

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

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Hygiene and Resilience (Sector) Project

Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network
in Hossainpur and Adjoining Area Including
Construction of Hossainpur Pumping Station in
Borough XII (Part of Ward 108 and Ward 109)

Package No.: KSHARP/ OCB/ SD 05/ 2023-24

Prepared by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation of the Government of West Bengal for the
Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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

NOTE

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Project Description: The project will support the development of GESI-responsive, climate- and disaster-resilient sanitation, drainage and SWM infrastructure and systems. For sanitation and drainage, the project will cover unserved areas under Kolkata Municipal Corporation and will include the construction of trunk sewer and drainage networks and lateral network up to customer connections (property line), one sewage treatment plant (STP) with capacity of 48 million liters per day (MLD) and five combined pumping stations. The infrastructure solution will supplement the 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.

Subproject Description. The subproject comprises development of sewerage and drainage network in part of Ward 108 and Ward 109 under Borough XII including construction of pumping station at Hossainpur in Ward 108 under Contract Package no. **KSHARP/ OCB/ SD05/ 2023-24**. Total area considered under this sub-project is 211 Ha. The proposed system will be developed as a combined network to carry both dry weather flow (DWF) and storm water flow (SWF) generated from the catchment area. This subproject includes the following civil works: (i) laying of sewer network of 7.8 km, (ii) construction of catch pits (1010 number), gully pits (53 number) and manholes (597 number) structures for collection of SWF, (iii) laying of two dedicated SWF pumping main (1000 dia. MS pipe of 1600m m length respectively) for discharge of storm water at two separate location into nearby Tolly Panchanna Canal, (iv) laying of DWF pumping main (1000 dia DI pipe of 75 m length) to convey the entire DWF to Hossainpur sewage treatment plant (STP); (v) construction of one combined pumping station, (vi) house sewer connections (estimated number of 910), and (vii) construction of 10 outfall structures (3 numbers on C2-C3 Lead Channel, two on Mundapara canal and the remaining five on Tollygunje-Panchannagram Canal (Tolly Panchanna Canal).

Draft Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan: This draft resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) has been prepared to address the potential involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts due to the proposed project components for development of sewerage and drainage network in part of Ward 108 and Ward 109 under Borough XII including construction of pumping station at Hossainpur in Ward 108 in borough XII and is consistent with the national laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009. The draft RIPP will be updated based on the detailed engineering design, detailed measurement survey (DMS) and stakeholder consultations prior to contract award 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 majority of civil works will be undertaken within the government-owned lands. The construction of one pumping station is proposed in an unused and vacant

government land under the ownership of Land and Land Reforms Department; thus, no private land will be required and involuntary resettlement impact is assessed for the proposed work. Transfer of proposed pumping station land will be accomplished prior to award of contract and this will be a condition for contract award. 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 RIPP will be updated based on detailed design, DMS and census survey, and site-specific consultations, prior to contract award. The land parcels for the 10 outfall structures are owned by the Irrigation and Waterways Department. PMU will obtain no-objection/ permission from Irrigation and Waterways Department prior to start of civil construction works and same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan.

The sewer pipelines will be laid within the right of way of government roads under the ownership of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), Public Works Department (PWD). A small section of road, namely, Nazirabad Road, falls under Nazirabad Gram Panchayat area, through which sewer pipeline will be laid. Transect walk and 100% walkthrough survey and public consultations conducted along the road alignments through which sewer networks are proposed, suggest that 04 roadside shopkeepers (comprising 14 family members) are likely to face temporary loss of income for a period of 20 days each during construction, at the entry point of the proposed pumping station plot in Ward 108.

Socio-economic information and profile: Based on the preliminary design, 100% socio-economic survey on the entire stretch of roads where pipelines are proposed, was conducted in the month of February 2023, and it is envisaged that there will only be temporary livelihood loss to 04 shopkeepers due to access disruption during implementation phase. The average monthly income (profit) of the shopkeepers range between INR 15000-22500 (which makes daily income around INR 600), which is higher than the present applicable minimum wage rate of Government of West Bengal, (INR 458). None of the affected families were found to be Below Poverty Line (BPL) or vulnerable households.

Impact on Indigenous Peoples: The proposed package covers a small proportion of population 928 (1.43%) classified as scheduled tribe in Mundapara area, which is scattered (does not stay in tribal groups/community enclaves), follows an urban way of life and does not retain the characteristics of scheduled tribes or indigenous peoples groups. None among the affected persons facing involuntary resettlement impacts are from the scheduled tribe category. Only beneficial impacts (100% house drainage connection) to scheduled tribes living in subproject area are anticipated. No adverse impact to indigenous people's communities is assessed. It will be ensured that all scheduled tribe in Mundapara will benefit through house connections under the proposed sewerage and drainage works. No direct or indirect impact to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or natural or cultural resources or territories of indigenous peoples' community, is anticipated. The construction work will be undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner, considering the specific preferences and concerns of the scheduled tribe community, including their religious festivals and beliefs.

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

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits: As per the assessment based on the preliminary design, socio-economic survey and meeting with stakeholders, it is estimated that 4 affected shopkeepers (14 affected persons) will suffer temporary income loss due to construction

activities under the project. An income loss for 20 days each has been estimated for the affected persons during the construction period.

Consultation and Disclosure: During the initial impact assessment and project information dissemination, discussions were held with the people in the subproject area through focus group discussions (FGD) held with local people, including the youth and the women. Due consideration was given to the views and concerns of stakeholders particularly the affected persons and indigenous peoples who will benefit from the project, during the preparation of the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan. A total of 2694 persons (90 males, 179 females) were consulted during the project preparation phase. Additional consultations will be conducted and will be continued throughout project implementation. An information leaflet in the form of a public information brochure (PIB), in English and Bangla, containing information on compensation, entitlement, and resettlement management adopted for the project, will be developed and distributed among the key stakeholders. The draft and/or updated or final RIPP will also be disclosed on the ADB and PMU websites and to affected persons.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is in place to address social, environmental or any other grievances related to project and/or respective subprojects. 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 registered and addressed.

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

Budget and Financing Plan: The RIPP cost estimated for the proposed subproject is ₹1.2 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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan implementation and progress monitoring, as well as identification of potential difficulties and problems, will be undertaken by PMU, supported by PMDSC. Unanticipated impacts and grievance redress will be monitored during construction, and corrective actions will be taken in accordance with the agreed the resettlement and indigenous peoples planning frameworks and the loan covenants related to social safeguards. 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. Detailed reports related to project progress and safeguards implementation will be included in semi-annual social monitoring reports, until a project completion report is issued.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

1. Kolkata is one of the eight megacities most vulnerable to disaster-related mortality.¹ Among the world's largest coastal cities, it is at risk of flooding, drought, cyclones, and subsidence due to sea level rise. Flat deltaic terrain, insufficient natural drainage, and tidal blockage of channels amplify flooding and water logging in the city. The city is growing, with built-up areas increasing at a rate of about 0.3% per year, mainly in the peripheral ring of the city.² It is estimated that one-third of Kolkata city's population lives in low-income and slum-like conditions. Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) is mandated to provide water supply, sanitation, drainage, and solid waste management (SWM) services within its official boundaries. In central boroughs (I–X), water supply coverage is 100% while sewerage coverage is 73%. In the periphery (boroughs XI–XVI), water supply coverage is 56% and only 19% for sewerage.³ Drainage presents significant challenges in informal settlements and low-income areas, where floodwaters can linger for up to 2 days. Even common downpours are known to cause heavy traffic in Kolkata for 5 to 6 hours, or days in the low-lying or waterside slums. Women are particularly vulnerable to waterborne diseases brought about by poor sanitation. Unless addressed rapidly, these disparities will widen as the population grows in the periphery.

2. Since 1998, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been supporting 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.⁴ The project developed a comprehensive sewerage and drainage masterplan and carved out phased investment needs of the city for the next 30 years, laying the foundation for future investments.⁵ It also developed the urban infrastructure investment plan for the city covering all municipal services offered by the KMC.⁶ Following on from the KEIP, the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP), a multitranche financing facility of \$400 million, was approved in 2013 (footnote 3). Tranche 1 of KEIIP closed in 2019 and tranches 2 and 3 in August 2023. The program is supporting KMC to (i) enhance its operational capacity and climate change resilience of urban services, (ii) improve livability and inclusiveness of public places, and (iii) provide preparatory and transaction advisory services for a comprehensive sanitation improvement in Kolkata.

3. The project will be aligned with the following impact: integrated urban renewal of Kolkata city achieved.⁷ 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 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge and New York.

² European Space Agency (ESA), April 2017, based on models by Earth Observation for Sustainable Development, through ADB and ESA Partnership for Kolkata.

³ ADB. [India: Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program](#); ADB. [India: Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program, Tranche 1](#); ADB. [India: Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program, Tranche 2](#); and ADB. [India: Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program, Tranche 3](#). The sewer and drain systems are combined.

⁴ ADB. 2015. [Completion Report: Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project in India](#). Manila.

⁵ KMC. 2007. *Sewerage and Drainage Master Plan for Kolkata City*. Kolkata; and KMC 2023. *Master Plan of Sewerage and Drainage System for Project Area under Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project*. Kolkata.

⁶ KMC. 2011. *Kolkata Urban Sector Investment Plan, 2012–2022*. Kolkata.

⁷ 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.

4. **Output 1: Climate and disaster-resilient urban infrastructure and systems developed.** The project will support the development of climate- and disaster-resilient sewerage and drainage 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.⁸

5. **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;⁹ and (iv) upgrade of comprehensive web-enabled GIS for infrastructure information in KMC.¹⁰ 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.

6. The subproject covers part of ward 108 and 109 an administrative division of KMC in Borough XII. This area was incorporated under KMC in 1984 under Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act, 1980. Total catchment area covered under this subproject is 211 ha. The project area is bounded by the Eastern Metropolitan Bypass (EM Bypass) and Anandapur Highway (runs parallelly) on west side along north to south direction. Major roads in the subproject area are Madurdaha Main Road and Hossainpur Main Road which runs along east to west direction. The major drainage channel flowing through this region are - Tolly Panchanna Canal on west, C2-C3 lead channel on south and Mundapara Canal on east and

⁸ 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).

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

north side of the project area. The subproject area is connected with adjacent localities through Anandapur main road, Anandapur Highway(430m) and E.M.Bypass (600m). Nearest railway station is Howrah railway Station (10.35 km) and nearest airport, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport is at a distance of 14.98 Km.

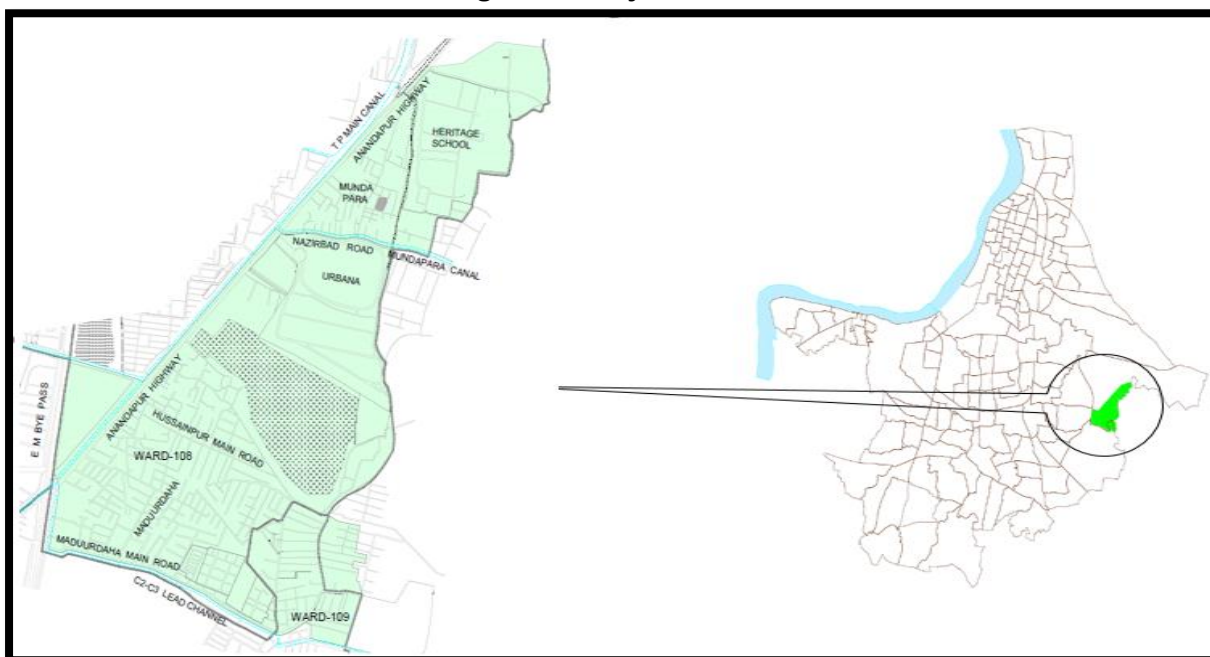
7. The selected subproject area covered a rapidly developing localities with increasing number of populations. Total number of populations in 2028 (base year) would be 34767 in the subproject area. Table 1 and Figure 1 below showing the area covered under this sub-project.

Table 1: Major areas covered under the subproject

		Major Areas
		• Madurdaha Main Road, • Madurdaha Area • Hossainpur Main Road • Hossainpur Area • Jagatipota Main Road • Bansuri Housing Society • Anadapur Highway • Munda Para
Borough XII	Ward 108 and 109	

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05.

Figure 1: Project area



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05.

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

8. A part of Ward 108 and Ward 109 is served by existing sewerage and drainage system. A, part of Ward 109 adjacent to Ward 108 is either devoid of any sewerage and drainage system or has a grossly inadequate system.

9. Combined flow generated from the project area is being discharged to the Tolly Panchanna Canal through existing sewer lines along Hossainpur Main Road, Madurdaha Road and Anandapur Highway via three existing outfall structures.

10. Areas adjoining to C2-C3 lead channel discharge the mixed sewer and drain water through three existing outfall structures. There is no specific discharge point at Mundapara canal.

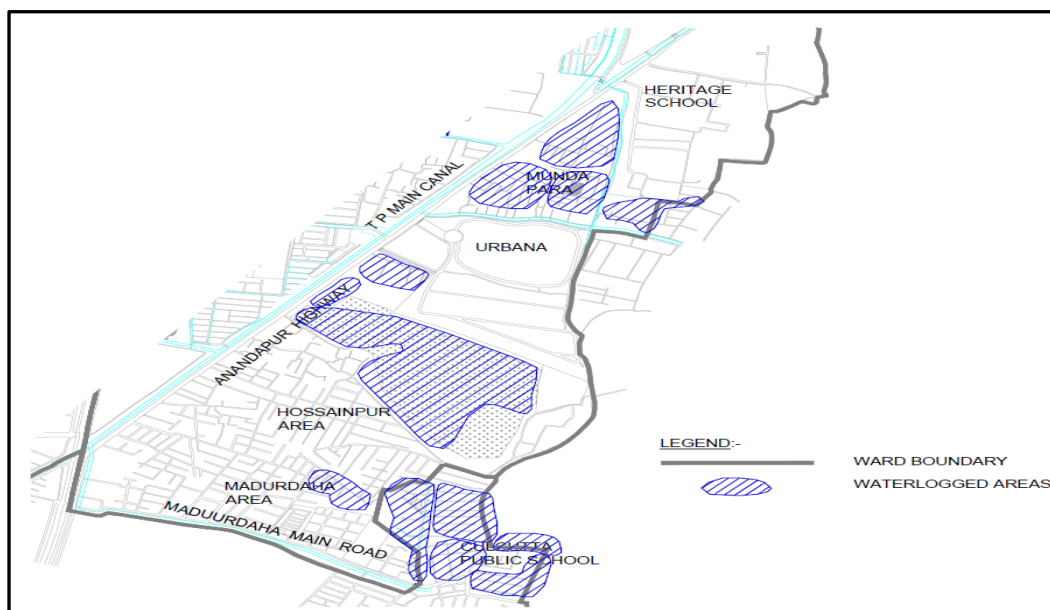
11. Combined flow generated from part of ward 109 discharges to the lead channel C2-C3 through the existing sewer lines. Both C2-C3 and Mundapara Canal are ultimately connected to Tolly Panchanna main canal.

