

Resettlement Plan

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

Development of Drainage and Sewerage Network
Including Construction of Pumping Station in
Anandapur Area in Borough XII (Part of Ward 108)

Package No: KSHARP/NCB/2023 - 2024/SD 03

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
KSHARP	-	Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project
NGO	-	Nongovernmental Organizations
PMDSC	-	Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
Rand R	-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RCFTLARR	-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SWM	-	Solid Waste Management
GSU	-	Gender and Safeguards Unit
PS	-	Safeguards Policy Statement

NOTE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Project Description: The project will support the development of GESI-responsive, climate- and disaster-resilient sanitation, drainage and SWM infrastructure and systems. For sanitation and drainage, the project will cover unserved areas under Kolkata Municipal Corporation and will include the construction of trunk sewer and drainage networks and lateral network up to customer connections (property line), one sewage treatment plant (STP) with capacity of 48 million liters per day (MLD) and five combined pumping stations. The infrastructure solution will supplement the 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 proposed subproject includes the following components: (i) Laying of sewer lines including house connection 5.1 km; (ii) Construction of 01 pumping station; (iii) Laying of Dry Weather Flow (DWF) pumping main 0.8 km; (iv) Construction of catchpits / Gullypits and House Connections where sewers to be laid and (v) Construction of 6 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 drainage and sewerage network in 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 prior to the start of civil works 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 roads. Transect walk and 100% walkthrough survey and public consultations along the road alignments through which sewer pipeline networks are proposed, suggest that 151 roadside shopkeepers (comprising of 480 family members) will be impacted due to temporary access disruption and this will cause temporary loss of income for 20 days during construction in R. R. Plot road and Anandapur road in the backside of Ruby Hospital in Ward 108. Construction of one Pumping Station is also proposed within the boundary of an existing pumping station of KMC. The proposed land parcel is owned by KMDA. The proposed construction work will be done in the vacant, unused land free from any encumbrances thus no involuntary resettlement impact is assessed for the proposed work. Details of land parcels 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 a transect walk has been done on the entire stretch in the month of February 2023, and it is envisaged that there will be temporary livelihood loss due to access disruption during implementation phase. It is assessed that 151 affected shops, kiosks/carts, hawkers, and vendors (comprising of 480 family members) are likely to have the temporary livelihood impact due to access disruption during construction period.

Among the identified shops that are likely to be temporarily affected, the average monthly income of the business owners ranges between INR 12,600-28,000 (which makes daily income around INR 599.66) more than the present applicable minimum wage rate of Government of West Bengal, INR 458). None of affected families were found to be Below Poverty Line (BPL). However, 11 affected persons (with 38 family members) were identified as vulnerable households. As per ADB SPS; out of these 11 households (with 38 family members) Seven (with 23 family members) are identified as vulnerable for being elderly (more than 65 years old) and Four households (with 15 family members) are identified as vulnerable for being Women Headed Households (WHH) 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. No impact on the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, culture, communal assets, and territorial, natural, and cultural resources of indigenous peoples is anticipated under cluster IIA.

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 151 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 114 persons (39 males, 75 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 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. 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 Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project (KSHARP) will be strengthened for implementation of KSHARP. The project (KSHARP) will be headed by the Project Director. Project Management Unit (PMU) established under Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), will implement the project.

Resettlement Plan Budget: The resettlement cost estimated for the proposed subproject is ₹2.966 million. The budget includes compensation and assistance, contingency provision, and detailed measurement survey, GRM and consultation costs. The PMU will be responsible for mobilizing the funds in advance in their budget.

Monitoring and Reporting: Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored by PMU supported by PMDSC, 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 endeavor of ADB's support to improve the livability and quality of life of the urban people in the jurisdiction of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation area. The project will provide comprehensive and services in uncovered areas of Kolkata, as well as selected interventions on Solid Waste Management (SWM). Selection criteria for supported subprojects will be identified prior to fact-finding. The project is aligned with the country partnership strategy for India, 2018–2022, which recognizes the need to address infrastructure bottlenecks and provide better municipal services for the urban poor. The project is also in line with West Bengal's 20-year vision, Kolkata's sewerage, and drainage master plan (2007), Kolkata's Urban Sector Investment Plan, 2012–2022, and KMC's solid waste management master plan (2018).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Output 1: Climate- and disaster-resilient urban infrastructure and systems developed. The project will support the development of climate- and disaster-resilient sewerage and drainage infrastructures and systems, which will cover unserved areas of KMC (see the map for the KSHARP target areas). It includes the construction of 84 kilometers of trunk and secondary sewerage and drainage networks, 176 kilometers of lateral network up to customer connections, 50,000 household sewer connections, one sewage treatment plant (STP) with a capacity of 41 million liters per day, and five pumping stations. The infrastructure solution will be supplemented by flood early warning and forecasting systems to be enhanced under output 2 of this project. Strengthened urban infrastructure and systems will provide better services to all people, while women, children, the poor, and the disadvantaged will especially benefit from improved urban sanitation, health, and hygiene.⁶

6. Output 2: Enabling environment for sustainable, inclusive and resilient urban services improved. This output will build upon efforts delivered under KEIIP to enhance KMC's operational capacity and resilience of urban services. Specific initiatives include support in (i) developing a comprehensive asset management system in KMC. The activities include (a) formulation of an asset management policy, (b) development of an information technology system, and (c) establishment of an inventory of all classes of KMC assets, following physical survey, verification, and valuation. Additionally, capacity building support and training will be provided to establish processes, practices, and clear accountabilities for institutionalizing the asset management system in KMC; (ii) assessment of the current property tax collection performance, preparation of property tax enhancement plan, and increasing property tax net coverage in selected areas in the KMC; (iii) expansion of the flood forecasting and early warning system established under KEIIP to KSHARP areas;⁷ and (iv) upgrade of comprehensive web-enabled GIS for infrastructure information in KMC.⁸ The proposed upgrade includes incorporating data on all utility networks developed under KEIIP and proposed under KSHARP. This will complement the proposed asset management system explained above. Additionally, the project will also focus on institutionalizing gender mainstreaming in the KMC by (i) the establishment of a gender equality cell and development of a five-year action plan; (ii) an internship program for women to gain professional experience under the project; (iii) supporting women's employment through water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector certified skill training including e-tendering and work contract processes for O&M of public toilets; and (iv) promoting social leadership development among women for raising community awareness on issues related to WASH and emergency response in project areas.

B. Subproject Location and Components

7. This subproject focuses on the development of and Drainage and Sewerage system in

⁶ Disadvantaged people include socially marginalized persons including scheduled caste and schedule tribe, people with disabilities, and transgender persons who are eligible beneficiaries or recipients for state-sponsored schemes. It will also include below poverty line (BPL) households and the poorest of the BPL households (Antyodaya Anna Yojana families) categorized under the state's public distribution system (Source: The West Bengal Public Distribution System [Maintenance and Control] Order 2013).

⁷ 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 groups taking into account the levels of literacy.

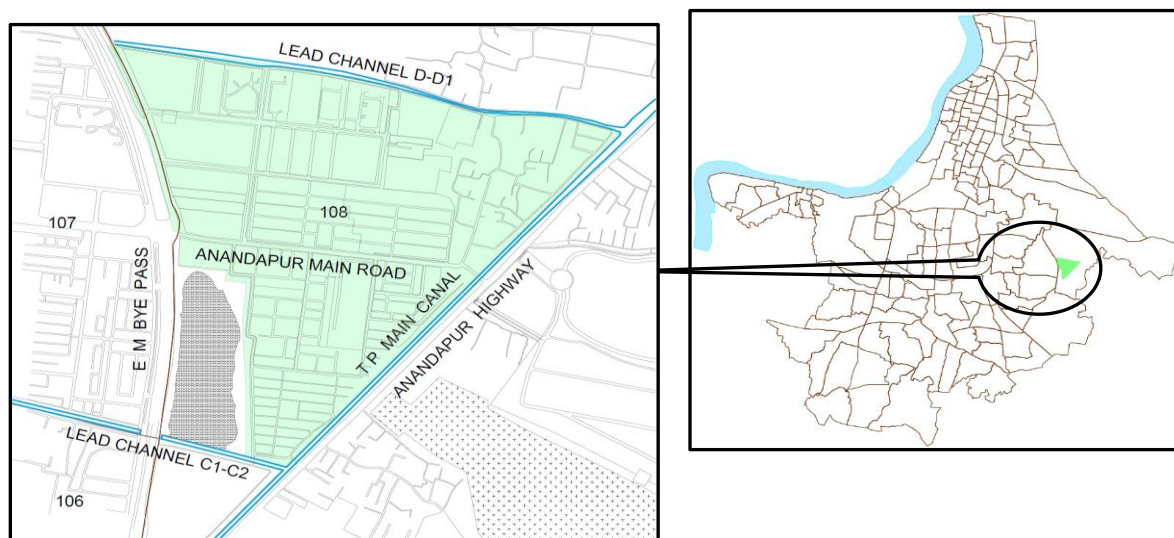
⁸ KEIIP supported in establishing a web-enabled GIS by integrating information from remote sensing data and on-ground surveys to create a comprehensive infrastructure information system for Kolkata. The system covers all 144 wards of the city and provides detailed information on properties, as well as the water supply, sewerage, and drainage networks. All properties within the city have been geo-tagged, creating a digital map with precise location data for each property.

Added area covering part of ward 108 (Borough XII).

8. Parts of Borough XII (Part of Ward 108) are covered under the Sub project. EM Bye pass is a major road on the western side of the project area and runs along north - south direction. Another major road is Anandapur Main Road which runs along west - east direction. The project area is bounded by EM -by-pass to the west, Lead channel D – D1 to the north, TP main canal to the East and lead channel C1-C2 to the south.

9. Under KSHARP, development of a comprehensive Drainage and Sewerage network including construction of combined pumping station is proposed to convey Dry Weather Flow (DWF) to proposed STP at Hossainpur (separate package) and to discharge Storm Weather Flow (SWF) to the Tolly Panchanna canal system to reduce water logging problem in the study area. **Figure 1** shows the Project area and **Table 1** presents the major areas/roads to be covered under this project.

Figure 1: Project area part of ward 108



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03.

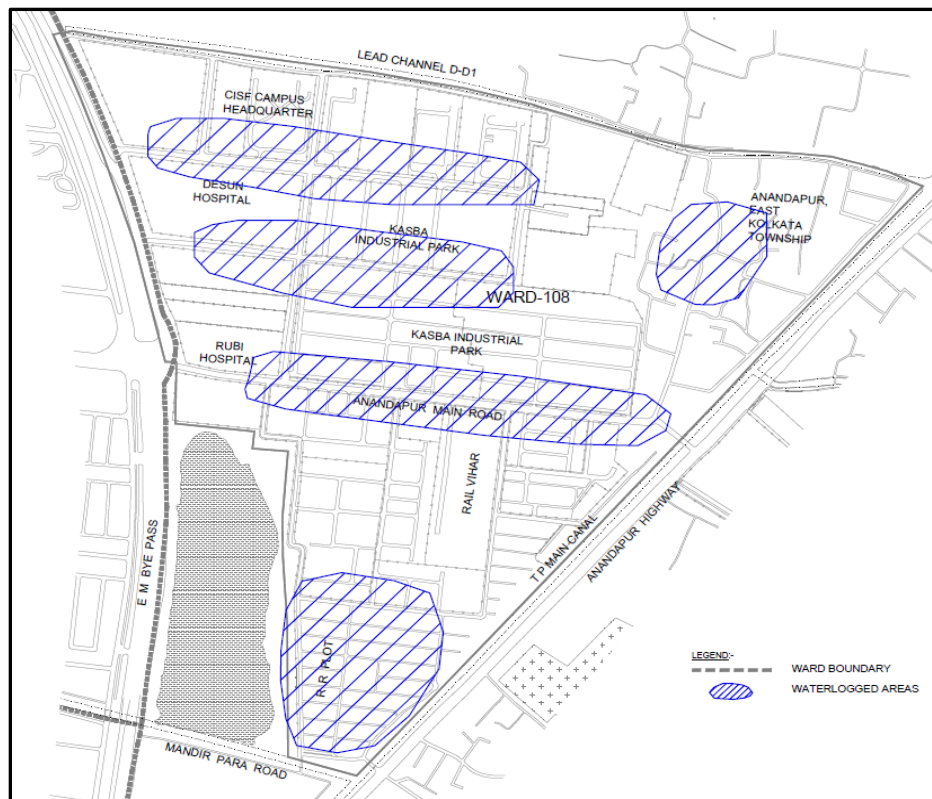
Table 1: Major areas covered under project

Borough XII	Ward 108	Major Areas
		• RR Plot • Anandapur Main Road • Anandapur EKTP • Other Roads in Anandapur area as shown in the drawing

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

C. Existing condition of sewerage and drainage in subproject area

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

Table 2: Water logging pockets in the subproject areas

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

11. A part of the project areas was covered by a separate sewerage system including a pumping station which is operated and maintained by KMDA. However, the system is now virtually running as a combined system. In Anandapur areas, several interconnections between existing drainage system and sewerage system at different locations have been found to minimize water logging problem in the project areas. Apart from this, it is observed that wastewater is being discharged to the canals through drainage system at many locations. It is also observed that the existing drains are encroached and choked at many locations. Surface drainage system, existing in the project areas not only disposes off the storm runoff, but also Dry Weather Flow (DWF) to the different canals flowing along the boundary of the project area. It is also learnt that wastewater generated from the Rajdanga Areas is also being conveyed to the Anandapur Pumping Station through the exiting sewer line along Rash Behari Road.

