

Resettlement Plan

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

Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Nayabad, Ajaynagar and Adjoining Areas in Borough XII (Part of Ward 109)

Package No: KSHARP/NCB/2023-2024/SD01 and KSHARP/NCB/2023-2024/SD02

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 20 November 2023)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
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
KEIP	-	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project
KSHARP	-	Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene, and Resilience (Sector) Project
NGO	-	Nongovernmental Organizations
PMDSC	-	Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
RandR	-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RCFTLARR	-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
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 t (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 services in uncovered areas of Kolkata, as well as selected interventions on Solid Waste Management (SWM). The project is aligned with the country partnership strategy for India, 2018–2022, which recognizes the need to address infrastructure bottlenecks and provide better municipal services for the urban poor. The project is also in line with the state of West Bengal's 20-year vision, Kolkata's sewerage, and drainage master plan (2007), Kolkata's Urban Sector Investment Plan, 2012–2022, and KMC's solid waste management master plan (2018).

Project Description: The project will support the development of GESI-responsive, climate- and disaster-resilient sanitation, drainage and SWM infrastructure and systems. For sanitation and drainage, the project will cover 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 ongoing waterbody 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.

The subproject components proposed are as follows; for **Ajaynagr area** (i) Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 8.4 km.; (ii) Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections where sewer lines to be laid; (iii) Construction of outfall structures. For **Nayabad area** (i) Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 6.7 km.; (ii) Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections; and (iii) Construction of outfall structures.

Resettlement Plan: This draft resettlement plan has been prepared to address the potential involuntary resettlement impacts due to the proposed project components for development of sewerage and drainage network in Nayabad, Ajaynagar and adjoining areas in Borough XII 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 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 construction of the roads and amenities will be done within the ROW of Kolkata Municipal Corporation, KMDA and PWD roads. NOC will be required to construct outfall structures from Irrigation and Waterways Department. Transect walk and 100% walkthrough survey and public consultations along the road alignments through which sewer pipeline networks are proposed, suggest that 84 roadside shopkeepers (30 females and 54 males) will be impacted due to temporary access disruption, during laying of sewer pipelines and this will cause temporary loss of income for 20 days during construction in Daspara Road, Nayabad Road, Das Para market area, Budher Bazar etc. 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 in all the roads.

Socio-economic information and profile: As per the preliminary design available, 100% socio-economic survey through transect walk was done along the entire stretch of sewer pipeline and drain alignment, in the month of December 2023. It is assessed that 84 affected shops, kiosks, hawkers, and vendors are likely to face temporary loss of income due to access disruption during construction period. None of affected families were found to be below poverty line (BPL); three belong to scheduled caste category and five are women headed households (one of the eight vulnerable individuals has multiple vulnerabilities, being both a scheduled caste and a woman-headed family) were identified as vulnerable households during the social assessment survey and transect walk.

Impact on Indigenous Peoples: Based on the preliminary design, field visits, surveys and consultations, there is no impact on indigenous peoples. None of the potentially affected persons belong to scheduled tribe category. 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, 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 86 affected persons will suffer temporary income loss due to construction activities under the project. An income loss for 20 days has been estimated for the affected persons during the construction period, and additional assistance for vulnerable persons will be paid as per the entitlement matrix.

Consultation and Disclosure: During the initial impact assessment and project information dissemination, participatory discussions were held with the people around the project area through focus group discussions (FGD) held separately with local people, including the youths and the women. Due consideration was given to stakeholder consultations with the affected persons at different levels of preparation for the resettlement plan. A total of 86 persons (56 males, 30 females) were consulted during the project preparation phase. Additional consultations will be conducted and will be continued throughout project implementation. 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 draft and updated and/or final resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the ADB and PMU websites.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) 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 (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.

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

Resettlement Plan Budget. The resettlement cost estimated for this subproject is ₹1.965 million; this includes compensation and assistance, contingency provision, and detailed measurement survey, GRM and consultation costs. The PMU will be responsible for mobilizing the funds in advance in their budget.

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

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 Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project (KSHARP), a multi-tranche financing facility of \$400 million, was approved in 2014.⁴ Tranche 1 of KEIP 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 KEIP 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 KEIP 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 endeavour of ADB's support to improve the livability and quality of life of the urban people in the jurisdiction of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation area. The project will provide comprehensive and services in uncovered areas of Kolkata, as well as selected interventions on Solid Waste Management (SWM). The project is aligned with the country partnership strategy for India, 2018–2022, which recognizes the need to address infrastructure bottlenecks and provide better municipal services for the urban poor. The project is also in line with West Bengal's 20-year vision, Kolkata's sewerage, and drainage master plan (2007), Kolkata's Urban Sector Investment Plan, 2012–2022, and KMC's solid waste management master plan (2018).

4. The state government has requested the project, effectively a third phase following KEIP (2000–2012) and KEIP (2014–2023). The proposed Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project (KSHARP) 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.

5. 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.

6. **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.

7. **Output 2:** Enabling environment for sustainable and resilient urban services strengthened. This will build upon efforts delivered under KSHARP 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

8. This subproject focuses on the development of Sewerage and Drainage system in added areas covering part of municipal ward 109 (Borough XII).

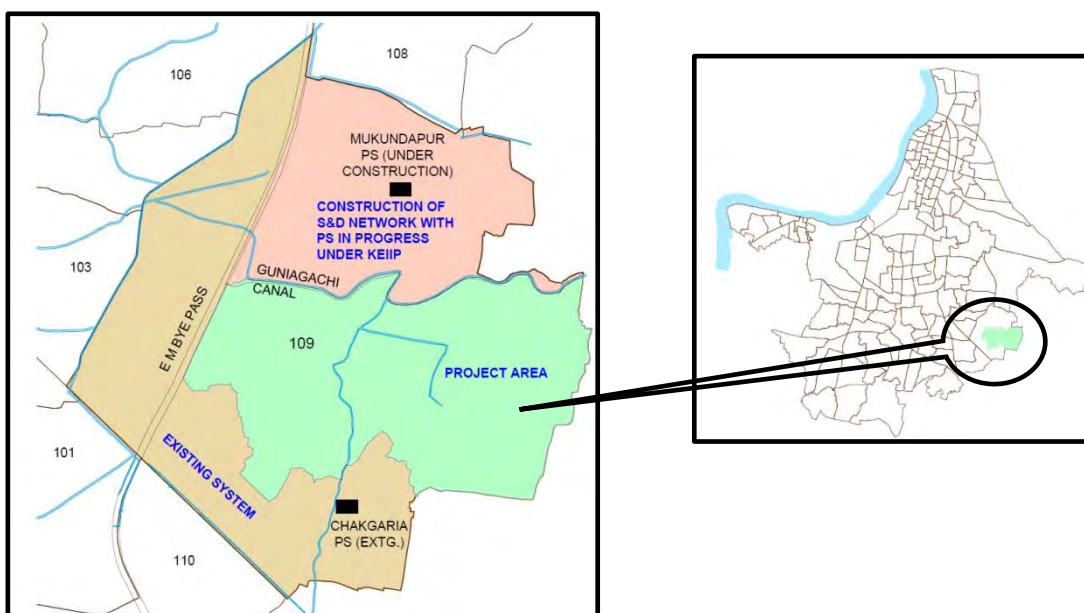
9. Under KEIIP, development of sewerage and drainage network including construction of combined pumping station is in progress for Mukundapur area in ward 109. Contribution of this subproject area was considered, while framing up the proposal of sewerage and drainage system in the Mukundapur area. Therefore, extension of sewerage and drainage network is only necessary under this project. Figure 1 shows the project area and Table 1 presents the major areas/roads to be covered under this project.

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.

Figure 1: Project area part of ward 109



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD - 02

Table 1: Major areas covered under subproject

Borough XII	Ward 109	Major Areas
		Daspara Bazar, Nayabad, Satabdi park, Prantik Pally, Dream land, Dhalua Nayabad Border Road, Vivekananda Park, Nabadiganta, Budher Hat, Mukundapur 4 no. and Dinesh Nagar

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD – 02

C. Existing condition of sewerage and drainage in subproject area

10. The proper drainage outlet, undersized sewer line and sewers being laid at a shallow depth are not functioning properly are causing waterlogging in different parts of the project area after moderate to high intensity rainfall occurrence.

11. Areas in between Nayabad main road and Guniagachi branch canal viz. Nabadita, Satabdi Park etc. discharges directly to Guniagachi branch canal⁹ through eight (08) outfalls via the existing network.

12. Combined flows generated from Sahid Smrity area discharges to the Panchasayar sewer network which in turn conveys its flow to Chakgaria Pumping Station. The existing sewerage and drainage network in Nabadiganta area discharges a part of its flow to Suti canal through two outfalls. The remaining part of the flow from Nabadiganta area, entire flow from Ajoynagar, Vivekananda Park, Mukundapur, Dineshnagar etc. are discharging directly to Guniagachi canal through four outfalls. However, a trunk sewer pipeline which is laid along Guniagachi canal bank road are ongoing under KEIP, all these outfalls from these areas will be or have been intercepted for onward transmission of the flow to the under construction Mukundapur Pumping Station. Flows from Budherhat area discharge to Suti canal through three

⁹ The canals are under Department of Irrigation and Waterways, Government of West Bengal.

outfalls. In absence of any sluice gate,¹⁰ these outfalls also act as inlets for canal water into the existing sewerage and drainage system when water level in the canal is high. Thus, due to inadequacies in the existing system, the major portions of the project area viz. Dreamland, Bhagat Singh nagar, Bikash Guha colony, Daspara bazaar area, Saregamapa more, Budherhat, Nabadiganta, Ajoynagar, Mukundapur area, Dineshnagar etc. experience considerable and prolonged waterlogging during rainfall occurrence.

13. As cited earlier, a substantial portion of the project area is covered by a number of sewers/ drains exist within the subproject area. However, most of them need to be replaced either due to inadequate hydraulic capacity or not matching flow direction with the sewerage and drainage scheme formulated under this package. Moreover, the invert level of the existing pipes/ drains is at a higher elevation than the invert level of the proposed sewers. Table 2 presents the major sewers/ drains within the subproject area. Details of utilization of existing system or reasons for discarding the same is provided later during discussion on the proposed system.

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

Name of the Road	Size of Sewer/ Drain (in mm)	Approx. Invert Depth (m)
Nabadiganta	300 ϕ - 400 ϕ	1.1m to 1.7m
Vivakananda Park	300 ϕ - 600 ϕ	1.0m to 2.2m
Ajay Nagar	300 ϕ - 500 ϕ	1.1m to 1.8m
Budhar Hut	300 ϕ - 400 ϕ	0.9m to 1.6m
Nayabad Main Road	300 ϕ - 500 ϕ	1.2m to 2.4m
Shatabdi Park	225 ϕ - 600 ϕ	1.2m to 2.2m
Bhagat Sing Nagar	300 ϕ - 400 ϕ	1.1m to 1.5m

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD – 02.

14. The subproject area remain water logged during the rainy season. Development of an adequate and system in this area is urgently required. Site visits has been conducted by the design team in the subproject area to understand the existing drainage pattern during the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR). This was done to develop a proper and system which will cater the wastewater and storm water generated from within 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. The proposed sewerage and drainage system in Nayabad and Ajaynagar area are described below.

1. Nayabad Zone

¹⁰ A sluice gate is a movable barrier placed in the path of flowing water to control its flow rate and direction. These gates are typically constructed using sturdy materials such as steel, wood, or concrete and strategically positioned within canals, rivers, dams, and other waterways.

15. For this zone, trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along the major roads of the catchment viz. Dhalua Nayabad border road, Nayabad Avenue, Nayabad main road, Nayabad Lane 7 etc. The entire combined flow from these sewers will be transported to sewerage and drainage network in the Mukundapur Area which is being constructed under ongoing KEIIP for onward transmission to Mukundapur Pumping Station. Construction of the said Mukundapur Pumping Station is also under progress in ongoing KEIIP.

16. The flow in the proposed Sewerage and Drainage network is predominantly from south to north. The network originates from Dhalua Nayabad border road which will cater the combined flows from Naba Malancha and Dreamland areas. This proposed sewer will intercept the flows from the existing sewer in this area and ultimately convey its flow to the proposed Nayabad avenue sewer. The proposed Nayabad avenue sewer will further cater the flow from adjoining areas of border road between Police para 'toto' stand and Nayabad Avenue. This sewer line will also cater the flow from the Prantick Palli area.

17. The entire flow from the above areas will be conveyed to the proposed Nayabad main road sewer through proposed sewer line along different roads. Flows, generated from Bhagat Singh nagar, Nayabad DPK housing and Bikash Guha colony areas are proposed to be conveyed to the proposed sewer line along Nayabad main road for onward transmission to the proposed sewer line along southern flank road of Guniagachi Canal.