12. In the absence of any organized drainage network, the subproject areas largely depend on septic tank arrangements for household sanitary systems. The surface drainage channels carry both sullage and storm water runoff causing pollution to the receiving surface water body.

13. None of these outfalls have gates and practically act as inlets for canal water into the existing sewerage and drainage system when water level in the canal is high. As a result of this, water logging occurs in the event of heavy rainfall in isolated pockets in project areas such as Mundapara, adjoining areas to Hossainpur Main Road, certain low-lying areas in Madurdaha and around Calcutta Public School.

14. To improve this existing condition, a comprehensive network is required to be developed with gravity outfall (GOF) for pumping of SWF to Tolly Panchanna Main Canal and interception and diversion of the entire quantum of DWF generated from the project area to proposed Hossainpur STP.

Figure 2: Water logging pockets in the subproject areas



Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05.

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

Name of the Road	Size of Sewer/ Drain (in mm)	Approx. Invert Depth (m)
Madurdaha Main Road	300 to 400	0.84 to 1.6
Madurdaha Area	200 to 600	0.65 to 2.1
Bashuri Houssing society	225 to 450	0.7 to 1.35
Hossainpur Main Road	300 to 600	0.84 to 1.97
Hossainpur Area	225 to 500	0.6 to 2.5
Munda Para	200 to 375	0.58 to 1.42
Anandapur Highway Rider	700 to 900	1.75 to 3.0

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05.

Table 3: Length of existing sewer lines

Existing Dia	Length (M)
200	98
225	392
250	132
275	205
300	7598
375	42
400	2081
450	314
500	1339
600	499
700	577
750	21
900	1410
Total Length	14708

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05.

15. The subproject area remains waterlogged during the rainy season. Development of an adequate combined sewerage and drainage system in this area is urgently required. Site visits were 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 sewerage and drainage 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 the people.

16. The proposed system has been designed as a combined network to carry DWF and SWF generated from the catchment area. There is no organized drainage system in the project area. Most of the underground conduits, wherever exist, have inadequate hydraulic capacity. As a consequence, the major portion within the project area faces prolonged water logging. In the proposed system, the primary goal is to introduce adequate drainage facilities within the area to minimize the extent of flooding. In order to provide better hygienic conditions, 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), 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.

C. Description of Proposed Subproject

17. The proposed system has been developed as a combined network to convey both DWF and SWF generated from the catchment area. After the establishment of the sewerage and drainage network for the project area. One pumping station is proposed to be constructed (Figure 3) on vacant government land at Hossainpur.¹¹ The summary of project component details is given in Table 4.

18. For development of sewerage and drainage system, trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along the different major roads in the study area viz. Madurdaha Main Road, Hossainpur Main Road and Jagatipota main Road, Anandapur Highway, among other roads. The combined flow generated from these sewers will be transported to the main trunk sewer line along Anandapur Highway for onward transmission to the proposed Hossainpur Pumping station. The entire DWF generated from the above zones is considered in the design of the sewerage and drainage system in the Hossainpur area.

19. From proposed pumping station, SWF is proposed to be discharged to Tolly Panchanna Canal and DWF conveyed to the proposed Hossainpur STP by a dedicated pumping main.

Table 4: Project Component Details

Component	Function	Description	Location
Laying of trunk sewer and secondary sewer network with manholes and house sewer connections	Collection of Storm Water Flow (SWF) from entire catchment area and Dry Weather Flow (DWF) from individual houses	Total networks Length: 10.5 Km Pipe material: Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) with class NP3, spigot and socket type conforming to IS: 458 which may be vertically cast Diameter: 300 to 2000 mm Road Width: 2.75 to	Trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along the major roads of the catchment viz. Madhurdaha Main Road, Hossainpur Main Road, Jagatipota Main Road, Anandapur Highway and etc. No government or private land acquisition is required for the project as the sewers will be laid in the middle of the existing roads of PWD, KMC, and a small portion

¹¹ Hossainpur STP (under package SD-04) will be constructed at the adjoining plot of proposed pumping station at Hossainpur (under package SD-05). The proposed site is a vacant government vested land under District Land and Land Reforms (DL&LR) Department adjacent to Anandapur Highway beside TP canal. The proposed capacity of STP is 41 MLD for mid horizon of 2043 and 55 MLD for ultimate design horizon of 2058. Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) based treatment technology has been proposed in the STP with primary and secondary treatment system followed by disinfection through chlorination.

Component	Function	Description	Location				
	Trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along different major roads in the study area. The combined flow generated from these sewers will be transported to the main trunk sewer line along Anandapur Highway for onward transmission to the proposed Hossainpur Pumping station. From proposed pumping station, SWF is proposed to be discharged to Tolly Panchanna Main canal, C2-C3 channel and Mundapara canal. The entire DWF is proposed to be conveyed to the proposed Hossainpur STP (under different package of KSHARP) by dedicated pumping main. Outfall structures will be provided with sluice gate arrangement to prevent backflow of water. To ensure the same, invert level of the outfall structures is proposed to be fixed at FDL of canal.	15.5 m Trench Width: 0.85 to 3.4 m 2. Trunk sewer Length: 8.4 Km Diameter: 600 mm to 2000 mm 3. Secondary Sewer Length: 2.1 Km Diameter: below 600 mm 4. Manholes - 597 Material: Brick masonry circular manholes 5. Gully pit – 53, Catch pit - 1010 6. Household sewer connections: 12.03 Km Materials: Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC) as per IS: 4985 PVC-U pipes of Class-III (6 Kg/cm²) rated pipes Pipe stiffness (SN): 110 mm or 160 mm outside diameter (OD). 8. Road restoration: 12.1 km (Network+PS)	through Nazurabad Gram Panchyat. The manholes will be constructed based on the assessment of subsoil condition and traffic loads well within the ROW of KMC/ PWD roads along the sewer network. House sewer connections will be provided through a chamber constructed within property line and another chamber outside the property line. Chambers are to be connected with manholes in the main sewer line below the roads.				
NaziOutfall structures	Gravity outfalls are included in the network design to evacuate storm runoff generated from the packages. All the outfalls are proposed to be with controlling arrangement to prevent possibility of intrusion of canal water into the	Ten number of gravity outfall are proposed in this sub project. Storm water from the sewerage and drainage network is proposed to be disposed of by gravity outfall structures to the (i) C2-C3 channel, (ii) Mundapara canal	10 no. of gravity outfall structures will be constructed under this sub project on Tolly Panchanna Main canal (5 no.) C2-C3 channel (3 no.) and Mundapara canal (2 no.) <table><tr><td>Name of Outfall</td><td>Coordinates</td></tr><tr><td>Outfall opposite</td><td>Lat 22.498326,</td></tr></table>	Name of Outfall	Coordinates	Outfall opposite	Lat 22.498326,
Name of Outfall	Coordinates						
Outfall opposite	Lat 22.498326,						

Component	Function	Description	Location	
	sewerage and drainage system during the high water level condition in the canals. Invert level of all the outfalls are considered to be at FDL or above FDL of canal with sluice gate with requisite size.	and (iii) Tolly Panchanna main canal under Tolly Panchanna Basin. Drainage system in and around KMC area including Tolly Panchanna main canal mostly gravitated eastwards to Kulti River of Matla estuary system (about 45 km downstream of Kolkata) which ultimately meets with River Bidyadhari at a distance of about 70km.	Jeet world, Ahallanagar	Long 88.409754
			Outfall at Purbalok, Madurdaha main road	Lat 22.500316, Long 88.405643
			Outfall opposite Venkat Greens	Lat 22.500959, Long 88.403367
			Outfall opposite Anandapur police station	Lat 22.507267, Long 88.404132
			Outfall opposite Hossainpur Kishor Sangha	Lat 22.508452, Long 88.405305
			Outfall opposite Anandapur police station	Lat 22.509656, Long 88.406608
			Outfall opposite Hossainpur Purbapalli basti	Lat 22.498326, Long 88.408683
			Outfall at Nazirabad	Lat 22.51273, Long 88.413401
			Outfall opposite Bisnu Bijoli garden	Lat 22.512192, Long 88.416237
			Outfall opposite Mundapara	Lat 22.516261, Long 88.41327
Construction of one combined Pumping Station (DWF +SWF)	The combined flow generated from the project area will be conveyed through the main trunk sewer line along Anandapur Highway for onward transmission to the proposed Hossainpur Pumping station. From this PS, SWF will be disposed of to	Construction of 1 no. RCC pumping station (SWF Pump) Total capacity of SWF to be controlled through this PS is 4000 lps (in two clusters) with 6 cum/sec pumping capacity 1st cluster: Total no. of SWF	One new pumping station will be constructed in a vacant government land parcel (latitude: 22.50860, longitude: 88.40840). adjacent to Anandapur Highway. Inter departmental transfer of land is under process.	

Component	Function	Description	Location
	Tolly Panchanna Main Canal through two number of dedicated SWF pumping main and the entire DWF will be carry forwarded to adjascent Hossainpur STP for treatment and disposal.	Pump – 2W+1S Capacity of pump: 1000 lps each. Power requirement – 270 KW each 2nd cluster: Total no. of SWF Pump – 2W+1S Capacity of pump: 1000 lps each. Power requirement – 190 KW each DWF Pump Total no. of DWF Pump – 3W+3S each for two clusters Capacity of pump: 291 lps of 23 m head. Power requirement – 130 KW each SWF Pumping Main - 1200 dia MS pipe of 1.6 Km divided into two clusters (100m and 1500 m pumping main respectively) DWF Pumping Main - 1000 dia DI pipe of 0.075 km	

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05.

20. For Hossainpur and adjoining area, trunk sewers are proposed to be laid along the major roads such as Madhurdaha Main Road, Hossainpur Main Road, Jagatipota Main Road, Anandapur Highway. Total length of proposed trunk sewer is 8.4 km and length of secondary sewer is 2.1 km. The combined flow generated from this network will be conveyed to the main trunk sewer line along Anandapur Highway for onward transmission to the proposed Hossainpur Pumping station. The entire DWF, generated from this above zone is considered while design of sewerage and drainage system in the Hossainpur area.

21. SWF from proposed Hossainpur PS will be disposed into Tolly Panchanna Main Canal. Length of SWF pumping main discharge into C2-C3 channel is 100 m and length of pumping main discharge into Tolly Panchanna Canal is 1500 m approximately. 1200 mm dia MS pipe is proposed for this purpose. All the gravity outfall (GOF) structures (total 10 no.) are provided with sluice gates arrangement to avoid back flow of water. The invert level of delivery pipe is kept at 0.5 m above GL of the canal.

22. DWF from the Hossainpur PS will be pumped to the Inlet Chamber of Hossainpur STP by dedicated pumping main. Length of the pumping main will be of about 75 m. 1000 mm dia. DI (K-9) is proposed for this purpose. DWF pumping main has been designed based on criteria of minimum and maximum velocity as per guideline of CPHEEO manual.

23. The road wise proposed pipeline diameter, trench width, depth and average width of the road is given below in Table 5.

Table 5: Road-wise Proposed Pipe Details

Hossainpur Sewerage and Drainage Network					
Sl No.	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (mt)	Trench Width (mt)	Average Width of Road (mt)
1	Madurdaha Main Road	300 - 1200	1,024.00	0.85 - 2.2	7.5
2	Road of Bansuri Housing Society area	300 - 1000	748.00	0.85 - 1.9	6.5
3	Road of Pragati Abasan area	300 - 800	400.00	0.85 - 1.6	5
4	Jagatpota Main Road	500 - 1000	479.00	1.15 - 1.9	6.5
5	Road Connecting to Jagatpota Main Road	500 - 800	228.00	1.15 - 1.6	5.25
6	Road from Madurdaha area Connecting to Anandapur Highway	300 - 1400	1,227.00	0.85 - 2.5	7
7	Hossainpur Main Road	1200 - 1400	616.00	2.2 - 2.5	8.5
8	Road from Hossainpur area Connecting to Hossainpur main Road	600 - 1200	556.00	1.3 - 2.2	4.5
9	Hossainpur area connecting to Anandapur Highway	700	140.00	1.45	4.3
10	Anandapur Highway	800 - 2000	2,310.00	1.6 - 3.4	15.5
11	Road Connecting to Hossainpur Purba Pally Basti	300 - 600	417.00	0.85 - 1.3	2.75
12	Nazirabad Road	600 - 1200	816.00	1.3 - 2.2	6
13	Road Connecting to Mundapara Basti	300 - 800	1,147.00	0.85 - 1.6	4

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05.

