca/Pucc a)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the busine ss	Per Capit a Per Mont h Incom e	Photographs	Any Vulnerabilit y
13	Mr. Asok	M	45	VIII	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Wood centre	25000	833	6250		NIL
14	Hiru Adhikari	M	57	VIII	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Builders	18000	600			NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
15	Yubaraj Maity	M	59	IX	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Shoe Shop	13000	433	4333		NIL
16	Gobindo Mondal	M	72	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Welding	14000	467	4667		YES ELDERLY

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
17	Hafijul islam	M	45	B.Com	3	Muslim	General	Semi Pucca	optical	18000	600	6000		NIL
18	Sahil Singh	M	23	H.S.	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea Stall	10000	333	5000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Educati on	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/S emi-pucca/Pucc a)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Incom e from the busine ss	Per Capit a Per Mont h Incom e	Photographs	Any Vulnerabilit y
19	Kamalesh Hait	M	50	H.S.	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Jewelers	48000	1600	16000		NIL
20	Mr. Adhiari	M	47	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Builders	48000	1600	16000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Educati on	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/S emi-pucca/Pucc a)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Incom e from the busine ss	Per Capit a Per Mont h Incom e	Photographs	Any Vulnerabilit y
21	Rabi sarkar	M	46	IV	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea Stall	10000	333	3300		NIL
22	Vijoy Kumar Singh	M	52	H.S.	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Timber	25000	833	6250		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Educational	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
23	Bisnu Kahali	M	63	X	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Pan Stall	12000	400	6000		YES ELDERLY

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
LEFT SIDE OF JULPIA ROAD STARTING FROM KABARDANGA (HIGH DENSITY ZONE – 200 m)														
1	Santanu Mandal	M	47	X	4	Christian	General	Semi Pucca	Cement	18000	692	4500		NIL
2	Jiten Sarkar	M	50	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Gas servicing	14000	538	4667		NIL
3	Anjana Mandal	F	45	IX	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	tea stall closed	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
4	Ashoke Hazra	M	51	X	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Lottery	14000	538	7000		NIL
5	Bipul Sarkar	M	50	V	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Painting closed	14000	538	3500		NIL
6	Marshalam Jamadar	M	45	III	3	Muslim	General	Semi Pucca	Tailoring Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
7	Ramsharup Shaw	M	45	IX	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grocery	16000	615	8000		NIL
8	Manoj Das	M	44	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Dasakarma	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
9	Dablu Ghati	M	40	IV	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea Stall	14000	538	7000		NIL
10	Basir	M	55	V	3	Muslim	General	Semi Pucca	Meat Shop	16000	615	5333		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
11	Rinku Bar	M	35	X	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	4500		NIL
12	Rabindra Rang	M	55	VI	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Hotel	16000	615	8000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
13	Jagannath Patra	M	50	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	6000		NIL
14	Bidhanchandra Halder	M	48	VIII	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Shop	14000	538	7000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
15	Kartick chandra Hatua	M	52	HS	3	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	Fish Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL
16	Shibnath Mondal	M	40	V	2	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	Fish Shop	14000	538	7000		NIL
17	Anita Mal	F	40	V	3	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	Fish Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
18	Gita Kelo	F	45	III	4	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	Vegetable business	14000	538	3500		NIL
19	Sanjib Koley	M	40	V	2	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	Fish Shop	14000	538	7000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
20	Basanti Mondal	F	50	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Kutchha	Fruit Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL
21	Bandana Mandol	F	55	V	2	Hindu	General	Kutchha	Fruit Shop	14000	538	7000		NIL
22	Bikash Majumdar	M	58	X	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Pan	14000	538	7000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
23	Mangala Naru	F	50	V	3	Hindu	General	Kutchha	vegetable	14000	538	4667		NIL
24	Tufani Dolui	M	30	HS	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Seller	14000	538	3500		NIL
25	Lebubati Mandol	F	50	IV	3	Hindu	General	Kutchha	Fruit Stall	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
26	Sulekha Mandol	F	40	IV	3	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	vegetable	14000	538	4667		NIL
27	Utpal Bar	M	38	V	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	7000		NIL
28	Kesto Mal	M	55	II	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	vegetable	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
29	Susama Mal	F	40	iii	3	Hindu	General	Kutchha	vegetable	14000	538	4667		NIL
30	Hari kumar Das	M	52	V	1	Hindu	General	Kutchha	Lock and Key seller	14000	538	14000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
31	Madan Bag	M	65	viii	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	4667		YES ELDERLY
32	Arun Makhal	M	54	VII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	tea stall	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
33	Brindaban Koley	M	50	iii	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	tea stall	18000	692	9000		NIL
34	Basanti Patra	M	55	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	stationary	14000	538	4667		NIL
35	Dablu Singh	M	60	IX	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Plaster paris false ceiling	14000	538	7000		YES ELDERLY