18. Entire flow, generated from Nabadita, Satabdi park, Daspara bazaar will be conveyed to the proposed sewer line along southern flank road of Guniagachi Canal through Nayabad lane 7 and other roads.

19. As stated earlier, the entire combined flow from these sewers will be transported to Sewerage and Drainage network in the Mukundapur Area which is being constructed under ongoing KEIIP for onward transmission to Mukundapur Pumping Station. Construction of the said Mukundapur pumping Station is also under progress in ongoing KEIIP.

20. A part of storm runoff generated from this zone is proposed to be disposed-off to canals at various locations by four (04) gravity outfalls with sluice gates arrangement.

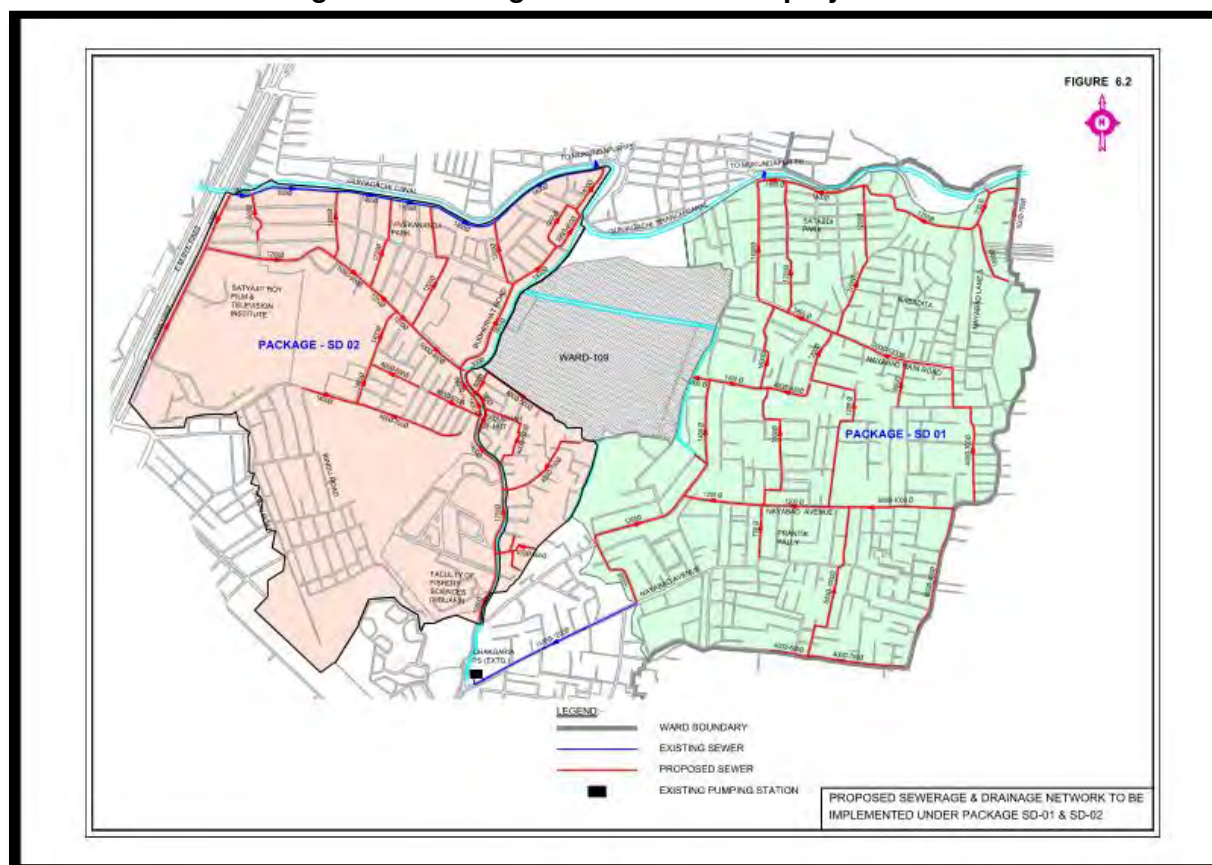
2. Ajaynagar Zone

21. This zone is proposed to be served by trunk sewers along Budherhat Road, Ajaynar Road, Vivekanada Park and proposed lines at Nabadiganta Area. The trunk sewer system is proposed to be connected to the sewer line at Mukundapur Bridge which has been laid under ongoing KEIIP.

22. As cited earlier, the said sewer below canal including sewer lines in the Mukundapur area which are being now laid in ongoing KEIIP, has been designed considering contribution from this zone. Part of combined flow from this zone would be catered by Mukundapur pumping station. Proposed Gravity outfall structures would also facilitate in evacuation of Storm Weather Flow (SWF). A part of storm runoff generated from this zone is proposed to be disposed-off to canal at various locations by numbers of gravity outfalls (GOF). The remaining part of SWF that cannot be evacuated through the proposed GOF would be conveyed to the proposed Mukundapur pumping station. From the Pumping Station entire Dry Weather Flow (DWF) generated from this catchment would be conveyed to Baghajatin STP.

23. Drainage Zone under Ajaynagar and Nayabad is presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Drainage Zones in the subproject areas



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD - 01 and SD - 02

Table 3: Different Zone in Subproject areas

Package / Zone	Major Areas / Roads covered under zones
Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Nayabad and adjoining Areas (Part of Ward 109) Ajay Nagar and adjoining areas (SD – 01)	• Vivekananda Park, • Nabadiganta • Budher Hat • Sahid Smriti • Mukundapur 4 no. • Dinesh Nagar
Nayabad and adjoining areas Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Ajaynagar and adjoining Areas (Part of Ward 109) (SD – 02)	• Daspara • Nayabad main Road • Nayabad Avenue • Satabdi park • Prantik Pally • Dream land • Dhalua Nayabad Border Road

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD - 02

Table 4: Length of sewer to be implemented under the Package (km)

Description	Zones		Total
	Nayabad and adjoining areas	Ajaynagar and adjoining areas	
Trunk sewer (600 mm and above) (km)	7.8	5.4	13.2
Secondary sewer (below 600 mm) (km)	0.6	1.3	1.9
Total (km)	8.4	6.7	15.1

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD – 02.

Table 5: Major Proposed Sewer line to be implemented within Study Area

Name of the Road	Size of Sewer / Drain (in mm)
Nayabad and adjoining areas	
Nayabad Main Road	700 ϕ - 1600 ϕ
Satabdi Park	1200 ϕ
Nayabad Lane	600 ϕ
Nayabad avenue	800 ϕ - 1200 ϕ
Bhagat Singh Nagar	1200 ϕ
Bikash Guha Colony	400 ϕ - 600 ϕ
Nayabad Daspara	500 ϕ - 1600 ϕ
DPK Housing	700 ϕ - 800 ϕ
Mukundapur Border Road	1000 ϕ
Naba Malancha and Dream Land	800 ϕ - 1000 ϕ
Dhalua Nayabad	400 ϕ - 700 ϕ
Ajaynagar and adjoining areas	
Ajay Nagar	600 ϕ - 1200 ϕ
Nabadiganta	400 ϕ - 1400 ϕ
Vivekanda Park	1200 ϕ
Dinesh Nagar	1200 ϕ
Budhar Hut	300 ϕ - 1600 ϕ
4 No. Mukundapur	500 ϕ - 1200 ϕ

Name of the Road	Size of Sewer / Drain (in mm)
EM Bye Pass Side Road (Satyajit Roy)	1000 ϕ - 1200 ϕ

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD - 02

Table 6: Package-wise Component

Sl. No.	Package Name	Package Number	Major Area Considered
1	Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Nayabad and adjoining Areas (Part of Ward 109)	SD-01	- Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 8.4 km. - Diameter below 600 mm = 0.6 km - Diameter 600 mm and above = 7.8 km - Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections where sewer lines to be laid. - No. of estimated House Connections- 950 - Construction of 04 outfall structures
2	Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Ajaynagar and adjoining Areas (Part of Ward 109)	SD -02	- Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 6.7 km. - Diameter below 600 mm = 1.3 km - Diameter 600 mm and above = 5.4 km - Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections where sewer lines to be laid. - No. of estimated House Connections- 760 - Construction of 06 outfall structures

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD – 02

D. Objective of Resettlement Plan

24. This draft resettlement plan is prepared to address the potential involuntary resettlement impacts due to the proposed subproject components for improving the road and drain system in Ajaynagar and Nayabad area (part of ward no. 109), based on preliminary design. It assesses and addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the resettlement framework for the Project. This resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, (SPS) 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts because of identified project components and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;

- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures, and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redress for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons and assistance and benefits available under the project; to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (viii) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor the resettlement plan implementation.

E. Measures to avoid and minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

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

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

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

27. 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, KMDA 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 income loss due to access disruption to 84 road-side business owners (vendors, hawkers, and kiosks, which include 20 closed shops). The socio-economic details, including photographs of each affected person with vulnerability status, have been presented in Appendix 3.

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

Table 7: Details of Land and Involuntary Resettlement impacts at Ajaynagar (Pipeline Laying Locations)

Sl. No	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (m)	Trench Width (m)	Average Width of the road (m)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Ownership of the Roads	Status of NOC	Remarks	Indigenous Peoples Impacts
1	Budherhat road	600 – 1600	804	1.3 – 2.8	11.0	Temporary Livelihood loss to 47 shops with 116 family members which includes 04 vulnerable households with 12 family members	Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) and Public Works Department (PWD).	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/permission from above-mentioned departments prior 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	Roads in Budherhat area	300 – 800	1348	0.85 - 1.6	4.5	NIL				
3	Budherhat road crossing to SRFTI crossing	500 – 1200	871	1.15 - 2.2	9.5	NIL				
4	Sonai road	1400	161	2.5	9.5	NIL				
5	Near Nabadiganta playground to Sonai Road crossing	400 – 700	316	1.0 - 1.45	6.0	NIL				
6	Sonai road crossing to MK Star Motors crossing	1400	288	2.5	9.5	NIL				

¹¹ Detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census survey will be conducted based on final detailed design jointly conducted by Safeguards Officer (Social) and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit of the PMU and project consultants and RP updated prior to contract award. During design verification by the contractor, a joint re-confirmatory survey will be conducted by the PMU, PMDSC and contractor.

Sl. No	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (m)	Trench Width (m)	Average Width of the road (m)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Ownership of the Roads	Status of NOC	Remarks	Indigenous Peoples Impacts
7	Maa Kite centre crossing to Guniagachi canal bank	1200	401	2.2	7.0	NIL				
8	Vivekananda Park area road	1200	267	2.2	6.0	NIL				
9	Road beside Agnibina Sangha playground	1200	193	2.2	6.5	NIL				
10	Road beside Ajoy Nagar Tarun Sangha playground	600	149	1.3	6.5	NIL				
11	Road beside SRFTI	600 – 1200	522	1.3 – 2.2	6.5	NIL				
12	Nabadiganta area road	400 – 600	309	1.0 – 1.3	7.5	NIL				
13	Budherhat road crossing to Guniagachi canal bank road	1200 - 1600	490	2.2 – 2.8	9.5	Temporary Livelihood loss to 07 shops with 19 family members				
14	Dinesh nagar area road	300 – 1400	630	0.85 – 2.5	6.0	NIL				

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD – 02

Table 8: Details of land availability, ownership, present land Use and status of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for Outfall locations at Ajaynagar

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 at Budherhat Road	Long. 88.402929, Lat. 22.4803	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan
2	Outfall at Budherhat Road	Long. 88.403141, Lat. 22.481955	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	
3	Outfall at Budherhat Road	Long. 88.402539, Lat. 22.483774	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal prior contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the

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
4	Outfall at Budherhat Road	Long. 88.402238, Lat. 22.484417	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	updated resettlement plan
5	Outfall at Budherhat Road	Long. 88.402028, Lat. 22.484347	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	
6	Outfall at Budherhat Road	Long. 88.402174, Lat. 22.48505	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD – 02

Table 9: Details of Land and Involuntary Resettlement impacts at Nayabad (Pipelaying Component)

Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (m)	Trench Width (m)	Average Width of the road (m)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Ownership of the Roads	Status of NOC	Remarks	Indigenous Peoples Impacts
Nayabad main road	700 – 1600	933	1.45 – 2.8	12.5	NIL	Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) and Public Works Department (PWD).	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from above-mentioned departments prior 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 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.
Guniagachi branch canal bank road	1000 – 1600	701	1.9 – 2.8	7.0	NIL				
Roads connecting Nayabad main road and Guniagachi branch canal bank road	1200	827	2.2	6.5	Temporary Livelihood loss to 05 shops with 13 family members				
Road in Daspara Rumjum Park area	500 – 700	356	1.15 – 1.45	7.0	Temporary Livelihood loss to 03 shops with 8 family members				
Road beside Daspara Radha housing	1000	205	1.9	8.5	Temporary Livelihood loss to 22 shops with 53 family members. Which includes 04 vulnerable households with 14 family members.				
Dhalua Nayabad border road	400 – 700	386	1.0 – 1.45	9.5	NIL				
Road from Police	600 – 800	377	1.3 –	9.0	NIL				

Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (m)	Trench Width (m)	Average Width of the road (m)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Ownership of the Roads	Status of NOC	Remarks	Indigenous Peoples Impacts
para toto stand to Nayabad avenue crossing			1.6						
Nayabad avenue	800 – 1200	775	1.6 – 2.2	8.5	NIL				
Road connecting Dhalua Nayabad border road and Nayabad avenue	800 – 1000	482	1.6 – 1.9	6.0	NIL				
Road in Prantik pally	700	151	1.45	7.5	NIL				
Road opposite to Eden Harmony to Nayabad Saregamapa crossing.	1200	533	2.2	8.5	NIL				
Road from Nayabad Saregamapa crossing to Nayabad main road	1000 – 1600	838	1.9 – 2.8	9.0	NIL				
Road beside Jeet Jasmine Ph-IV	400 – 1000	167	1.0 – 1.9	11.0	NIL				
Road from Nayabad avenue to road beside Jeet Jasmine Ph-IV	1000	426	1.9	8.0	NIL				
Road from Nayabad avenue to Nayabad main road	1200	648	2.2	10.0	NIL				
Road beside	800	133	1.6	6.0	NIL				

Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (m)	Trench Width (m)	Average Width of the road (m)	Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Ownership of the Roads	Status of NOC	Remarks	Indigenous Peoples Impacts
Pratim apartment									

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD – 02

Table 10: Details of land availability, ownership, present land Use and status of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for Outfall locations at Nayabad

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location (Co-ordinate)	Ownership	Pipe Dia. (mm) ¹³	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
1	Outfall at Daspara Road	Long. 88.412245, Lat. 22.489544	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan
2	Outfall at Daspara Road	Long. 88.416421, Lat. 22.489528	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	
3	Outfall at Jadavpur Co-operative Road	Long. 88.408361, Lat. 22.484706	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal prior to contract award and

¹³ Specific details will be updated during DMS.

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location (Co-ordinate)	Ownership	Pipe Dia. (mm) ¹³	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
4	Outfall at Jadavpur Co-operative Road	Long. 88.408379, Lat. 22.482761	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 1600	Construction work is proposed on canals No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan.

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 01 and SD – 02

29. None of the affected persons will be permanently displaced from their present location during project construction work. The construction work will be carried out within the right of way (ROW). 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 ramps with handrails; (iv) increased workforces to finish work quickly in areas with impacts on access; (v) phased construction schedule and working on one segment or one side of the road at a time; ensure management of traffic during the laying of the pipeline; (vi) work to be carried out during non-business hours (generally after 11 pm and before 4 am and on market holidays) to the extent possible; (vii) maximize the use of precast materials in commercial areas and narrow roads, where possible; and (viii) assistance to mobile vendors, if any present during construction, to shift nearby.

30. 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 days¹⁴ or for the actual number of days of closure, for which they will be compensated prior to the start of civil works and prior to the impact. For construction activities where the disruption of livelihood is expected for more than 30 days, alternative sites will be identified and provided to hawkers and vendors to continue their economic activities before the start of civil works. However, if not possible to provide the alternate site, allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate applicable at the time of compensation (which is greater) to the affected persons for a period of three months or the actual period of disruption. During DMS and census survey, if any kiosk/business entity is found closed (for six months or more before the date of detailed measurement survey), the compensation amount for the closed entities will be kept secured with PMU till project completion. The owners of affected closed shop/entities can claim compensation by submitting valid documents which will be reviewed and validated by PMU, with the support of PMDSC and Contractor, before closure of the project.

31. The involuntary resettlement impacts will be further reviewed and revalidated during a detailed measurement survey¹⁵ (DMS) based on the final detailed design and alignment of the pipelines, and the draft resettlement plan will be updated.

32. 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 project and same will be reflected in the updated resettlement plan.

B. Common Property Resources (CPRs)

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

34. The final impact will be assessed after the DMS survey, and the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly. In case shifting of the CPR structures is required, proper consultation with local residents by senior management in the PMU will be done with proper documentation prior

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Footnote 11.

to the commencement of work and prior to the impact. Restoration and improvement of any affected CPRs will be made through community consultation.

C. Indigenous Peoples

35. 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.

36. The summary of involuntary resettlement impacts is presented Table 11 below:

Table 11: 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 laying of pipes is proposed within available right of way of roads under the ownership of KMC/KMDA/PWD. 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 from Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal
3	Structure loss	None	Based on preliminary design, no structure loss is anticipated
4	Permanent and significant livelihood impact	None	The sewer pipelines will be laid through ROW of KMC/KMDA/PWD roads, which will potentially cause temporary loss of income to road-sides shops, hawkers, vendors, during the construction phase. No significant livelihood impact is assessed due to 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)	84 shops/hawkers/street vendors, including 29 female vendors; 282 affected family members (148 male and 134 female)	Temporary income loss for 20 days each is anticipated for 84 shops/hawkers/street vendors, during project implementation, If the period of disruption is more than 20 days, the affected persons will be compensated based on the actual number of days of disruption. However, efforts will be made during implementation stage to avoid the temporary impact on income loss of the hawkers through proper mitigation measures.
7	Potential temporary income loss to employees in affected	None	The temporarily impacted businesses (shops/kiosks) are small; the owners themselves manage the businesses. No employees are

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
	shops/ businesses		identified during socio-economic survey.
8	Affected Vulnerable ¹⁶ persons	08 vulnerable affected persons (9.5% of the total surveyed affected shops).	08 vulnerable affected persons (26 family members) were identified during socio-economic survey covering 84 households, of which the breakup is as follows: Women Headed Families - 05, Scheduled Caste – 03 (one of the eight individuals has multiple vulnerabilities, being both a scheduled caste and a woman-headed family). The actual number of vulnerable affected persons and distribution by types of vulnerability will be confirmed during the census survey at resettlement plan updating stage.
9	Affected Indigenous People	None	

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, December 2023

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

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

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.

Table 12: Profile of Affected Persons

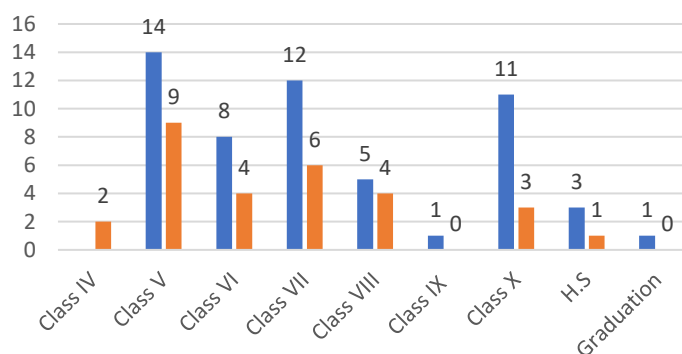
Table 12: Profile of Affected Persons																						
A. Occupation Profile																						
Based on socio-economic information collected during the survey, (i) 21% (18 nos) of the affected families are running Tea and Snacks stores (ii) 19% (16 nos.) are engaged in Fish selling (iii) 10% (8 nos.) are involved in Stationary Shop. (iv) 8% (7 nos.) affected persons are vegetable sellers (v) 6% (5 nos.) persons are engaged in Lottery business (vi) The remaining 36% (30 nos.) are engaged in different trades for their livelihood like fast food, Barber shop, betel leaf, chicken shop, hardware, mobile repairing etc.	OCCUPATION PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS <table><thead><tr><th>Occupation</th><th>Count</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Fish Seller</td><td>16</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>Tea & Snacks Stall</td><td>18</td><td>21%</td></tr><tr><td>Stationary Shop</td><td>8</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Vegetable Seller</td><td>7</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Lottery</td><td>5</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Others</td><td>30</td><td>36%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Occupation	Count	Percentage	Fish Seller	16	19%	Tea & Snacks Stall	18	21%	Stationary Shop	8	10%	Vegetable Seller	7	8%	Lottery	5	6%	Others	30	36%
Occupation	Count	Percentage																				
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Vegetable Seller	7	8%																				
Lottery	5	6%																				
Others	30	36%																				
B. Income Profile																						
(i) 29% (24 nos.) of the households are likely to be affected have income of ₹400 - ₹500 per day; (ii) 46% (39 nos.) of the households are likely to be affected have daily income of ₹500(+) - ₹600 per day. Likewise; (iii) 25% (21 nos.) of the households have income in between ₹600(+) - ₹800 per day;	INCOME PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS <table><thead><tr><th>Income Range</th><th>Count</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>500</td><td>24</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>500(+) - 600</td><td>39</td><td>46%</td></tr><tr><td>600(+) - 800</td><td>21</td><td>25%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Income Range	Count	Percentage	500	24	29%	500(+) - 600	39	46%	600(+) - 800	21	25%									
Income Range	Count	Percentage																				
500	24	29%																				
500(+) - 600	39	46%																				
600(+) - 800	21	25%																				
C. Caste Profile																						
Out of 84 surveyed households who are likely to be affected (i) 03 Households belong to Schedule Caste (ii) 81 Households belong to General Caste Of the 84 surveyed households: (iii) 02 households are muslim (iv) 82 households are Hindu.	CASTE PROFILE <table><thead><tr><th>Caste</th><th>Count</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Muslim</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Hindu</td><td>82</td></tr><tr><td>General</td><td>81</td></tr><tr><td>Schedule Caste</td><td>3</td></tr></tbody></table>	Caste	Count	Muslim	2	Hindu	82	General	81	Schedule Caste	3											
Caste	Count																					
Muslim	2																					
Hindu	82																					
General	81																					
Schedule Caste	3																					

D. Education Profile

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

- Class IV passed – 2 APs (Female – 2)
- Class V passed – 23 APs (Male – 14, Female – 9)
- Class VI passed – 12 APs (Male – 8, Female – 4)
- Class VII passed – 18 (Male – 12, Female – 6)
- Class VIII passed – 9 (Male – 5, Female – 4)
- Class IX passed – 1 (Male – 1)
- Class X passed – 14 (Male – 11, Female – 3)
- Higher Secondary passed – 4 (Male - 3, Female – 1)
- Graduation – 1 (Male – 1)

EDUCATION PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS



38. The assessment was done based on the preliminary design, maps and drawings prepared for the project. Walk-through surveys indicated that about 84 shops/ hawkers/street vendors might suffer temporary income loss due to proposed project activities. 84 entities were surveyed (148 males and 134 females) that will potentially suffer temporary income loss due to proposed project activities. None of the affected families were found to be below the poverty line (BPL). The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS, and site-specific consultations prior to contract award. The summary of resettlement impacts, and socio-economic details are presented below in **Table 13**. The summary profile of the affected business is reflected below in **Table 14**.

Table 13: 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)	84 (Female: 30, Male: 54)
Affected Persons (Male family members)	148

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

Type of Impact	Number of Affected Persons ¹⁷
Affected Persons (Female family members)	134
Vulnerability	08 (9.5%) affected persons (26 family members) who were surveyed, were found to be vulnerable.
Average Monthly income per Affected Persons (₹)	₹ 17,893 (₹600/- average per day income)
3. Other Socio-economic Details	
Literacy Level (%)	Literates including functional literacy (100%)
Education Level (%)	Primary (25%), Secondary (69%) and Higher Secondary (6%)
Average Family size	3.4
Distribution by Religion (%)	Hindu (98%), Muslim (2%)
4. Common Property Resources	
Affected CPRs	Nil

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, December 2023

Table 14: Summary profile of Vulnerable Affected Business

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
Ajaynagar	04	12	575	1,98,000	Vegetable vendor, Tea and Snacks etc.
Nayabad	04	14	650	2,43,000	Tea and Snacks, Electric Equipment Shop, Sweet Shop, Rice Hotel
Total	08	26	600	2,20,500	

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2023

IV. CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and participation

39. 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 the 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.

40. 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.

41. During project preparation, 06 stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted, which were attended by 86 participants, including 30 women (34%). The summary of stakeholder consultations is presented in **Table 15**, and the summary of discussions is in **Table 16**. The attendance sheets and photographs of the FGDs/consultations are presented in **Appendix 4**.