LAYOUT OF PROPOSED HOSSAINPUR PS

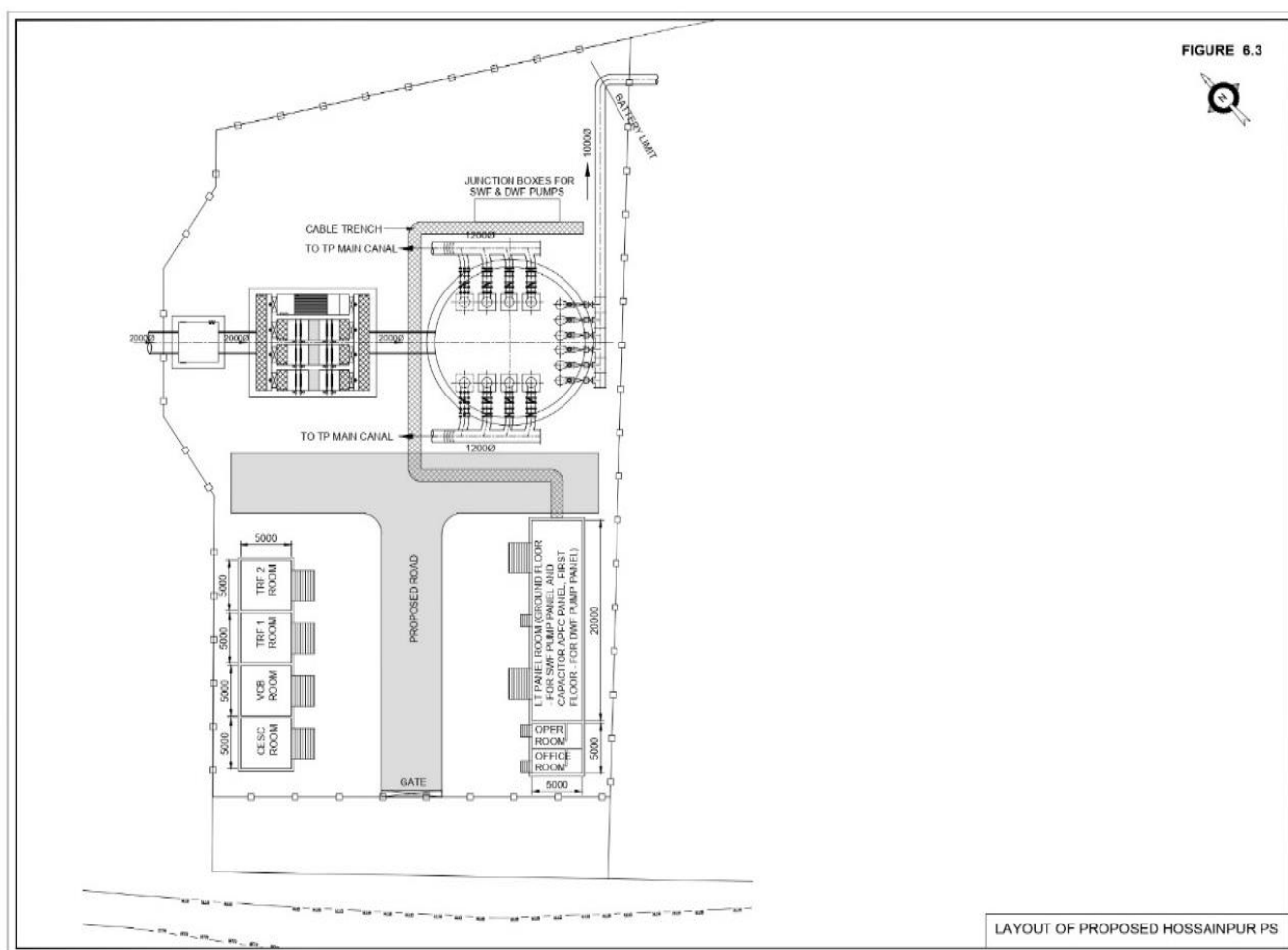
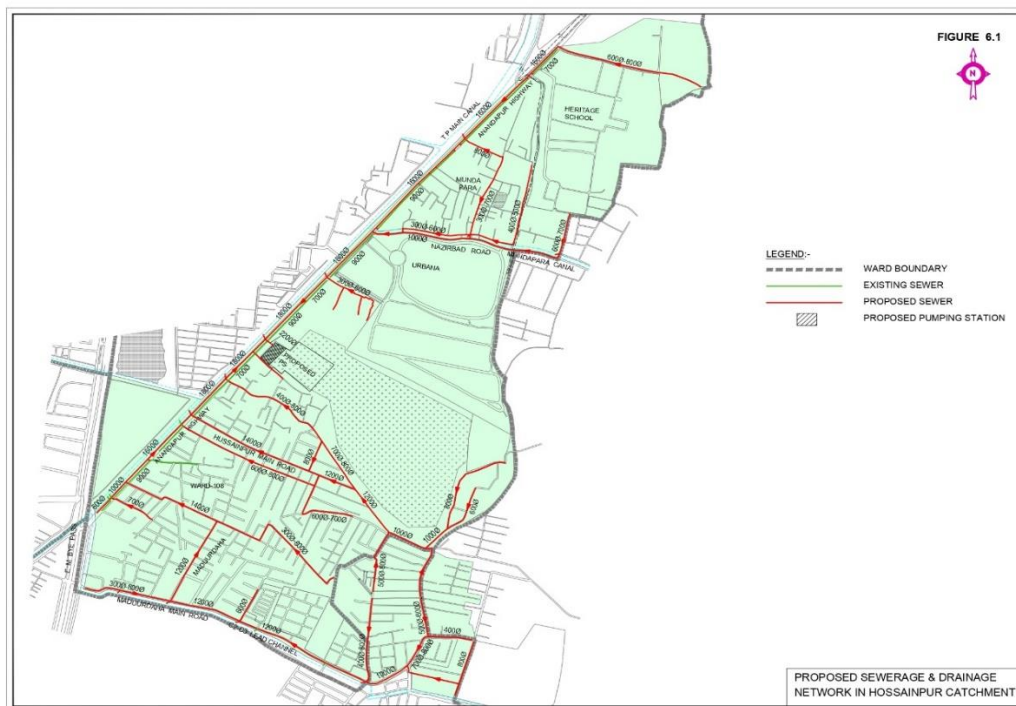


Figure 4: Sewerage and Drainage Zones in Subproject Area

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05.

Table 6: Summary of Proposed Hossainpur Pumping Station

Sl. No.	Type of flow	Pumping Machinery		Pumping Main	
		Nos.	Capacity of each pump (kw)	Length in M	Diameter (mm)
HOSSAINPUR Pumping Station					
1	SWF	(2W+1S) for 1 st cluster Each pump : Q=1000 lps each Head = 13 m	270 KW	1500	1200 (MS)
		(2W+1S) for 2 nd cluster Each pump : Q=1000 lps each Head = 22 m	190 KW	100	1200 (MS)

Sl. No.	Type of flow	Pumping Machinery		Pumping Main	
		Nos.	Capacity of each pump (kw)	Length in M	Diameter (mm)
2	DWF	(3W+3S) Each pump : Q=291 lps each Head 13 m	130 kW	100	1000 (DI)

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05.

Table 7: Catchment Area and Population

Description	Area / Population
Area (ha)	211
Population (2043)	49,490
Population (2058)	65,334

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05

Table 8: Length of Drainage and Sewerage Network within the Subproject Area

Description	Length of sewer lines
Proposed sewer line (Km)	25.1
Existing sewer line (Km)	10.2
Total (Km)	35.9

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05

Table 9: Proposed Length of sewers under the Package (km)

Description	Length of sewer lines
Trunk sewer (600 mm and above) (Km)	8.4
Secondary sewer (below 600 mm) (Km)	2.1
Total (Km)	10.5

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05

24. DWF generated from the subproject area is proposed to be collected at 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 two separate packages.

Table 10: Scope of Civil Works under the Package

Sl. No.	Package Name	Details
1	Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Hossainpur Area and adjoining Areas (Part of	- Laying of sewer lines including house connection, Total length = 7.8 km. - Diameter below 600 mm = 1.9 km - Diameter 600 mm and above = 5.9 km

	Ward 108 and 109)	• Construction of catchpits / Gullypits and House Connections where sewers to be laid. • Construction of outfall structures
2	Laying of Main Trunk sewer line along Anandapur Highway (Ward 108) including construction of pumping station	✓ Laying of main trunk sewer line including connectivity sewer line from branch roads to main trunk sewer line (Diameter varying 600 mm to 2000 mm), Total length = 2.7 km. • Construction of (1010 number) catchpits / (53 number) Gullypits and (910 number) House Connections. • Construction of (10 number) outfall structures • Construction of Pumping station • Laying of DWF pumping main of 1000 mm dia. (Length = 75 m) • Laying of SWF pumping main of 1200 mm dia. (Length = 1.6 Km)

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05

D. Objectives of Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

25. This draft RIPP is prepared for proposed Hossainpur Sewerage and drainage Network subproject under KSHARP. It assesses and addresses the potential involuntary resettlement and indigenous people's (beneficial) impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework for the Project, which are prepared in accordance with the national laws and as per ADB SPS 2009. This document will be updated based on the final detailed engineering design and detailed measurement survey and submitted to ADB for clearance. A 'No Objection' from ADB will be obtained prior to commencement of civil works.

26. This draft RIPP is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS, 2009 safeguard requirements for involuntary resettlement and indigenous people's category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to ensure that the scheduled tribe receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- (ii) to ensure that when potential adverse impacts on the scheduled tribe are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible;
- (iii) 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 and Indigenous Peoples plan;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (vi) 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;
- (vii) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (viii) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples policy principles applicable to the project;

- (ix) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (x) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for RIPP implementation; and
- (xi) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement and indigenous peoples plan implementation.

27. The project is designed to benefit 100% scheduled tribe households in the project coverage area. Contractual provisions will ensure that 100% scheduled tribe households in the coverage area in the Hossainpur area will benefit from house service connections for sewerage and drainage. Project cost includes the cost of 100% seweragehouse service connections in the coverage area, including scheduled tribe households.

28. **The draft resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP)** is prepared based on the available preliminary design for the subproject. The document will be updated and reconfirmed for final involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts during and after finalization of detailed engineering design and completion of detailed measurement survey (DMS) prior to contract award. The draft and updated RIPP will be reviewed and upon ADB's approval, will be disclosed on implementing agency and ADB websites and to affected persons.

29. **Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous PeoplesImpacts:** There is no involuntary resettlement impact or any other adverse impact on the scheduled tribes in the subproject areas. Pipe laying is planned only on the RoW of KMC and PWD roads under the project. As per preliminary assessment, the indigenous peoples are likely to benefit in the subproject and will not have potential involuntary resettlement impact. Specific actions / measures will be considered in the design to ensure that there will be no adverse impact on the indigenous peoples.

30. To further minimize construction impacts, work will be executed during the early and late hours of the day in order to avoid inconveniences to the public as well as traders and vendors. All safety norms would strictly be adhered to depending on the magnitude of work and the sensitivity of the location. The PMU will also ensure that all the necessary norms related to safety and security of the public and residents are followed by the contractor. The actual dates of construction schedule will consider the rush hour, festival time, and special business days. This will also be discussed with vendors, squatters, market committee members, and residents, and accordingly, construction activities will be planned. After laying of pipes, the lane/road will be restored to its original condition (including bitumen, cement concrete [CC] and CC interlocking tiles as applicable).

31. The project will adopt measures to avoid/mitigate impacts which include: (i) proper traffic management during pipe laying work; (ii) announcement/notice of proposed civil works will be given in advance to residents and businesses prior to start of work; (iii) ensuring access to shops and businesses by providing pedestrian access through planks, assistance to mobile hawkers and vendors and those with moveable, temporary structures to shift to (and back from) nearby locations where they can continue with their economic activities; (iv) provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access in residential or commercial properties; (v) proper coordination of civil works such that the period of disruption along a particular road section is minimized; and (vi) signage with project details and contact details for grievance redress; (vii) 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; and (viii) maximize the use of precast materials in commercial areas and narrow roads, where possible; (ix) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (x) in coordination with the PIU and PMDSC, the Contractor will implement targeted mitigation measures to ensure that all activities are conducted in a culturally

appropriate manner taking into account the specific preferences and concerns of the scheduled tribe. These measures will be part of the contract and will be implemented with careful monitoring by the PMDSC and PMU.

32. The contractor will accept the pumping station site handover only after the interdepartmental transfer process is completed (transfer documents are available), consultations with users of the site are conducted and agreements reached with them on impact avoidance and mitigation measures (consultation minutes, photographs and signature sheets are available).¹²

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

33. The proposed subproject does not envisage land acquisition or permanent resettlement impacts. The components are proposed to be constructed within the existing land parcel under the ownership of District Collector on behalf of GoWB, and within the ROW of KMC, PWD, and Nazirabad Gram Panchayat. 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 government road ROW and government land. 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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be updated accordingly before contract award.

34. The implementation of the proposed pipelaying work will not cause any land acquisition impacts as the components will be constructed within the available ROW of KMC, PWD, and Nazirabad Gram Panchayat roads. The pipelines will be laid within the available government road ROW, however, some sections of it will pass through the residential and some through congested commercial areas, which is assessed to cause temporary loss of income due to access disruption to three non-titled road-side businesses. The socio-economic details, including photographs of each affected person with vulnerability status, is presented in **Appendix 4**.

35. Construction of one Pumping Station is also proposed within a vacant, vested (government) land parcel at Hossainpur (beside the plot for proposed Hossainpur STP). The proposed construction work will be done on the vacant, unused land (**Appendix 1**); thus, no involuntary resettlement impact is assessed for the proposed works. 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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be updated based on detailed design, detailed measurement Survey (DMS) and census survey, and site-specific consultations, prior to contract award and will include the 100% assessment of impact for all proposed components under the package.

36. The process of obtaining no-objection certificates (NOC) /permission from the concerned departments will be initiated by PMU KSHARP. The process of land transfer for the proposed sewerage pumping station has already been initiated. In the event that the transfer of land proposed for Hossainpur SPS poses difficulties resulting in significant delays, KMC shall search for suitable technical alternatives. This includes either identifying and obtaining an alternate land nearby within the same sub-catchment or in case such a land is not available, identifying a land in another sub-catchment and pumping the DWF. PMU will

¹² To be included in Contractor's contract document.

undertake due diligence of the alternate location and assess involuntary resettlement impacts. The draft RIPP will be updated with assessment of alternatives, assessed impacts and land records of the selected alternative site prior to contract award. Confirmation of land transfer and availability will be a condition for contract award. The updated RIPP will be shared with ADB for approval.

37. All the NOCs will be obtained prior to start of civil construction works and the land transfer will be obtained prior to the award of contract. The status of land ownership, description of surrounding areas, and status of NOCs for sites are provided in the following tables. The request Letter to the Block Land and Land Reforms Officer for Inter Departmental Transfer of the plot for constructing one pumping station at Hossainpur is appended in **Appendix 11**.

Table 11: Involuntary Resettlement impacts at Hossainpur (Pipelaying Component)

SI No.	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (meter)	Trench Width (m)	Average Width of Road (m)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts				Indigenous Peoples Impacts
						IR Impact	Ownership	Status of NOC	Remarks	
1	Madurdaha Main Road	300 - 1200	1,024.00	0.85 - 2.2	7.5	Nil	Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), Public Works Department (PWD) and Nazirabad Gram Panchayat	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/permission from the concerned departments prior to start of civil construction works and the same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples 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) ¹³ after finalization of Detailed Design.	No impact on indigenous people/communities, involving direct or indirect impact to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples, is anticipated. The implementation of the project intervention will be beneficial to the entire community (including the scheduled tribe).
2	Road of Bansuri Housing Society area	300 - 1000	748.00	0.85 - 1.9	6.5	Nil				
3	Road of Pragati Abasan area	300 - 800	400.00	0.85 - 1.6	5	Nil				
4	Jagatpota Main Road	500 - 1000	479.00	1.15 - 1.9	6.5	Nil				
5	Road Connecting to Jagatpota Main Road	500 - 800	228.00	1.15 - 1.6	5.25	Nil				
6	Road from Madurdaha area Connecting to Anandapur Highway	300 - 1400	1,227.00	0.85 - 2.5	7	Nil				
7	Hossainpur Main Road	1200 - 1400	616.00	2.2 - 2.5	8.5	Nil				
8	Road from Hossainpur area Connecting to	600 - 1200	556.00	1.3 - 2.2	4.5	Nil				

¹³ 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 RIPP prior to implementation.