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
36	Gopal Manna	M	50	VI	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Saloon	14000	538	3500		NIL
37	Surajit Mandol	M	44	IX	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fishery Products	14000	538	4667		NIL
38	Chandan Kumar	M	28	V	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	chola badam vujawala	16000	615	4000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
39	Manorama Kayal	F	45	V	3	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	vegetable	14000	538	4667		NIL
40	Pampa Mandol	F	40	X	3	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	vegetable	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
41	Ranjit Rabi Das	M	43	V	2	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	Mochi	14000	538	7000		NIL
42	Naresh Shaw	M	47	V	2	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	sugarcane stall	16000	615	8000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
43	Ardhendu Ghosh	M	38	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Marchant (Stockist)	18000	692	6000		NIL
44	Rockey Mandol	M	32	B.Com	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Marchant (Stockist)	16000	615	8000		NIL
45	Sumit Naru	M	40	IV	3	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	Fish Stall	18000	692	6000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
46	Chatali Kayal	F	50	V	2	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	vegetable	14000	538	7000		NIL
47	Jay Majhi	M	27	B.Com	3	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	Fish Stall	14000	538	4667		NIL
48	Asim Majhi	M	52	V	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	9000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
49	Rabi Mandol	M	40	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	6000		NIL
50	Gopal Bar	M	55	V	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	16000	615	8000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
51	Madhusudan Ghosh	M	52	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	6000		NIL
52	Bhola Bar	M	50	V	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Seller	14000	538	3500		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
53	Sufal Sarkar	M	50	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL
54	Chattra Bar	M	50	X	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Shop	14000	538	7000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
55	Santosh Kr Dey	M	42	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Mobile Store	15000	577	5000		NIL
56	Shanu Patra	M	30	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
57	Sabir Sapuri	M	40	V	2	Muslim	General	Semi Pucca	Meat Shop	14000	538	7000		NIL
58	Rahul Jhon David	M	42	X	3	Christian	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
59	Kamala Koley	F	46	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Meat Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL
60	Bijan Naskar	M	40	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Ice Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
61	Pradip Das	M	35	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	6000		NIL
62	Palash Ali Sapui	M	52	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Meat Shop	16000	615	5333		NIL
63	Mira Mandol	F	59	V	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea stall	14000	538	7000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
64	Sailen Bar	M	54	IV	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	6000		NIL
65	Raghunath Patra	M	52	Graduate	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Merchant (Stockist)	15000	577	3750		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
66	Tapan Kr Dey	M	50	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Marchant (Stockist)	16000	615	5333		NIL
67	Sukumar Bhuiya	M	46	B.Com	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	9000		NIL
68	Sufal Patra	M	55	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	6000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
69	Kokhon Rang	M	55	HS	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Marchant (Stockist)	15000	577	7500		NIL
70	Saradendu Dhara	M	73	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca		18000	692	6000		YES ELDERLY
71	Sok hi Kumir	F	50	V	3	Hindu	General	Kutchcha	vegetable vender	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
72	Ganga Dolui	F	38	V	3	Hindu	General	Kutchha	Fish Stall	14000	538	4667		NIL
73	Bapi Mondal	M	39	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Seller	18000	692	6000		NIL
74	Raju Makhal	M	44	X	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	18000	692	9000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
75	Prasenjit Makhal	M	38	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Seller	12000	462	4000		NIL
76	Mantu Halder	M	55	V	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	14000	538	7000		NIL
77	Brigham Makhal	M	65	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Marchant (Stockist)	25000	962	8333		YES ELDERLY