Table 15: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

Sl. No	Date	Type of consultation	Location	Total No. of Participants	No. of Male Participants	No. of Female Participants
1	10.11.23	Public Consultation	Ward Office 109	21	15 (71%)	6 (29%)
2	11.12.23	FGD	Nayabad Area	11	5 (49%)	6 (51%)
3	11.12.23	FGD	Nayabad Main Road	10	7 (70%)	3 (30%)
4	11.12.23	FGD	Daspara	16	10 (65%)	6 (35%)
5	12.12.23	FGD	Budherhat Market	11	9 (82%)	2 (18%)
6	12.12.23	FGD	Ajaynagar Bus Stand	17	10 (59%)	7 (41%)
Total				86	56 (66%)	30 (34%)

Table 16: Summary Outcome of Consultations

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

Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
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 upliftment of community at large Labour availability in the Project area or requirement of outside labour and employment potential in the project		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

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

43. 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

44. 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.

45. The resettlement principles adopted in this resettlement plan reflect the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013 which came into effect from 1 January 2014, the entitlement benefits as listed in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018, Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016) and ADB SPS, 2009. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative Project designs; (ii) where unavoidable, 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 32 will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to displaced persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical possession of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. A detailed policy framework comparison, including the comparison of RFCTLARRA, 2013, West Bengal Government Policies and policies with ADB' SPS, 2009, is given in **Table 17**.

46. 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

47. 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.

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

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

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

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

C. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013¹⁹

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

- (i) specific definition of acquisition for public purpose, and disallowing of change in purpose after acquisition;
- (ii) social impact assessment (SIA) by the Gram Sabha or equivalent body in urban areas is mandatory, and the Act provides detailed guidelines for conduct of SIA and its appraisal by an Expert Group;
- (iii) it provides for specific timelines for each activity in the process: SIA, appraisal by Expert Group, objections, public hearing, preliminary notification, draft declaration and rehabilitation and resettlement (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

¹⁹ As passed by the Lok Sabha on 29 August 2013.

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.

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

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

51. Government of West Bengal issued a Memorandum in 2014, and an updated version of the same in 2016 allowing all state government departments to go in for direct (negotiated) purchase (**Appendix 6**) land for public purpose, mainly involving commissioning of infrastructure projects.²⁰ 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.²¹ 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;

²⁰ Memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A-03/14 dated 24 November, 2014, and Memorandum No. WB (Part 1)/2016/SAR-114 dated March 1, 2016.

²¹ Government of West Bengal, The Kolkata Gazette Extraordinary, Memorandum No. 756-LP/1A-03/14(Pt-II) dated 25 February 2016.

- (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

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

- (i) **West Bengal Land Acquisition Manual (WBLAM) 1991**, which provides guidelines on determination of market price for compensation but has not been revised post passage of LARR 2013. GOWB has now taken a policy decision to adopt negotiated purchase and not land acquisition as the mode of procurement of land for public purpose;
- (ii) **The West Bengal Land and Land Reforms Manual, 1991** deals with management of lands owned by Government of West Bengal. Chapter XV of the Manual provides the principles and procedures for settlement of lands for non-agricultural purposes (which includes 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.²² 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.²³ 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,

²² 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.

²³ Amount paid by lessee to lessor, as decided by the lessor.

- 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.

53. 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

54. 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 nontitle holders (including those using government land).

55. The key difference between RFCTLARRA and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regard to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation (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.

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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. The detailed policy comparison table is provided in Appendix 12.

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

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of losses and Affected Persons:

61. 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.²⁴

62. 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.

63. 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 18.

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

B. Entitlements

65. 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.

66. 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.

²⁴ 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.

C. Livelihood Protection and Income Restoration

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

Table 17: 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.

D. Cut-off-Date:

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

E. Compensation Mechanism:

69. 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 18: Entitlement Matrix²⁵

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²⁶	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 wage²⁷ 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

²⁵ All entitlements and compensation payment to affected persons will be adjusted for inflation from 2024 onwards.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ As per the notification of Government of West Bengal on December 2023, the minimum wage is INR 11909/- (per month) which is subsequently calculated to INR 458/- (per day) for skilled workers employed in shops and establishments in West Bengal (Appendix 5).. (https://wbcl.gov.in/sites/default/files/upload/min_wages/january-2024/6%20Circular%2031%20emp%202%20zones_9.pdf)

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²⁶	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 ²⁸	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.
3. Unanticipated impacts						

²⁸ 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 2011-2012, 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 ²⁶	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
3-a	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

70. 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, and prior to the impact.

71. The PMU will be responsible for mobilizing the resettlement plan budget. The estimated resettlement cost for the proposed subproject is ₹1.965 million (as presented in Table 19). The budget includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for resettlement plan implementation and contingency.

Table 19: 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 ²⁹	84	12000	10,08,000.
1.1	One time vulnerability allowance of ₹ 10,000/- to the affected vulnerable persons	8	10000	80,000
2.	Consultations meetings, Orientation and awareness workshops and documentation		Lumpsum	1,50,000
2.1	DMS and revalidation survey for updating resettlement plan		Lumpsum	2,50,000
2.2	Grievance Redress Mechanism		Lumpsum	1,50,000
	Sub-Total			16,38,000
	Contingency@ 20 %			3,27,600
	Grand Total			19,65,600

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

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

²⁹ The average income as calculated is ₹ 600/day which is higher than the daily minimum wages of Government of West Bengal Rs. ₹/day as per the government notification for minimum wages. (Appendix 5).

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

72. 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.³⁰ 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.³¹ The multichannel, project-specific GRM functional for KEIIP and the positive features and learning from it will be adopted for the KSHARP.

73. 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.

74. 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”,³² or talk to Mayor³³ 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 10** has the sample grievance registration format. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. PMU Safeguard Officers will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. The complainants/aggrieved persons will also be encouraged to seek a complaint registration number from the PMU.

³⁰ The office order regarding GRC is placed in Appendix 1.

³¹ The project components under the KSHARP 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.

³² 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/>

³³ 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.

75. 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).³⁴

76. 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-filing which may be referred by affected persons to appropriate courts of law. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 3), each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration. The PMU shall issue notifications to concerned Borough offices to establish field level GRCs, with details of composition, process of grievance redress to be followed, and time limit for grievance redress at each level.

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

- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The first point of contact for people filing complaints will be the staff from the contractor designated for receiving grievances and kept in safe custody under supervision of Gender and Safeguards Unit (GSU) field workers assigned to the ward (who will be available at an appointed time at the sites(s))

³⁴ 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.

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.³⁵

- (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.

78. 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.³⁶ The complainant or aggrieved persons can also lodge their complaints through this online portal.

79. **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, 2013.³⁷

80. **ADB Accountability Mechanism.** The People who may /are in future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach ADB accountability mechanism.³⁸

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ <https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/jsp/ComplaintNew.jsp>

³⁷ The Authority admits grievances only with reference to the Land Acquisition and R&R issues under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.

³⁸ Accountability Mechanism. <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

A. Areas of Jurisdiction

81. 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).

B. Record keeping

82. 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.

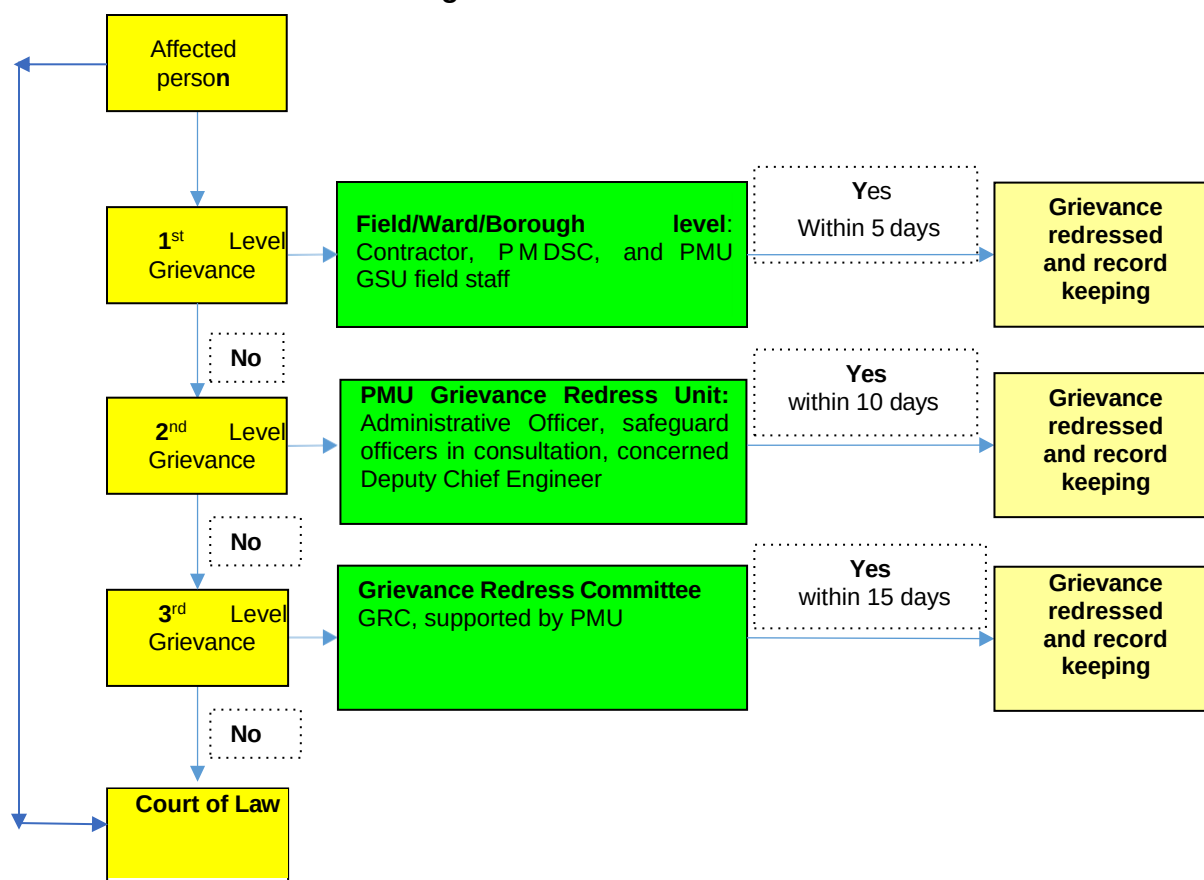
C. Information Dissemination Methods of the GRM

83. 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 9**.

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

85. **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 3.

Figure 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism



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

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangements

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

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

safety and gender cell for KSHARP, in implementation and monitoring of resettlement plans. The PMU will be supported by Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant (PMDSC).

88. **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 KEIP, 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.

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

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

B. Social Safeguards Implementation Arrangements

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

92. The PMU will finalize entitlements in consultation with affected persons, based on the agreed entitlement matrix. The entitlement matrix will be reviewed by the Kolkata Municipal

Corporation (KMC) and agreed with ADB. The PMU through the GSU will arrange for payment of entitlements to affected persons. Organizational procedures/institutional roles and responsibilities for resettlement plan implementation and steps and/or activities involved in delivery of entitlements are described in Table 20.