SI No.	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (meter)	Trench Width (m)	Average Width of Road (m)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts				Indigenous Peoples Impacts
						IR Impact	Ownership	Status of NOC	Remarks	
	Hossainpur main Road									
9	Anandapur Highway	800 - 2000	2,310.00	1.6 - 3.4	15.5	Nil	Roads through which sewer pipelines will be laid are under the ownership of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), Public Works Department (PWD) and Nazirabad Gram Panchayat	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/permission from the concerned department prior to start of construction works and the same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan.	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts have been assessed based on preliminary design, field visit, transect walk and surveys. Final assessment will be done through Census Survey during Detailed Measurement Survey	
10	Road Connecting to Hossainpur Purba Pally Basti	300 - 600	417.00	0.85 - 1.3	2.75	Nil				
11	Nazirabad Road ¹⁵	600 - 1200	816.00	1.3 - 2.2	6	Nil				
12	Road Connecting to Mundapara Basti	300 - 800	1,147.00	0.85 - 1.6	4	Nil				
13	Hossainpur area connecting to Anandapur Highway	700	140.00	1.45	4.3	Temporary Livelihood loss to 04 shops (with 17 family members)				

¹⁵ Under Nazirbad Gram Panchayat.

SI No.	Name of Road	Proposed Pipe Dia (mm)	Length (meter)	Trench Width (m)	Average Width of Road (m)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts				Indigenous Peoples Impacts
						IR Impact	Ownership	Status of NOC	Remarks	
									(DMS) ¹⁴ after finalization of Detailed Design.	

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05

¹⁴ 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 12: Details of land availability, ownership, description of surrounding areas, present land Use and status of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for sewage pumping station site

A. Pumping Station

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location	Ownership	Area of land available at the location (Acre)	Area required (Acre)	Name of Mouza/JL No. Plot No	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
1	Construction of Pumping Station	Hossainpur, KMC Ward No. 108	District Collector on behalf of Government of West Bengal	64.83	0.914	Mouza - Madurda ha J.L. No. 012 LR Plot No. 441	The proposed land parcel is unused, and vacant land. Involuntary Resettlement Impact - NIL	The land transfer is pending for the SPS site; however the application has already been initiated. The land record and the letter from Additional District Magistrate and District Land and Land Reforms Officer, South 24 Parganas to Block Land and Land Reforms Officer, South 24 Parganas for proposed Pumping Station and STP at Hossainpur in Ward 108 is appended in Appendix 11a and Appendix 11b . Accomplishment of inter-departmental transfer for the proposed land parcel will be a condition for contract award. In the event of site/design changes, the RIPP will be updated prior to contract award and ADB's clearance sought.

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05

B. Outfall Structures

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location (Co-ordinate)	Ownership	Pipe Dia. (mm) ¹⁶	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
1	Outfall opposite Jeet world, Ahallanagar	Lat 22.498326, Long 88.409754	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200	Construction work is proposed on the canal banks. No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	PMU KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal prior to start of civil works in these sections and the same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan or semiannual social monitoring report.
2	Outfall at Purbalok, Madurdaha main road	Lat 22.500316, Long 88.405643	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		
3	Outfall opposite Venkat Greens	Lat 22.500959, Long 88.403367	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		
4	Outfall opposite Anandapur police station	Lat 22.507267, Long 88.404132	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		
5	Outfall opposite Hossainpur Kishor Sangha	Lat 22.508452, Long 88.405305	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		
6	Outfall on Anandapur Highway	Lat 22.509656, Long 88.406608	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		

¹⁶ Specific details will be updated during DMS.

Sl. No.	Project Component	Location (Co-ordinate)	Ownership	Pipe Dia. (mm) ¹⁶	Present Use of the land / Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Status of NOC
7	Outfall opposite Hossainpur Purbapalli basti	Lat 22.498326, Long 88.408683	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 – 600		
8	Outfall at Nazirabad	Lat 22.51273, Long 88.413401	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600	Construction work is proposed on canal banks. No Involuntary Resettlement Impact is anticipated	PMU, KSHARP will obtain no-objection/ permission from Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal prior to start of civil works and the same will be reported to ADB through the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan or semiannual social monitoring reports.
9	Outfall opposite Bisnu Bijoli garden	Lat 22.512192, Long 88.416237	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	600 - 1200		
10	Outfall opposite Mundapara	Lat 22.516261, Long 88.41327	Irrigation and Waterways Department Government of West Bengal	300 - 600		

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05

38. If the temporary resettlement impacts cannot be avoided, the shop owners may face temporary access disruption to their shops during construction work for a minimum of 20 days¹⁷ or for the actual number of days of closure, for which they will be compensated prior to the impact, 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 impact and before the start of civil works. However, if not possible to provide an 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 20 days or the actual period of disruption, whichever is more, will be paid (including the days of shifting to and back from the existing location). 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.

39. The civil works contract under this package has specific provisions related to impact avoidance for pipeline laying activities as well as construction work near common property resources. The works contractor will be required to maintain access to shops and residences or other buildings along pipe alignments and to institutions located close to proposed sites, and safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments/sites.

40. The impacts will be further reviewed and revalidated during a detailed measurement survey¹⁸ (DMS) based on the final detailed design and alignment of the pipelines. The draft RIPP will be updated based on finalization of detailed design prior to the start of civil works.

41. The survey of affected persons based on preliminary design will be validated and reconfirmed. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be assessed, if any new areas are proposed by the contractor and same will be reflected in the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan.

B. Common Property Resources (CPRs)

42. Based on preliminary design, no impact on Common Property Resource (CPR) has been identified during field survey and transact walk. However, during DMS survey if any of the community owned structures identified as affected, the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be updated. Impacted CPR structures within the project footprint will be compensated as per the policies outlined in ADB SPS, 2009; all the existing CPR structures are on the edge of the existing ROW of government land. Initial consultations were done. Considering the sensitivity of the issue, a series of consultations will be required to be held with the CPR users to understand their preferences and concerns, and in line with ADB SPS during implementation stage, CPRs will be relocated/replaced/restored nearby. Efforts will be made to reduce or minimize impacts on the religious structures as much as possible based on design consideration, where it is unavoidable, it will be restored as per the entitlement matrix.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

43. In case shifting of the CPR structures is required, proper consultation with local residents by senior management in the PMU will be done with proper documentation and videography to obtain their consent and capture their views prior to the commencement of work. Restoration and improvement of any affected CPRs will be made through community consultation.

44. The summary of involuntary resettlement impacts is presented Table 13 below:

Table 13: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impact

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
1	Permanent acquisition of private land	None	No permanent land acquisition is proposed since all laying of pipes and construction work is proposed on available right of way of roads under KMC, PWD and Nazirabad Gram Panchyat. The pumping station at Hossainpur will be constructed on vested, unused, vacant land under the ownership of Land and Revenue Department of GoWB. Inter Departmental Transfer process has already been initiated at Government Level.
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. The pumping station at Hossainpur will be constructed on vested, unused, vacant land under the ownership of Land and Revenue Department of GoWB. Inter Departmental Transfer process has already been initiated at government Level.
3	Structure loss	None	Based on preliminary design, no structure loss is anticipated. During DMS survey, in case of impacts to the community owned structures it will be restored as per entitlement matrix.
4	Permanent and significant livelihood impact	None	The sewer pipelines will be laid through ROW of KMC roads, which will potentially cause temporary loss of income to road-sides shops during the construction phase. No significant 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)	04 Shops; 14 affected persons (09 male and 05 female)	Temporary income loss for 20 days each is anticipated for 04 Shops 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. ¹⁹

¹⁹ Footnote 19.

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons / entities	Remarks
7	Potential temporary income loss to employees in affected shops/ businesses	None	The temporarily impacted businesses (shops/kiosks) are small; the owners themselves manage the businesses. No employees are identified during socio-economic survey.
8	Affected Vulnerable ²⁰ persons	None	None of the identified affected persons belong to vulnerable category as defined in footnote 22.
9	Impacts to Indigenous People	Yes	None of the affected persons facing involuntary resettlement impacts belong to Indigenous Peoples group or scheduled tribe. The project will have beneficial impacts to the scheduled tribe community in Mundarapa in ward number 108 comprising 103 scheduled tribe households (412 people). The implementation of subproject components will be beneficial to the entire community (including the scheduled tribe families) with 100% households connected to the proposed combined sewerage and drainage network.

Source: Detailed Project Report for Package SD – 05

C. Indigenous Peoples

45. The subproject will be implemented within the city limits of Kolkata, under the jurisdiction of Kolkata Municipal Corporation. Scheduled tribe population in the city of Kolkata is 10,684 (0.24 %) out of total 4,496,694 population.²¹ The subproject components proposed under KMC Ward 108, has a total population of 64,777, of which scheduled tribe population is 928 (1.43%).²² Within KMC city limits, the scheduled tribe population no longer retains the characteristics of scheduled tribes or indigenous peoples' groups.²³ The scheduled tribe population in ward number 108 lives in an area named 'Mundapara'. During transect walk and stakeholder consultation, it was reported that the scheduled tribe population in Mundapara has been living for several decades in that area. The population belongs to Oraon, Munda and Santhal tribal communities. They had migrated from present Jharkhand (the then state of Bihar) and Orissa states in search of employment and follow an urban way of life. The scheduled tribe population of 'Mundapara' speaks the local language of the state which is Bangla. They do not speak any distinct language or dialect. No impact on indigenous people/communities, involving direct or indirect impact to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples, is anticipated. The implementation of subproject components will be beneficial to the scheduled tribe families (and the entire population) with 100% households connected to the proposed combined sewerage and drainage network. The combined network is expected to keep the area clean and free from water logging problems and water-borne diseases are expected to be reduced. The KMC would provide underground house drainage connections to all the households belonging to the scheduled tribe community. The construction work will be undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner, taking into

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal. <https://adibasikalyan.gov.in/scheduled-tribes-of-west-bengal>

²² Source: https://westbengal.census.gov.in/pca_2011_wb.php

²³ Scheduled tribes are those communities notified as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The first notification was issued in 1950. Criteria followed for specification of a community as a scheduled tribe are (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a scheduled tribe."

account the specific preferences and concerns of the community, if any, including their religious festivals and beliefs.

Table 14: Population Distribution Ward 108²⁴

Total Population	Total Scheduled Tribe Population	%
64777	928	1.43

Source: Census 2011 Data

Table 15: Average Household Size and Sex Ratio

	Total Population	ST Population
Average household size	4.08	3.73
Sex ratio	1.06	1.04

Source: Census 2011 Data

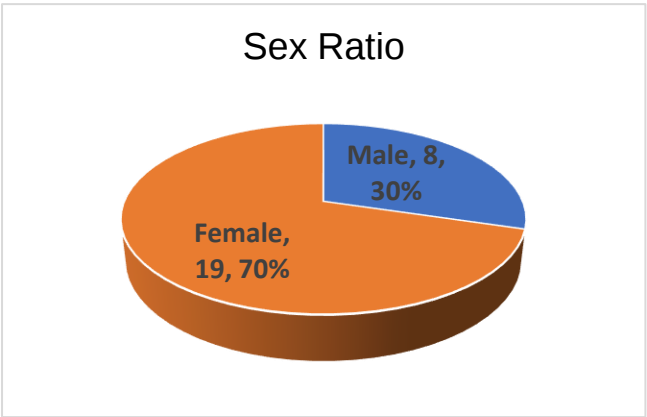
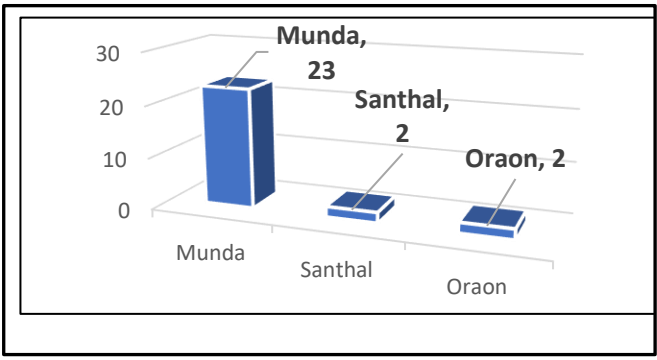
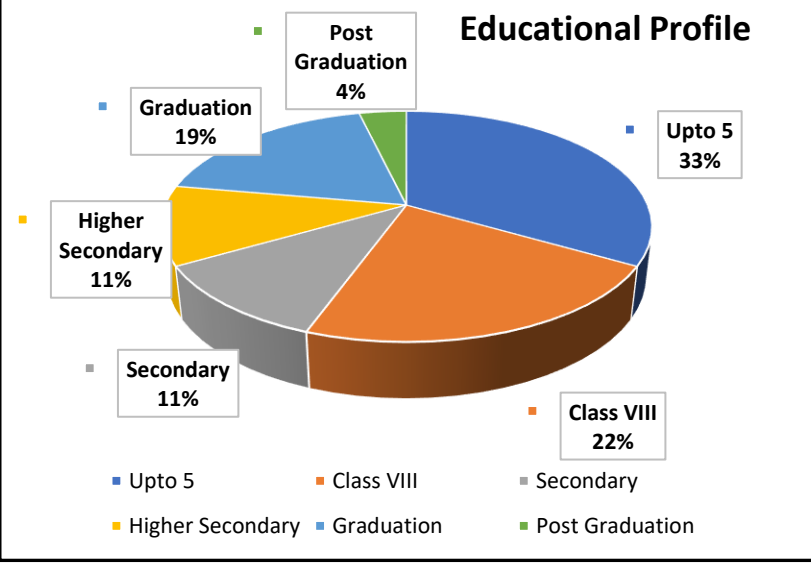
46. The largest tribal population of the area is Munda, second largest community is Oraon and there are few households belonging to Santhals. By profession, they are engaged in various economic activities, like service in Kolkata Municipal Corporation, daily / contractual labour of KMC, the women work as domestic help and other daily wage earning etc. Average monthly income per households is estimated at INR 25,000/- to INR 40,000/- per month. The community does not possess any particular traits of tribal communities. There is no specific worship place and/or space regarded as “holy place” for the community which can be affected due to construction work. They observe ‘KARAM’ festival in the month of March-April in the compound of local ‘Adibasi Kalyan Samity,’ a grassroot organization for the welfare of the Mundapara tribal community. The festival is celebrated for 3-5 days. During discussion with the community, it was explained that all kind of construction work will remain suspended during that particular period and roads will be restored at pre-project level condition.

47. During consultation with the local residents and community leaders of Mundapara, it was found that there are 103 scheduled tribe households having a totaling approximately 412 living in that area. Waterlogging during rainy seasons is a major issue in the area, as it low lying and lacks of a proper drainage system. The proposed subproject will have great beneficial impact to them. During consultation, it was mentioned that all the households will be provided with house drainage connections and all roads will be restored to pre-project level after completion of the work. The community members expressed the need to improve the link road connecting Mundapara to the main road due to difficulties in accessing the main road during medical emergencies. They were also made aware about the project’s GRM system.

48. A sample survey was conducted in Mundapara among 27 households to understand the socio-economic status of the people residing in the area. The key findings of the survey are presented below.