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
RIGHT SIDE OF JULPIA ROAD STARTING FROM KABARDANGA (HIGH DENSITY ZONE – 970m)														
78	Suresh Hazra	M	55	HS	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Marchant (Stockist)	18000	692	4500		NIL
79	Hari Adhikari	M	50	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Seller	18000	692	6000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
80	Krishna Ghoroi	M	40	V	4	Hindu	General	kutchha	Fish Stall	14000	538	3500		NIL
81	Minati Bar	F	42	V	3	Hindu	General	kutchha	Fish Stall	18000	692	6000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
82	Samar Goyal	M	40	V	2	Hindu	General	kutchha	vegetable vender	14000	538	7000		NIL
83	Sujata Kayal	F	59	V	3	Hindu	General	kutchha	Fish Stall	48000	1846	16000		NIL
84	Ashim Deyo	M	53	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Marchant (Stockist)	48000	1846	16000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
85	Shyamal Pal	M	56	HS	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	14000	538	7000		NIL
86	Sanjib Halder	M	37	VIII	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Interior	14000	538	3500		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
87	Bapon Sarder	M	30	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Water Dispenser closed	14000	538	4667		NIL
88	Babu Khatik	M	35	VIII	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea Stall	14000	538	3500		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
89	Uttam Samanta	M	48	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Interior	14000	538	4667		NIL
90	Tapas Gayen	M	55	X	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Wooden furniture closed	14000	538	3500		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
91	Bela Das	F	45	iii	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	tea stall	16000	615	5333		NIL
92	Lokkhi Patra	M	65	II	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	tea stall	18000	692	6000		YES ELDERLY

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
93	Ashit Mondal	M	45	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Cycle Service	16000	615	5333		NIL
94	Tumpa	F	40	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Beauty Parlour closed	18000	692	6000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
95	Subir Dhara	M	52	iii	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Gas Servicing	14000	538	3500		NIL
96	Samar Mondal	M	52	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
97	Sujay Mondal	M	32	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Jhalai Store closed	14000	538	4667		NIL
98	Kalpana Mondal	M	53	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea stall	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
99	Rabin Ghosh	M	55	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Car Rent	14000	538	4667		NIL
100	Ramesh Patra	M	36	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea stall	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
101	Tarun Das Modak	M	40	V	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Tea stall	14000	538	7000		NIL
102	Bapi	M	32	VIII	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	3500		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
103	Sahil / Dipak	M	49	IX	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Builder (Closed)	14000	538	4667		NIL
104	Jhilan Mal	F	42	HS	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Mobile Store	14000	538	3500		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
105	Sankar Manna	M	55	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Saloon	14000	538	4667		NIL
106	Balaram Singh	M	40	VIII	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Shoe Store	14000	538	7000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
107	Kamala Dey	F	48	X	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Stationary	14000	538	7000		NIL
108	Hari Dey	M	41	VI	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
109	Md Jholil	M	38	V	4	Muslim	General	Semi Pucca	Cotton Store closed	14000	538	3500		NIL
110	Bholanath Manna	M	57	V	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Cycle Repair	14000	538	7000		NIL
111	Marshal Mondal	M	35	iii	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Cycle Repair	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
112	Sankar Sardar	M	59	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Mudikhana	14000	538	4667		NIL
113	Bablu Samanta	M	59	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Pan Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
114	Haran Chandra Bar	M	58	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Stationary	18000	692	6000		NIL
115	Sitesh Sardar	M	41	X	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	closed	14000	538	3500		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
116	Sitesh Sardar	M	45	IV	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	LIC Agent	14000	538	4667		NIL
LEFT SIDE OF JULPIA ROAD UPTO MIDHIRHAT (MEDIUM DENSITY ZONE)														
117	Khokon Mal	M	55	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
118	Ranaji Gayern	M	68	VI	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Shop	14000	538	7000		YES FHH
119	Lila Patra	F	43	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Vegetable Store closed	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
120	Tapan Pailan	M	40	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Fish Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL
121	Sudhan Sardar	M	45	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Hotel	16000	615	5333		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
122	Ardhendu Sarkar	M	43	VI	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Closed Shoe Store	18000	692	4500		NIL
123	Ashhoke Mal	M	50	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Stationary	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
124	Bablu Adhikari	M	28	III	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Plaster Paris	14000	538	4667		NIL
125	Bappa Khati	M	39	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Electric	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
126	Debananda Makhal	M	53	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Feed	14000	538	4667		NIL
127	Dhananjay Banerjee	M	65	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grocery	14000	538	4667		YES ELDERLY