Table 20: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

93. **Gender and Safeguards Unit, PMU:** The role of the GSU in resettlement plan/RIPP implementation and monitoring is that of a facilitator of the resettlement process as well as indigenous peoples' inclusion process. The GSU works as a link between the Project and the affected community. They educate the affected persons on the need to implement each project and subproject under the investment program, on aspects relating to resettlement measures and ensure proper utilization of compensation paid to the affected persons under the entitlement package. After the approval of the micro plans, the GSU will issue identity cards to the affected

persons. GSU field staff will report to the Environmental and Social Manager at PMU. The envisaged responsibilities of GSU field staff include:

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

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

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

- framework and in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and policies, regulations of GOWB for the project;
- (v) be part of consultation activities with affected persons, and other relevant stakeholders from time to time organized by PMU to ensure free, fair and meaningful consultation are conducted and meeting minutes with signatures of all attendees, photographs of the consultations are maintained;
 - (vi) responsible for issuing the public notice(s) to acquire a particular land/property (if applicable) along with project information/details as well as to declare the project cut-off-date;
 - (vii) ensure that resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
 - (viii) provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of subprojects and ensure resettlement plans and impact avoidance measures outlined in the resettlement framework/environmental management plan/resettlement plans /RIPP/ DDR/ are implemented by contractors;
 - (ix) ensure and monitor any provisions in the contracts to include the vulnerable affected persons and groups during the project construction work as semi-skilled or unskilled workers;
 - (x) facilitate and ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations as well as the agreed social safeguards frameworks regarding No Objection Certificates, third party certificates for negotiated settlement or donation, land ownership and transfer details etc., sale or gift deeds etc. for each site, as relevant;
 - (xi) supervise and guide the PMU to properly carry out the social safeguards implementation monitoring in accordance with the resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework;
 - (xii) review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the resettlement plans /RIPP/provisions of DDRs are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
 - (xiii) consolidate monthly social safeguards monitoring reports for all packages and with the support of PMDSC submit quarterly progress reports (QPR) and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) to ADB;
 - (xiv) ensure timely disclosure of final resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR/ in locations and form accessible to the public and affected persons and/or indigenous peoples, as applicable;
 - (xv) address any grievances brought about through the GRM in a timely manner;
 - (xvi) oversee training needs assessment of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PMU, coordinate training activities with the support of PMDSC;
 - (xvii) ensure that induction course for the training of contractors is conducted regularly. Prepare contractors (with consultants' support) on resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR/ implementation, social safeguards monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, health and safety and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during implementation;
 - (xviii) identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PMU GSU staff/ PMDSC/contractors for capacity building to implement the resettlement plans/RIPP/ DDR and GRM;
 - (xix) implement specific action plan as outlined in RIPP guided by IPPF.
 - (xx) coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring;
 - (xxi) coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PMU including resettlement provisions with the help of print and electronic media; and

- (xxii) Assist the Administrative Officer, PMU in grievance redress, grievances received to the PMU Complaints Cell/GRC, maintenance of records, information dissemination, and communication with the complainant.

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

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

96. Contractors. The resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR will be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by the PMU. The implementation of resettlement plan will be made binding i.e., mandatory on contractor as part of the employer's requirement in the bid and contract documents. All contractors will be required to designate an Environment Health and Safety (EHS)

Supervisor to ensure implementation of resettlement plan social safeguard provisions / EMP including community health and safety provisions during civil works and operation and maintenance, who will also have the responsibility for communication with the public under the guidance of PMU and grievance registration. Contractors are to carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in their contract.

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

- (i) work in close coordination with the PMU, design engineers and social safeguards personnel to finalize detailed design keeping the safeguard principles adopted for the project in view.
- (ii) ensure that all design-related measures (e.g., special considerations for the vulnerable related to facility locations or design, mitigation measures for affected persons) are integrated into project designs before approval.
- (iii) conduct joint walk-throughs with PMU, design engineers and social safeguards personnel from PMDSC at sites/sections ready for implementation; identify the need for DMS and conduct DMS to arrive at the final inventory of loss.
- (iv) ensure strict adherence to ADB and government policy on social safeguards and the agreed entitlement matrix during implementation.
- (v) review the resettlement plan/RIPP including the entitlement matrix, category and the EMP, and conduct site visits to understand the environmental and social sensitivity of the project sites.
- (vi) make sure that that induction course for the training of contractors is conducted regularly. Prepare contractors (with consultants' support) on resettlement and indigenous peoples safeguards.
- (vii) assist with grievance redress and ensure recording, reporting and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received.
- (viii) understand the regulatory compliance requirements related to labor welfare, environmental and social safeguards, and occupational health and safety.
- (ix) Support PMU in setting up GRM at field/site and ensure it is fully functional. Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner
- (x) assist PMU in disclosing relevant information on construction timelines, GRM to beneficiaries and affected persons including the vulnerable groups.
- (xi) ensure COVID-19 safety protocols are regularly monitored and followed at each of the construction site.³⁹
- (xii) Submit monthly progress reports to PMU;
- (xiii) Conduct meaningful public consultation and awareness;
- (xiv) Implement corrective actions wherever necessary, to ensure no adverse social impacts are caused due to project implementation;
- (xv) Ensure strict adherence to agreed impact avoidance and mitigation measures in the resettlement plans/DDR/RIPP during implementation;
- (xvi)

³⁹ <https://www.adb.org/documents/series/covid-19-asia-pacific-guidance-notes>

98. The above arrangement will ensure that

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

1. Capacity Development

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

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

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

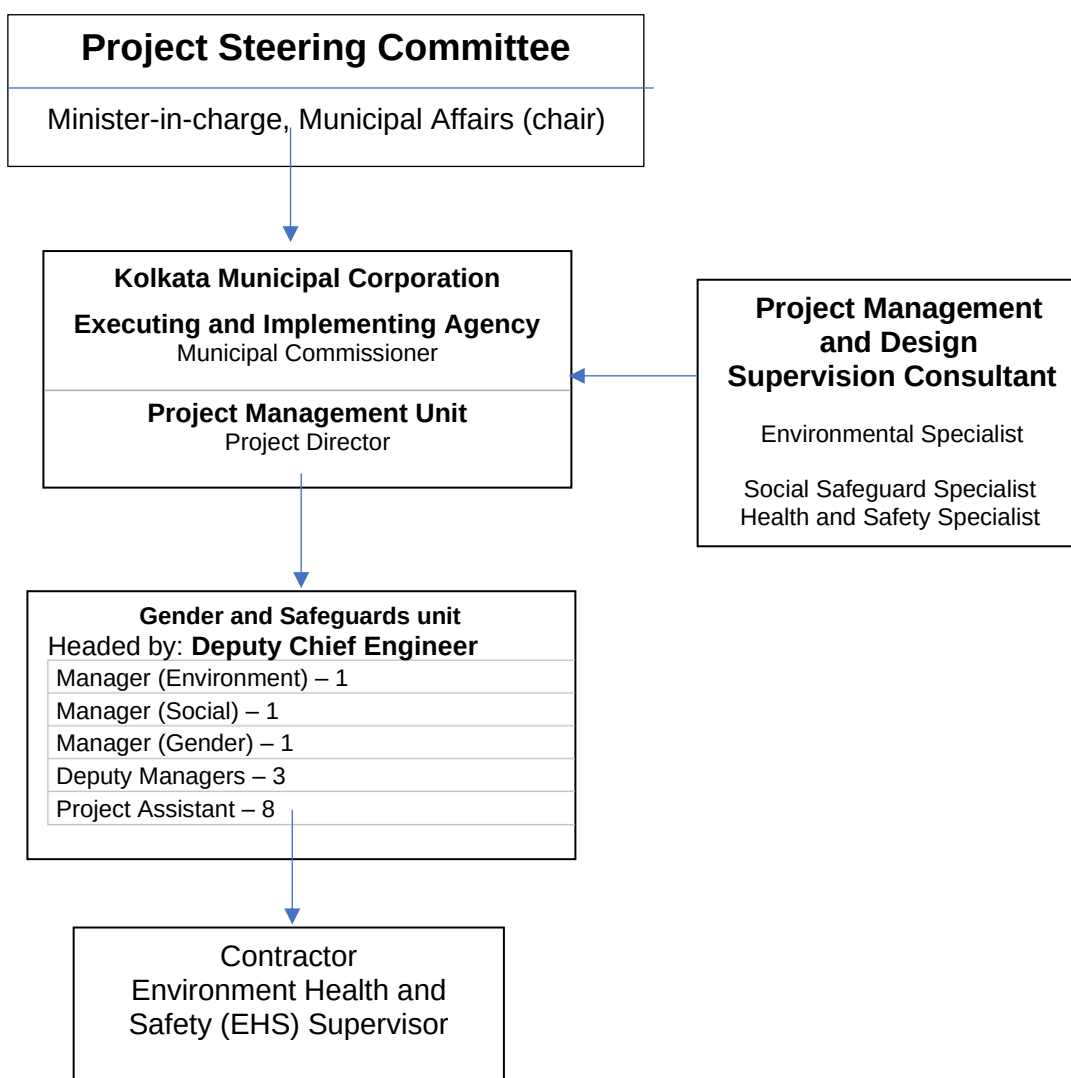
102. The specific capacity development program, which will include but will not be limited to:

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

2. Communication

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

Figure 4: Implementation Arrangement for Safeguards



X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

104. All the compensation and assistance will be completed before the start of the civil work at each specific stretch. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of affected persons cannot commence until ADB has cleared the resettlement plan. All entitlements are to be paid before displacement. Written confirmation is required by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to affected persons. Construction works can start only in sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 21.

Table 21: Implementation Schedule

Particulars of Activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
PMU staffed with social safeguard personnel																	
Project level GRM established and GRC formed																	
Project information dissemination and consultation and disclosure awareness generation activities																	
Conduct detailed measurement surveys and conduct census surveys																	
Identify affected persons falling under vulnerable category (if any)																	
Update draft resettlement plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results and obtaining approval from ADB																	
Training/capacity building on social safeguards policies as per ADB SPS																	
Payment of compensation to affected persons																	
Issue Notice to affected persons mentioning start of construction work, in subproject area																	
Monitoring of resettlement plan implementation																	
Handover of sites and alignments to contractors																	
Start of civil works																	
Internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, satisfaction surveys																	
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any			Immediately, in consultation with concerned contractors and related other departments, as required														

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

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

105. 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 22 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 22: Monitoring Indicators

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

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 groups?

106. 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.

107. The PMU/PMDSC monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual displaced persons file maintenance, community relationships, consultation dates, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The PMDSC will provide monthly monitoring reports to PMU, and the social safeguards and gender specialist PMDSC through PMU will submit semi-annual report to ADB. The responsibility of preparing the monitoring reports for submission to the ADB will be with the PMDSC, which will be reviewed by the individual consultants (social safeguards and gender officer) before submission to ADB through PMU. PMDSC will ensure all the required information is collected and consolidated in the form of a report. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects continuously until a project completion report is issued. The implementation monitoring format is placed in **Appendix 9**.

XII. CONCLUSIONS

108. Based on the findings of field visit, public consultation and stakeholder consultations, initial screening for involuntary resettlement impacts, it has been observed that there is 84 business persons going to face temporary livelihood loss due to access disruption for a period of 20 days. The entire construction work is proposed within ROW. Involuntary resettlement impact will be reassessed during DMS based upon finalization of the detailed design. 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 for approval prior to commencement of work.

109. 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.

110. 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

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

- (i) Before the contract award, obtain copies of land records/ NOCs/ land transfer documents (wherever applicable) of all components from concerned departments
- (ii) PMU will obtain no-objection certificates (NOCs) from concerned departments like PWD, KMDA and Irrigation and Waterways Department of GoWB and the same will be appended to the updated resettlement plan. The draft resettlement plan will be updated with details of road-wise detailed measurement and census surveys based on detailed design.
- (iii) The cut-off date for temporary impacts will be communicated to affected persons based on the final design and DMS.
- (iv) 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 and who need to be compensated, prior to start of construction. If impacts are possible to avoid, the affected business owners in that section would not be eligible for compensation. Impact avoidance, if any, will be documented through photographic evidence and detailed documentation of consultations with the persons to whom impacts were avoided, in the monitoring report/s.
- (v) If any change in scope of work or additional components are included in the project scope, involuntary resettlement due diligence will be conducted; based on the due diligence, the resettlement plan will be updated and submitted to ADB for clearance.
- (vi) The contractor will implement the impact avoidance and mitigation measures identified in line with the detailed design in the updated resettlement plan. PMU and PIUs will ensure compliance and monitoring of such mitigation measures.
- (vii) Public consultations will continue with the affected persons and other stakeholders throughout the project cycle.
- (viii) ADB's clearance for commencement of civil works under the package (based on the updated resettlement plan prepared on the basis of the final assessment and detailed measurement survey and/or joint re-confirmatory survey) needs to be obtained by the PMU, before start of civil works.