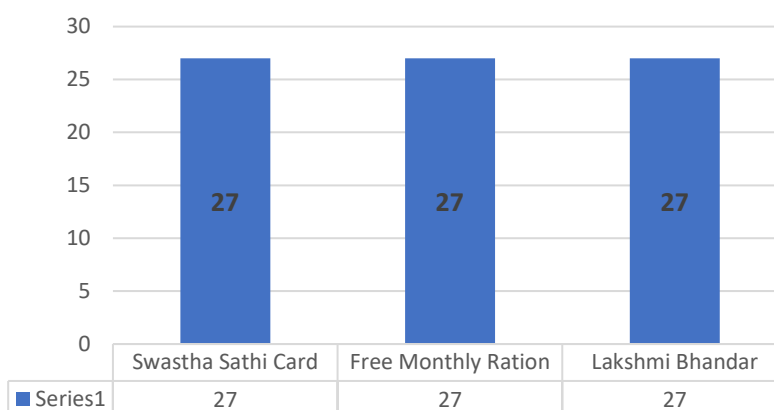
²⁴ https://westbengal.census.gov.in/pca_2011_wb.php

Table 16: Socio-Economic details of Mundapara Residents

Sex Ratio													
Out of 27 respondents interviewed, 19 (70%) were male and 8 (30%) were female. The total family members recorded is 108 with an average family size of 4.													
Caste Profile													
Out of 27 surveyed families; the majority of the community is constituted by Mundas (23 households) whereas Santhal and Oraon constitute 4 households.													
Educational Profile													
The academic levels of different households as found in the survey are <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to Class V</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Up to Class VIII</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Level</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Higher Secondary Level</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Graduation</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Post Graduation</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Up to Class V	9	Up to Class VIII	6	Secondary Level	3	Higher Secondary Level	3	Graduation	5	Post Graduation	1	
Up to Class V	9												
Up to Class VIII	6												
Secondary Level	3												
Higher Secondary Level	3												
Graduation	5												
Post Graduation	1												
Access to Government Schemes													

As per the findings of the survey, all the scheduled tribe families have access to various schemes of GoWB and they are found to be well aware about the schemes.

Access to Government Schemes

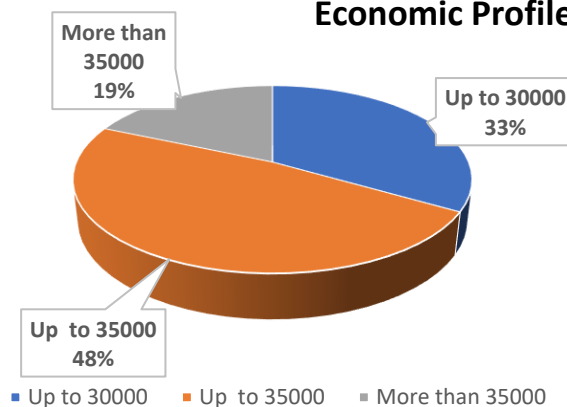


Economic Profile

The average monthly income of the households has been enumerated to INR 31899. The income range of the households varies from INR 25,000 to INR 40,000.

The average per capita per month income stands for INR 10,184. Hence, none of the households are found below to be in the below poverty line category.²⁵

Economic Profile



Source: Socio-economic Survey, 19 March 2024

Table 17: Photographs of the Mundapara Area



²⁵ As per the report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for West Bengal in 2011-2012 was ₹981 per capita per month for urban areas (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting for inflation (at an average rate of 6%), the poverty line in 2023 is estimated as ₹1862 per capita per month in urban areas.



Source: Field visit and transact walk, February 2024

49. Specific Action Plan. Further, to address any potential safeguards issues and ensure inclusion, a specific action plan for scheduled tribe is proposed for this subproject. The action plan will carry out the following specific activities: (i) a baseline survey²⁶ will be conducted for identification and inclusion of scheduled tribe households within the project coverage area; (ii) proposed benefits (e.g. sewerage services) to scheduled tribe households will be shared and monitored; (iii) IEC materials, information sharing, consultations and other activities²⁷ stated in the CAPP will be culturally sensitive and appropriate; (iv) in case of any indigenous peoples impacts in subproject, the grievance redress team will have representation of the affected indigenous people, and/or an CBO or NGO working with indigenous peoples. GRC will also ensure that grievance redress established is gender inclusive in receiving and facilitating resolution of the scheduled tribe' concerns; (v) consultations with scheduled tribe households will be conducted in all subproject stages which shall help in identifying any culture-specific requirements and traditions like avoidance of any specific festival days, and/or other activities with cultural significance to the scheduled tribe groups during civil work; and any other scheduled tribe related issues and concerns that may be of importance to the community. An end- line sample survey²⁸ will be conducted to document the views of scheduled tribe households about subproject benefits. Such survey is in line with subproject internal monitoring. The proposed specific action plan with activities, timelines and responsibilities is attached in Appendix 13. This action plan will be used for project monitoring to ensure that scheduled tribe activities are undertaken on a timely basis and reported semi-annually and to determine whether project objectives have been achieved.

²⁶ Contractors will conduct connection campaigns across the project coverage area and will be responsible to ensure that IP households and localities are identified and included in the campaign. Data on exact number of scheduled tribe households can be generated from the house service connection survey (wastewater/sewerage) to be conducted by the project contractor prior to start of civil work. The localities where sewerage network will not laid shall be covered through FSM. Cost for such activity is already included in the contract document for the subproject

²⁷ CAPPC will be primarily responsible for planning implementing and monitoring the result of such activities.

²⁸ Costs towards conducting end-line sample survey is included in the subproject budget table. Sample size may be decided by the Project in consultation with ADB.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

50. The profile of the affected persons is prepared based on walk-through and 100% socio-economic surveys along the entire stretch of the 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.

51. Walk-through surveys indicated that about four shops vendors might will face temporary income loss due to the proposed project activities. None of the affected families are below the poverty line (BPL). The draft Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS, census surveys and site-specific consultations prior to the start of civil works.

52. The assessment was done based on the preliminary design, maps and drawings prepared for the project. 100% socio-economic surveys indicated that about 04 shops (with 09 male and 05 female family members) may suffer temporary income loss due to proposed project activities and assessed to face temporary income loss. None of the affected families was found to be below the poverty line (BPL). The draft Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples 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 18**.

Table 18: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details of Affected Persons

Type of Impact	Number of Affected Persons ²⁹	Remarks
1. Permanent Loss		
Title Holder/Landowner	Nil	-
Total Loss of land -private land (m ²)	Nil	-
Vulnerability ³⁰	Nil	-
2. Temporary Loss		
A) Temporary Loss/ likely Disruption of Business (Nos)	4	Out of 4 affected households, a total of 14 family members have been enumerated which includes 09 male and 05 females. All the 04 affected business owners are male.
Affected Persons (Male)	09	

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out- of-school/working children, persons with disability-headed household, elderly-headed household, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, transgender people, schedule castes and scheduled tribe households.

As per the report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for West Bengal in 2011-2012 was ₹981 per capita per month for urban areas (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting for inflation (at an average rate of 6%), the poverty line in 2023 is estimated as ₹1862 per capita per month in urban areas.

Type of Impact	Number of Affected Persons ²⁹	Remarks
Affected Persons (Female)	05	
Vulnerability	Nil	
Average Monthly income per Affected Persons (₹)	₹ 18000 (₹ 600/- average per day income)	
3. Common Property Resources		
Affected CPRs	Nil	
4. Other Socio-economic Details		
Literacy Level/Educational Profile	All the affected persons are literate. Two of them have completed elementary level education (Class VIII) and two of them have completed secondary level education (Class X).	
Occupation Profile	Based on socio-economic information collected during the survey the following businesses have been identified: tea and snacks shop, barber shop, cycle repairing shop, and building material supplier.	
Income Profile	The average monthly income of the affected businesses has been enumerated to INR 18000, which counts as INR 600 as daily income from the business. The income range of the affected business varies from INR 15,000 to INR 22,500.	
Caste Profile	All the affected persons belong to general caste.	
Average Family size	3.5	
Distribution by Religion (%)	Hindu (100%)	

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, February 2024

IV. CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

53. The preparation of draft RIPP has involved stakeholders' consultation. The key stakeholders consulted during RIPP preparation are (i) affected persons, vulnerable households including scheduled tribe groups; (ii) program beneficiaries (iii) elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations; (iv) local government and relevant government agency representatives; and (vi) Program staff, PMU, PIU, and consultants. The key stakeholders were briefed about the (i) technical details of project and project implementation cycle; (ii) the project benefits as well as adverse impacts envisaged during construction; (iii) environmental and social safeguards; (iv) gender inclusion; and, (v) community participation aspects built into the project. Consultations with APs during transect walks mainly included concerns such as traffic disruptions and impacts on livelihood. It was informed to survey APs that appropriate measures will be undertaken during construction to minimize impacts (including scheduling of activities during the early morning and reducing construction activities during the rush hour). It was also informed that, if despite mitigation measures, there would be any temporary impacts on livelihood; these would be compensated in accordance with the RIPP's entitlement matrix. Further, the consultations will also include focus group discussions (FGDs) and structured census surveys before the project implementation. Details of the consultations and the stakeholder meeting at town level minutes are attached in Appendix 5.

B. Information Disclosure

54. This draft and/or the final RIPP will be disclosed on ADB and local government's websites and will be available in key local/state government offices. Before the implementation of the subproject, the draft plan will be updated based on the final design and 100% census and socio-economic survey of the affected households/ persons. The draft and updated and/or final RIPP approved by ADB will be duly disclosed to (i) affected persons and scheduled tribes benefiting from the project, (ii) on ADB and (iii) local government websites and will be available in key local/state government offices. During the subproject implementation, construction

schedules will be informed to all residents (including APs) through signboards prior to the commencement of pipe laying. The signboards will be in local language and will include at minimum: (i) section to be affected, (ii) start and end dates of construction in each location, (iii) information on traffic rerouting if any, and (iv) contact information for questions/grievances. For any illiterate affected persons, the project will ensure that disclosure through consultations and discussions is undertaken and minutes of such meetings documented.

55. During revised RIPP preparation, the PIU/PMU will be responsible for issuing required public notices. For the temporary impacts, the end date of the census survey based on final design and DMS will be considered as the cut-off date. The cut-off date for temporary impacts will be communicated to the entire affected area at the start of the census survey through printed information, available in the local language and posted in common, visible, and accessible locations. In the same manner, the list of affected persons will be published at the common places with contact details of PIU officials/CMSC. This will prevent duplication in identifying the affected persons particularly those moving into a new area during project planning and implementation phase. Such information will facilitate the affected persons to have access to lists in their area and resolve issues around duplication, missing/absentee person from the list. The sample project summary leaflet is attached in Appendix 12 and will be available in local language. The RIPP and other IEC materials will be translated in Bangla and will be discussed/disclosed with the affected persons and beneficiaries, and for those affected persons who are unable to read, explained in their own language / dialect.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

56. The PMU will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the construction period and will include the scheduled tribe community in the process. The project management consultants will conduct training of contractors (engineers as well as safeguards personnel). The PMU, and with the support of CAPPC, will design and conduct a public awareness campaign during project implementation. A consultation and participation consultant will be mobilized for the preparation and implementation of community awareness activities.

57. Following the recommendation of ADB, a consultation program was organized with the local residents, youth club and community members residing near the proposed STP plot at Hossainpur in Ward No. 108. Requirement of the STP and Pumping Station was briefed to the local residents, it was explained to them why it is necessary to treat the Dry Weather Flow and how the treated effluent will be released into the Tolly Panchanna Canal. Local youth club representatives informed that the proposed construction work will not hamper their daily activities (children play in the evening time), as the land is big enough, after constructing the STP and Pumping Station, there will be adequate open space left for them to carry out or organize any events in vacant portion of the land. Considering the project outcome it has been unanimously accepted by all the participating members of the consultation program that the proposed work will address many environmental issues and it will improve their health and hygiene conditions. They have expressed their full support for successful implementation of the program.

58. During project preparation, 03 stakeholder consultation meetings and 09 focus group discussions were conducted, which were attended by 269 participants, including 179 women (56%). The details of stakeholder consultations are in **Table 19** and the summary of discussions is presented in **Table 20**. The attendance sheets and photographs of the FGDs/consultations are presented in **Appendix 5**.

Table 19: 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 (KMC Ward Office)	64	8 (13%)	56 (87%)
2	07.02.2024	FGD	Ward 108 (Near Pumping Station at Hossainpur)	9	7 (78%)	2 (22%)
3	07.02.2024	FGD	Ward 108 (Near Pumping Station at Hossainpur)	11	2 (18%)	9 (82%)
4	07.02.2024	FGD	Ward 108 (Near Pumping Station at Hossainpur)	7	2 (29%)	5 (71%)
5	07.02.2024	FGD	Ward 108 (Hossainpur Main Road, madurdaha)	11	7 (64%)	4 (36%)
6	07.02.2024	FGD	Nazirabad	9	8 (89%)	1 (11%)
7	21.02.2024	FGD	Hossainpur	9	8 (89%)	1 (11%)
8	21.02.2024	FGD	Mundapara	6	5 (83%)	1 (17%)
9	04.03.2024	Public Consultation	Mundapara	18	16 (87%)	2 (13%)
10	14.06.24	Public Consultation	Ward 108	125	27	98
Total				269	90 (33%)	179 (67%)

Source: Stakeholder Consultation SD – 05, KSHARP

*Consultations held at Mundarapa covered scheduled tribe participants.

Table 20: 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	Shop owners, local traders, hawkers in busy market areas, local residents, Mundarapa 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

Major Topics Discussed	Participants	Outcome of Consultations
length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc. was shared Project Grievance Redress Mechanism Awareness about the project and extent of the project impact and development. Benefits of the project for the economic and social uplift of community at large Labor availability in the project area or requirement of outside labor and employment potential in the project		in detail by Design Engineer, DSC. Beneficial impacts have been explained in detail by design engineer present. Procedures and method of project's grievance redress mechanism was explained to the participants. The community shared that labour can be locally available, if needed. The people in the project areas greatly appreciated the drainage part of the project and voiced it as relevant. As per the participants, drains are in poor state right now both due to dumping of waste in it as well as siltation. As a result, the drains tend to overflow and lead to flooding particularly in the rainy season thereby becoming a major civic nuisance for the residents. Thus, the project is very essential for cleanliness of the locality. During consultation with local residents and community leaders of Mundapara, they expressed that they are facing significant waterlogging issues due to the lack of a proper drainage system. They are also mostly concern on the access road linking Mundarapa to the main road that needs widening. The PMU explained that proposed project aims to provide house drainage connections, restore roads to their pre-project level, and will restore the roads for better access during medical emergencies, with residents also being informed about the project's GRM system.

59. An information leaflet in the form of a public information disclosure brochure (PID), 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

60. 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.

61. The resettlement principles adopted in this Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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, the Street Vendors Act (2014) and policies with ADB' SPS, 2009, is given in **Table 21**.

62. 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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

63. 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.

64. 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 zones 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, 2013³¹

65. 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

³¹ As passed by the Lok Sabha on 29 August 2013.

- for 5 years old or more land acquisition proceedings wherein award is made but physical possession of the land has not been taken to be deemed as lapsed, and to be taken up under RCFTLARRA; and has similar provisions in cases where compensation for a majority of land holdings has not been accepted; to ensure minimum delays;
- (v) mandates consent of 80% landowners for private entities acquiring land and 75% for public private projects;
 - (vi) provides guidelines for calculation of market value; it also states that the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under Section 11. The market value so determined would be multiplied by a factor of, at least one to two times the market value for land acquired in rural areas and at least one times the market value for land acquired in urban areas.;
 - (vii) the Act stipulates a solatium equal to 100 percent of the market value of the property including value of assets;
 - (viii) payment of RandR assistance under Section 100, for all those losing livelihoods; the Act specifies the minimum to be paid but governments or private companies may pay higher compensation; Restrictions on acquisition of irrigated multi- cropped land) ;
 - (ix) the Act restricts any acquisition of irrigated multi-cropped land except for exceptional circumstances. An equivalent area of cultivable wasteland or land value has to be deposited with government in the case of such an acquisition;
 - (x) the Act prescribes a formal and transparent mechanism for RandR implementation, with a structured institutional framework at the Centre, State and Project level for Land Acquisition and RandR implementation and monitoring.