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
128	Dipan Pal	M	56	HS	4	Christian	General	Semi Pucca	Wooden Shop	14000	538	3500		NIL
129	Ganesh Mandol	M	35	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grill Store	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
130	Gopal Chakraborty	M	67	V	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Almira Store	14000	538	4667		YES ELDERLY
131	Hara Pailan	M	70	V	4	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grocery	16000	615	4000		YES ELDERLY

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
132	Himadri Rang	M	45	HS	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Electronic	18000	692	6000		NIL
133	Md Manju	M	64	V	3	Muslim	General	Semi Pucca	Bedding Store	16000	615	5333		YES ELDERLY

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
134	Mintu	M	59	II	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Kawadi	18000	692	9000		NIL
135	Najrul Mandol	M	30	VIII	4	Muslim	General	Semi Pucca	Bike Repairing	14000	538	3500		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
136	Prasenjit Dhara	M	30	B.Com	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Garments Shop	14000	538	4667		NIL
137	Raju Ghorai	M	48	VII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Book Stall Closed	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
138	Ratna Sana	F	38	VIII	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Imitation Corner	14000	538	7000		NIL
139	Rita Pal	F	42	IV	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Kawariwala	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
140	S.K.Gupta	M	39	IX	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Iron Shop closed	14000	538	7000		NIL
RIGHT SIDE OF JALPIA ROAD UPTO MIDHIRHAT (MEDIUM DENSITY ZONE)														
141	Sabari Adhikari	F	50	X	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grill	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
142	Sanjay Pradhan	M	49	X	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Sports Item Shop	14000	538	7000		NIL
143	Sanjib Sharma	M	59	VIII	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Wooden Store	14000	538	4667		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
144	Santanu Makhal	M	42	X	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Chicken Shop	14000	538	7000		NIL
145	Krishna Sankar	M	35	IX	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grill Store	14000	538	4667		NIL
146	Shambhu Mukherjee	M	59	V	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Cycle Repairing	14000	538	7000		NIL

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
147	Soumen Pal	M	58	X	3	Christian	General	Semi Pucca	Pharmacy	14000	538	4667		NIL
148	Soumendra Maity	M	33	Graduate	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grocery	16000	615	8000		NIL
149	Subrata Sardar	M	74	IX	3	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	Grocery	16000	615	5333		YES ELDERLY

SL. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Family Member	Religion	Caste	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Net Monthly Income:	Per Day Income from the business	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Any Vulnerability
150	Tripti Panja		38	X	2	Hindu	General	Semi Pucca	T.V Repairing	16000	615	8000		NIL

Note: 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, 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 2023 is estimated as ₹1862 per capita per month in urban areas.

Appendix 5: Stakeholder consultations with Affected Persons Beneficiaries

Location	No. of Participants			Total	Participant Details	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
	Male	Female	% of Female				
Ward 142 (Chakramnagar School)	4	45	92%	49	Male: councilor of ward 142, Retired Persons, Businessmen and street vendors etc. Female: Housewives	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. Technical information, i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared. Benefits of the Sewerage and Drainage Network and Pumping Station to resolve the issue of water disposal. No Impacts on structures, only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Grievance redressal procedures. Public participation and public awareness were emphasized.	• Commencement date of project work and duration of the project work. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • Water logging during heavy rain, back flow of water from adjoining area on regular basis. • Timely completion of the proposed project The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. The participants were eager to know when the project would be implemented and whether the water logging problems would be resolved. They expressed that they face a lot of challenges due to water logging and fear accidents and electrocution. Project authorities indicated the commencement period and that all such issues would be taken care of.