12. Under KSHARP, development of Drainage and Sewerage Network including construction of Anandapur Pumping Station is proposed. Layout of Drainage and Sewerage network to be implemented are shown in Figure 2. Entire DWF, generated from the project areas is proposed to be conveyed to the proposed pumping station through organized Drainage and Sewerage network. From the Pumping Station, DWF is proposed to be conveyed to the proposed STP at Hossainpur. SWF will be discharged by pumping station and gravity outfalls to D - D1 channel and TP Main canal. Construction of proposed STP at Hossainpur is considered under KSHARP in a separate package.

13. As cited earlier, 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 non-matching of flow direction with the Drainage and Sewerage scheme formulated under this package. Moreover,

invert level of the existing pipes/ drains is at a higher elevation than the invert level of the proposed sewers. **Table 3** presents the major sewers/ drains within the subproject area. Details of utilization of existing system or reasons for discarding the same are provided later during discussion on the proposed system.

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

Name of Road	Diameter of Sewer (mm)	Width of Drain (mm)	Approx. Invert Depth(m)
Anandapur Main Road	300-600	450-900	4.720
R.R.Plot Road	225-450	300-600	2.470
Anandapur Road (Back side of Hospital)	300-750	300-700	6.857
Anandapur Road (Mid of Industrial Area)	300-750	300-400	7.169
Anandapur EKTP Road	300-600	No drain	1.500

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

Table 4: Length of Existing Sewer Line

Diameter (mm)	Length (m)
225	605
250	633
300	2626
375	76
400	512
450	387
500	79
600	549
750	630
Total	6097 m

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

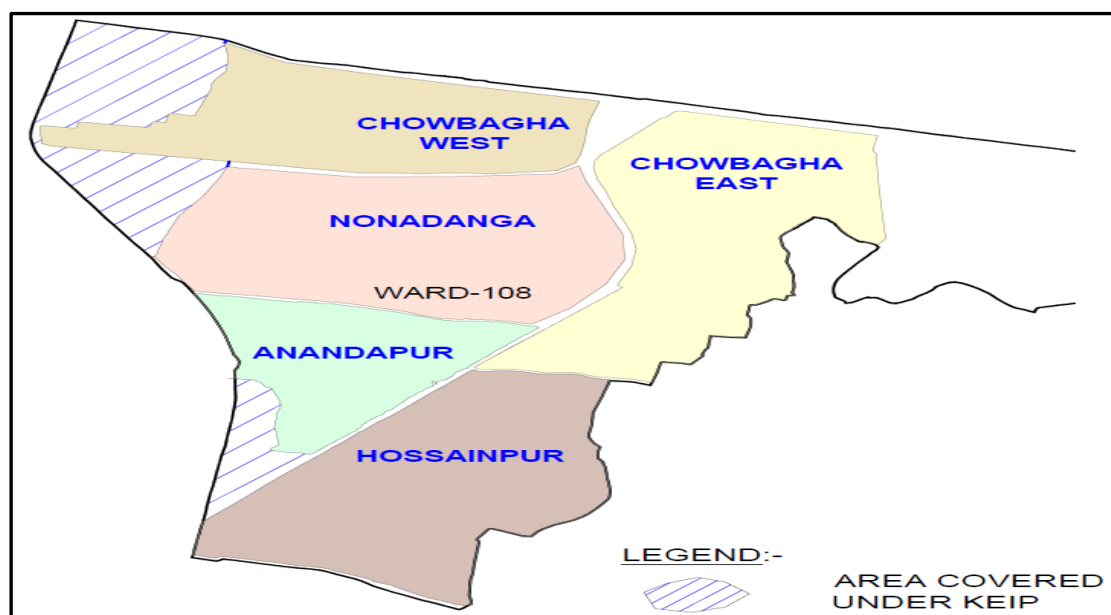
14. The subproject area remains waterlogged during the rainy season. Development of an adequate system in this area is urgently required. Site visits have been conducted by the design team in the subproject area to understand the existing drainage pattern during the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR). This was done to develop a proper 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 the quality of life of people living in the vicinity.

15. One of the basic requirements for formulation of the Drainage and Sewerage improvement works is the delineation of Drainage and Sewerage zones based on the prevailing drainage system of the area, ground topography, existing road network of the area, drainage outlets,

location of pumping stations/ STP, catchment area of outlet canals, carrying capacity of the canals etc. In accordance with that, ward 108 is divided into 5 Drainage and Sewerage zones as mentioned below **Figure 2** shows the drainage zones in the ward 108. Under this report, development of Drainage and Sewerage network has been only dealt for Anandapur zone.⁹

- (i) Anandapur Zone
- (ii) Hossainpur Zone
- (iii) Nonadanga Zone
- (iv) Chowbhaga East
- (v) Chowbhaga West

Figure 2: Proposed drainage zones in ward 108



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

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

17. With the aim of providing relief to the residents of the study areas and its adjoining areas

⁹ The proposed project will be cover Anandapur zone.

from the long-lasting problem of prolonged storm water logging and stagnation of sewage, an organized Drainage and Sewerage network including construction of pumping station is proposed for the entire project area.

18. Trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along the major roads of the catchment viz. Refugee Rehabilitation Plot, Anandapur Main Road and Anandapur East Kolkata Township Project Road and other roads. The combined flow generated from these sewers will be transported to the proposed pumping station.

19. Flows, generated from RR Plot, Rail Vihar housing and adjoining areas of Anandapur Main Road are proposed to be conveyed to the proposed sewer line along Anandapur internal Roads for onward transmission to the proposed pumping station. Flows, generated from adjoining areas of Anandapur EKTP road are proposed to be conveyed to the proposed sewer line along D -D1 canal side road for onward transmission to the proposed pumping station.

20. As cited earlier, DWF, generated from the Rajdanga area (ward 107), lying to the west of EM Bypass is being conveyed through sewer network to the existing pumping station (East Kolkata Sewage pumping station), maintained by KMDA and located within this zone after crossing EM Bypass. This pumping station presently receives DWF generated from the portion of Rajdanga Area (135 ha) and portion of study areas within Anandapur zone also. This pumping station is proposed to be replaced by the construction of a new pumping station. SWF generated from the Randanga Areas gets drained to Lead canal D-D1, Intercepting Channel and lead Channel C1-C2.

21. From the pumping station, entire DWF would be conveyed to Drainage and Sewerage network in Hossainpur for onward transmission to proposed Hossainpur pumping station. From Hossainpur pumping station, DWF, generated from this project areas will be transmitted to the Drainage and Sewerage network in Hossainpur Zone for onward transmission to the proposed STP at Hossainpur for treatment. A part of storm runoff generated from this zone is proposed to be disposed off to different canals flowing along the boundary of the project area at various locations by gravity outfalls with sluice gates arrangement.

22. A new pumping station, named as Anandapur pumping station is proposed to be constructed inside the premises of existing pumping station. The existing pumping station will be kept in functional mode to handle the flow and maintain the existing system. After commissioning the new pumping station, the old pumping station will be dismantled. DWF pumping station and SWF pumping station, both of submersible type shall be installed in the wet well.

23. DWF from the Anandapur pumping station will be pumped to the proposed Manhole of Hossainpur Drainage and Sewerage network on Anandapur Highway. The length of the pumping main will be of about 800 m. DWF pumping main has been designed based on criteria of minimum and maximum velocity as per guideline of CPHEEO manual. The pumping station will operate in parallel to keep the frictional head loss range at minimum. 700 mm dia. DI (K-9) is proposed of required length from Anandapur pumping station.

24. SWF from the Anandapur pumping station will be disposed off to the D-D1 and TP main canal by two dedicated pumping mains at two separate locations to avoid discharging of enormous flow in a single location, thereby reducing chances of overtopping of the canal from that particular stretch. The length of one pumping main is 200 m and length of other pumping main is 1700 m approximately.

Table 5: Summary of proposed Anandapur Pumping Station

Sl. No.	Type of flow	Pumping Machinery		Pumping Main	
		Nos.	Capacity of each pump (kw)	Length in M	Diameter (mm)
Anandapur Pumping Station					
1	STORM WEATHER FLOW	(2W+1S) for 1 st cluster Each pump: Q=750 Pumping Station each Head = 13 m	200 KW	200	1000 (MS)
		(2W+1S) for 2 nd cluster Each pump: Q=750 Pumping Station each Head = 22 m	280 KW	1700	1000 (MS)
2	Dry Weather Flow	(3W+3S) Each pump: Q=150 Pumping Station each Head 13 m	45 kW	800	700 (DI)

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

Table 6: Catchment Area and Population

Description	Area / Population
Area (ha)	202
Population (2043)	98881
Population (2058)	153864

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

Table 7: Length of Drainage and Sewerage network within the Subproject Area

Description	Length of sewer lines
Proposed sewer line (Km)	8.5
Existing sewer line (Km)	1.6
Total (Km)	10.1

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

Table 8: Length of sewer to be implemented under the Package (km)

Description	Length of sewer lines
Trunk sewer (600 mm and above) (Km)	3.2
Secondary sewer (below 600 mm) (Km)	1.9
Total (Km)	5.1

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

25. DWF generated from the subproject area is proposed to be collected at Anandapur pumping station. From the pumping station, DWF is proposed to be conveyed to the proposed

Drainage and Sewerage network in Hossainpur pumping station by dedicated pumping main for onward transmission to proposed Hossainpur pumping station. From Hossainpur pumping station, DWF will be transmitted to proposed STP at Hossainpur. Construction of Drainage and Sewerage network including proposed Hossainpur pumping station and STP is considered under KSHARP in a separate package.

Table 9: Scope under the Package

Sl. No.	Package Name	Package Number	Scope of works
1	Development of Drainage and Sewerage Network in Anandapur Area (Part of Ward 108)	SD-03	• Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 5.1 km. • Diameter below 600 mm = 1.9 km • Diameter 600 mm and above = 3.2 km • Construction of 01 pumping station • Laying of Storm Weather Flow pumping Main of 1000 dia. MS pipe = 1.9 km • Laying of Dry Weather Flow pumping main = 0.8 km • Construction of catchpits / Gullypits and House Connections where sewers to be laid. • No of estimated House Connections- 580 • Construction of 6 outfall structures

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package, SD – 03

D. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

26. This draft resettlement plan is prepared based on preliminary design to address the potential involuntary resettlement impacts due to the proposed subproject components for improving the road and drain system in Anandapur area (part of ward no. 108), It assesses and addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the resettlement framework for the Project. This resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, (SPS 2009) for involuntary resettlement category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts because of identified project components and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures, and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redress for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context in consultation with stakeholders;

- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons and assistance and benefits available under the project; to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (viii) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor the resettlement plan implementation.

E. Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

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

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

28. The proposed sub project 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.

29. The implementation of the proposed work will not cause any land acquisition impacts as the components will be constructed within the available ROW of KMC roads. The pipelines will be laid within the available ROW, however, some sections of it will pass through the residential and some of the congested commercial areas, which will cause temporary loss of income due to access disruption to 151 non-titled road-side businesses (vendors, hawkers, and kiosks). The socio-economic details, including photographs of each affected person with vulnerability status, have been presented in **Appendix 6**.

30. Construction of one Pumping Station is also proposed within the boundary of an existing pumping station of KMC. The proposed land parcel is owned by KMDA. The proposed construction work will be done on the vacant, unused land (Adjacent to the existing pump house) (Appendix 4) free from any encumbrances; thus, no involuntary resettlement impact is assessed for the proposed work. Details of land parcels 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.

31. The process of obtaining no-objection certificates (NOC) /permission from the concerned departments will be initiated by PMU KSHARP. All the NOCs will be obtained prior to the award of the item-based contract. Details of land availability, ownership, description of surrounding areas, and status of NOCs for sites are provided in the following tables. The request Letter to KMDA for handing over the plot for constructing one pumping station at Anandapur is appended in **Appendix 13**.

Table 10: Road-wise Details of Land Ownership and Involuntary Resettlement impact Assessment Anandapur

Sl. No	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Average Width of the road (mt)	IR Impact	Ownership	Status of NOC	Remarks
1	Anandapur Main Road	500 - 1600	609.4	1.15 - 2.8	10	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 has sought NOC from KMDA, the copy of letter is attached in appendix-12. NOC will be available prior to contract award and same will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan.	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts have been assessed based on preliminary design, field visit and transact walk. Final assessment will be done through Census Survey during Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) ¹⁰ after finalization of Design.
2	R.R.Plot Road	300 – 1000	1331	0.85 - 1.9	7.0	Temporary Livelihood loss to 66 shops (with 212 family members) Which includes 05 vulnerable households with 17 family members			
3	Anandapur Road (Back side of Hospital)	1800-2000	312	3.1 - 3.4	10	Nil			
4	Anandapur Road (Mid of Industrial Area)	2000	307	3.4	9	Temporary Livelihood loss to 85 shops (with 268 family members) Which includes 06 vulnerable households with 21 family members			
5	Anandapur EKTP Road	700	324	1.45	6	Nil			
6	D-D1 Canal Side Road	500-800	488	1.15 - 1.6	6	Nil			
7	T.P Canal Side Road	300-500	421	0.85 - 1.15	5	Nil			

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

¹⁰ Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by Safeguards Officer (Social) and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit of the PMU, consultants and contractors prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. Project Consultants and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and Social Safeguard Specialist (PMDSC) will update Resettlement Plan prior to implementation.