66. 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):

67. 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 7) land for public purpose, mainly involving commissioning of infrastructure projects.³² 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.³³ 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

68. State policies and guidelines related to land acquisition, negotiated purchase and

³² Memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A-03/14 dated 24 November 2014, and Memorandum No. WB (Part 1)/2016/SAR-114 dated March 1, 2016.

³³ Government of West Bengal, The Kolkata Gazette Extraordinary, Memorandum No. 756-LP/1A-03/14(Pt-II) dated 25 February 2016.

transfer of land from one government department to another include:

- (i) **West Bengal Land Acquisition Manual (WBLAM) 1991**, which provides guidelines on determination of market price for compensation but has not been revised post passage of LARR 2013. GOWB has now taken a policy decision to adopt negotiated purchase and not land acquisition as the mode of procurement of land for public purpose;
- (ii) **The West Bengal Land and Land Reforms Manual, 1991** deals with management of lands owned by Government of West Bengal. Chapter XV of the Manual provides the principles and procedures for settlement of lands for non-agricultural purposes (which includes urban development work). In case of long-term settlement, it provides in detail the process of determining the market value of land from the records of recent sales of similar categories of land in the vicinity, using figures from the Sub-registration offices and carefully checking the same against the valuation in land acquisition cases in the locality.³⁴ 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.³⁵ With reference to KSHARP, all lands for inter-departmental transfer shall be first transferred by the department which is the present owner, in favor of the Land and Land Reforms Department, GOWB for subsequent transfer to KMC.
- (iii) **The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 and the West Bengal Land Reforms Act of 1955 and Amendments** are important land-related laws of the State regulating land holding (ceiling) for various purposes including change in character and ownership and use of the land and the right of the sharecroppers. There are, however, no specific provisions in the Acts that will have a direct bearing on involuntary resettlement under the Project.

69. 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), The Street Vendors Acts (2014) and State Policies with Key Indicators of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

70. A comparison of the key requirements has been made, and how the gaps will be addressed through this Resettlement Planning document in case of any instance of involuntary land acquisition is given in **Table 21**. 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)

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ Amount paid by lessee to lessor, as decided by the lessor.

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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan and resettlement framework to affected persons; (vi) frequency of Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan monitoring: frequency of monitoring will be semi-annual, as per SPS, 2009.

Table 21: Detailed Policy Comparison

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	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 the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	There is no specific requirement for screening mentioned in the central Act or State Rules. However, under subsection (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	No specific provision	No gap between Street Vendors central Act, State rules, SPS RFCTLARR and SPS Gap in screening past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The Project will undertake screening of all subprojects using the ADB involuntary resettlement checklist, to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
				necessary records of street vendors including maps, road plans showing existing site of street vending shall be a permanent record of TVC. TVC shall take final decision about vending zones along with their holding capacity as 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	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	No specific provision	No gap Street Vendors central Act, State rules, SPS and RTFCLARR. Gap in establishing a project-level GRM for projects that do not have significant resettlement impacts. The Project will establish project- level GRM.

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 The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
			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.	will be in written form, in local language and English		

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 The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	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 access to 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.	Under Section 18 and Section 15 of the central Act 2014 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 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 Street Vendors central Act, State rules, SPS and RFCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation. The compensation will be to title as well as non-titled households for temporary or permanent impacts, 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	Not specified provision	No specific provision	No gap Street Vendors central Act, State rules, SPS and RFCTLARR.

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 The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
			resettlement and rehabilitation package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.			Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for Affected persons
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 Street Vendors central Act, State rules, 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.	As per ADB SPS, 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 The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	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 RFCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for nontitle holders, including squatters, encroachers, sharecroppers.
8	Prepare Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan	Prepare a Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples 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 RFCTLARR. RIPP will be prepared for subprojects with assessed involuntary resettlement impact.

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
9	Disclose Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan	Disclose a draft Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan, including documentation of the consultation processing a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case maybe, and the offices of the DC the Sub- Divisional Magistrate and the Taluka, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as maybe prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	No specific rules mentioned.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCLARR The draft Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan has been disclosed to the affected persons and updated RIPP will be disclosed to affected persons and translated into the local language.
10	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary	Section 16. (l) Upon the publication of the preliminary Notification under sub-section(/) of section II by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and	No specific rules mentioned.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between ADB SPS and RFCLARR. 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 The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		resettlement component of the project as a stand- alone operation.	within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include:(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;(b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired;(c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;(d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and(e) details of any common property			

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 The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
11	Taking over possession before payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples 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 ADB SPS and RTFCLARR. 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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline	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.	RTFCLARR does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The Project will prepare quarterly progress reports (QPRs) and monitoring reports

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 The West Bengal Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2018	Memorandum for Direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2016)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.				semi-annually as per ADB SPS 2009.

G. Government and ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples

71. The Constitution of India defines scheduled tribes, as follows: “Scheduled tribes (scheduled tribes) are those communities notified as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The president may with respect to a state or union territory, and where it is a state, after consultation with governor of the state, may notify a community as scheduled tribe. The first notification was issued in 1950. Criteria followed for specification of a community as a scheduled tribe are (i) tribes’ primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a scheduled tribe.”³⁶

72. Under the Constitution of India, a number of articles have been included for the protection of its citizens and few that are specifically for scheduled tribes. These are:

- (i) Article 14 – confers equal rights and opportunities to all;
- (ii) Article 15 – prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste, etc.;
- (iii) Article 15(4) – enjoins upon the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes;
- (iv) Article 16(4) – empowers the state to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens;
- (v) Article 46 – enjoins upon the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the scheduled tribes, and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation;
- (vi) Article 275(1) – promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of scheduled tribes and for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas⁶;
- (vii) Articles 330, 332, and 335 – stipulate reservation of seats for scheduled tribes in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in services;
- (viii) Article 340 – empowers the state to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes; and
- (ix) Article 342 – specifies those tribes or tribal communities deemed to be scheduled tribes (scheduled tribes).

73. Furthermore, the Government of India recognizes and seeks to protect the rights of scheduled tribes, principally through the following Acts/policies:

- (i) The **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)** came into effect from 19th February 2004 through Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003 which bifurcated the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The NCST functions under clause (5) of Art.338 A includes *“To investigate and Monitor matters relating to Safeguards provided for Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution or under other laws or under Government Order, to evaluate the working of such Safeguards.”* Further, it also has a duty to submit report to the President annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, upon/ working of Safeguards.
- (ii) The **Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act) or FRA, 2006** and the Rules, which came into force from 1 January 2008 (including an Amendment in 2012). The Act recognizes and records the rights of forest dwellers who have been residing and depending on

³⁶

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1514486> and https://ncst.nic.in/sites/default/files/2017/Office_Order/798.pdf

the forest for generations for their bonafide livelihood needs, without any recorded rights;

- (iii) **The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act or PESA, 1996** empowers the Gram Sabha in a scheduled area to prevent alienation of land in the scheduled area and to take appropriate action to restore unlawfully alienated land of a scheduled tribe; and the power to control local plans (for development) and resources for such plans. The Gram Sabha has to approve any plan for social and economic development in a scheduled area before implementation, and is responsible for selection of beneficiaries under any poverty alleviation or other program; and
- (iv) **The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.** The objective of the Act is to clearly emphasize the intention of the Indian state to deliver justice to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities through affirmative action in order to enable them to live in society with dignity and self-esteem and without fear, violence or suppression from the dominant castes. The provisions of Act are divided into three different categories, covering a variety of issues related to atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people and their position in society: (i) Provisions of criminal law. It establishes criminal liability for a number of specifically defined atrocities and extends the scope of certain categories of penalizations given in the Indian Penal Code (IPC); (ii) Provisions for relief and compensation for victims of atrocities; and (iii) Provisions that establish special authorities for the implementation and monitoring of the Act.
- (v) **Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Special Provision for Scheduled Tribes).** In addition to the resettlement and rehabilitation package, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families are entitled to the following additional benefits: (i) land to be given to each family in every project even in case of irrigation projects; (ii) one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 per family; (iii) families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% resettlement and rehabilitation benefits; (iv) payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset; (v) preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block; (vi) free land for community and social gatherings; (vii) in case of displacement, a development plan is to be prepared; and (viii) continuation of reservation and other Schedule V and Schedule VI area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area.
- (vi) **The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) (Amendment) Act, 2022.** An amendment of West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) Act, 1994 (section 9) has been made by Government of West Bengal (GoWB) through West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) (Amendment) Act, 2022. It describes the process of appealing to the concerned authority against any cancellation, impounding or revocation of the caste certificate under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) Act, 1994. However, the Act (1994) had the provision (under Section 4) of issuing 'Schedule Tribe' certificate for identification of a member of the Schedule Tribe group as specified in Part XII of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order.

74. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has drafted a National Policy on Scheduled Tribes to bring these tribes into the mainstream society through a multi-pronged approach for their all-round development without disturbing their distinct culture. The policy stipulates that displacement of tribal people should be kept to a minimum and undertaken only after possibilities of non-displacement and least displacement have been exhausted. When displacement becomes inevitable, each scheduled tribe family having land in the earlier settlement shall be given land against the land. To handle the problem of shifting cultivation,

a land tenure system is proposed giving tribals the right to land ownership so that they invest their energy and resources in checking soil erosion and fertility. The policy seeks to tackle tribal land alienation by stipulating that:

- a. Tribals have access to village land records;
- b. Land records are displayed at the Panchayat;
- c. Oral evidence be considered in the absence of records in the disposal of tribals' land dispute;
- d. States prohibit the transfer of lands from tribal to non-tribal;
- e. Tribals and their representatives are associated with land surveys.

75. Scheduled tribes in the state are protected by **West Bengal's Land Reforms Act, 1955**, defines stringent procedures for transfer of land from scheduled tribe landowners to nonscheduled tribes landowners, as

- (i) "A Raiyat³⁷ belonging to a Scheduled Tribe may however transfer his or her land to a person not belonging to a Scheduled Tribe with previous permission in writing to the Revenue Officer appointed for this purpose. The Revenue Officer must be satisfied that no purchaser belonging to a Scheduled Tribe is willing to pay the fair market price for the land. The Revenue Officer must also be satisfied that the proposed sale is intended to be made for the improvement of any other part of the holdings or for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Government. A raiyat belonging to a Scheduled Tribe may transfer his or her plot of land or any part thereof in any one of the following ways:
 - a) by a complete usufruct mortgage entered into with a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe for a period not exceeding seven years;
 - b) by sale or gift to the Government for a public or charitable purpose;
 - c) by simple mortgage to the Government or to a registered co-operative society;
 - d) by simple mortgage or mortgage by deposit of title deeds in favor of a Scheduled Bank, a co-operative land mortgage bank or corporation owned or controlled by Central or State Government in India for the development of land or for agricultural production;
 - e) by gift or will to a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe; and
 - f) by sale or exchange in favor of any person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe."³⁸

H. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

76. The objectives are to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

77. The Indigenous Peoples 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 an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment

³⁷ Raiyat means landowner

³⁸ Land and Land Reforms and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Government of West Bengal. Land under Tribal Ownership as per West Bengal's Land Reforms Act, 1955.

to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.

78. The Policy Principles are as follows:

- (i) Screen early on to determine whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
- (ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
- (iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns. (iv) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.
- (iv) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous People communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous people; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within 10 customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous people. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected indigenous people's communities refers to a collective expression by the affected indigenous people communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or

- groups object to the project activities;
- (v) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- (vi) Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- (vii) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
- (viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- (ix) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

I. Comparison between Government of India's Policy on Indigenous People and ADB SPS, 2009 (Safeguards Requirement 3)

79. The above policies and legal instruments available in India are supplemented by ADB SPS 2009 for the implementation of the project. The SPS ensures equality of opportunity to be derived from project interventions for indigenous peoples. The policy emphasizes that development interventions will be planned in a manner consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous peoples, and compatible in substance and structure with affected indigenous peoples culture and social and economic institutions. Both Government of India and ADB recognize the vulnerability of indigenous peoples, and specifically ensures that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse, will be addressed by the implementing agencies. The Constitution of India and acts listed above ensure protection of indigenous peoples or Scheduled Tribes, as defined by the Constitution, which is consistent with ADB policy; hence there is no need to bridge the gap between protection measures guaranteed under Indian laws and ADB's safeguard requirements. Objectives of the IPPF and the approach to IPP preparation will accommodate both Indian Constitution Acts and ADB's safeguards policy on indigenous peoples. ADB policy has a provision related to preparation of an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project; whereas The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) Act, 1994 does not include provision for the customary rights to lands for Indigenous Peoples. The project is not anticipated to impact customary lands, hence this

requirement is not triggered.

80. The Constitution of India and acts listed above ensure protection of indigenous peoples or Scheduled Tribes, as defined by the Constitution, which is consistent with ADB policy; hence there is no need to bridge the gap between protection measures guaranteed under Indian laws and ADB's safeguard requirements. The objectives of the IPPF and the approach to IPP preparation will integrate both Indian Constitution Acts and ADB's safeguards policy on indigenous peoples. The policy gap analysis and gap-filling measures are given in Table 22.