Appendix 1: Photographs of Subproject Area

AJAYNAGAR AREA

Sl. No.	Road Name (where Temporary Involuntary Resettlement Impact assessed)	Photographs
1	Budherhat road	
2	Budherhat road	
3	Budherhat road	

NAYABAD AREA

Sl. No.	Road Name (where Temporary Involuntary Resettlement Impact assessed)	Photographs
1	Roads connecting Nayabad main road and Guniagachi branch canal bank road	
2	Road in Daspara Rumjum Park area	

Sl. No.	Road Name (where Temporary Involuntary Resettlement Impact assessed)	Photographs
3	Road beside Daspara Radha housing (Das Para Bazar Area)	 vivo V27 Rupna Dec 5, 2023, 15:13
4	Road beside Daspara Radha housing (Das Para Bazar Area)	 vivo V27 Rupna Dec 5, 2023, 15:19
5	Road beside Daspara Radha housing (Das Para Bazar Area)	

Sl. No.	Road Name (where Temporary Involuntary Resettlement Impact assessed)	Photographs
		
6	Road beside Daspara Radha housing (Das Para Bazar Area)	

Proposed Outfall Locations in Ajaynagar Zone



Proposed Outfall Location in Nayabad Zone



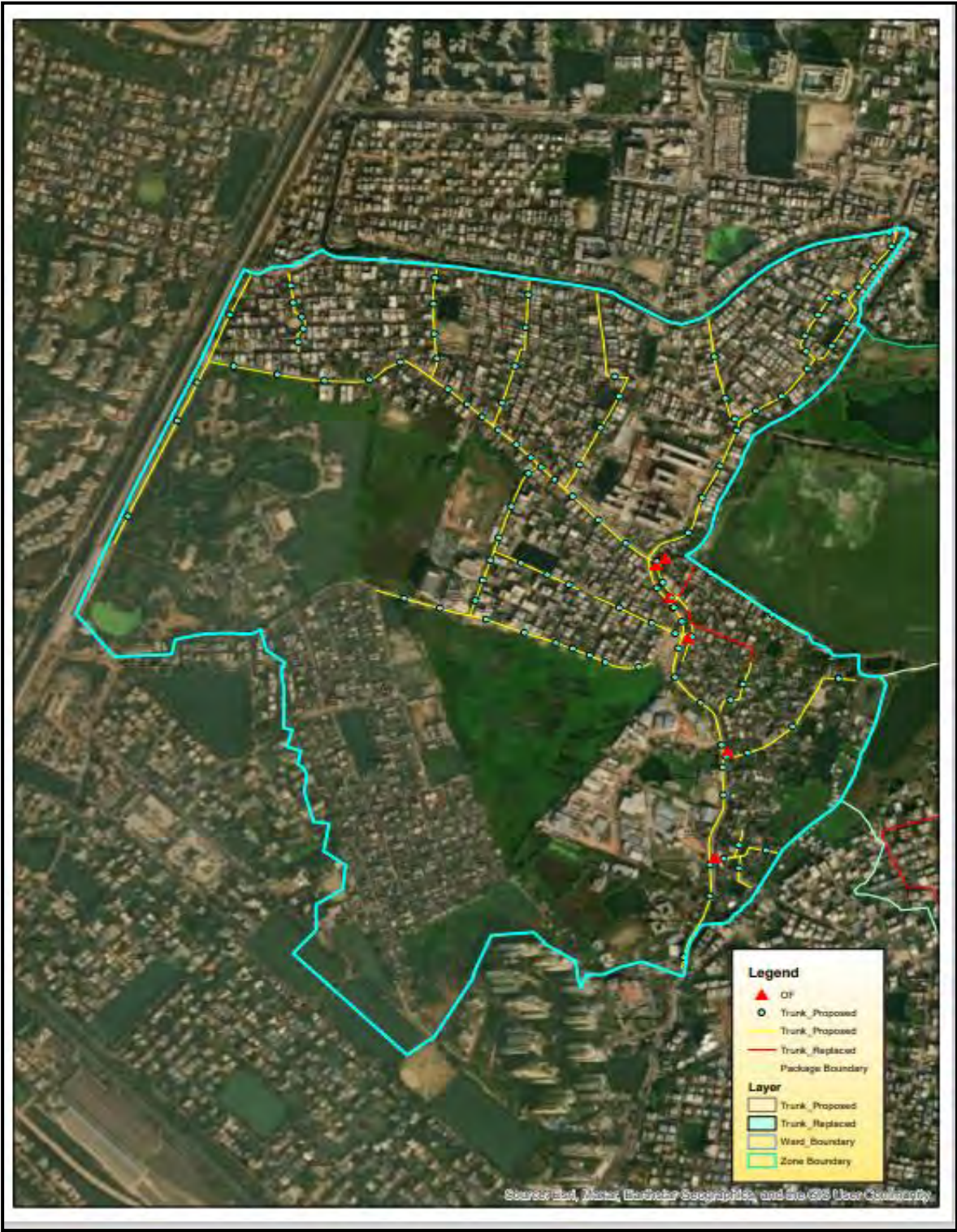
Appendix 2: Project Component Wise Location in Google Map

AJAYNAGAR AREA



Source: Design Team, KSHARP

NAYABAD AREA



Source: Design Team, KSHARP

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

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Education	Type of Business	Secondary Occupation/ Income Source	Per day profit from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
1	Das Para Market area	LH S	Bapi Bag	38	M	Hindu	SC	3	2	1	Class V	Vegetable Seller	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	Vulnerable Schedule Caste
2	Das Para Market area	LH S	Mithun Mondal	34	M	Hindu	General	4	2	2	Class VII	Fish Seller	Nil	700	21000	5250	Nil	NV
3	Das Para Market area	LH S	Dilip Mondal	35	M	Hindu	General	2	1	1	Madhyamik	Fish Seller	Nil	600	18000	9000	Nil	NV
4	Das Para Market area	LH S	Usha Pramank	37	F	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class VIII	Fish Seller	Nil	700	21000	7000	Nil	NV
5	Das Para Market area	LH S	Sukumar Mondal/ Ganga Mandal	35/42	F	Hindu	General	4	3	1	Class V	Fish Seller	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
6	Das Para Market area	LH S	Asthomi Dolui	36	F	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Class VII	Fish Seller	Nil	700	21000	7000	Nil	NV
7	Das Para Market area	LH S	Kumaresh Mondal	43	M	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class V	Tea and Snacks	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	NV
8	Das Para Market area	LH S	Anju Sarkar/ Bappa Sarkar	45	F	Hindu	General	3	2	1	H.S.	Snacks Item	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	Vulnerable Women Headed
9	Das Para Market area	LH S	Radha Ballab Ghosh	50	M	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Madhyamik	Snacks Item	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	NV

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Education	Type of Business	Secondary Occupation/ Income Source	Per day profit from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
10	Das Para Market area	LH S	Bapi Chowdhury	60	M	Hindu	General	3	1	2	H.S.	Stationary Shop	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	NV
11	Das Para Market area	RH S	Bablu Mondal	40	M	Hindu	General	4	2	2	Madhyamik	Vegetable Seller	Nil	500	15000	3750	Nil	NV
12	Das Para Market area	RH S	Basudeb Mondal	38	M	Hindu	General	5	3	2	Class VII	Fish Seller	Nil	600	18000	3600	Nil	NV
13	Das Para Market area	RH S	Chandu Mondal	33	M	Hindu	General	4	3	1	Class V	Fish Seller	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
14	Das Para Market area	RH S	Kanu Bar	44	M	Hindu	General	5	3	2	Class VII	Fish Seller	Nil	800	24000	4800	Nil	NV
15	Das Para Market area	RH S	Biswajit Mandal	44	M	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class V	Vegetable Seller	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	NV
16	Das Para Market area	RH S	Suvendu Halder	30	M	Hindu	General	4	2	2	Madhyamik	Tea and Snacks	Order Supply Business	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
17	Das Para Market area	RH S	Kumaresh Sharma	50	M	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Class V	Carpenter Shop	Service (daughter)	650	19500	6500	Nil	NV
18	Das Para Market area	RH S	Anil Sharma	46	M	Hindu	General	2	1	1	Class VII	Tea and Snacks	Nil	600	18000	9000	Nil	NV

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Education	Type of Business	Secondary Occupation/ Income Source	Per day profit from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
19	Das Para Market area	RH S	Sinku Sharma	45	F	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class V	Fruit Seller	Auto Rickshaw	700	21000	7000	Nil	NV
20	Das Para Market area	RH S	Astami Dolui	40	F	Hindu	General	2	1	1	Class VIII	Fish Seller	Nil	600	18000	9000	Nil	NV
21	Das Para Market area	RH S	Sukumar Mandal	58	M	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Class V	Fish Seller	Nil	700	21000	7000	Nil	NV
22	Nayabad	RH S	Anjana Saha	54	F	Hindu	General	4	1	3	Class VII	Tea and Snacks	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
23	Nayabad	RH S	Bithika Majhi	50	F	Hindu	SC	3	2	1	Class V	Tea and Snacks	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	Vulnerable Schedule Caste
24	Nayabad	RH S	Dulal Das	50	M	Hindu	General	4	1	3	Class VIII	Hardware	Auto Rickshaw	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
25	Nayabad	RH S	Bharti Mallick	50	F	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class V	Tea and Snacks	Nil	550	16500	5500	Nil	NV
26	Nayabad	RH S	Asree Mallick	54	F	Hindu	General	5	3	2	Class VII	Rice Hotel	Nil	800	24000	4800	Nil	NV
27	Das Para Market area	RH S	Satiram Das	55	M	Hindu	General	4	1	3	Class VII	Vegetable Seller	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
28	Das Para Market area	RH S	Sombari Mondal	38	F	Hindu	General	2	1	1	Class IV	Fish Seller	Nil	500	15000	7500	Nil	NV

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Education	Type of Business	Secondary Occupation/ Income Source	Per day profit from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
29	Mukundapur South Point School	RH S	MD. Samser	51	M	Muslim	General	5	3	2	H.S.	Fast Food Shop	Nil	800	24000	4800	Nil	NV
30	Mukundapur South Point School	RH S	Pran Krishna Mallick	60	M	Hindu	General	4	3	1	Class VII	Fast Food Shop	Nil	700	21000	5250	Nil	NV
31	Mukundapur South Point School	RH S	Bijay Hazra (Closed)	45	M	Hindu	General	4	3	1	Class V	Tea and Snacks	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
32	Mukundapur South Point School	LH S	Ashoka Talukdar	65	F	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class VI	Tea and Snacks	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	Vulnerable Women Headed
33	Mukundapur South Point School	LH S	Pipal Mandal	44	F	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Class VII	Fish Seller	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	NV
34	Mukundapur South Point School	LH S	Maya Mondal	57	F	Hindu	General	4	1	3	Class V	Fish Seller	Nil	700	21000	5250	Nil	NV
35	Mukundapur South Point School	RH S	Mukunda Das	50	M	Hindu	General	2	1	1	Class VII	Lottery Shop	Nil	500	15000	7500	Nil	NV
36	Budherhat	LH S	Manju Mishra	60	F	Hindu	General	2	1	1	Class VI	Betel Leaf and	Village Agri land	500	15000	7500	Nil	NV

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Cast e	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Educati on	Type of Busine ss	Seconda ry Occupati on/ Income Source	Per day profit from the busine ss	Total Mont hly income of the famil y (INR)	Per Capit a Per month income (INR)	No. of Emplo ys in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
												food item						
37	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Sudha Sindu Patra	58	M	Hindu	Gene ral	4	3	1	Class VI	Cycle Rep. Shop	Land Broker	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
38	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Ashok Mandal	50	M	Hindu	Gene ral	4	2	2	Class VI	Fast Food Shop	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
39	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Ashok Das	50	M	Hindu	Gene ral	2	1	1	Class VII	Fast Food Shop	Nil	600	18000	9000	Nil	NV
40	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Satya Bala Pramani k	80	F	Hindu	Gene ral	3	2	1	Madhya mik	Tea and Snacks	Nil	450	13500	4500	Nil	NV
41	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Sanjay Mandal	45	M	Hindu	Gene ral	4	3	1	Class VIII	Snacks Item	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
42	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Ram Pada Mandal	60	M	Hindu	Gene ral	3	2	1	Class VI	Station ary Shop	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	NV
43	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Kamal Halдар	50	M	Hindu	Gene ral	2	1	1	Class VII	Lottery Shop	Nil	500	15000	7500	Nil	NV
44	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Gopal Halдар	39	M	Hindu	Gene ral	3	2	1	Class VI	Tea and Snacks	Nil	450	13500	4500	Nil	NV
45	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Gobind a Chada Dhar	65	M	Hindu	Gene ral	4	2	2	Class V	Medicin e Shop	Auto Rickshaw	800	24000	6000	Nil	NV

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Education	Type of Business	Secondary Occupation/ Income Source	Per day profit from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
46	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Mitali Sardar	35	F	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Madhyamik	Electric Equipment Shop	Nil	700	21000	7000	Nil	Vulnerable Women Headed
47	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Anath Mandal	55	M	Hindu	General	4	2	2	Class V	Snacks Item	Nil	700	21000	5250	Nil	NV
48	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Bittu Mandal	19	M	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Madhyamik	Stationary Shop	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	NV
49	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Madhab Ghua	45	F	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Class VII	Vegetable Seller	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	NV
50	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Dipankar Mandal	23	M	Hindu	General	4	1	3	Class VIII	Mobile Shop	Nil	500	15000	3750	Nil	NV
51	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Bimal Mandal	52	M	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class VIII	Stationary Shop	Nil	550	16500	5500	Nil	NV
52	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Goutam Mandal	39	M	Hindu	General	4	2	2	Class IX	Fish Seller	Order Supply Business	700	21000	5250	Nil	NV
53	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Bijay Mandal	33	M	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Madhyamik	Lottery Shop	Nil	450	13500	4500	Nil	NV
54	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Biswanath Mandal	47	M	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class VII	Vegetable Seller	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	NV