Community consultation at ward No. 142, Chakramnagar School dated 07.11.23

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 7/11/2023

Venue: Chakrannagar School (Ward 142)

Sl. No.	Name	MF	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Kanika Sarkar	F	Jadugola	981115483	Kanika
2.	Nisha Sarkar	F	Jadugola	828733880	Nisha
3.	Sima Sarkar	F	Jadugola	8710846483	Sima
4.	Pragathi Palit	F	Chakrannagar	6290175032	Pragathi
5.	Indira Palit	M	Jadugola	983034144	Indira
6.	Sukla Mandal	F	Chakrannagar	983060833	Sukla
7.	Mallika Halder	F	Chakrannagar	9839002320	Mallika
8.	Pooja Mandal	F	Chakrannagar	759944800	Pooja
9.	Mallika Halder	F	Chakrannagar	825033330	Mallika
10.	Ishara Kanti	F	Dulapuri	915305802	Ishara
11.	Mallika Kanti	F	Dulapuri	928815140	Mallika
12.	Anindita Kanti	F	Dulapuri	904661145	Anindita

Date: 7/11/23

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 7/11/2023

Venue: Chakrannagar School (Ward 142)

Sl. No.	Name	MF	Address	Contact No.	Signature
13.	Banabika Palit	F	Daridachak	629041955	Banabika
14.	Ranu Chatterjee	F	Chakrannagar	9830731465	Ranu
15.	Mallika Sarkar	F	Chakrannagar	6289448366	Mallika
16.	Sangita Chatterjee	F	Chakrannagar	7008133333	Sangita
17.	Sourendu Ray	M	Chakrannagar	9433857072	Sourendu
18.	Nandini Palit	F	Chakrannagar	7590738110	Nandini
19.	Pranali Sarker	F	Krishnanagar		Pranali
20.	Chiranjit Sarker	F	Krishnanagar	8582911111	Chiranjit
21.	Sudama Das	F	Krishnanagar	90364483	Sudama
22.	Mithun Das	F	Lab Pool	7433117105	Mithun
23.	Jaya Goma	F	Gua. Jorhat	8777410	Jaya
24.	Heena Jorhat	F	Krishnanagar	903866301	Heena

Date: 7/11/23

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 7/11/2023

Venue: Chakrannagar School (Ward 142)

Sl. No.	Name	MF	Address	Contact No.	Signature
25.	Alita Sarker	F	7533 644		Alita
26.	Laboni Kanti	F	Dulapuri	8777681513	Laboni
27.	Sudhakar Kanti	F	Dulapuri	912385002	Sudhakar
28.	Pranali Kanti	F	Dulapuri	894053778	Pranali
29.	Shobha Halder	F	Chakrannagar	70085404	Shobha
30.	Srijita Sarker	F	7533 644		Srijita
31.	Sushanta Bandyopadhyay	F	Dulapuri	933088478	Sushanta
32.	Shobhona Kanti	F	Dulapuri	983060833	Shobhona
33.	Manu Sarker	F	Jadugola	8013521195	Manu
34.	Baby Hossain	F	Chakrannagar		Baby
35.	Thuma Palit	F	Chakrannagar	85238463	Thuma
36.	Alita Sarker	M			Alita

Date: 7/11/23

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 7/11/2023

Venue: Chakrannagar School (Ward 142)

Sl. No.	Name	MF	Address	Contact No.	Signature
37.	Alita Sarker	F	7533 644	8013521195	Alita
38.	Pranali Kanti	F	7533 644	905104033	Pranali
39.	Alita Sarker	F	7533 644	6281991508	Alita
40.	Srijita Sarker	F	7533 644	853706565	Srijita
41.	Pranali Kanti	F	7533 644	7008133333	Pranali
42.	Sudhakar Kanti	F	Dulapuri	707800385	Sudhakar
43.	Alita Sarker	F	7533 644	8013521195	Alita
44.	Srijita Sarker	F	7533 644	62301241	Srijita
45.	Pranali Kanti	F	7533 644	62317367	Pranali
46.	Alita Sarker	F	7533 644	7008133333	Alita
47.	Thuma Palit	F	Chakrannagar	85238463	Thuma
48.	Thuma Palit	F	Daridachak	983060833	Thuma

Date: 7/11/23

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 7/11/2023

Venue: Chakraborty (Word 142) school

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
49.	Karmala Kuley	F	Dulal Panna	974897 9265	Karmala Kuley
50.	RUNKIN GHOSH	F	PMU/KEIP	891006238	R.
	Rupna Mukherjee	F	DSC KEIP	824022528	R.
	Pratik Banerjee	M	SDU/KEIP	8017782128	R.
	Anushka Ghosh		DSC/KEIP	8961640900	
	No of:		Male	Female	
			5	44	

Attendance Sheet

Location	No. of Participants			Total	Participant Details	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
	Male	Female	% of Female				
Ward 142 (Ramchandrapur, beside Rupali Sangha)	11	44	52%	55	Male: councilor of ward 142, Retired Persons, Businessmen and street vendors etc. Female: Housewives	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. Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared. Benefits of the Sewerage and Drainage Network and Pumping Station to resolve the issue of water disposal. No Impacts on structures, only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Grievance redressal procedures. Public participation and public awareness were emphasized.	• Commencement date of project work and duration of the project work. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • Water logging during heavy rain, back flow of water from adjoining area on regular basis. • Timely completion of the proposed project • 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.