Table 11: Details of Proposed Sites**A. Pumping Station**

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location	Ownership	Area of land available at the location (Acre)	Area required (Acre)	Name of Mouza/JL No. Plot No	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
1	Constructi on of Pumping Station	Anandapur, KMC Ward No. 108	KMDA	0.66	0.66	Ananda pur	A pumping station is located on the land owned by KMDA and a new pumping station is proposed on the adjacent vacant plot owned by KMDA. Involuntary Resettlement Impact - NIL	PMU, KSHARP has sought NOC from KMDA, the copy of letter is attached in appendix-13

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

B. Outfall Structures

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location (Co-ordinate)	Ownership	Pipe Dia. (mm) ¹¹	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
1	Outfall near Sanchi International	D-D1 channel leading to TP canal (KMC Ward No. 108) Long. 88.407503, Lat. 22.516823	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 2000	Construction work is proposed on canals. The outfall locations are free of encroachment or any use, hence 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 near Anandapur Nabarun Sangha	D-D1 channel leading to TP canal (KMC Ward No. 108) Long. 88.409712, Lat. 22.516226	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 2000	Construction work is proposed on canals. The outfall locations are free of encroachment or any use, hence no involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated.	
3	Outfall beside Adrija apartment	D-D1 channel leading to TP canal (KMC Ward No. 108) Long. 88.411254, Lat. 22.516132	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 2000	Construction work is proposed on canals. The outfall locations are free of encroachment or any use, hence 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.

¹¹ Specific details will be updated during DMS.

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location (Co-ordinate)	Ownership	Pipe Dia. (mm) ¹¹	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
4	Outfall beside Adrija apartment	D-D1 channel leading to TP canal (KMC Ward No. 108) Long. 88.411254, Lat. 22.516132	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 2000	Construction work is proposed on canals. The outfall locations are free of encroachment or any use, hence no involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated.	
5	Outfall beside Sefali Bhavan	Outfall beside Sefali Bhavan (KMC Ward No. 108) Long. 88.411094, Lat. 22.514088	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 2000	Construction work is proposed on canals. The outfall locations are free of encroachment or any use, hence no involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated.	
6	Outfall near Gongotri apartment	Outfall near Gongotri apartment (KMC Ward No. 108) Long. 88.410424, Lat. 22.513436	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 2000	Construction work is proposed on canals. The outfall locations are free of encroachment or any use, hence no involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated.	

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

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

33. 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 days¹² or for the actual number of days of closure, for which they will be compensated prior to the start of civil works. For construction activities where the disruption of livelihood is expected for more than 30 days, alternative sites will be identified and provided to hawkers and vendors to continue their economic activities before the start of civil works. However, if not possible to provide the alternate site, allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate applicable at the time of compensation (which is greater) to the affected persons for a period of three months or the actual period of disruption will be paid. During DMS and census survey, if any kiosk/business entity is found closed (for six months or more before the date of detailed measurement survey), the compensation amount for the closed entities will be kept secured with PMU till project completion. The owners of affected closed shop/entities can claim compensation by submitting valid documents which will be reviewed and validated by PMU, with the support of PMDSC and Contractor, before closure of the project.

34. The involuntary resettlement impacts will be further reviewed and revalidated during a detailed measurement survey¹³ (DMS) based on the final detailed design and alignment of the pipelines. The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on finalization of detailed design prior to the start of civil works.

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

B. Common Property Resources (CPRs)

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

¹² 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.

¹³ Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by social safeguards cum gender officer, project management unit concerned focal for safeguards of PMU, safeguard staff and concerned engineer of consultants and representative of contractor prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. Project Consultants and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and Social Safeguard Specialist, project management and design supervision consultant will update the resettlement plans prior to implementation.

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

C. Indigenous Peoples

38. 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 in Anandapur package SD-03. Further, based on census and socio-economic survey, none of the potential affected persons falls under scheduled tribe category.

39. The summary of involuntary resettlement impacts is presented Table 12 below:

Table 12: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impact

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
1	Permanent acquisition of private land	None	No permanent land acquisition is proposed since all construction work is proposed on available right of way of roads under KMC/KMDA/PWD.
2	Permanent land acquisition/transfer from Government	None	Not required as the entire construction work will be done on available ROW of road. NOC will be required to construct outfall structures from Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal
3	Structure loss	None	Based on preliminary design no structure loss is not anticipated
4	Permanent and significant livelihood impact	None	The sewer pipelines will be laid through ROW of KMC roads, which will potentially cause temporary loss of income to road-sides shops, hawkers, vendors, during the construction phase. No significant livelihood impact is assessed due to 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)	151 Shops/hawkers/street vendors; 480 affected persons (251 male and 229 female)	Temporary income loss for 20 days each is anticipated for 151 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 with proper mitigation measures
7	Potential temporary income loss to employees in affected shops/ businesses	None	The temporarily impacted businesses (shops/kiosks) are small; the owners themselves manage the businesses. No employees are identified during socio-economic survey.

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
8	Affected Vulnerable ¹⁴ persons	11 vulnerable affected persons (7% of the total surveyed affected businesses) with 38 family members which includes 23 male 15 female.	11 vulnerable affected persons were found in the survey covering 151 households. This includes 04 WHHs (with 15 family members) and 07 elderly people (with 23 family members). The actual number of vulnerable affected persons and thru distribution by types of vulnerability will be confirmed during the census survey at resettlement plan updating stage.
9	Affected Indigenous People	None	-

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2024

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

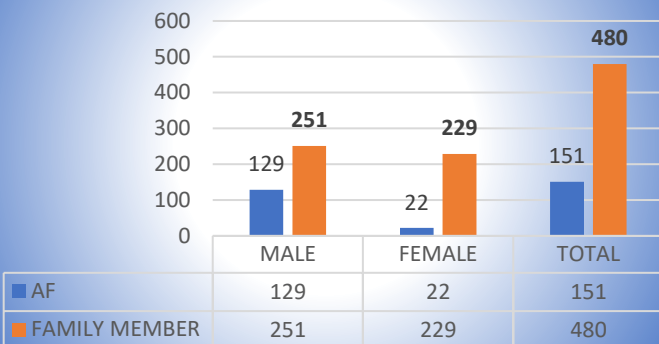
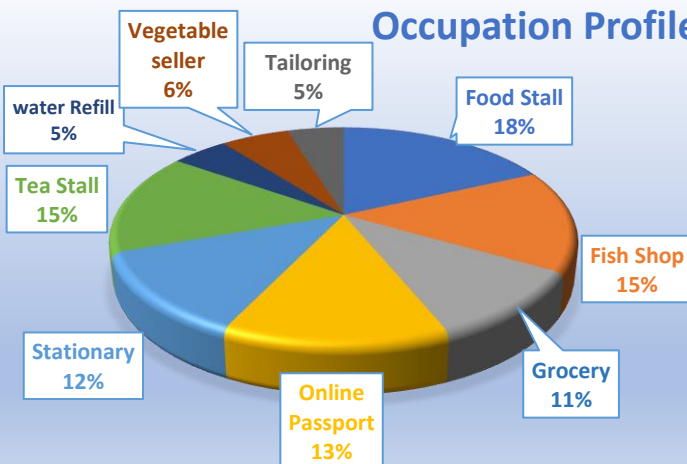
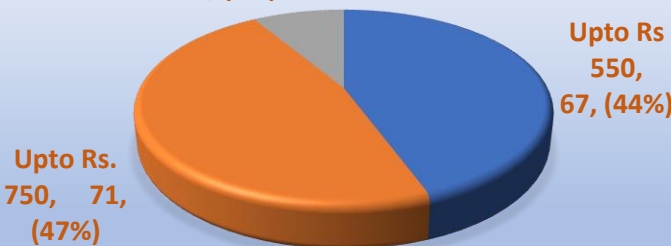
A. Profile of Affected Persons

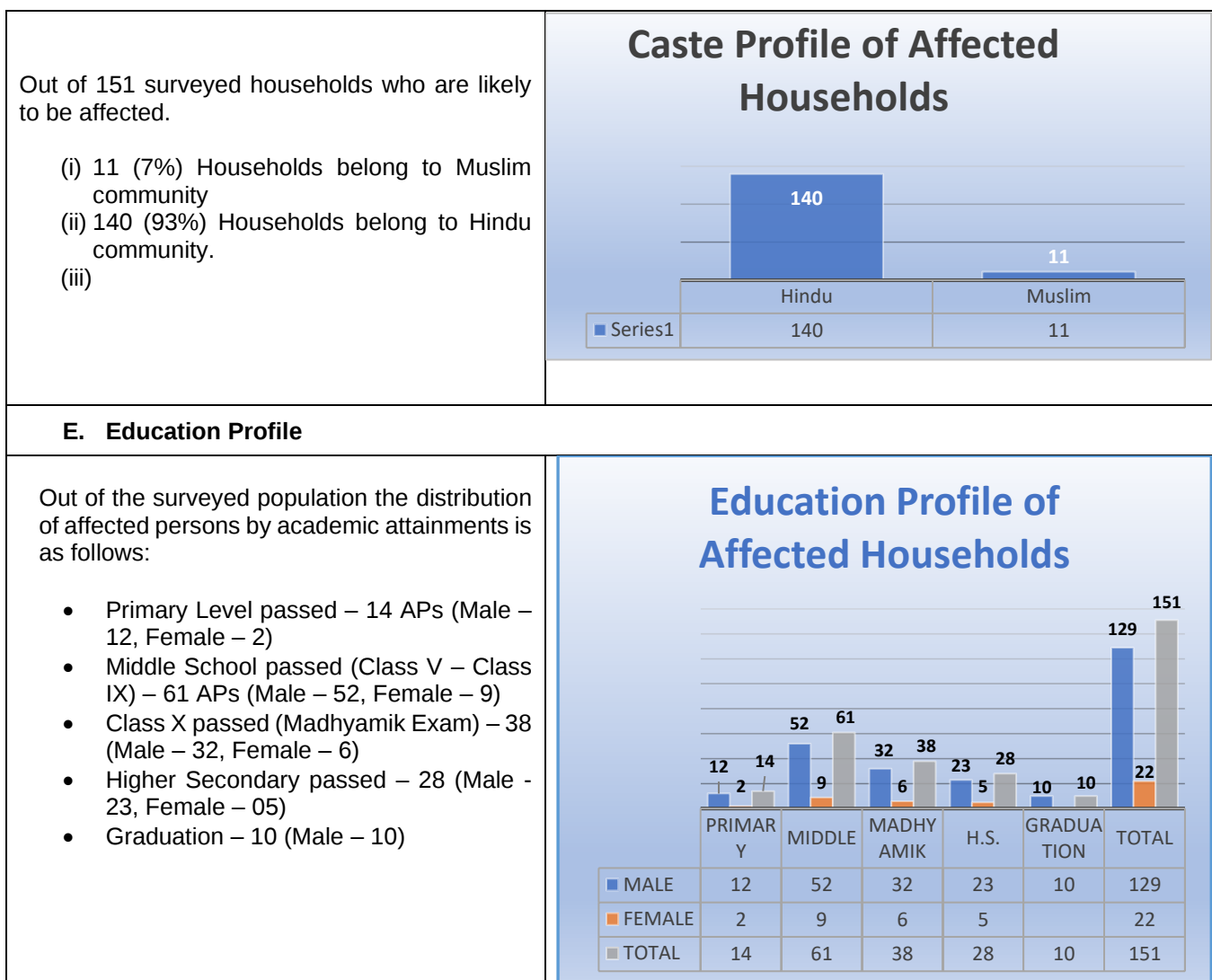
40. The profile of the affected persons likely to be affected by the project is prepared based on field visits to proposed project sites and walk-throughs and 100% socio-economic surveys along the entire stretch of the proposed pipeline. The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions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

41. The surveys indicated that about 151 shops/ hawkers/street vendors may suffer temporary income loss due to the proposed project activities. None of the affected families are below the poverty line (BPL). The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS, census surveys and site-specific consultations prior to the start of civil works. The summary of resettlement impacts, and socio-economic details are presented below in **Table 13**.

¹⁴ 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.

Table 13: Profile of Affected Persons

Table 10: Profile of Affected Persons													
A. Number of Affected Persons	Out of 151 affected households; total number of family members have been enumerated to 480 which includes 251 male and 229 females. Among the 151 affected business owners, 129 are male and 22 are female. Number of Affected Families <table><tr><th></th><th>MALE</th><th>FEMALE</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>AF</td><td>129</td><td>22</td><td>151</td></tr><tr><td>FAMILY MEMBER</td><td>251</td><td>229</td><td>480</td></tr></table>		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	AF	129	22	151	FAMILY MEMBER	251	229	480
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL										
AF	129	22	151										
FAMILY MEMBER	251	229	480										
B. Occupation Profile	Based on socio-economic information collected during the survey, (i) 18% of the affected families are running Food Stalls. (ii) 15% are engaged in Fish selling and running Tea Stalls. (iii) 13% are involved in Xerox, Online Passport business. (iv) 11% affected persons have Grocery shops (v) 12% persons are running Stationary shops (vi) Among the other popular businesses; Packaged Drinking water 5%, Vegetable seller 6%, Tailoring 5% etc. Occupation Profile 												
C. Income Profile	(i) 44% of the households are likely to be affected have income of ₹400 - ₹550 per day; (ii) 47% of the households are likely to be affected have daily income of ₹550(+) - ₹750 per day. Likewise; (iii) 47% of the households have income in between ₹750(+) - ₹1000 per day; Income Profile 												
D. Caste Profile													



Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2024

42. The assessment was done based on the preliminary design, maps and drawings prepared for the project. 100% socio-economic surveys indicated that about 151 shops/ hawkers/street vendors (with (251 male and 229 female family members) are anticipated to suffer temporary income loss due to proposed project activities. that will potentially suffer temporary income loss due to proposed project activities. None of the affected families was found to be below the poverty line (BPL). The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS, reverification surveys and site-specific consultations prior to the start of civil works. The summary of resettlement impacts, and socio-economic details are presented below in **Table 14**. The summary profile of the affected business is reflected below in **Table 15**.