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Cast e	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Educati on	Type of Busine ss	Seconda ry Occupati on/ Income Source	Per day profit from the busine ss	Total Mont hly inco me of the famil y (INR)	Per Capit a Per mont h inco me (INR)	No. of Emplo ys in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
55	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Jay Singh	49	M	Hindu	Gene ral	4	1	3	Madhya mik	Grocer y Shop	Nil	700	21000	5250	Nil	NV
56	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Panchu Mondal	43	M	Hindu	Gene ral	3	2	1	Madhya mik	Sweet Shop+T ea Stall	Business	800	24000	8000	Nil	NV
57	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Sankar Mandal	64	M	Hindu	Gene ral	3	1	2	H.S.	Tea and Snacks	Nil	450	13500	4500	Nil	NV
58	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Subhas Sarkar	24	M	Hindu	Gene ral	3	2	1	Class VI	Tea and Snacks	Nil	700	21000	7000	Nil	NV
59	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Surojeet Sarkar	29	M	Hindu	Gene ral	2	1	1	Madhya mik	Cycle Repairi ng	Readyma de Garment s	450	13500	6750	Nil	NV
60	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Mithu Mandal	42	M	Hindu	Gene ral	3	2	1	Madhya mik	Chicke n Shop	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	NV
61	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Tridib Mandal	25	M	Hindu	Gene ral	3	1	2	Class VI	Lottery Shop	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	NV
62	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Arup Kr Biswas	37	M	Hindu	Gene ral	3	1	2	Graduat e	Doctor Chamb er	House Rent	800	24000	8000	Nil	NV
63	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Tarun Mandal	43	M	Hindu	Gene ral	3	1	2	Class VII	Tea and Snacks	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	NV

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Education	Type of Business	Secondary Occupation/ Income Source	Per day profit from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
64	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Chanchala Mandal	53	F	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class V	Fish Seller	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	NV
65	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Tinku Naskar	39	M	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class VI	Tea and Snacks	Nil	450	13500	4500	Nil	NV
66	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Abhijit Mandal	44	M	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class V	Vegetable Seller	Nil	500	15000	5000	Nil	NV
67	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Dilip Pramank	49	M	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class VIII	Barber	Nil	450	13500	4500	Nil	NV
68	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Sailen Ghosh	46	M	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class V	Tea and Snacks	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	NV
69	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Anjana Mandal	40	F	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class VI	Food Stall	Nil	650	19500	6500	Nil	NV
70	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Ohida Khatoon	35	F	Muslim	General	4	2	2	Class VII	stitching	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
71	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Kalpana Patra	50	F	Hindu	General	3	2	1	Class V	Vegetable Seller	Nil	550	16500	5500	Nil	NV
72	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Dibakar Mandal	49	M	Hindu	General	4	2	2	Class V	Vegetable Seller	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
73	Budherh at	RH S	Lata Hazra	43	F	Hindu	General	4	1	3	Class IV	Fish Seller	Husband Service	550	16500	4125	Nil	NV

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Education	Type of Business	Secondary Occupation/ Income Source	Per day profit from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
	Budher Bazar																	
74	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Rita Mandal	36	F	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Madhyamik	Sweet Shop+Tea Stall	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	Vulnerable Women Headed
75	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Mangala Mandal	38	F	Hindu	General	4	3	1	Class V	Stationary Shop	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
76	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Jata Singh	68	F	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Class VIII	Stationary Shop	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	NV
77	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Bablu Majumdar	55	M	Hindu	General	3	1	2	Class VII	Tea and Snacks	Nil	450	13500	4500	Nil	NV
78	Budherh at Budher Bazar	LH S	Manas Pramanik	35	M	Hindu	General	5	2	3	Madhyamik	Water Refilling Shop	Water Supply	600	18000	3600	Nil	NV
79	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Adhir Dey	80	M	Hindu	General	4	2	2	Class VI	Stitching	Nil	500	15000	3750	Nil	NV
80	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Aparnar Naskar	48	F	Hindu	General	5	2	3	Class VI	Rice Hotel	Nil	800	24000	4800	Nil	Vulnerable Women Headed
81	Das Para Market area	RH S	Lila Devi	48	F	Hindu	General	4	2	2	Class VIII	Vegetable Seller	Son and Husband business	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV
82	Das Para	RH S	Madhab i Bachar	45	F	Hindu	SC	3	2	1	Class V	Vegetable Seller	Nil	600	18000	6000	Nil	Vulnerable Schedule Caste

S L.	AREA / LOCATION	LH S /RH S	NAME	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Total family member	No. of Male Member in the Family	No. of Female Member in the Family	Education	Type of Business	Secondary Occupation/ Income Source	Per day profit from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable ²³ =V (Non-Vulnerable =NV)
	Market area																	
83	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Bhuban Adhikary	57	M	Hindu	General	4	1	3	Class V	Chicken Shop	Nil	700	21000	5250	Nil	NV
84	Budherh at Budher Bazar	RH S	Swapan Halder	38	F	Hindu	General	4	3	1	Class V	Furniture Shop	Nil	600	18000	4500	Nil	NV

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.

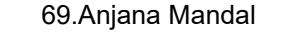
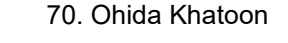
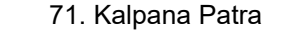
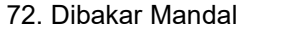
PHOTOGRAPHS OF AFFECTED PERSONS

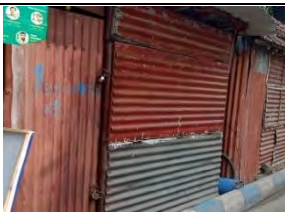
PHOTOGRAPHS OF APS

			
1. Bapi Bag	2. Mithun Mondal	3. Dilip Mondal	4. Usha Pramanik
			
5. Ganga Mondal	6. Asthomi Dolui	7. Kumaresh Mandal	8. Bappa Sarkar
			
9. Radha Ballav Ghosh	10. Bapi Chowdhury	11. Bablu Mondal	12. Basudeb Mondal
			
13. Chandu Mondal	14. Kanu Bar	15. Biswajit Mandal	16. Suvendu Haldar

			
17. Kumaresh Sharma	18. Anil Sharma	19. Sinku sharma	20. Astami Dolu
			
21. Sukumar Mondal	22. Anjana Saha	23. Bithika Majhi	24. Dulal Das (Closed)
			
25. Bharti Mallick	26. Asree Mallick	27. Satiram Das	28. Sombari Mondal
			
29. MD. Samser	30. Pran Krishna Mallick	31. Dolon Snacks - Bijay Hazra (Closed)	32. Ashoka Talukdar
			
33. Pipal Mandal	34. Maya Mondal	35. Mukunda Das (closed)	36. Manju Mishra

			
37. Sudha Sindu Patra	38. Ashok Mandal	39. Satya Bala Pramanik	40. closed shop
			
41. Sanjay Mandal	42. Ram Pada Mandal	43. Kamal Haldar	44. Gopal Haldar
			
45. Gobinda Chada Dhar	46. Mitali Sardar	47. Anath Mandal	48. Bittu Mandal
			
49. Madhab Ghua	50. Dipankar Mandal	51. Bimal Mondal (Closed shop)	52. Goutam Mondal
			

53. Bijay Mandal	54. Biswanath Mandal	55. Jay Singh (closed shop)	56. Panchu Mondal (closed shop)
			
57. Sankar Mandal	58. Subhas Sarkar	59. Surojeet Sarkar (closed shop)	60. Mithu Mandal
			
61. Tridib Mandal	62. Arup Kr Biswas (Closed)	63. Tarun Mandal	64. Chanchala Mandal
			
65. Tinku Naskar (closed shop)	66. Abhijit Mandal	67. Dilip Pramanik	68. Sailen Ghosh
			
69. Anjana Mandal	70. Ohida Khatoon	71. Kalpana Patra	72. Dibakar Mandal
			

			
73. Lata Hazra	74. Rita Mandal	75. Mangala Mandal	76. Jata Singh
			
77. Bablu Majumdar	78. Manas Pramank	79. Adhir Dey	80. Aparmer Naskar
			
81. Lila Devi	82. Madhabi Bachar	83. Bhuban Adhikary (Closed)	84. Swapan Halder

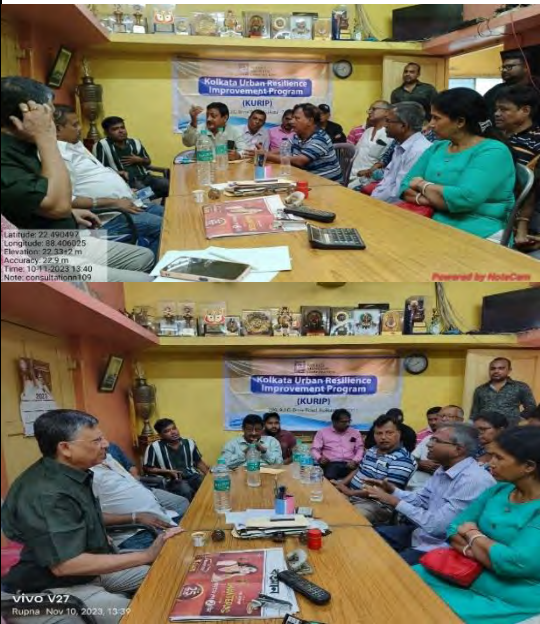
Note: Information of closed shops were collected from the neighbouring shops.

Photographs of Socio-economic Survey and Focus Group discussion Photographs in Ajaynagar and Nayabad December 2023





Appendix 4: Stakeholder Consultations, Consultation with Affected Person and Focus Group discussion

Sl. No	Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed	Photographs
1	10.11.23	Ward Office, Ward 109	Total Participants 21	Male: 15 (71%)	Female: 6 (29%)	Local residents, Women SHG members, representatives of councillor of ward 109, Market association representatives	- Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the SandD services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas - Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. - No impacts on structures, is anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. - Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared - The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. - Existing water	

Sl. No	Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed	Photographs
							logging during heavy showers, back flow of water from adjoining area happens to be a persistent issue. • Choking of drains, latrines etc. during heavy showers. Provision of rain water harvesting. • Request to think about a long term plan to resolve the above mentioned issues.	

Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

10/11/2023

Venue:

(Ward No 109)
Mukunda Bhawan

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1.	GOUTAM DUTTA	M	11, Bikes, Gurgaon Colony, Naya Badi, KMC Ward-109, Kol-99	9748344709	
2.	Madhuri Helder	F	7/56 Mukunda Pur - Kol-99	9088230668	
3.	Purnimabes.	F	7/16 Mukundapur	7439037350	
4.	Saparna Karmakar	F	7/157 Mukundapur Kol-99	9830125032	
5.	Jolly Talukder	F	66/22 Mukundapur Kol-99	9163261384	
6.	Bablu Saha	M	7/50 Mukundapur Kol-99	9838700516	
7.	Narayan Ghosh	M	7/81 Mukundapur Kol-99	9676222390	
8.	Ratim Bhattacharya	M	2/64 Mukundapur Kol-99	9831940821	
9.	ANISH KANTI BISUI	M	DINES NAGAR, MUKUNDA	6290590312	
10.	Minati Samyall	F	6B/59 Mukundapur	9163266263	
11.	Subrata Bhattacharya	M	7/27 Mukundapur	8240123085	
12.	Shyamal Saha	M	7/67, Mukundapur	9903200183	

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 10/11/2023

Venue: Mukunda Bhawan

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
13	Kajal Banerjee	F	7/48 mukunda Pur	9007667592	[Signature]
14	Bablu Saha	M	7/51, Mukunda Pur, KOL-99	9088230853	[Signature]
15	Rajiv Shekhar Shrivastava	M	6A, Mukunda Pur, KOL-9	9748676488	[Signature]
16	Arun Kumar	M	7/22 Mukunda Pur	9240659714	[Signature]
17	RANJAN BHOWMICK	M	6A Mukunda Pur	8100039801	[Signature]
18	Arun Karmakar	M	7/58 Mukunda Pur	943130242	[Signature]
19	Minto Roy	M	7/96 Mukunda Pur	7003858323	[Signature]
20	Sumeet Das	M	7/53 Mukunda Pur	980665370	[Signature]
21	Rajiv - Puri	M	7/152 Mukunda Pur	9163573292	[Signature]
	Organized and Conducted by:				
1.	Hasanul Islam	M	DSC, KEIP	9051841215	[Signature]
2.	RUNKINI GHOSH	F	PMU, KEIP	8910062316	[Signature]

Minutes of Focus Group Discussion

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
11.12.23	Nayabadd Area	Total Participants 11	05 (49%)	6 (51%)	Local residents, Women, representatives of councillor of ward 109, Market association representatives	• Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. • Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of waste water etc. was shared • The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • Existing water logging during heavy showers, back flow of water from adjoining area happens to be a persistent issue. • Choking of drains, latrines etc. during heavy showers. • Request to think about a long term plan to resolve the above mentioned issues. • The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion.