Community consultation at ward No. 142, Ramchandrapur, beside Rupali Sangha, dated 7.11.23

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

Date: 7/11/2023

Venue: Lalant 142 Ramchandrapur

Sl. No.	Name	MP	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Suresh Das	M	Ranchandrapur Pura	905408543	
2.	Pratima Mondal	F	Ranchandrapur Pura	9748967210	
3.	Chandrabandhu	M	"	905799545	
4.	Pranab Das	M	"		
5.	Pranab Das	M	"	90432795	
6.	Pranab Das	M	"		
7.	Pranab Das	F	"	704508020	
8.	Pranab Das	F	"		
9.	Pranab Das	M	"		
10.	Pranab Das	M	"		
11.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	8013507567	
12.	Rishi Das	F	Ranchandrapur	9275165601	

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

Date: 7/11/2023

Venue: Ranchandrapur (42 Ward)

Sl. No.	Name	MP	Address	Contact No.	Signature
13.	Suresh Das	F	Ranchandrapur	905799545	
14.	Pranab Das	F	"		
15.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	9036604448	
16.	Pranab Das	F	"	90075167	
17.	Pranab Das	M	"	90316700	
18.	Pranab Das	M	"	90316700	
19.	Pranab Das	M	"		
20.	Pranab Das	F	"		
21.	Pranab Das	F	"		
22.	Pranab Das	F	"		
23.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
24.	Pranab Das	F	"		

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

Date: 7/11/2023

Venue: Ranchandrapur (42 Ward)

Sl. No.	Name	MP	Address	Contact No.	Signature
25.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	923700551	
26.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
27.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
28.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
29.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
30.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
31.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
32.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
33.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
34.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
35.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	

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

Date: 7/11/2023

Venue: Ranchandrapur (42 Ward)

Sl. No.	Name	MP	Address	Contact No.	Signature
36.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	
37.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
38.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
39.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
40.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
41.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
42.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
43.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
44.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
45.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
46.	Pranab Das	F	"	90366044	
47.	Pranab Das	F	Ranchandrapur	90366044	

[illegible]

Location	No. of Participants			Total	Participant Details	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
	Male	Female	% of Female				
Ward 142 (Near Pumping Station at Kabardanga)	8	1	11%	9	Male: councilor of ward 142, Retired Persons, Businessmen and street vendors etc. Female: Housewives	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. Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared. Benefits of the Sewerage and Drainage Network and Pumping Station to resolve the issue of water disposal. No Impacts on structures only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Grievance redressal procedures. Public participation and public awareness were emphasized.	- Commencement date of project work and duration of the project work. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. - Water logging during heavy rain, back flow of water from adjoining area on regular basis. - Timely completion of the proposed project - The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. - No impacts on structures, is anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. - During project implementation alternative routes for local commuters will be managed by the contractors.



**Community consultation at ward No. 142, dated
21.02.24(Kabardanga, beside Pumping Station)**

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue: Kabardanga (Near PS)

Sl. No.	Name	MF	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	Kuntal Kumar				
2	Shakti Kumar				
3	Sudip Kumar				
4	Mangla Malik				
5	Sanku Sengupta				
6	Magan Mal				
7	Sudip Kumar				
8	Rinku Ghosh				
9	Hemanta Sen				