Table 14: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details of Affected Persons

Type of Impact	Number of Affected Persons ¹⁵
1. Permanent Loss	
Titleholder/Landowner	Nil
Total Loss of land -private land (m ²)	Nil
Vulnerability ¹⁶	Nil
2. Temporary Loss	
A) Temporary Loss/ likely Disruption of Business (Nos)	151 (with 251 male and 229 female family members)
Affected Persons (Male)	251
Affected Persons (Female)	229
Vulnerability	11 (7%) affected persons (with 38 family members, 23 male and 15 female.)
Average Monthly income per Affected Persons (₹)	₹ 16790 (₹ 600/- average per day income)
Literacy Level (%)	Literates including functional literacy (100%)
Education Level (%)	Primary (9%), Middle Level (40%), Secondary (25%) Higher Secondary (19%) and Graduation (7%)
Average Family size	3.8
Distribution by Religion (%)	Hindu (93%), Muslim (7%)
3. Common Property Resources	
Affected CPRs	Nil

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2024

Table 15: 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 Monthly Income Range (INR) of Affected Persons	Types of Shop or Business owned by Affected Persons
Anandapur Road backside of Ruby Hospital	06	21	602	16865	Vegetable vendor, Tea and Snacks, Xerox, Online Passport, Chicken Shop, Grocery, Cloth Shop, Barber, Stationary, Fast Food etc.

¹⁵ 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.

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, transgender people, schedule castes and scheduled tribe households.

Location	Number of Vulnerable Affected Households	No. of Family Members of Vulnerable Affected Households	Average Daily Income Loss (Rs)	Average Monthly Income Range (INR) of Affected Persons	Types of Shop or Business owned by Affected Persons
R.R.Plot Road	05	17	599	16798	Tea and Snacks, Electric Equipment Shop, Cycle Repairing, Water Repairing, Grocery, Furniture shop, Vegetable Shop, Barber etc
Total	11	38	600	16831.5	

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, January 2024

IV. CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and Participation

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

44. 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.

45. During project preparation, 01 stakeholder consultation meeting and 07 Focus Group Discussions were conducted, which were attended by 114 participants, including 75 women (66%). The details of stakeholder consultations are in **Table 16** and the summary of discussions is presented in **Table 17**. The attendance sheets and photographs of the FGDs/consultations are presented in **Appendix 6**.

Table 16: Details of Stakeholder Consultations and FGDs

Sl. No	Date	Type of consultation	Location	Total No. of Participants	No. of Male Participants	No. of Female Participants
1	08.11.23	Public Consultation	Ward 108	63	7	56
2	26.12.2023	FGD	Ward 108	8	5	3
3				8	5	3
4				5	3	2
5	07.02.2024	FGD	Ward 108	8	4	4
6	07.02.2024	FGD	Ward 108	8	6	2
7	07.02.2024	FGD	Ward 108	8	5	3
8	07.02.2024	FGD	Ward 108	6	4	2
Total Participants				114	39 (34%)	75 (66%)

Table 17: Summary Outcome of Consultations

Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the Drainage and Sewerage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas. Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. No adverse impacts on structures, livelihoods anticipated. Importance of public participation and public awareness was emphasized. Potential impact of the project on environment, health etc. Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared Project Grievance Redress Mechanism Awareness about the project and	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. 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.

Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
extent of the project impact and development. Benefits of the project for the economic and social uplift of community at large Labor availability in the Project area or requirement of outside labor and employment potential in the project		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

46. This draft and the final resettlement plan will be duly uploaded to ADB and project websites. Before implementing the project, the draft resettlement plan will be updated based on the final design and 100% socio-economic survey of the affected households will be conducted. The final resettlement plan will be duly disclosed on ADB and project websites and available in key local/state government offices. During the project implementation, construction schedules will be informed to all residents (including affected persons) through signboards before the commencement of pipe laying. The signboards will be in the local language and will include at a minimum: (i) the section to be affected, (ii) start and end dates, (iii) information on traffic rerouting, if any, and (iv) contact information for questions/grievances.

47. 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

48. 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.

49. The resettlement principles adopted in this resettlement plan reflect the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

(RFCTLARR) Act 2013 as was effective from 1 January 2014, the entitlement benefits as listed in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and SPS, 2009. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative Project designs; (ii) where unavoidable, timebound resettlement plan will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living; (iii) consultation with displaced persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to displaced persons, and participation of displaced persons in planning and implementing Projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to displaced persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. A detailed policy framework comparison, including the comparison of RFCTLARRA, 2013, West Bengal Government Policies and policies with ADB' SPS, 2009, is given in **Table 18**.

50. 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

51. 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.

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

- (i) Minimum age for street vendors shall be 18 years. (*Section 3*)
- (ii) Each local authority shall constitute a Town Vending Committee (TVC); the Municipal Commissioner or the Commissioner, in case of Municipal Corporation shall be the Chairperson and other members representing the local authority, medical officer of the local authority, the planning authority, traffic police, police, association of street vendors, market associations, non-government organizations, public representatives, social workers, community-based organization, etc. (*Section 4*)
- (iii) For identification of existing vendors, a detailed list of such vendors shall be prepared by the TVC in consultation with the local authority, through conducting

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

C. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013¹⁷

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

- (i) specific definition of acquisition for public purpose, and disallowing of change in purpose after acquisition;
- (ii) social impact assessment (SIA) by the Gram Sabha or equivalent body in urban areas is mandatory, and the Act provides detailed guidelines for conduct of SIA and its appraisal by an Expert Group;
- (iii) it provides for specific timelines for each activity in the process: SIA, appraisal by Expert Group, objections, public hearing, preliminary notification, draft declaration and rehabilitation and resettlement (RandR) scheme, compensation and RandR payment, provision of infrastructure amenities; the process lapses in case no land acquisition notification happens after twelve months of the EG report. Further, the RandR award should be made within 12 months from public declaration of the RandR scheme. Such a timeline is however extendable by the appropriate Government by another 12 months, if deemed necessary;
- (iv) it provides for retroactive payment under Clause 24, in case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where no award under section 11 of the said Land Acquisition Act has been made; it also allows for 5 years old or more land acquisition proceedings wherein award is made but physical possession of the land has not been taken to be deemed as lapsed, and to be taken up under RCFTLARRA; and has similar provisions in cases where compensation for a majority of land holdings has not been accepted; to ensure minimum delays;
- (v) mandates consent of 80% landowners for private entities acquiring land and 75% for public private projects;

¹⁷ As passed by the Lok Sabha on 29 August 2013.

- (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.

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

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

55. 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 9**) land for public purpose, mainly involving commissioning of infrastructure projects.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ 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.

E. State Government Policies and Practices

56. 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;

¹⁸ Memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A-03/14 dated 24 November 2014, and Memorandum No. WB (Part 1)/2016/SAR-114 dated March 1, 2016.

¹⁹ Government of West Bengal, The Kolkata Gazette Extraordinary, Memorandum No. 756-LP/1A-03/14(Pt-II) dated 25 February 2016.

- (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.²⁰ 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.²¹ With reference to KSHARP, all lands for inter-departmental transfer shall be first transferred by the department which is the present owner, in favour of the Land and Land Reforms Department, GOWB for subsequent transfer to KMC.
- (iii) **The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 and the West Bengal Land Reforms Act of 1955 and Amendments** are important land-related laws of the State regulating land holding (ceiling) for various purposes including change in character and ownership and use of the land and the right of the sharecroppers. There are, however, no specific provisions in the Acts that will have a direct bearing on involuntary resettlement under the Project.

57. 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

58. A detailed policy comparison between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, and RFCTLARRA, 2013, identified gaps and gap filling measures. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013, recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. Wherein, the squatters, encroachers and those present in government right of way (ROW) and other government lands are excluded from the purview of the Act. This resettlement framework bridges the gap and identifies both titleholders and non-title holders (including those using government land).

59. 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

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Amount paid by lessee to lessor, as decided by the lessor.

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.

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. 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:

65. The anticipated losses due to the proposed subproject components under KSHARP comprise potential temporary income loss to road-side business entities along the pipeline alignment. The income loss to affected persons will be temporary in nature (loss of daily income for the period of disruption) which is assessed as 20 working days of each vendor and hawkers. The income loss is assessed for the period of 20 days.²²

66. 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.

67. 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**.

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

B. Entitlements

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

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

²² 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.

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

Table 18: Steps to be followed in resettlement plan related to Income Restoration Plan

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

D. Cut-off-Date

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

E. Compensation Mechanism

72. 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 19: Entitlement Matrix²³

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²⁴	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 wage²⁵ for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, whichever is more. • For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month, provision of alternative sites for hawkers and vendors for continued economic activities will be provided. If not possible, allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate for the affected households up to 3 month or the actual period of disruption whichever is more.	• The end date of DMS and reconfirmation of business/income loss survey prior to construction will serve as the cut-off date. Information regarding the cut-off date will be disseminated throughout the project area. • During construction, the PMU/PMDSC will identify alternative temporary sites to the extent possible, for vendors and hawkers to continue economic activity. • PMU/PMDSC will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction scheduling in co-	PMU/PMDSC in coordination with Contractors will identify alternative locations

²³ All entitlements and compensation payment to affected persons will be adjusted for inflation from 2024 onwards.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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 ²⁴	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 ²⁶	Temporary Impacts	All vulnerable affected persons both titleholders and non-title holders	- Vulnerable affected persons will be given priority in employment in project construction work, in addition to compensation for income loss. - The affected vulnerable persons will be given one-time vulnerability assistance of ₹10,000.	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census survey / business survey conducted by the GSU/PMDSC. The list of vulnerable persons will be given to Project Director and contractor by the Social Safeguard Officer, PMU for employment opportunity in project construction work.	- PMU, with the support of PMDSC, will identify vulnerable affected persons and also verify the extent of impacts on vulnerable households. - The Contractor will maintain gender-disaggregated data on vulnerable persons employed in project construction work.
3. Unanticipated impacts						

²⁶ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out- of-school/working children, persons with disability-headed household, elderly-headed household, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, transgender people, schedule castes and scheduled tribe households.

As per the report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for West Bengal in 2011-2012 was ₹981 per capita per month for urban areas (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting for inflation (at an average rate of 6%), the poverty line in 2024 is estimated as ₹1974 per capita per month in urban areas.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ²⁴	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
3-a	Damages caused during construction	Damage caused to any type of property or asset during construction.	Titleholder(s) non-titleholder(s) Tenant(s) Leaseholder(s) Common property resources	Where unanticipated damage occurs to privately owned, community, or government property as a result of construction works, the Contractor will be responsible for restoration to at least their original condition.	The Contractor will ensure that adequate measures are put in place to avoid damage to properties or any other assets during construction. Compensation for the losses will be borne by the contractor.	PMU to ensure that the requisite clause is included in the bidding as well as in the contract documents. • PMDSC to ensure and monitor the restoration of the affected structures. PMU, assisted by PMDSC, will ascertain the nature and extent of damages caused.
3-b	Any other loss not identified	-	-	Any unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles, entitlements outlined in the entitlement matrix provided in Resettlement Framework aligned with the ADB's SPS, 2009 and the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.		• PMU assisted by PMDSC will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. • PMDSC in discussion with PMU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009 and obtain the concurrence of ADB.

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Resettlement Costs

73. 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.

74. The PMU will be responsible for mobilizing the funds in advance in their budget. The estimated resettlement cost for the proposed subproject is ₹2.966 million. The budget includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for resettlement plan implementation and contingency.

Table 20: Estimated Budget

Sl. No.	Details	Number/ Units	Unit Cost (₹)	Total Cost (₹)
1.	Provisional sum for compensation of loss of temporary income for 20 days @ ₹600/day ²⁷	151	12000	18,12,000
1.1	One time vulnerability allowance of Rs. 10,000/- to the affected vulnerable persons	11	10000	1,10,000
2.	Consultations meetings, Orientation and awareness workshop and documentation		Lump sum	1,50,000
2.1	DMS and revalidation survey for updating resettlement plan		Lump sum	2,50,000
2.2	Grievance Redress Mechanism		Lump sum	1,50,000
	Sub-Total			24,72,000
	Contingency@ 20 %			4,94,400
	Grand Total			29,66,400

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.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

75. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was established under ongoing project (Loan number 3413 and 3689, Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene and

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

Resilience (Sector) Project (KSHARP). The GRM for KEIP, will be applicable and will be further strengthened for the proposed KSHARP.²⁸ 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.²⁹ The multichannel, project-specific GRM functional for KEIP and the positive features and learning from it will be adopted for the KSHARP.

76. 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.

77. 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”³⁰, or talk to Mayor³¹ 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.

78. 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

²⁸ The office order regarding GRC is placed in Appendix 1.

²⁹ 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 KEIP. During implementation of KEIP, 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 KEIP has long standing experience for dealing and resolving the same kind of grievances within stipulated time. The GRM established in KEIP is functioning effectively, hence adopting the same GRM structure of KEIP is proposed in case of KSHARP. Under KEIP, the grievances are resolved on average between seven and fifteen days. The same grievance redress committee (GRC) will continue to function for KSHARP.

³⁰ 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/>

³¹ 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.

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).³²

79. 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.

80. **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) 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

³² 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.

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.³³

- (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.

81. 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.³⁴ The complainant or aggrieved persons can also lodge their complaints through this online portal.

82. **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, 2013.³⁵

83. **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.³⁶

A. Areas of Jurisdiction

84. 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

³³ 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.

³⁴ <https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/jsp/ComplaintNew.jsp>

³⁵ The Authority admits grievances only with reference to the Land Acquisition and R&R issues under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.

³⁶ Accountability Mechanism. <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

the KMC area (i.e., areas of influence of subproject facilities, if any).