Table 22: Gap Analysis on National Policies (Government of India) on Indigenous People and ADB SPS 2009

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on Indigenous Peoples	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 and GOI's Acts and Policies on Scheduled Tribes	Measures Adopted for This Project
Policy Principle 1: Screen early on to determine (i) whether indigenous peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on indigenous peoples are likely.	Constitution of India ensures affirmative action for all (Article 14), prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste, etc. (Article 15) and enjoins upon the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, in particular, the scheduled tribes, and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46); No such early screening process is required under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006. Not in compliance to the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	The Constitution of India and the Acts and Policies related to scheduled tribe people/indigenous people does not specify on early screening of projects for indigenous people, The Project shall screen the subprojects early to determine the presence of indigenous people/scheduled tribe. Initial overall screening of the project selection has been carried out and potential positive (beneficial) impacts were foreseen.
Policy Principle 2: Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on indigenous peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected indigenous peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected indigenous peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous	The said Act does not stipulate any social impact assessment or similar methods to assess potential project impact. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006, Tribal Welfare Department of the state has the power for conversion of <i>pattas</i> or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. Such titles given to the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers under the said Act are inalienable rights. If the project activities affect the land with titles provided under the said Act, adequate measures will be taken to avoid the affected land.	Assessment would be carried out to understand positive and adverse impacts of the projects on the indigenous peoples. Based on the assessment, measures would be adopted to minimize the potential adverse impacts (if any) and implementspecific action plans tasks to enhance, for beneficial impacts. These actions will be carried out during project implementation.
Policy Principle 3: Undertake meaningful consultations with affected indigenous peoples communities and concerned organizations to solicit their participation (i) in	The said Act does not lay down any provision to undertake consultations with affected indigenous peoples.	The project will undertake meaningful consultation with the scheduled tribe people, in a culturally appropriate manner at a location suitable for the tribal community to attend the meetings. The

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on Indigenous Peoples	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 and GOI's Acts and Policies on Scheduled Tribes	Measures Adopted for This Project
designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected indigenous peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance indigenous peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of indigenous peoples' concerns.	The said Act does not specify any grievance mechanism for resolution of indigenous peoples' concerns.	meetings will be conducted in a language understandable to the tribal community. Future consultation strategy will be proposed in the IPP/RIPP which shall take place during the next phase of project activities and especially prior to and during project implementation. The grievance redress committee at the PMU level will have a representative from scheduled tribe community.
Policy Principle 4: Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.	Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006, indigenous peoples have the right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use. Hence, any adverse impact of on community forest resource should take the consent of affected indigenous peoples or their recognized representatives. The said Act confer rights of indigenous peoples for conversion of <i>pattas</i> or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. Therefore, physical displacement from traditional or customary land right of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers cannot be permitted. The IPP should mention adequate plan to avoid the affected land of indigenous peoples with customary land rights.	Consultation and future participatory assessment will be done with the scheduled tribe population along the proposed road in the future course of action (in case of adverse impacts). Project activities will not consider any component, that will cause physical displacement of tribal people from traditional or customary lands. Commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples will not be considered by the project. Broad community support is not required in the project as there is no commercial development of cultural or natural resources or physical displacement, hence ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirement under this principle is not triggered.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on Indigenous Peoples	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 and GOI's Acts and Policies on Scheduled Tribes	Measures Adopted for This Project
Policy Principle 5: Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected indigenous peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 have provision on right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. The IPP should mention mitigation measures to avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. In compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	The issues of access restriction and physical displacement have been avoided by the project. The same will be ensured during project implementation. This ADB SPS principle is not triggered.
Policy Principle 6: Prepare an indigenous peoples plan that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected indigenous peoples.	Under the said Act, there is no provision on preparation of IPP. Not In compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	A draft IPP or a combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP) will be prepared during the project processing which will further be updated during project implementation. The draft and updated IPP will be disclosed. The IPP/RIPP will include a framework for continued consultation with the affected indigenous people communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on Indigenous Peoples	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 and GOI's Acts and Policies on Scheduled Tribes	Measures Adopted for This Project
Policy Principle 7: Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected indigenous peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected indigenous peoples communities and other stakeholders.	Under the said Act, there is no provision on IPP disclosure. Not in compliance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Project related documents especially the benefits and mitigation measures etc. will be disclosed during the project implementation among the indigenous peoples beneficiaries. The draft /updated/final IPP/RIPP will be disclosed once approved by executing agency and ADB.
Policy Principle 8: Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006, recognize rights of indigenous peoples for conversion of pattas or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).	The project will not involve acquisition of customary land and/or ancestral domains that will cause impacts on customary rights. Implementation of project will ensure that there will be no impact on the customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains.
Policy Principle 9: Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Under the said Act, there is no provision on preparation or monitoring of IPP implementation. in compliance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Monitoring of the IPP will be done semi- annually by the executing agency and the reports will be submitted to ADB and the same will be disclosed.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of losses and Affected Persons:

81. 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.³⁹

82. 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.

83. 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 24**.

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

B. Entitlements

85. 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 the assessed number of days (20 days), the affected persons will be compensated based on the actual number of days of disruption. All affected persons will also be compensated for the time lag (taking into account annual inflation rate) between the time of payment of compensation and the time of survey. Shifting assistance will be paid to the affected vendors/hawkers. All affected persons who are identified as vulnerable will be eligible for special assistance as one-time assistances under temporary impacts for livelihood restoration

C. Livelihood Protection and Income Restoration.

86. Affected persons are assessed to face temporary income loss. Table 23 provides the

³⁹ 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.

steps to be followed for the income restoration plan:

Table 23: Steps to be followed related to Income Restoration

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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan (identifying potential losses), and (d) send the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan to PMU and ADB for review and approval after detailed designs and surveys are complete.
Step 4:	The Social Safeguard Cell (SSC) personnel of PMU will distribute identity cards to affected persons: those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable affected persons. The SSC assisted by contractor/supervision consultant team will collect details of bank accounts of affected persons and assist those without bank accounts to open the same.
Step 5:	Affected persons can then access the compensation / assistance / allowances provided from the project.
Step 6:	PMU to pay compensation/assistance/allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). The PMU to closely monitor compensation payment, which can be through cheques or direct transfer to beneficiary accounts.
Step 7:	PMU to give formal clearance to the contractor to proceed with civil works, through a certification to proceed.

D. Cut-off-Date:

87. The cut-off date applicable to the non-titleholders will be the end date of the census survey and DMS based on the final design. 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 results presented in this draft RIPP will be reconfirmed during detailed design and DMS stage.

E. Compensation Mechanism:

88. 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.

Table 24: Entitlement Matrix⁴⁰

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ⁴¹	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1. Income Loss						
1-a	Temporary disruption of livelihood	Commercial and agricultural activities	Legal titleholders, leaseholders, non-titleholders, 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 wage⁴² 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, 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 months or the actual period of disruption, whichever is more. • Vulnerable affected persons will be given priority in employment in project construction work, in addition to compensation for income loss.	• The cut-off date will be the end date of the census survey and DMS based on the final design for the non-titleholders. 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	PMU/PMDSC in coordination with Contractors will identify alternative locations

⁴⁰ All entitlements and compensation payment to affected persons will be adjusted for inflation from 2024 onwards.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² As per the notification of Government of West Bengal on December 2023, the minimum wage is INR 11909/- (per month) which is subsequently calculated to INR 458/- (per day) for skilled workers employed in shops and establishments in West Bengal (Appendix 6) (https://wbcl.gov.in/sites/default/files/upload/min_wages/january-2024/6%20Circular%2031%20emp%20%20zones_9.pdf)

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ⁴¹	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				- The affected vulnerable persons will be given one-time vulnerability assistance of ₹10,000 - In case vulnerable affected persons are identified, additional compensation will be provided (see item #7b of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework)	minimize disruption through construction scheduling in co-ordination with the contractors.	
2. Unanticipated impacts						
2-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.
2-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 the 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,

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ⁴¹	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
						2009 and obtain the concurrence of ADB.

VII. RESETTLEMENT AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Resettlement Costs

89. The resettlement and indigenous peoples planning budget 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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.

90. The PMU will be responsible for mobilizing the funds in advance in their budget. The estimated resettlement cost for the proposed subproject is ₹ 1.2 million. The budget includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan implementation and contingency.

Table 25: 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 ⁴³	4	12000	48,000
2.	Consultations meetings, Orientation and awareness workshop and documentation		Lump sum	1,50,000
2.1	DMS and revalidation survey for updating Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan		Lump sum	2,50,000
2.2	Grievance Redress Mechanism		Lump sum	1,50,000
	Sub-Total			5,98,000
	Contingency@ 20 %			1,19,600
	Specific Action Plan: Endline survey, satisfaction survey of sample indigenous peoples' households and consultations**	1	Lump sum	5,00,000
	Grand Total			1,217,600

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

** Compensation temporary income loss will be paid in the event of any income disruption due to construction and improvement works of subproject component. In case there is no access disruption and as a result no income loss happens, no compensation will be paid.

⁴³ 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 6).

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

91. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was established under ongoing project (Loan number 3413 and 3689, Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP)). The GRM for KEIIP, will be applicable and will be further strengthened for the proposed KSHARP.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵ The multichannel, project-specific GRM functional for KEIIP and the positive features and learning from it will be adopted for the KSHARP.

92. 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.

93. 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”,⁴⁶ or talk to Mayor⁴⁷ or by e-mail, by post, or by writing in complaints register kept in PMU office or Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) Borough offices or Contractor’s site offices. Appendix 8 has the sample grievance registration format. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. PMU Safeguard Officers will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. The complainants/aggrieved persons will also be encouraged to seek a complaint registration number from the PMU.

94. 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

⁴⁴ The office order regarding GRC is placed in Appendix 1.

⁴⁵ The project components under the KEIIP are water supply, sewerage and drainage, construction of STP and Pumping Stations. Similar project components have also been proposed in KSARP, except for water supply components, so it is expected that the nature of grievances which may arise during the implementation phase under KSARP will be similar in the nature of grievances that were received in KEIIP. During implementation of KEIIP, the grievances were mostly related to disruption in water supply services due to damages caused to existing pipelines during excavation work, minor damages caused to the property line during construction phase, damages to boundary walls, concrete ramps, water logging, delays in road restoration work, etc. The GRC in KEIIP has long standing experience for dealing and resolving the same kind of grievances within stipulated time. The GRM established in KEIIP is functioning effectively, hence adopting the same GRM structure of KEIIP is proposed in case of KSARP. Under KEIIP, the grievances are resolved on average between seven and fifteen days. The same grievance redress committee (GRC) will continue to function for KSARP.

⁴⁶ 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/>

⁴⁷ 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.

being at field/ward/Borough level, the second tier at PMU level and the grievance redress committee is being the apex level. For the project level GRM, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at PMU; the safeguards officers of the PMU, supported by the social safeguards specialist of PMDSC will be responsible for conducting periodic community meetings with affected communities to understand their concerns and help them through the process of grievance redressal including translating the complaints into Bengali or English, recording and registering grievances of non-literate affected persons and explaining the process of GRM. All expedient and minor grievances will be resolved at field/ward/Borough level; should any grievance fail to be resolved within the stipulated time period at the field level, the PMU will be consulted within specified time. PMU will also be responsible for follow-through for each grievance, periodic information dissemination to complainants on the status of their grievance and recording their feedback (satisfaction/dissatisfaction and suggestions). In the event that certain grievances cannot be resolved at project level, they will be referred to the grievance redress committee (GRC)⁴⁸

95. 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, KEIIP/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 5), 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.

96. **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 complaint/grievance. Record of grievances received at field level

⁴⁸ 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.

will be conveyed once a week to the Environmental and Social Managers and Administrative Officer at PMU, to enable tracking.⁴⁹

- (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.

97. 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.⁵⁰ The complainant or aggrieved persons can also lodge their complaints through this online portal.

98. **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, 2013.⁵¹

99. **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.⁵²

B. Areas of Jurisdiction

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

C. Record keeping

101. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ <https://www.kmcgov.in/KMCPortal/jsp/ComplaintNew.jsp>

⁵¹ The Authority admits grievances only with reference to the Land Acquisition and R&R issues under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.

⁵² Accountability Mechanism. <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

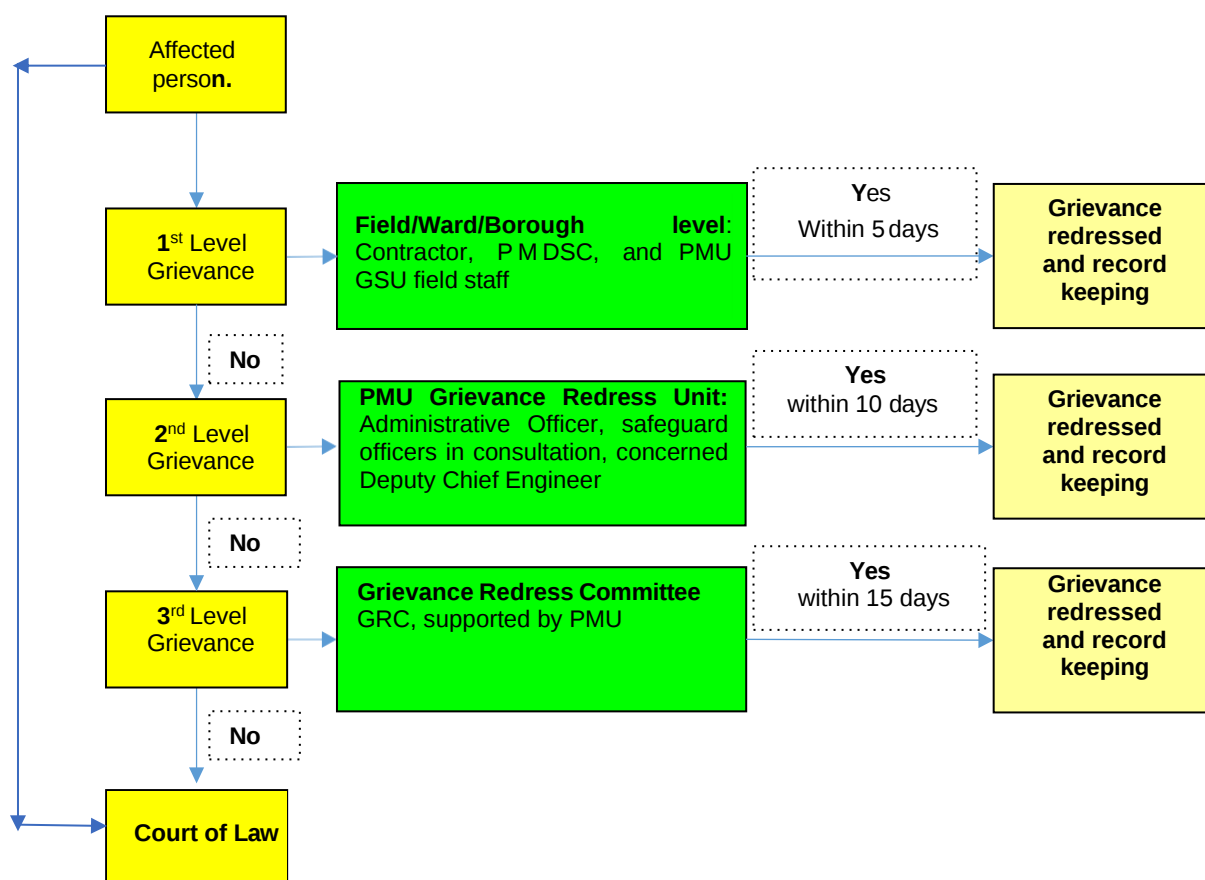
complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions, the date these were affected and the final outcome will be kept by PMU (with the support of PMDSC). The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, the ward/borough office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

D. Information Dissemination Methods of the GRM

102. 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.

103. **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.

104. **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 5.

Figure 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism (KSHARP)

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

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangements

105. 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.

106. **Project Management Unit (PMU).** The PMU is headed by a Project Director (PD) of KSHARP, KMC. The Project Director will be supported by the Deputy Chief Engineer, PMU, KMC (who will be responsible for safeguard implementation and monitoring) and the Director General Project, KSHARP, KMC (who will be responsible for procurement and contract management). The Deputy Chief Engineer will be responsible for overall environmental and social safeguard implementation. The Deputy Chief Engineer will be supported by an Manager (Environment) and a Manager (Social), focal persons of Deputy Chief Engineer rank, who will be responsible for environmental and social safeguard implementation and monitoring as per ADB SPS, 2009.⁵³ The PMU will be supported by Gender and Safeguards Unit (GSU) which

⁵³ The Manager (Social) will be a full-time person with social safeguards experience.

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).

107. **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.

108. **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.

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

B. Social Safeguards Implementation Arrangements

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

111. 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 26**.