**Attendance Sheet
Of Community consultation at ward No. 142,
dated 21.02.24(Kabardanga, beside Pumping
Station)**

Location	Male	No. of Participants		Total	Participant Details	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
		Female	% of Female				
Ward 142 (Kabardanga, Brick Field Road)	4	3	43%	7	Male: councilor of ward 142, Retired Persons, Businessmen and street vendors etc. Female: Housewives	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. Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared. Benefits of the Sewerage and Drainage Network and Pumping Station to resolve the issue of water disposal. No Impacts on structures only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Grievance redressal procedures. Public participation and public awareness were emphasized.	• Commencement date of project work and duration of the project work. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • Water logging during heavy rain, back flow of water from adjoining area on regular basis. • Timely completion of the proposed project • The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • Request to think about a long term plan to resolve the above mentioned issues. • The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion • Prior notice will be served before commencement of construction work so that local people, traders may not face any problem. • Project specific GRM will be in place; affected persons, stakeholders will be able to register their complaints, it will be heard and timely resolved. •



**Community consultation at ward no. 142, dated
21.02.24(Kabardanga, Brick Field Road)**

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: _____

Village: Kabardanga (Brick Field Road)

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	Ekadashi Mandal				E. M.
2	Dale Mandal				Dale Mandal
3	Dakshin Mandal				Dakshin Mandal
4	Eel Kumbi Mandal				Eel Kumbi Mandal
5	Shri Kumbi Mandal				Shri Kumbi Mandal
6	Shri Kumbi Mandal				Shri Kumbi Mandal
7	Hansa Mandal				Hansa Mandal
.					

Attendance Sheet
Of Community consultation at ward No. 142,
dated 21.02.24 (Kabardanga, Brick Field Road)

Location	No. of Participants			Total	Participant Details	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
	Male	Female	% of Female				
Ward 142 (Kabardanga, Ramchandrapur)	12	Nil	Nil	12	Male: councilor of ward 142, Retired Persons, Businessmen and street vendors etc. Female: Housewives	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. Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared. Benefits of the Sewerage and Drainage Network and Pumping Station to resolve the issue of water disposal. No Impacts on structures; only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Grievance redressal procedures. Public participation and public awareness were emphasized.	• Commencement date of project work and duration of the project work. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • Water logging during heavy rain, back flow of water from adjoining area on regular basis. • Timely completion of the proposed project • The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • No permanent or significant impact is assessed. • The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion • Prior notice will be served before commencement of construction work so that local people, traders and transporters may not face any problem.



**Community consultation at ward no. 142, dated 21.02.24
(kabardanga, Ramchandrapur)**

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

Date: _____

Venue: Ramchandrapur, Kabardanga.

Sr. No.	Name	GP	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	Manoj Kumar				Manoj Kumar
2	Rajendra Kumar				Rajendra Kumar
3	Rajendra Kumar				Rajendra Kumar
4	Rajendra Kumar				Rajendra Kumar
5	Rajendra Kumar				Rajendra Kumar
6	Thanda Manoj				Thanda Manoj
7	Kali Das Gang				Kali Das Gang
8	Kamal Kumar				Kamal Kumar
9	Rajendra Kumar				Rajendra Kumar
10	Rajendra Kumar				Rajendra Kumar
11	Rajendra Kumar				Rajendra Kumar
12	Rajendra Kumar				Rajendra Kumar

**Attendance Sheet
of Community consultation at ward No.
142, dated 21.02.24 (kabardanga,
Ramchandrapur)**

Location	Male	No. of Participants		Total	Participant Details	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
		Female	% of Female				
Ward 142 (Kabardan ga bazar)	5	4	37.5%	8	Male: councilor of ward 142, Retired Persons, Businessmen and street vendors etc. Female: Housewives	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. Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared. Benefits of the Sewerage and Drainage Network and Pumping Station to resolve the issue of water disposal. No Impacts on structures only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Grievance redressal procedures. Public participation and public awareness were emphasized.	• Commencement date of project work and duration of the project work. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • Water logging during heavy rain, back flow of water from adjoining area on regular basis. • Timely completion of the proposed project • The commencement of the project work and duration. • Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • It was informed the road-side business owners will be informed prior to civil work commencement; and for any impact related to income loss, the affected business owners will be compensated.