B. Record keeping

85. 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.

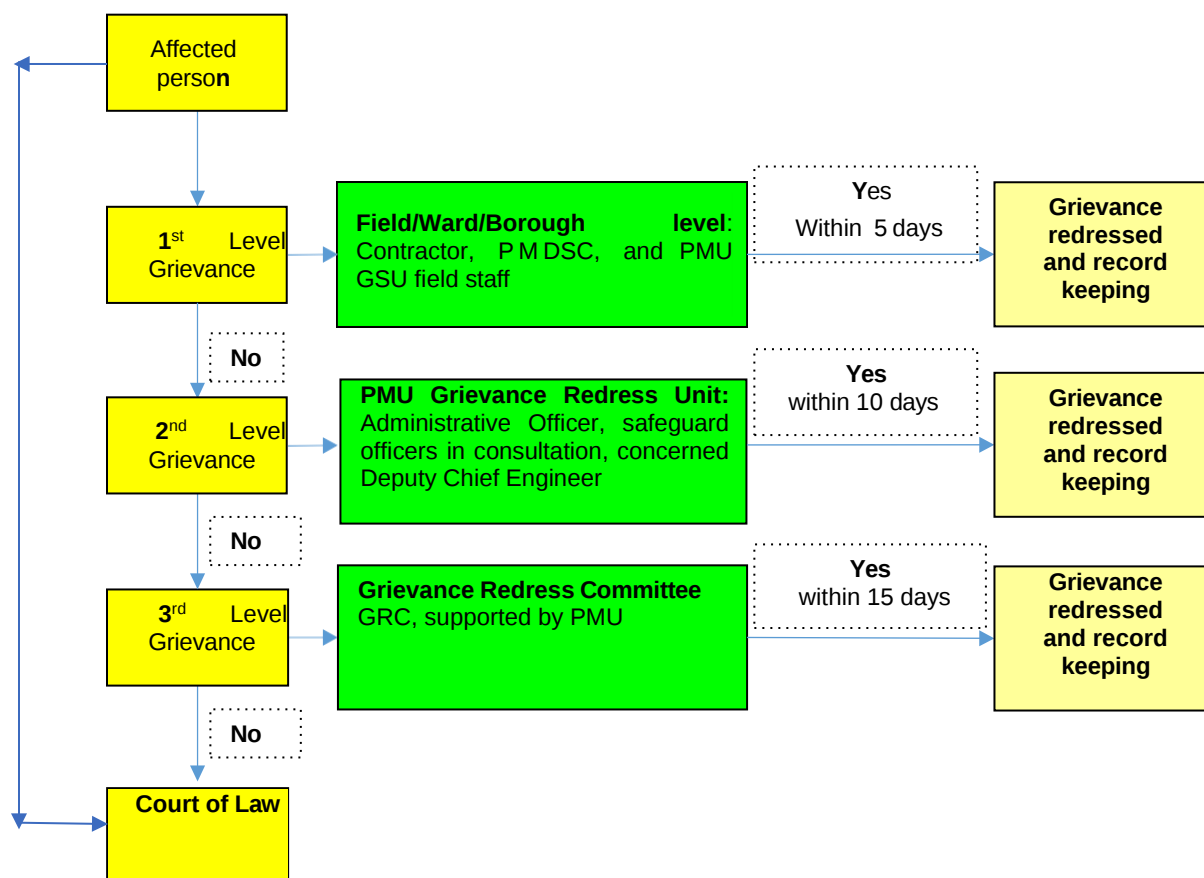
C. Information Dissemination Methods of the GRM

86. 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**.

87. **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.

88. **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 AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Institutional Arrangements

89. **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.

90. **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 a 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, 2009.³⁷ 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).

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

92. **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.

93. **Contractors.** The package-wise resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR's 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

94. 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

³⁷ The Manager (Social) will be a full-time person with social safeguards experience.

implementation; PMDSC social safeguard and environmental safeguard specialists will be responsible for capacity development of PMU, GSU and contractors.

95. 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 21**.

Table 21: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	PMU along with PMDSC
Disclosure of subproject details by issuing public notice Meetings at community/ household level with affected persons	PMU Manager (Social) and GSU
Resettlement Plan 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 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

96. **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);

97. 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/DDRs 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/DDRs/ 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.

98. 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.

99. **Contractors.** The resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR's 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.

100. 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.³⁸
 - (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;
101. The above arrangement will ensure that:
- (i) social safeguards issues are addressed;
 - (ii) resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework is followed in all resettlement and indigenous peoples issues;
 - (iii) mitigation measures and safeguard policies as outlined in RF and RPs, IPPF and RIPP as well as in the DDRs are adhered by the contractors;
 - (iv) approved resettlement plans and RIPP are implemented;
 - (v) implementation of resettlement plan/RIPP is monitored;
 - (vi) periodic monitoring reports are prepared in time and submitted to Project Director, KSHARP for onward transmission to ADB upon approval; and
 - (vii) database on resettlement and indigenous peoples monitoring and due diligence is updated and maintained.

C. Capacity Development

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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.

105. 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

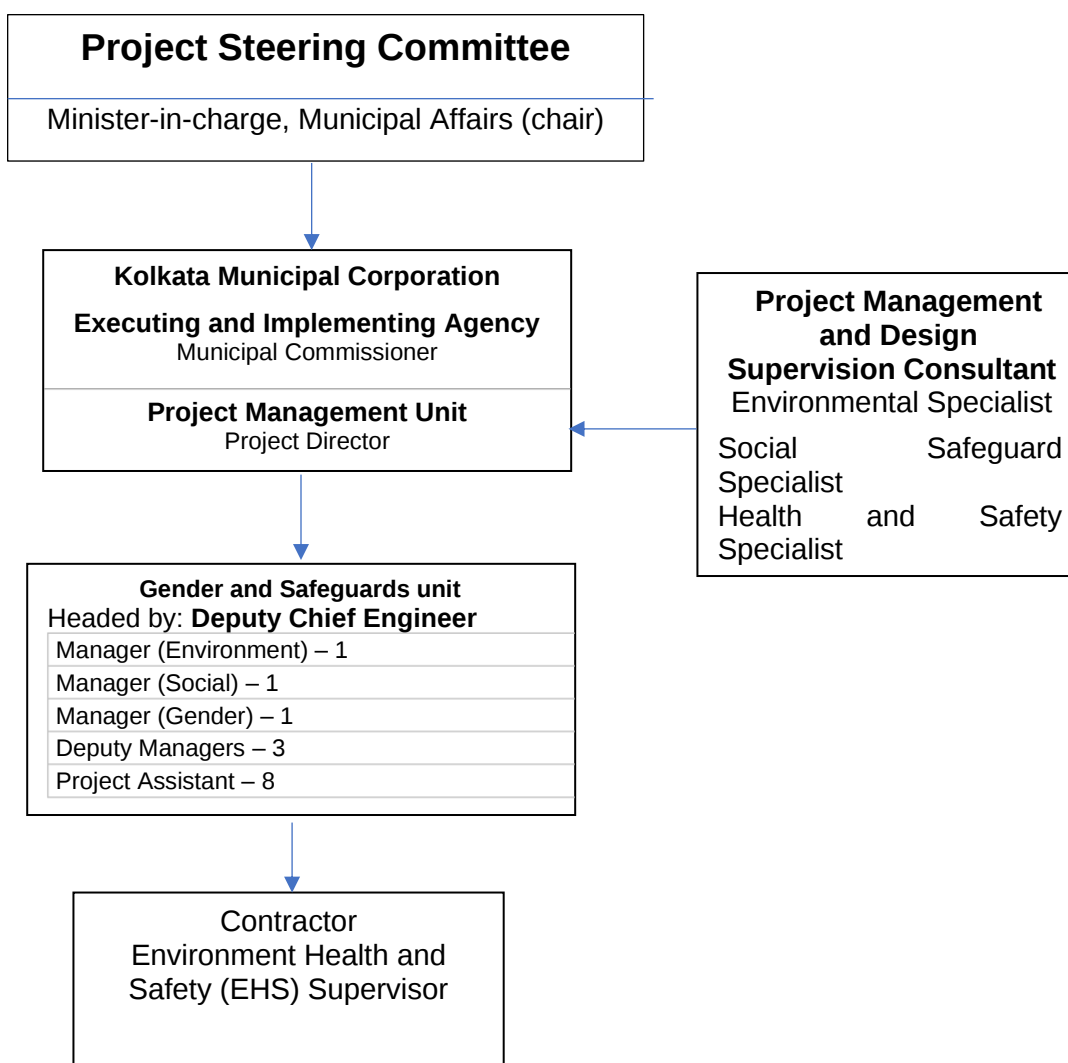
³⁸ <https://www.adb.org/documents/series/covid-19-asia-pacific-guidance-notes>

- and maintenance of water supply, sewerage, roads, and drainage subprojects;
- (iii) preparation and review of resettlement plans/RIPP/DDR based on preliminary design, and updating of the documents based on the final design;
- (iv) Effective communication with stakeholders including elected representatives, media and general masses;
- (v) improved coordination within nodal departments;
- (vi) disbursement of compensation, consultation; and
- (vii) monitoring and reporting requirements.

D. Communication

106. 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

107. 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 22.

Table 22: Implementation Schedule

[illegible]

Particulars of Activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028			
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

108. Resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The PMU/PMDSO will undertake the monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess affected person status. The PMU/PMDSO shall ensure the implementation of safeguard requirements as provided in the legal agreements and submit semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports on their implementation performance. **Table 23** 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 12**.

Table 23: 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, group and community activities? • Were solutions related to CPR access disruptions agreed upon and were the agreed actions followed during construction? • Have any displaced persons used the grievance redress procedures? • What are grievances were raised? • What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved? • Have grievances and resolutions been documented? • Have any cases been taken to court?

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

109. 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.

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

XII. CONCLUSION

111. Based on the findings of field visit, public consultation and stakeholder consultations, initial screening for involuntary resettlement impacts it has been observed that there is only 151 businesspersons going to face temporary livelihood loss due to access disruption for a period of 20 days. The entire construction work is proposed within the existing ROW owned by KMC. Involuntary resettlement impact will be reassessed during DMS based upon finalization of the detailed design. In case any involuntary resettlement impact is identified at any stage of the subproject implementation, the resettlement plan will be updated and submitted to ADB prior to commencement of work. One pumping station will be constructed in an unused, vacant plot (adjacent to an existing pumping station) located within the compound of an existing pumping station at Anandapur which is maintained by KMC. The proposed plot is owned by KMDA and it is encumbrance free, unused vacant plot hence there is no involuntary resettlement impact is assessed due to proposed construction work of the pumping station. Thus, it can be concluded that, due to the proposed project no acquisition of private land is required. No significant impact is anticipated except temporary livelihood disruption to 151 roadside businesses may occur. Careful mitigation measures will be taken during detail design to minimize the impact.

112. 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.

113. 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

114. 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. PMU will obtain copies no-objection certificates (NOCs) from concerned departments like PWD, KMDA and Waterways and Irrigation Department of GoWB and the same will be appended to the updated resettlement plan. If any changes or additional components are included in the project scope, due diligence will be conducted. Based on the due diligence, the resettlement plan will be updated and submitted to ADB;
- (ii) The cut-off date for temporary impacts will be communicated to affected persons based on the final design and DMS;
- (iii) As proposed in this draft resettlement plan, the contractor will implement the mitigation measures to avoid the resettlement impacts. Ensure its robust monitoring plan. PMU and PIUs will ensure compliance and monitoring;
- (iv) Public consultations will continue with the affected persons and other stakeholders throughout the project cycle;
- (v) ADB approval of the updated resettlement plan based on the final assessment at detailed measurement survey stage needs to be obtained by the PMU, before start of civil works.