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue: *Nayabad*

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	Anjana Sana	F			<i>AN</i>
2	Bithika Majhi	F			Bithika
3	Dulal Das	M			Dulal Das
4	Bharati Mallick	F			<i>ব্রহ্মা মল্লিক</i>
5	Rachna ballab Ghosh	M			<i>রীতা রায় (মা)</i>
6	Bapi Chowdhury	M			Bapi Chowdhury
7	Aravinda Chowdhury	M			
8	Rupna Mukherjee	F	DSC/KEIP	824022528	<i>রুপনা</i>
9	Hasanul Islam	M	DSC/KEIP	829051807	<i>Hasanul</i>
10	Pratik Banerji	M	SSC/PMU	8017782128	<i>Pratik</i>
11	Bimon Maity	M	PMU/SSC/KEIP	9831734396	<i>Bimon</i>

**Photographs of Focus Group Discussion at Nayabad Dated 11.12.23 KMC Ward No. 109,
Borough XII for Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network at Ajaynagar and
Nayabad and Adjoining areas under KSHARP of KMC**



Minutes of Focus Group Discussion

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
11.12.23	Nayabadi Main Road	Total Participants 10	07 (70%)	03 (30%)	Local residents, Women, representatives of councillor of ward 109, Market association representatives	- Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas - Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. - No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. - Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of waste water etc. was shared - The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. - Existing water logging during heavy showers, back flow of water from adjoining area happens to be a persistent issue. - Choking of drains, latrines etc. during heavy showers. - Request to think about a long term plan to resolve the above mentioned issues. - The project will ensure gender equality and social inclusion.

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue: *Nayabed*

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Madhuri Halder	F			
2.	Purnima Das	F			P. DAS
3.	Bablu Saha	M			Bablu Saha
4.	Narayan Ghosh.				আব্দুল গিয়াস
5.	Ratan Bhowmik				RB.
6.	Nilkamal Patra				N. Patra
7.	Rupna Mukherjee	F	DSC/KELIP	8240225210	Rupna Mukherjee
8.	Hasanul Islam	M	DSC/KELIP	0290516809	Hasanul Islam
9.	Pratik Banerjee	M	SSC/PMU	8017782120	Pratik Banerjee
10.	Biman Majumdar	M	SSC/PMU/KELIP	9831734596	Biman Majumdar

**Photographs of Focus Group Discussion at Nayabad Dated 11.12.23 KMC Ward No. 109,
Borough XII for Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network at Nayabad, Daspara
and Adjoining areas under KSHARP of KMC**



Minutes of Focus Group Discussion

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
11.12.23	Daspara	Total Participants 16	10 (65%)	06 (35%)	Local residents, Women, representatives of councillor of ward 109, Market association representatives	- Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas - Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. - No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. 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 waste water etc. was shared - The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. - Existing water logging during heavy showers, back flow of water from adjoining area happens to be a persistent issue. - Choking of drains, latrines etc. during heavy showers. - Request to think about a long term plan to resolve the above mentioned issues. - The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion.

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue: Daspara ① Bazar

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	Anil Sharma	M	Daspara		অনিল শর্মা
2	Astomi Dolor	F	Daspara		আস্তুমী দল
3	Simku Sharma	M	Daspara		
4	Sakumar Mondal	M	Daspara		সুকুমার মন্ডল
5	Bapi Bag	M	Daspara		বাপি বগ
6	Mithun Mondal	M	Daspara		মিথুন
7	Usha Pramanik	F	Daspara		উষা প্রমণিক
8	Sukumar Mondal	M	Daspara		সুকুমার
9	Ganga Mondal	F	Daspara		গঙ্গা মন্ডল
10	Kumarresh Mondal	M	Daspara		কুমারেশ
11	Santipada Maun	M	Daspara		সন্তিপদ মাসা
12	RUNKINI GHOSH	F	PMU/KURIP	881006236	রুণকি

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue: Dashpara Bazar

[illegible]

Photographs of Focus Group Discussion at Daspara Bazar Dated 11.12.23 KMC Ward No. 109, Borough XII for Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network at Nayabad, Daspara and Adjoining areas under KSHARP of KMC



Minutes of Focus Group Discussion

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
12.12.23	Ajaynagar, Budherhat Market	Total Participants 11	09 (82%)	02 (18%)	Local residents, Women, representatives of councillor of ward 109, Market association representatives	- Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas - Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. - No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. - Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of wastewater etc. was shared - The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. - Existing water logging during heavy showers, back flow of water from adjoining area happens to be a persistent issue. - Choking of drains, latrines etc. during heavy showers. - Request to think about a long term plan to resolve the above mentioned issues. - The project will ensure gender equality and social inclusion.

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue: *Ajaynagar*

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1.	MD. Samsher				(M.S.)
2.	PranKrishna Mallik				P. Mallik
3.	Ashoka Talukdar				অসকো টালুকদার
4.	Pipal Mandal				পিপল মন্ডল
5.	Touinath Adhikary				
6.	Biswajit Mondal				BM
7.	Subhandu Halder				SH
8.	Madhvnita Sengupta	F	PMU/SDU/KEIP	9433477118	Indra
9.	RUNKINI GHOSH	F	PMU/E.O./KEIP	8918062316	R.
10.	Bimonte Karim	M	PMU/SSC/KEIP	9831734396	+
11.	Touyanta Chatterjee	M	PMU/SSC/KEIP	9123946233	J. Chatt.

**Photographs of Focus Group Discussion at Ajaynagar (Budherhat Bazar) Dated 12.12.23
KMC Ward No. 109, Borough XII for Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network at
Ajoynagar and Adjoining areas under KSHARP of KMC**



Minutes of Focus Group Discussion

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed
12.12.23	Ajaynagar, Bus Stand	Total Participants 17	10 (59%)	07 (41%)	Local residents, Women, representatives of councillor of ward 109, Market association representatives	• Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • No permanent impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Only temporary livelihood loss has been assessed. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. • Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of waste water etc. was shared • The commencement of the project work and duration. Expected timeline to resolve the water logging problem. • Existing water logging during heavy showers, back flow of water from adjoining area happens to be a persistent issue. • Choking of drains, latrines etc. during heavy showers. • Request to think about a long term plan to resolve the above mentioned issues. • The project will ensure Gender equality and Social Inclusion.

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue: *Ajaynagar*

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Chanchala Mondal	F			643017 5124 05
2.	Dilip Pramanik	M			Pranab Pramanik
3.	Saiten Ghosh	M			Ser.
4.	Anjana Mondal	F			Chitra 2124
5.	Olida Khatun	F			Olida Khatun
6.	Sudha Sindy Patra	F			S.S. Patra
7.	Ashok Mondal	M			Urmila Ghosh
8.	(Bonfish Chakgoria) Sanyas Mondal	M			Sanyas Mondal
9.	Satya kula pramanik	F			543321 017 2124 1120
10.	Rampada Mondal	M			
11.	Kamal halder	M			Pranab 2124 1120
12.	Sukdebi Mondal	M			S.M.

**Photographs of Focus Group Discussion at Ajaynagar Dated 12.12.23 KMC Ward No. 109,
Borough XII for Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network at Ajoynagar and
Adjoining areas under KSHARP of KMC**



Appendix 5: Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages⁴⁰

**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

⁴⁰ Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages Notification 12th December 2023. Official website of Labour Commissionerate, Labour Department Government of West Bengal (https://wbldc.gov.in/sites/default/files/upload/min_wages/january-2024/6%20Circular%2031%20emp%202%20zones_9.pdf) Sl. No. 30. "Revised Minimum Wages (VDA) of the workers engaged in the employment of "Shops and Establishments, Act, 1963.

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

Appendix 6: Negotiated Land Purchase Policy of West Bengal Government

Registered No. WB/SC-247

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



Extraordinary
Published by Authority

PHALGUNA 11]

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2016

[SAKA 1937

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

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

Land and Land Reforms Department

Land Policy Branch

NABANNA (6th Floor)

325, Sarat Chatterjee Road, Howrah-711 102.

MEMORANDUM

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

date : 25.02.2016.

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

2. The State Government has considered the immediate need of land for such projects.

3. Now, therefore, the Governor is hereby pleased to allow the various departments of the State Government and also the Central Government department(s) or its organization(s) based on merit of its project to go in for the direct purchase of land for public purpose mainly involving the early commissioning of infrastructure projects like roads, railways, bridges, food godowns, drinking water, flood protection works and other similar projects, as the Government may consider, in rural and/or urban areas through Zilla Parishad/Municipality/Municipal Corporation/ other Government bodies and parastatals, as the case may be, by adopting the following procedures :

- (i) (a) The administrative department(s) will take concurrence of the Standing Committee on Industry, Infrastructure & Employment before going ahead with the purchase of land indicating its tentative location, quantum and financial involvement. In terms of Finance Department Memorandum No. 862-FB Dated 14/10/2015, the administrative department shall get the proposal vetted by the Finance Department before placing it for Cabinet approval.
- (b) The Central Government department or its organization i.e. the Requiring Body will take prior approval/ concurrence of the competent authority which shall be the concerned Ministry of the Government of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order of the Governor,

MANOJ PANT

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

FORMAT

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

(Representative of Administrative Department)

(BL & LRO)

Date :

Date :

Appendix 7: Grievance Registration Format (to be made available in Bengali language)

(To be available in Bengali and English)

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

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

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

অভিযোগ নিবন্ধন ফর্মের নমুনা

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

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

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

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

Office ব্যবহারের জন্যঃ

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

Appendix 8: 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-owned lands.
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 84 affected families is anticipated due to access disruption for a period not more than 20 days
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		No		Private land acquisition is not required. Only temporary livelihood loss is anticipated due to access disruption
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		No		Not Applicable
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No		Not Applicable
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No		Not Applicable
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [] No [*] Yes only temporary economic loss is anticipated due to access disruption. If yes, approximately how many? Temporary Livelihood loss due to access disruption is anticipated for 20 days for 84 Households.				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [] No [*] Yes, 08 vulnerable affected persons (26 family members) were identified during socio-				

economic survey covering 84 households, of which the breakup is as follows: Women Headed Families - 05, Scheduled Caste – 03.	
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	[*]
No ☒ Yes	
None of the identified affected persons belong to indigenous peoples category.	

Appendix 9: 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 labour used		
12	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

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

Appendix 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:

I. Executive Summary

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

II. 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.

III. 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).

IV. Compensation and Rehabilitation⁴¹

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;

⁴¹ 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.

- Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of 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.

V. 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.

VI. 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.

VII. Institutional Arrangement

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

VIII. 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.

IX. Compliance Status

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

X. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure

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

Appendix 1

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

Appendix 2

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

Appendix 11: Outline of Project Information Disclosure Leaflet

Contract package Information	Description
1) Name of the project, project, EA/IA and city	Development of sewerage and drainage network in Nayabad, Ajaynagar and adjoining areas in borough xii (part of ward 109)
2) Proposed project technical details and project benefits	The subproject components proposed are as follows; For Ajaynagr area (i) Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 8.4 km.; (ii) Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections where sewer lines to be laid; (iii) Construction of outfall structures. For Nayabad area (i) Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 6.7 km.; (ii) Construction of catch pits / Gully pits and House Connections; and (iii) Construction of outfall structures.
3) Summary of project impacts	During laying of pipeline, temporary livelihood impacts will be on 84 road side vendors and hawkers. including 08 vulnerable affected persons
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 ₹19,65,600. The amount will be electronically transferred by the PMU to the account of the affected persons. The project will ensure preparation of identify cards and opening of bank accounts of the affected persons (not having bank accounts).
6) RP implementation schedule	The resettlement plan will be implemented in a phased manner and compensation will be paid prior to the impact.
7) Consultation and disclosure requirements	The approved entitlement matrix and resettlement plan will be available at public locations in the city and disclosed to a wider audience through the official website of KSHARP and ADB website.
8) Implementation Arrangement	The Urban Development Department (UDD), Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) is the executing agency of the project, KSHARP. The existing institutional 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.

Contract package Information	Description
	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: Detailed Policy Comparison

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

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

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

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

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

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

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