**Community consultation at ward no. 142, dated
07.02.24(kabardanga Bazar)**

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

Date:

Venue: Kabardanga Bazar area

Sr. No.	Name	SRP	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি				মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি
2	মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি				মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি
3	মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি				মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি
4	মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি				মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি
5	মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি				মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি
6	Nimai Patra				Nimai Patra
7	Niyati Guha				Niyati Guha
8	মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি				মি. সত্যজিৎ গাঙ্গুলি

**Attendance Sheet
Of Community consultation at ward No.
142, dated 07.02.24 (kabardanga Bazar)**

Appendix 6: Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages³⁹



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

³⁹ Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages Notification 12th December 2023. Official website of Labour Commissionerate, Labour Department Government of West Bengal (http://wbcl.gov.in/sites/default/files/upload/min_wages/january-2024/6%20Circular%2031%20emp%20%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	Labe/647(Law)/M W/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Peon, Cleaner, Sweeper, Security Guard, Bearer, Durwan.	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Duffry.	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	Labe/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	Labe/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	Labe/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: Duffry, 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	Labe/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 7: 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

[SAR 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(P)-II)

date : 25.02.2016.

It has been observed that often important infrastructure projects like food godowns, roads, bridges etc. are not fully ~~utilized~~ for want of small parcels of land. To ensure the optimal utilization of public lands 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 Councilors 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&ER Department will act as Chairperson of the Committee.

- (ix) As regards the direct purchase of land by parastatals / development authorities like WBIDC, WBSIDC, WBIDC, WBSEDCL, WBSETCL / Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA), Burdwan Development Authority (BDA), Digha Sankarpur Development Authority (DSDA), Haldia Development Authority (HDA), Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority (SIDA), 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(ix)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. 429D of the West Bengal Municipal Act, 1993.
- (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 8: Grievance Registration Format
(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:	

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. The entire work is proposed within the government ROW. One pumping station is proposed on unused vacant land parcel at Kabardanga, Inter Departmental Land Transfer is in process.
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		Not Applicable
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 173 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?				Not Applicable
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?				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 loss is anticipated due to access disruption If yes, approximately how many? _____ <u>Temporary Livelihood loss due to access disruption is anticipated for 20 days for 173 Households</u> <u>(xxxx 501family members)</u>
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? ☒ No ☐ Yes The project will impact 15 vulnerable households (43 family members); out of total 13 are elderly headed households and 02 are female headed households
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority group? ☒ No ☐ Yes None of the identified affected persons belong to indigenous peoples category.

Appendix 10: 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:

A. Executive Summary

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

B. 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.

C. 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).

D. Compensation and Rehabilitation⁴⁰

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

⁴⁰ 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.

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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 group in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

H. 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 involuntary resettlement compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of involuntary resettlement 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. involuntary resettlement 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.

I. Compliance Status

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

J. 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

- (i) List of Affected Persons and Entitlements.
- (ii) Summary of Resettlement Plan/IPP with entitlement matrix.

Appendix 2

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

Appendix 11: Outline of Project Information Disclosure Leaflet

Contract package Information	Description
1) Name of the project, project, EA/IA and city	Development of Swerage and Drainage network in kabardanga catchment (part of wards - 142 and 143) including construction of kabardanga pumping station in borough XVI
2) Proposed project technical details and project benefits	The proposed subproject includes the following components; i) Laying of sewer network of 15.1 km including house connection, (ii) construction of catch pits (1616 number), Gully pits (85 number) and Manholes (903 number) structures for collection of SWF (iii) Laying of 1 number of dedicated SWF pumping main (1400 dia. MS pipe of 175 m) for discharge of storm water from Kabardanga Pumping Station into Keorapukur canal(iv) Laying of DWF pumping main (500 dia DI pipe of 850 m length) to convey the entire DWF to churial extension Pumping station, (v) Construction of 1 no. of combined pumping station, (vi) house sewer connections (estimated number of 1580) and (vii) construction of 15 number outfall structures
3) Summary of project impacts	During laying of pipeline, temporary livelihood impacts will be on 173 road side vendors and hawkers, including 15 who are vulnerable.
4) Compensation and entitlements	A resettlement plan is prepared for the project. The entitlement matrix presented in the resettlement plan provides for compensation of 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).
5) Resettlement Plan (RP) budget	The proposed total budget for the implementation of the resettlement plan is ₹ 3.1 million . 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.

Contract package Information	Description
8) Implementation Arrangement	The Urban Development Department (UDD), Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) is the executing agency of 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. 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 12: 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 entitlement matrix 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 labor is deployed.		
12	Equal pay for equal work for men and women would be ensured.		

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