Appendix 1: Photographs of Roads under proposed project

Sl. No.	Road Name (where Temporary IR Impact assessed)	Photographs
1	R.R Plot Road (Anandapur) (66 SHOPS)	
2	R.R Plot Road (Anandapur)	
3	Anandapur Main Road Anandapur Road (Back Side of Ruby Hospital) (85 SHOPS)	

Sl. No.	Road Name (where Temporary IR Impact assessed)	Photographs
4	Anandapur Road (Mid of Industrial Area)	 Anandapur Mid of Industrial Area
5	Anandapur EKTP Road	 vivo V27 Rupna Dec 12, 2023, 13:28 EKTP
6	D-D1 Canal Side Road	 vivo V27 Rupna Dec 12, 2023, 14:07 TP Canal Road

Appendix 2: Project Component Wise Location in Google Map

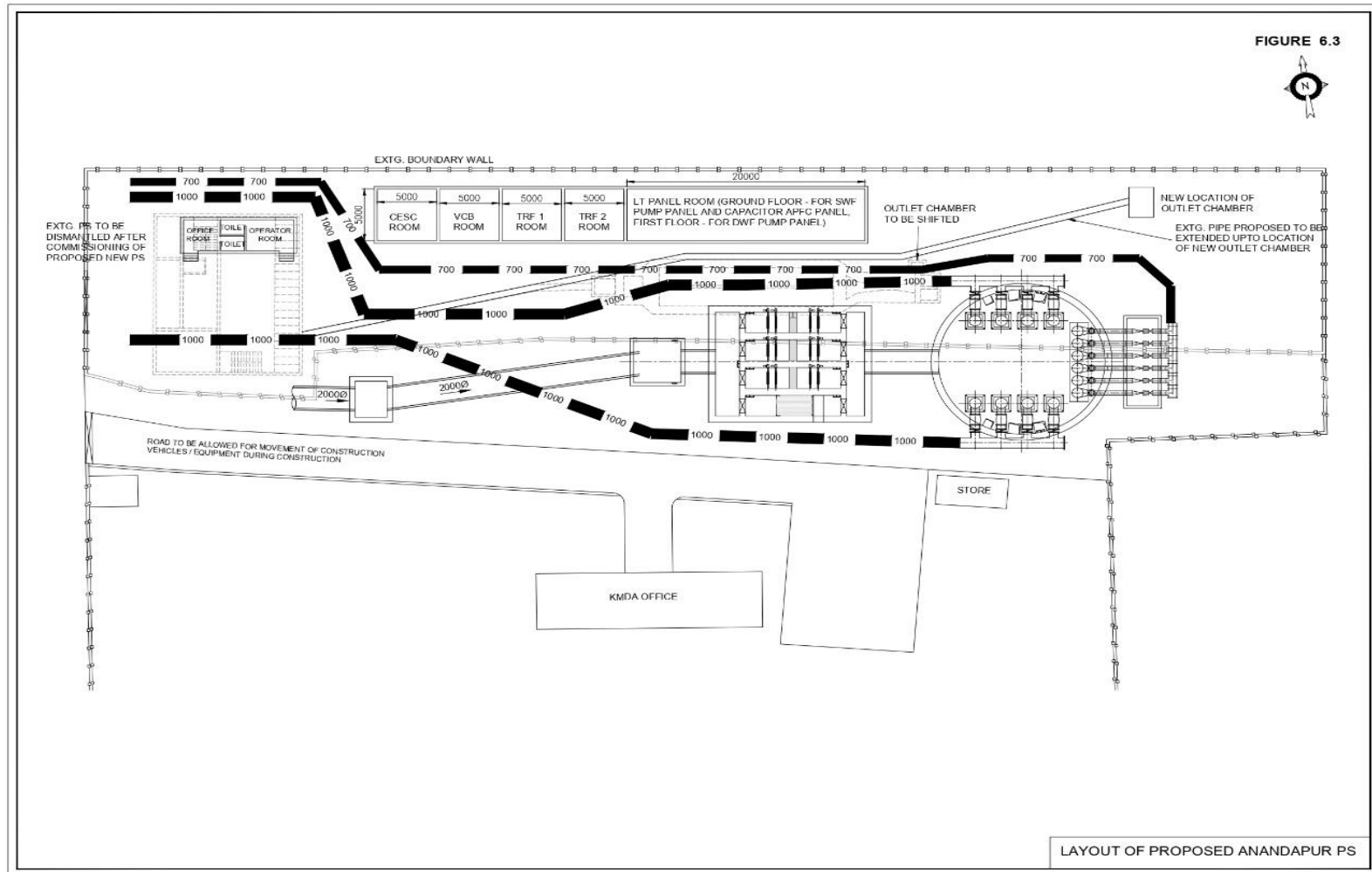


Appendix 3: Proposed outfall locations in Anandapur Area

	
Outfall 1	Outfall 2
	
Outfall 3	Outfall 4
	
Outfall 5	Outfall 6

Appendix 4: Photographs of Existing and Proposed Pumping Station Plot

Layout of Proposed Pumping Station



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 03

Appendix 5: Detailed Policy Comparison

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement(SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency inLand 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	Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	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 (I) 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 theaffected 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	No specific provision	No gap in conduct of social impact analysis between RFCTLARR andSPS 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	Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
				permanent record of TVC. TVC shall take final decision about 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 specific provision	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.

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	Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
3	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Deputy Commissioner (DC) having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	No specific requirement related to restoration or improvement of livelihoods mentioned.	No specific provision Section 2, subsection (xi) mentions that; up to 50% incentive on the base price of the land will be paid additionally if the land registration is done within 30 days of publication of the notice	No gap between SPS and RTFCLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation. The compensation will be to title as well as non-titled households for temporary or permanent impacts, 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 specific provision	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

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	Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
						street vendors is adopted in the entitlement matrix for the project and no eviction is allowed; vendors will be allowed to return to their original locations to practice their businesses
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 specific provision	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	Under Section 2, subsection (xii) it is mentioned that care would be taken to ensure that the entire process is fair and transparent and it is based on mutual consent.	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.

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	Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
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 specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RTFCLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for nontitle holders, including squatters, encroachers, sharecroppers and business.
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 specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RTFCLARR. 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 process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s)	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	No specific rules mentioned.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RTFCLARR. The draft resettlement plans have been disclosed to the affected persons and updated RP will be

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	Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	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 may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.			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 resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	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 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	No specific rules mentioned.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RTFCLARR. 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	Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
			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 Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	No specific rules mentioned.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. The compensation will be paid prior to the start of civil works.
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.	48 (I) 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.	No specific rules mentioned.	RFCTLARR does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The Project will prepare monitoring reports semi-annually as per ADB SPS 2009.

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	Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		Disclose monitoring reports.				

Road Name: R. R. Plot ROAD

Appendix 6: Socio – Economic Profile of Affected Persons

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
1	Bimal Bag	M	48	Class 8	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Chicken Shop	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	
2	Tagar Ray	F	40	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Vegetable Seller	650	18200	6067	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
3	Mridul Manna	M	40	Class 6	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Stationary Shop	650	18200	4550	Nil	NV	
4	Debojyoti Halder	M	38	Class 5	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Water Refill	750	21000	5250	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
5	Shyam Mandol	M	44	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Flower Shop	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
6	Bishnu Jha	M	50	Class 10	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Electric Hardware	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	
7	Shyamol Pal	M	45	Class 8	HINDU	General	5	Semi-pucca	Stationary Shop	800	22400	4480	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
8	Abhijeet Mandal	M	39	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Packet Food	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
9	Ajay Das	M	52	Class 7	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tea Shop	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
10	Alok Bhowmik	M	56	Class 8	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Book Stall	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	
11	Bireswar Sarkar	M	40	Class 8	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Vegetable Seller	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
12	Mridul Bera	M	50	Class 10	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Momo	600	16800	4200	Nil	V (WHH)	
13	Samarnath Sen	M	65	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tea Shop	600	16800	5600	Nil	V (Elderly)	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
14	Bijli Saha	F	50	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tiffin Corner	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
15	Subhra Samanta	F	36	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Grocery	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	
16	Chandan Sarkar	M	65	Class 5	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Furniture Shop	550	15400	3850	Nil	V (Elderly)	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
17	Bapi Samanta	M	35	Class 8	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Flower Shop	500	14000	3500	Nil	NV	
18	Raj Kumar Rajak	M	36	Class 10	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Iron Shop	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
19	Haridas Sardar	M	34	Class 10	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tailoring Shop	700	19600	6533.333	Nil	NV	
20	Chinmoy Chowdhury	M	55	Class 8	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Vegetable Seller	800	22400	5600	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
21	Bimal Giri	M	70	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Toy Centre	800	22400	7467	Nil	V (Elderly)	
22	Laltu Karmakar	M	40	Class 8	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Stationary Shop	800	22400	5600	Nil	Nv	
23	Shahbuddin	M	49	Class 5	Muslim	General	2	Semi-pucca	Tiffin Corner	500	14000	7000	Nil	Nv	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
24	Bablu Hajra	M	39	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	AC, Fridge Repairing	500	14000	3500	Nil	NV	
25	Purnima Bar	F	34	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Vegetable Seller	650	18200	6067	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
26	Khudiram Polley	M	53	Class 8	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	
27	Prabir Malik	M	49	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Chicken shop	550	15400	7700	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
28	Shaktipada Manna	M	51	Graduate	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Tailoring Shop	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	
29	Baidyanath Naskar	M	50	Class 8	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Electric Hardware	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
30	Baidyanath Naskar	M	50	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Vegetable Seller	550	15400	7700	Nil	NV	
31	Ruma Dey	F	38	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Cosmetic	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
32	Milan Mondal	M	52	Class 10	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Grocery	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
33	Archana Das	F	38	Class 10	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Grocery	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
34	Sachin Mandol	M	60	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Cloth Store	500	14000	4667	Nil	NV	
35	Ratan Dey	M	39	Class 10	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Grocery	500	14000	3500	Nil	NV	
36	Adip Mukherjee	M	60	Graduate	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Grocery	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
37	Ranjan Chakraborty	M	48	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Pen pencil	650	18200	4550	Nil	NV	
38	Piyashpal Chowdhury	M	44	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Stationary Shop	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	
39	Anamika Das	F	39	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tailoring Shop	650	18200	6067	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
40	Monojit Kar	M	38	Class 5	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Grocery	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	
41	Ranjit Dey	M	40	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Furniture Shop	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
42	Ranjana Chakraborty	F	43	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Tea Shop	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	
43	Sona Das	M	45	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Soft Drinks stall	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	
44	Bapi Goswami	M	40	Class 10	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Water Refill	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
45	Uttam Sikari	M	48	Class 10	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Furniture Shop	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	
46	Bapi Shikari	M	37	Class 8	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	
47	Rekha Das	F	52	Class 10	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Tailoring Shop	550	15400	7700	Nil	V (WHH)	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
48	Sunil Manna	M	47	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Saloon	450	12600	4200	Nil	NV	
49	Bishnu Mondal	M	29	Class 5	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Ruti Sabji	700	19600	4900	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
50	Sukumar Bose	M	62	Graduate	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Dry Fish	700	19600	9800	Nil	NV	
51	Baidyanath Naskar	M	50	Graduate	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Vegetable Seller	800	22400	7467	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
52	Loknath Ghosh	M	39	Graduate	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Stationary Shop	800	22400	5600	Nil	Nv	
53	Tarun Poddar	M	40	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Water Refill	500	14000	4667	Nil	Nv	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
54	Paltu Das	M	36	Class 8	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Tailoring Shop	500	14000	7000	Nil	NV	
55	Debasish Ray	M	62	Class 6	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Stationary Shop	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
56	Kailash Naskar	M	55	Class 5	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Water Refill	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	
57	Chaitali Halder	F	40	Class 10	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Laundry	550	15400	7700	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
58	Samir Chetri	M	44	Class 10	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Electric Hardware	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	
59	Gauranga Das	M	51	Class 10	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Gas Service	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
60	Sarita Singh	F	30	Class 6	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Cloth Store	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	
61	Lal Mohan Mondal	M	64	Class 10	HINDU	General	2	Semi-pucca	Stationary Shop	550	15400	7700	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=Nv	Photographs
62	Ramdulal Banik	M	53	Class 8	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Sofa Repairing	500	14000	3500	Nil	NV	
63	Tarapada Samanta	M	48	Class 10	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Water Refill	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
64	Monoj Mistry	M	42	Class 9	HINDU	General	4	Semi-pucca	Cloth Store	450	12600	3150	Nil	NV	
65	Malina Ghosh	F	47	Class 10	HINDU	General	5	Semi-pucca	Tea Shop	550	15400	3080	Nil	V (WHH)	

Sl. No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure (Kutchha/Semi-pucca/Pucca)	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable=V / Non-Vulnerable=N	Photographs
66	Anar Darji	M	45	Higher Secondary	HINDU	General	3	Semi-pucca	Cycle Repairing and Parts	500	14000	4667	Nil	NV	

Road Name: Anandapur Road Backside of Ruby Hospital

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
1	Dharmnedra Shaw	M	40	Class 8	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Chhatu shop	550	15400	7700	Nil	NV	
2	Bikram Singh	M	39	Class 8	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Jhal muri Shop	450	12600	4200	Nil	NV	
3	Tapan Singha	M	64	Class 6	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	650	18200	4550	Nil	V (Elderly)	
4	Nripati Halder	M	53	Class 5	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	700	19600	4900	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
5	Gautam Mandal	M	55	Class 8	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
6	Pradip Mandal	M	40	Class 10	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	
7	Seikh Munna	M	59	Class 8	Muslim	General	5	Semi-pucca	Mutton Shop	1000	28000	5600	Nil	NV	
8	Paresh Barik	M	39	Class 8	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Chicken Shop	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
9	Rishikanta Bag	M	42	Class 7	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Chicken Shop	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
10	Vikram Karma	M	60	Class 8	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Bhuja Wala	450	12600	3150	Nil	NV	
11	Jatan Gupta	M	50	Class 8	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	700	19600	9800	Nil	NV	
12	Bhim Mondal	M	46	Class 10	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	650	18200	4550	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
13	Debraj Mondal	M	20	Class 8	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	700	19600	6533	Nil	NV	
14	Abdul Hassan Seikh	M	33	Class 8	Muslim	General	3	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	750	21000	7000	Nil	NV	
15	Avishek Sur	M	37	Class 8	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
16	Loknath Shaw	M	49	Class 5	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Stationary	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
17	Amina Bibi	F	60	Class 8	Muslim	General	4	Semi-pucca	Xerox, Online Passport	800	22400	5600	Nil	V (WHH)	
18	Alok Sasmal	M	55	Class 10	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Grocery	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
19	Alok Sasmal	M	55	Class 10	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Grocery	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
20	Subhas Mondal	M	50	Class 8	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
21	Tapan Halder	M	50	Class 8	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	650	18200	6067	Nil	NV	
22	Khokan Naru	M	45	Class 8	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	
23	Krishna Patra	F	40	Class 5	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Fish Shop	650	18200	9100	Nil	NV	
24	Debendra Kumar Shah	M	45	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Fast Food Stall	700	19600	4900	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
25	Abdul Halim Khan	M	35	Class 8	Muslim	General	3	Semi-pucca	Chicken Shop	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	
26	Boyan Sardar	M	45	Class 8	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Cold Drink	450	12600	3150	Nil	NV	
27	Samar Halder	M	34	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Xerox	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	
28	Debendra Shaw	M	46	Graduate	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Online Passport	700	19600	9800	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
29	Abdus Khan	M	35	Class 8	Muslim	General	4	Semi-pucca	Chicken Shop	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	
30	Amit Ghosh	M	30	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Xerox	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	
31	Firoza Sewa	M	60	Higher Secondary	Muslim	General	4	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	
32	Arun Basak	M	48	Class 10	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Fast Food Stall	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
33	Sanjay Shaw	M	35	Class 10	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Grocery	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	
34	Arjun Mallick	M	28	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	500	14000	4667	Nil	NV	
35	Binesh Shaw	M	35	Class 10	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Grocery	500	14000	3500	Nil	NV	
36	Manoj Podder	M	47	Graduate	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Online Passport	800	22400	11200	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
37	Ramkanta Boral	M	44	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Xerox, Online Passport	750	21000	5250	Nil	NV	
38	Rakesh Sarder	M	26	Class 8	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	
39	Sanatan Halder	M	39	Class 8	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Fast Food Stall	650	18200	6067	Nil	NV	
40	Jadav Saha	M	58	Class 5	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Stationary	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
41	Shyamal Halder	M	43	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Xerox	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
42	Moumita Halder	F	33	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Xerox	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	
43	Srabonti Halder	F	35	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Xerox	600	16800	8400	Nil	NV	
44	Samar Kanjial	M	32	Class 10	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Fast Food Stall	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
45	Jitendra Shaw	M	54	Class 10	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	
46	Rahul Roy	M	36	Class 8	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	550	15400	5133.33333	Nil	NV	
47	Ramesh Prasad Jadav	M	45	Class 10	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Ice shop	550	15400	7700	Nil	NV	
48	Jotis Mondal	M	37	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tiffin Corner	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
49	Mokhtar Ali	M	40	Class 5	Muslim	General	4	Semi-pucca	Car Repairing Centre	700	19600	4900	Nil	NV	
50	Bikash Sarker	M	33	Graduate	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Xerox, Online Passport	800	22400	11200	Nil	NV	
51	Raja Halder	M	32	Graduate	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Xerox	800	22400	7467	Nil	NV	
52	Swapan Biswas	M	44	Graduate	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Xerox, Online Passport	800	22400	5600	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
53	Paritosh Behra	M	45	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tiffin Corner	500	14000	4667	Nil	NV	
54	Sambhu Thakur	M	44	Class 8	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Salon	500	14000	7000	Nil	NV	
55	Ujjal Sikdar	M	34	Class 6	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Xerox	650	18200	4550	Nil	NV	
56	Mukhtar Ali	M	58	Class 5	Muslim	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
57	Joytish Mondal	M	37	Class 10	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	550	15400	7700	Nil	NV	
58	Shibu Kundu	M	48	Class 10	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Food Stall	600	16800	4200	Nil	NV	
59	Qutubuddin Ansari	M	45	Class 10	Muslim	General	3	Semi-pucca	Food Stall	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
60	Sraboni Das	F	27	Class 6	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Tiffin Corner	550	15400	5133	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
61	Anand Prasad Shaw	M	66	Class 10	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Loterry	550	15400	7700	Nil	V (Elderly)	
62	Md Kehmuddin Ansari	M	37	Class 8	Muslim	General	4	Semi-pucca	Tiffin Corner	500	14000	3500	Nil	NV	
63	Anand Shah	M	66	Class 10	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Xerox	550	15400	5133	Nil	V (Elderly)	
64	Biswajit Bidya	M	35	Class 9	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	450	12600	3150	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
65	Maya Mondal	F	35	Class 10	Hindu	General	5	Semi-pucca	Tiffin Corner	600	16800	3360	Nil	NV	
66	Asoke Shaw	M	34	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Xerox	500	14000	4667	Nil	NV	
67	Arbind Gupta	M	46	Class 8	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Bhuja Wala	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	
68	Rahul Shaw	M	27	Class 8	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Tiffin Corner	500	14000	7000	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
69	Sonali Kumari	F	18	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	550	15400	7700	Nil	NV	
70	Sukhen Ch Mondal	M	37	Class 10	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	550	15400	3850	Nil	NV	
71	Shyam Ghosh	M	35	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Xerox	600	16800	5600	Nil	NV	
72	Binod kumar Shaw	M	34	Class 10	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Online Passport	800	22400	7467	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
73	Parboti Mahato	F	70	Class 4	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	550	15400	3850	Nil	V (Elderly)	
74	Ajay Das	M	53	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Food Stall	750	21000	7000	Nil	NV	
75	Ramprasad Mallick	M	40	Class 10	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Grocery	700	19600	9800	Nil	NV	
76	Umesh Singh	M	44	Class 5	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Food Stall	500	14000	7000	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
77	Anchal Kumari	F	32	Class 10	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Saloon	500	14000	4667	Nil	NV	
78	Milan Pahari	M	22	Higher Secondary	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Stationary	500	14000	4667	Nil	NV	
79	Amit Das	M	30	Class 6	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Stationary	500	14000	4667	Nil	NV	
80	Sathi Samanta	F	40	Class 8	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Tea Stall	500	14000	7000	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
81	Amulya Singh	M	52	Class 10	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Stationary	500	14000	7000	Nil	NV	
82	Rajesh Shaw	M	31	Class 8	Hindu	General	4	Semi-pucca	Food Stall	700	19600	4900	Nil	NV	
83	Umesh Singh	M	34	Class 10	Hindu	General	2	Semi-pucca	Food Stall	750	21000	10500	Nil	NV	
84	Ramkrishna Sil	M	49	Class 6	Hindu	General	3	Semi-pucca	Saloon	450	12600	4200	Nil	NV	

Sl. No.	Business Owner Name	Sex	Age	Education	Religion	Caste	Total family member	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Daily income from the business	Total Monthly income of the family (INR)	Per Capita Per month income (INR)	No. of Employees in the shop	Vulnerable= V / Non-Vulnerable= NV	Photo
85	Gunodhor Paik	M	48	Class 9	Hindu	General	5	Semi-pucca	Stationary	550	15400	3080	Nil	NV	

Survey Photographs in Ajaynagar January 2024



Appendix 7: Stake holder 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	8.11.23	Ward Office, Ward 108	Total Participants 63	Male : 7 (11%)	Female: 56 (89%)	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 S&D 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 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.	

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 8/11/2023

Venue: Anandapur Ward 108

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1)	Mangala Makal	F	Anandapur	9674821338	Mangala Makal
2)	Tripti Mondal	F	V.I.P Nagar.	933668215	Tripti Mondal
3)	Nitu Lal	F	V.I.P Nagar	8697612670	Nitu Lal
4)	Papiya Das	F	V.I.P Nagar	7059276603	Papiya Das
5)	Bishika Majumdar	F	"	6290831429	Bishika Majumdar
6)	Dipali Sinha	F	"	9748749426	Dipali Sinha
7)	Mummun Sinha	F	"	8777313208	Mummun Sinha
8)	Maya Neogi	F	Nona Danga	9051496946	Maya Neogi
9)	Pratima Majumdar	F	"	8481025426	Pratima Majumdar
10)	Kakoli Paik	F	West Chowkaga	8240903464	Kakoli Paik
11)	Sonali Chakraborty	F	Nona Danga	6291474823	Sonali Chakraborty
12)	Kakoli Mondal	F	V.I.P Nagar	7003066234	Kakoli Mondal

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 08/11/2023

Venue: Anandapur Ward 108

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
13	Pushpa Halder	F	Nona danga	9123053 255	Pushpa Halder
14	Riya Halder	F	"	"	Riya Halder
15	Dibakar Sarda	M	Mundapara	83349 16852	Dibakar Sarda
16	Sanjib Chakraborty	M	"	967634 2184	Sanjib Chakraborty
17	Animesh Munda	M	"	96744 39903	Animesh Munda
18	Amit Mondal	M	Hossainpur	842066 2472	Amit Mondal
19	Sanjib Malik	M	"	78037 43129	Sanjib Malik
20	Suvankar Chakraborty	M	Nona danga	82907 19437	Suvankar Chakraborty
21	Rupa Mondal	F	"	93302 91532	Rupa Mondal
22	Sukla Kayal	F	Nona danga	983155 9422	Sukla Kayal
23	Gouri Hazi Gayen	M	Anandapur	916368 7940	Gouri Hazi Gayen
24	Biplab Naskar	M	Maduridaha	824033 4532	Biplab Naskar

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 08/11/23

Venue: Anandapur Ward 108

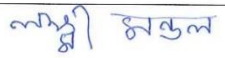
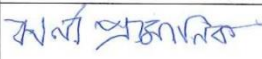
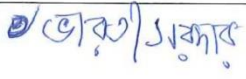
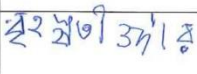
Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
25.	Rina Jele	F	Anandapur	9163467811	Rina Jele
26.	Suparna Biswas	F	"	do	Suparna Biswas
27.	Dolan Jele	F	"	do	Dolan Jele
28.	Suparna Bar	F	"	do	Suparna Bar
29.	Dipali Hati	F	"	do	Dipali Hati
30.	Prityanka Halder	F	Mundapara	8910806464	Prityanka Halder
31.	Rama Bapari	F	"	do	Rama Bapari
32.	Gita Munda	F	"	do	Gita Munda
33.	Nabita Chowdhury	F	"	do	Nabita Chowdhury
34.	Rina Naskar Sapu	F	Madurdaha	6290640723	Rina Naskar Sapu
35.	Shila Gupta	F	"	967485980	Shila Gupta
36.	Gourabi Dutta	F	R. BALOT	7980255635	Gourabi Dutta

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 08/11/23

Venue: Anandapur Ward 108

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
37.	Paramita Chakraborty	F	R.R. PLOT	9836226041	
38.	Soma Mandal	F	Pona Basti	8240988073	
39.	Surga Panday	F	VIP Nagar	do	Surga Panday
40.	Laxmi Mandal	F	VIP Gagarani Colony	9798157180	
41.	Minu Mandal	F	VIP Gagarani Colony	do	Minu Mandal
42.	Jharna Mazumdar	F	V.I.P Nagar	9903215601	Jharna Mazumdar
43.	Jharna Pramanik	F	Rail Colony Nonadanga	8479070263	
44.	Urmila Mandal	F	Bhai Bhai Colony	7980607314	Urmila Mandal
45.	Rina Das	F	Nonadanga	9088779717	Rina Das
46.	Bharati Sarda	F	Madurdahe	do	
47.	Papia Ghosh	F	Ambedkar Abasan	6289217955	Papia Ghosh
48.	Brihaspati Sarda	F	Madurdahe	do	

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 08/11/23

Venue: 08/11/23 Anandapur Wondal 108

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
49.	Nilmasa Sardar	F	9, Madurdaha Road, P.O. ERTPO KOL-107	9007223116	Nilmasa Sardar
50.	স্বপ্না সর্দার	F	"	"	স্বপ্না সর্দার
51.	Monidipa Barman	F	R.R. PLOT	6290272352	Monidipa Barman
52.	Pratima Mandal	F	"	905628409	প্রতিমা মন্ডল
53.	Rita Haldar	F	"	9831316712 6289525837	Rita Haldar
54.	Mamuni Sardar	F	Madurdaha	N/A	মমুনি সর্দার
55.	Mahata Sardar	F	"	N/A	মহতা সর্দার
56.	Minu Bag	F	"	9831694279	Minu Bag
57.	Ashima Bugda	F	"	"	অশিমা বুগড়া
58.	Runam Sarkar	F	China Mandir	80	রুনাম সর্কার
59.	Saptanita Saha	F	"	80	Saptanita Saha
60.	Soma Mandal	F	"	80	Soma Mondal

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 08/11/23

Venue: Anandapur Ward 108

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
61.	Shamita Laxmipriya Sarker	F	Madhurdaha	904478 7896	মঞ্জিলা ১৫/১১/২৩
62.	Poumita Sarda	F	11	7003232 057	অসীম সর্দার
63.	Shibani Gayer	F	V.I.P Nagar	798022 4405	শিবাণী গায়ের
64.	Arnimona Das	F	Nona Danga	628986 3129	আনিমোনা দাস
	Organised and conducted by:				
1.	Hasanul Islam	M	DSC, KEIP	9051841215	হাসানুল ইসলাম
2.	Rupna Mukherjee	F	DSC, KEIP	8240225218	রূপনা মুখার্জী
3.	Anuska Chakraborty	F	DSC, KEIP	8961640900	অনুষ্কা চক্রবর্তী
4.	RUNKINI GHOSH	F	PMU, KEIP	8910062316	রুঙ্কিনি গোস্বামী
5.	Bodrik Banerjee	M	SDU, KEIP	8017782128	বদরিক বানার্জী

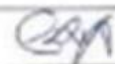
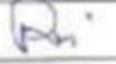
Summary of Stakeholder Consultation under KSHARP in the KMC Ward-108 held on 26-12-2023

Date	No of Participants	Key issues discussed	Photographs
26.12.2023	Male - 13 Female - 08 Total - 21	- Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of The Kolkata Municipal Corporation funded by The Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the S&D 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)
(Participants list of Public Consultation)

Date: 26.12.23

Place: Anandapur Ward 108

Sl. No	Name	Contact No	Signature
1	Shubho Dasgupta	8017077807	
2	Rabin Das	9834622103	
3	Ranjit Pal	9831406371	
4	Debi Mukherjee	9433265071	
5	Satish Dasgupta	9330575287	
6	Goutam Kalay	9831779181	
7	Ramesh Mondal	9002123741	
8	Sanjay Paul	9674261124	
9	Rajin Dasgupta	7278104160	
10	Bankaj Ghosh	8584012233	
11	Satyam Chatterjee	9820154154	
12	Arijit Bhattacharya	7059804317	
13	Satish Dasgupta	9834622103	
14	Debi Mukherjee	9804438542	
15	Debi Mukherjee	9432417281	
16	Norah Das		
17	Anil Bala		
18	Suman Ghosh	8697658950	
19	Debabrata Biswas	9836480376	
20	Milan Nath	9804889880	
21	Madhurima Saha	9433477118	

Minutes of Focus Group Discussion at Marketplace (Ward 108)

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
07.02.2024	Ward 108 (Maduraha channel road, Sector H)	Total Participants 8	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 S&D 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.



**Focus Group Discussion at ward No. 108, dated 07.02.24
(Madurdaha Channel Road, Sector H)**

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)
Signature Sheet for Public Consultation
Date: 7/2/24
Venue: Anandapur (M. Dana Canal Rd. Sector H)

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	Rajkumar				Rajkumar
2	Amal				Amal
3	Prasanna	F			Prasanna
4	Nayana Mondal	F			N. Mondal
5	Prasanna	F			Prasanna
6	Sayanta Chatterjee				Sayanta Chatterjee
7	Madhusmita Sin				Madhusmita Sin
8	Pankini Ghosh	F			Pankini

**Attendance Sheet of Focus Group Discussion at ward
No. 108, dated 07.02.24 (Madurdaha Channel Road,
Sector H)**

Minutes of Focus Group Discussion at Marketplace (Ward 108)

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
07.02.2024	Ward 108 (Kasba industrial Estate, Sector J)	Total Participants 8	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 S&D 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.



**Focus Group Discussion at ward no. 108, dated 07.02.24
(Kasba industrial Estate, Sector J)**

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

Date: 7/2/24

Venue: Anandapur (Sector J)
Kasba Industrial Estate

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	Shamoli Das				Shamoli Das
2	সুনীল মিত্র	M			Sunil Mitra
3	অরুণা চক্রবর্তী				Aruna Chakraborty
4	অরুণা মিত্র				Aruna Mitra
5	অঞ্জনা চক্রবর্তী				Anjana Chakraborty
6	Jayanta Chatterjee				Jayanta Chatterjee
7	Madhumita Sar				Madhumita Sar
8	পার্বতা সান্না	M			P. Sanna

**Attendance Sheet
of Focus Group Discussion at ward No. 108, dated
07.02.24 (Kasba industrial Estate, Sector J)**

Minutes of Focus Group Discussion at Market Place (Ward 108)

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
07.02.2024	Ward 108(East Kolkata Town, Sector 2)	Total Participants 8	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 S&D 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.



Focus Group Discussion at ward no. 108, dated 07.02.24 (East Kolkata Town, Sector 2)

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)
Signature Sheet for Public Consultation
Date: 7/2/24
Venue: Anandapur (Sector I)

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	Paiman Meistro	M			Paiman Meistro
2	Panthe Saha	M			P. Saha
3	রাফা মন্ডল				রাফা মন্ডল
4	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ	F			শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ
5	Madhanta Sen				Madhanta Sen
6	শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ				শ্রীমতী সত্যজিৎ
7	Danisti Saha	F			Danisti Saha
8	Rinkini Chakraborty	F			Rinkini

Attendance Sheet
of Focus Group Discussion at ward No. 108, dated
07.02.24 (East Kolkata Town, Sector 2)

Minutes of Focus Group Discussion at Market Place (Ward 108)

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
07.02.2024	Ward 108(Kasba industrial Estate, Phase 3)	Total Participants 6	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 S&D 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.



**Focus Group Discussion at ward no. 108, dated 07.02.24
(Kasba industrial Estate, Phase 3)**

[illegible]

Attendance Sheet
of Focus Group Discussion at ward No. 108, dated
07.02.24 (Kasba industrial Estate, Phase 3)

Appendix 8: Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages³⁹

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

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

dated 12/12/2023

CIRCULAR

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

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

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

³⁹ Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages Notification 12th December 2023. Official website of Labour Commissionerate, Labour Department Government of West Bengal (http://wbcl.gov.in/sites/default/files/upload/min_wages/january-2024/6%20Circular%2031%20emp%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: Duftry.	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Clerk, Typist, Accountant, Computer Operator, Office Assistant.	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429
			Highly Skilled: Manager, Senior Accountant, Supervisor.	Rs. 13099	Rs. 504	Rs. 12258	Rs. 471
9	COURIER SERVICE	Labr/648(Law)/M W/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Peon, Cleaner, Sweeper, Security Man, Loader	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Assistant operator, Assistant Customer Care Staff, Assistant System Delivery Man.	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Clerk, Computer Operator, Accountant, Office Assistant, Field Representative, Executive-Business Development, Executive-Operation, Executive-Customer Care, Supervisor, Driver.	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429
			Highly Skilled: Senior Executive, Senior Supervisor.	Rs. 13099	Rs. 504	Rs. 12258	Rs. 471
10	EMPLOYMENT IN ENGINEERING UNITS EMPLOYING LESS THAN 50 PERSONS	Labr/626/LC-MW Dated. 20.12.2019	Unskilled	Rs. 9839	Rs. 378	Rs. 9208	Rs. 354
11	ESTABLISHMENTS AS DEFINED UNDER THE SHOPS & ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963	Labr/650(Law)/M W/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Peon, Cleaner, Sweeper, Security Guard, Bearer, Messenger	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Duftry, Assistant Accountant	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Clerk, Typist, Office Assistant, Office Maintenance and Inventory Management Staff, Data Entry Operator, Accountant	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429
			Highly Skilled: Head Assistant, Senior Accountant, Computer Operator, Research And Development Staff/Executive, Market Research Staff/Executive, Godown-in-Charge, Office Supervisor, Sales Representative/Sales Promotion Employees	Rs. 13099	Rs. 504	Rs. 12258	Rs. 471
12	FLOOR AND WALL TILES MANUFACTURING	Labr/653(Law)/M W/2W/32/13 dated 29.12.2016	Unskilled: Loading and Unloading Worker, Helper, Peon, Cleaner, Sweeper, Security Man.	Rs. 9841	Rs. 379	Rs. 9210	Rs. 354
			Semi-skilled: Assistant of Tile Maker.	Rs. 10826	Rs. 416	Rs. 10128	Rs. 390
			Skilled: Tile Maker.	Rs. 11909	Rs. 458	Rs. 11142	Rs. 429
			Highly Skilled: Chemist, Designer	Rs. 13099	Rs. 504	Rs. 12258	Rs. 471

Appendix 9: 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 lands and early implementation of such projects, direct land purchase from land owners may become necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) District Magistrate — Chairperson
- b) Mayor — Member
- c) Municipal Commissioner / CEO, Corporation — Member
- d) DL & LRO/1st LA Collector — Member
- e) District Registrar — Member
- f) Special LAO — Member
- g) Two members from Ward 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, WBIIDC, WBSEDCL, WBSETCL / Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA), Burdwan Development Authority (BDA), Digha Sankarpur Development Authority (DSDA), Haldia Development Authority (HDA), Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority (SJDA), Sriniketan Santiniketan Development Authority (SSDA), New Town Kolkata Development Authority (NKDA) or any other such agency that qualifies to be parastatal/ development authority as per the statute, the administrative department shall obtain concurrence of the Standing Committee on Industry, Infrastructure and Employment as in Para 3(i)(a) and thereafter the Parastatal / Development Authority shall move the proposal before the Purchase Committee as in para (vii) and para (viii), as the case may be.
- (x) Value of buildings/structures, would be assessed by the Executive Engineer, PWD/Municipal Engineering Directorate/ District Engineer/Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad or by such agency as the administrative department may decide.
- (xi) The base price of the land will be determined taking into account the assessed value of land or set forth value of land whichever is higher. Incentive on the price of land finally determined will be given to the land owner if land registration is done: (a) within 30 days - 50% (b) within 31 to 60 days - 10%, from the date of publication/ communication of land price to the landowners. For this purpose, individual land owner will be informed of the price of land in writing by the Member-Secretary of the Land Purchase Committee, for registration of sale deed.
- (xii) After the purchase of land from the land owners, land will be registered in the name of Zilla Parishad/ Municipality/Municipal Corporation/ Parastatal. Thereafter, Zilla Parishad/Municipality/ Municipal Corporation/ Parastatal, as the case may be, could formally transfer the land in favour of administrative department(s).
- (xiii) Care would be taken by the Zilla Parishad/ Municipality/Municipal Corporation/Parastatal to ensure that the entire transaction is fair and transparent and it is based on mutual consent. There shall be no element of coercion.
- (xiv) Stamp duty shall be exempted for such purchase of land by Zilla Parishad/ Municipality/ Municipal Corporation/ Parastatal and also for subsequent transfer to administrative department(s).
- (xv) The Panchayat and Rural Development Department will issue direction upon all the Zilla Parishads concerned to purchase land for other department(s) u/s. 212 of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973.
- (xvi) The Municipal Affairs Department will issue direction upon all the Urban Local Bodies to purchase land for other department(s) u/s. 429B 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 10: Grievance Registration Format

(To be available in Bengali and English)

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

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

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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

অভিযোগ নিবন্ধন ফর্মের নমুনা

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

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

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

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

Office ব্যবহারের জন্যঃ

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

Appendix 11: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		No		No private land acquisition is anticipated. Entire work is proposed within the Government ROW.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		NA		Not Applicable
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?		NA		Not Applicable
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	Yes			
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		No		No adverse impact is anticipated on private properties
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		No		Not Applicable
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		No		Not Applicable
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		No		Temporary livelihood loss to 151 affected families is anticipated due to access disruption for a period not more than 20 days
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		No		Private land acquisition is not required. Only temporary livelihood loss is anticipated due to access disruption
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		No		Not Applicable
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?				Not Applicable
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?				Not Applicable
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [] No [x] Yes only temporary economic disruption is anticipated due to loss of access				
If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Temporary livelihood loss due to access disruption is anticipated for 20 days for 151 Households				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? []				
No [x] Yes Four (04) Women Headed Households (with 15 family members) and three (07) Elderly				

families have been identified are likely to face temporary livelihood disruption for a period not more than 20 days
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority group? ☒ No ☐ Yes None of the identified affected persons belong to indigenous peoples category.

Appendix 12: 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 Rehabilitation

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

- Payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons;
- Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of 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 group 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 IR compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of IR rehabilitation measures including serviced housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, resettlement plan, or IPP, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g. IR impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; IP's identity, human right, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness fully respected; IP not suffer adverse impacts, environmental impacts avoided or minimized, etc.). For FI projects this includes the effectiveness of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) managed by the FI and its participating institutions⁵⁴. If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

IX. Compliance Status

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

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 13: Request Letter to KMDA for handing over the plot for constructing one pumping station at Anandapur

File No. KMC-96011/44/2023-KEIIP SECTION(KMC)-KMC (Computer No. 857749)

Note # 1

Handing over of S&D network system and pumping station at Anandapur, Ward No 108, BR XII from KMDA

Government of West Bengal has got an approval from DEA for a new loan on US\$200 million from ADB under the Project KURIP. In this regard, a Sewerage & Drainage network system will be developed at Anandapur, Ward No 108, BR XII. During survey it was observed that there is existing sewer line and a pumping station which was developed and maintained by KMDA. For overall development of Sewerage & Drainage Network at the said location, it is required to hand over the asset (Sewer Line & Pumping Station) from KMDA to KMC. The matter was discussed during the presentation of the master plan on 07.10.2023 and same was approved by Hon'ble Mayor, KMC. In this project, further uncovered areas is to be developed. The DWF pumping station will be converted to combined pumping station for discharge of SWF to TP Canal system to tackle the water logging in the area. A sketch showing the area and the pumping station is enclosed. We may request KMC Authority to handover the said asset of KMDA to KMC Drainage Department so that development of the drainage system under KURIP can be taken up.

05/12/2023 05:48 PM

SUBHAJIT DASGUPTA
DG-PROJECT(KEIIP)(KMC)

Note # 2

06/12/2023 12:33 PM

K. RADHIKA AIYAR
PROJ DIR(KEIIP)(KMC)

Appendix 14: Outline of Project Information Disclosure Leaflet

Contract package Information	Description
1) Name of the project, project, EA/IA and city	Development of Drainage and Sewerage Network including construction of pumping station in Anandapur area in Borough XII (Part of Ward 108)
2) Proposed project technical details and project benefits	The proposed subproject includes the following components: (i) Laying of sewer lines including house connection 5.1 km; (ii) Construction of 01 pumping station; (iii) Laying of Dry Weather Flow (DWF) pumping main 0.8 km; (iv) Construction of catchpits / Gullypits and House Connections where sewers to be laid and (v) Construction of 6 outfall structures.
3) Summary of project impacts	During laying of pipeline, temporary livelihood impacts are anticipated for 151 roadside vendors and hawkers, including 11 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 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 ₹2.966 million . The amount will be electronically transferred by the PMU to the account of the affected persons. The project will ensure preparation of identify cards and opening of bank accounts of the affected persons (not having bank accounts).
6) RP implementation schedule	The resettlement plan will be implemented in a phased manner and compensation will be paid prior to the impact.
7) Consultation and disclosure requirements	The approved entitlement matrix and resettlement plan will be available at public locations in the city and disclosed to a wider audience through the official website of KSHARP and ADB website.
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 Municipal Corporation Sustainability, Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project (KSHARP) 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

Contract package Information	Description
	implement the project. The PMU will be assisted by Project Management and Design Construction Supervision Consultants (PMDSC) which will be providing program management support, assure the technical quality of design and construction, and provide advice on policy reforms. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored by PMU on a regular basis. PMDSC will facilitate PMU with organizing meetings with affected persons and disclosure of entitlement matrix and grievance redress mechanism with affected persons and stakeholders.
9) Grievance Redress Mechanism	A three-tier common GRM in place; 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.