Table 26: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

112. 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);

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

- (i) ensure subprojects conform to the agreed subproject selection criteria for the project;
- (ii) review and finalize subproject involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples' category in accordance with SPS,2009;
- (iii) oversee preparation and/or updating of resettlement framework and indigenous peoples' planning framework;
- (iv) oversee preparation of resettlement plans/RIPP/due diligence reports (DDRs) including specific action plans as required; confirm existing resettlement plans/RIPP/DDRs are updated based on detailed designs, and that new subproject resettlement plans/RIPP/ DDRs are prepared in accordance with the resettlement framework and in compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and policies, regulations of GOWB for the project;
- (v) be part of consultation activities with affected persons, and other relevant stakeholders from time to time organized by PMU to ensure free, fair and meaningful consultation are conducted and meeting minutes with signatures of all attendees, photographs of the consultations are maintained;

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

114. 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.

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

116. 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.⁵⁴
- (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.

117. 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.

E. Capacity Development

118. 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

⁵⁴ <https://www.adb.org/documents/series/covid-19-asia-pacific-guidance-notes>

aspects such as environmental planning/resettlement planning/implementation, social protection, including the specific recording, reporting, and disclosure requirements therefore need to be planned separately.

119. 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.

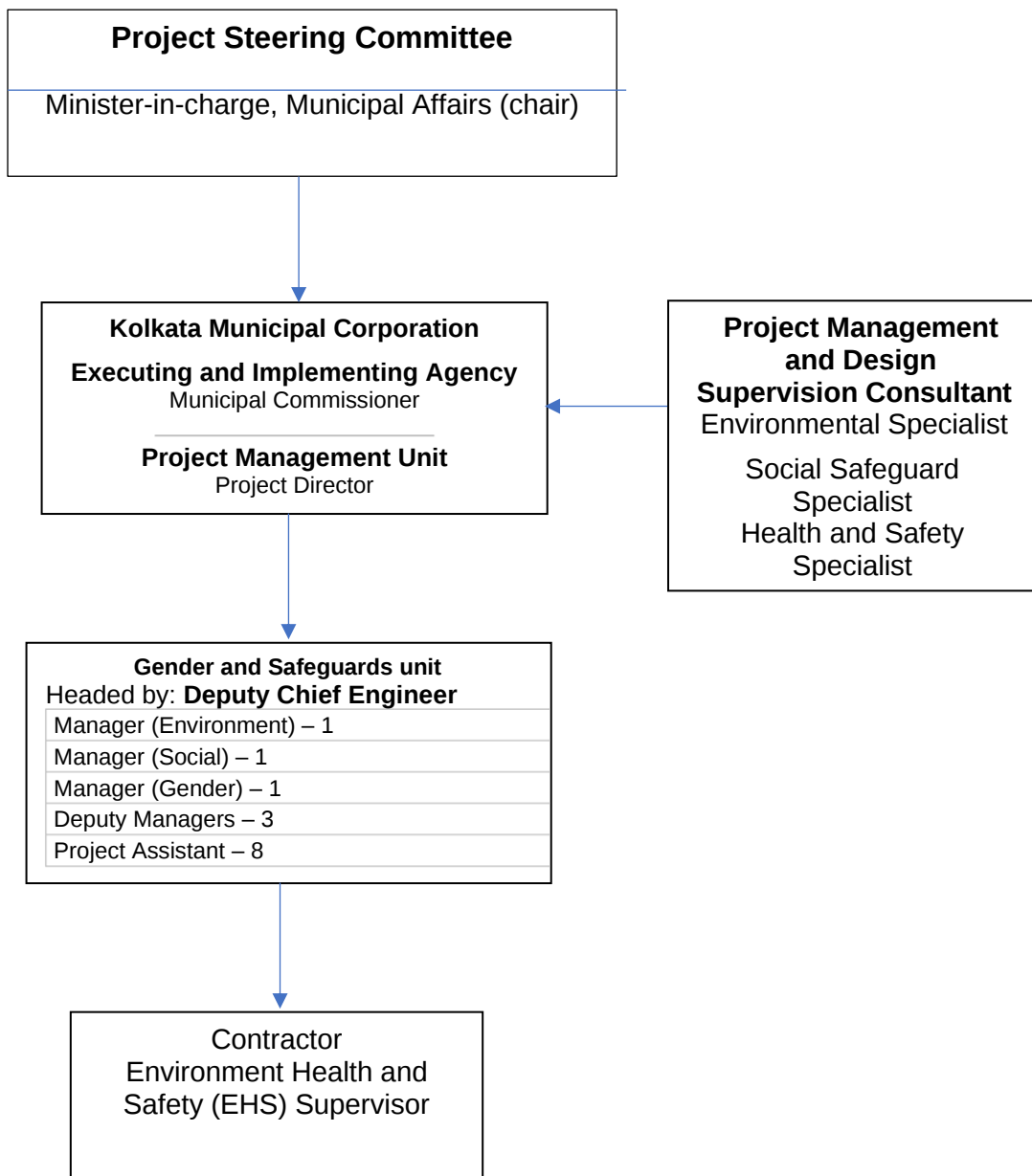
120. Owing to the spread of Projects across a large area there is a need to specially focus on capacity building on social (distinct social, economic and cultural traits and traditions of people and the importance of preserving these), legal (land tenure issues) and technical aspects in such Projects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

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

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

F. Communication

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

Figure 6: Implementation Arrangement for Safeguards

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

123. 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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan. All entitlements are to be paid before displacement. The PMU will have written confirmation or payment receipts from the affected persons, verifying that all compensation has been paid. This documentation will be submitted to ADB through the semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports. Construction works can start only on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 27.

Table 27: Implementation Schedule

[illegible]

Particulars of Activities	2024	2025				2026				2027				2028			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
subproject area																	
Handover of sites and alignments to contractors																	
Start of civil works																	
Internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, end-line/satisfaction surveys of IP households																	
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any ⁵⁵																	

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

⁵⁵ Reconstruction or repair of affected utilities will be done immediately, in consultation with concerned contractors and related other departments, as required.

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

124. Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems, and monitoring the progress of the implementation of the specific action plan. The PMU/PMDSC will undertake the monitoring of the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan implementation. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess affected person status. The PMU/PMDSC shall ensure the implementation of safeguard requirements as provided in the legal agreements and submit semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports on their implementation performance. The outline of Social Safeguards Monitoring report is presented in Appendix 10.

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

- (i) establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of the implementation of RIPP including the implementation of the specific action plan,
- (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.

126. 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. The SSMRs will be disclosed in both ADB's and project's websites. 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. NEXT STEPS

127. The following will be the steps required for updating the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan and its implementation (including but not limited to): (i) The cut-off date for temporary impacts will be communicated to affected persons based on the final design and DMS; (ii) As proposed in this draft Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples 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; (iii) Public consultations will continue with the affected persons and other stakeholders throughout the project cycle; (iv) conduct a community consultation with scheduled tribe community after their concerns have been raised to the KMC road department, informing them of the department's recommendation and/or action.

128. Specifically, below are the follow-up actions prior contract awards and prior start of civil works:

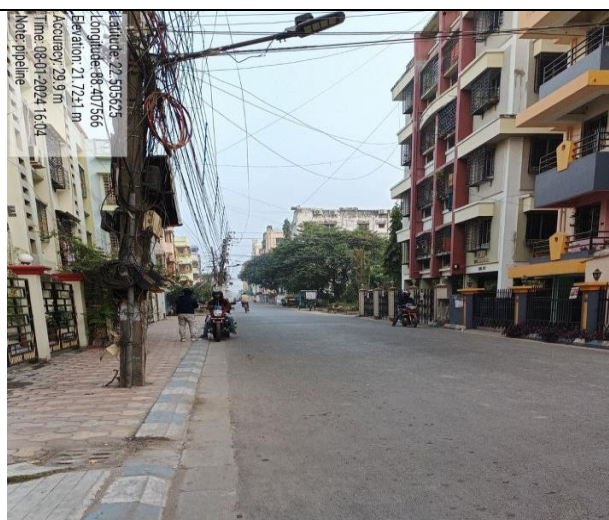
S.No.	Follow-up Actions/Next Steps
A. Before Contract Award	
1.	Before the contract award, PMU will obtain / land transfer documents for Sewage Pumping Station from concerned departments.
2.	ADB approval of the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan based on the final assessment at detailed measurement survey stage needs to be obtained by the PMU.
3.	Before award of contract, PMU needs to confirm the ownership of the required land area (0.914 acres), for construction of sewage pumping station (SPS) and its status (that it is encumbrance-free and dispute-free). Hence, the details of land transfer need to be obtained by KMC/PMU and included in this RIPP. In the event that the transfer of land proposed for Hossainpur SPS poses difficulties resulting in significant delays, KMC shall search for suitable technical alternatives. This includes either identifying and obtaining an alternate land nearby within the same sub-catchment or in case such a land is not available, identifying a land in another sub-catchment and pumping the DWF. PMU will undertake due diligence of the alternate location and assess involuntary resettlement impacts. The draft RIPP will be updated with assessment of alternatives, assessed impacts and land records of the selected alternative site prior to contract award. Confirmation of land transfer and availability will be a condition for contract award. The updated RIPP will be shared with ADB for approval.
B. Prior to start of construction work	
4.	Before the start of construction work, PMU will obtain copies no-objection certificates (NOCs) from concerned departments like PWD, Nazirabad Gram Panchayat and Waterways and Irrigation Department of GoWB for the outfall structures and the same will be appended to the updated Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be updated and submitted to ADB.

Appendix 1: Photographs of Subproject Area

	
Hossainpur Main Road	Nazirabad Marker area
	
Anandapur Highway	Hossainpur Basti



Road in front of Anandapur Police Station

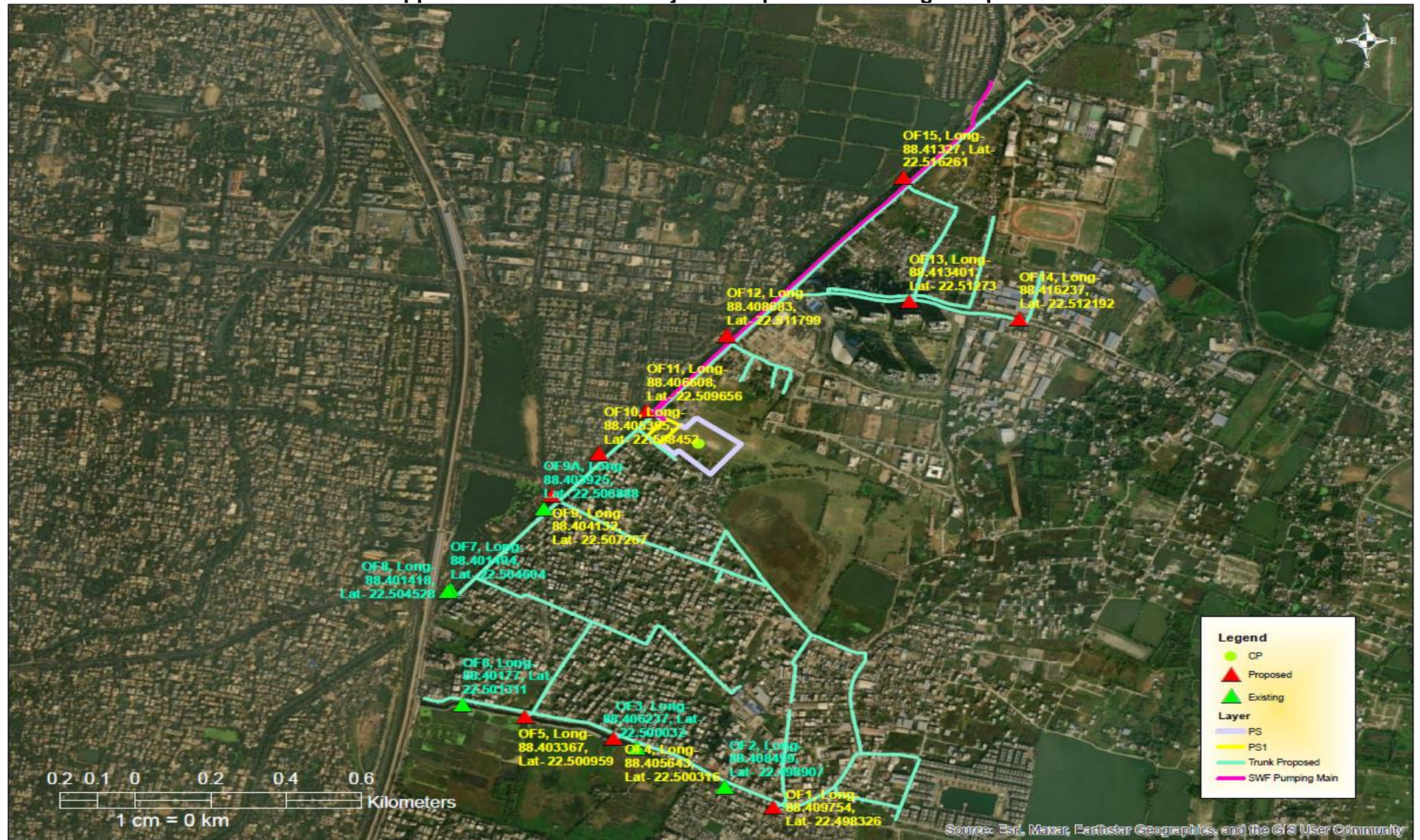


Anandapur Main Road

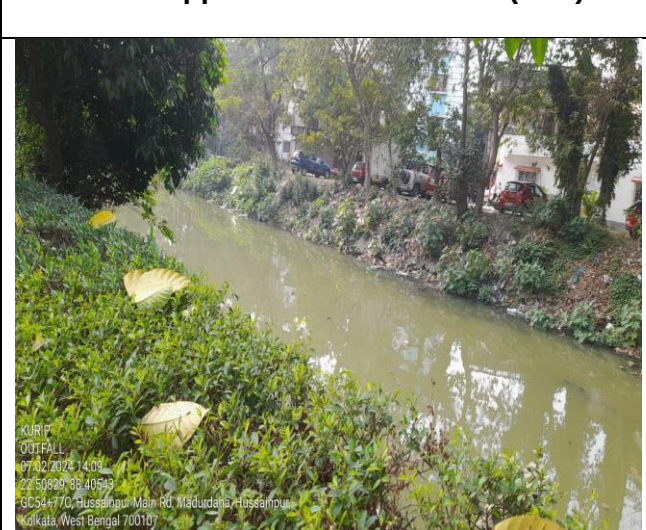


Proposed Pumping station site at Hossainpur

Appendix 2: Location of Project Components in Google Map



Appendix 3: Proposed outfall locations in Hossainpur Area

 KURIP OUTFALL 07.02.2024 15:04 22.49832, 88.40983 GC54+8WX, Ganga Nagar, Mukundapur, Kolkata, West Bengal 700099	 KURIP OUTFALL 07.02.2024 15:19 22.50041, 88.40567 GC24+574, Madurdaha Main Rd, Purbalok, Hussainpur, Kolkata, West Bengal 700099
Outfall opposite Jeet world, Ahallanagar(OF1)	Outfall at Purbalok, Madurdaha main road(OF4)
 KURIP OUTFALL 07.02.2024 15:22 22.50105, 88.40358 1117, Madurdaha Main Rd, opposite 176, Madurdaha, Hussainpur, Kolkata, West Bengal 700107	 KURIP OUTFALL 07.02.2024 14:05 22.50719, 88.40432 757, Anandapur, High Rd, Madurdaha, Hussainpur, Kolkata, West Bengal 700107
Outfall opposite Venkat Greens (OF5)	Outfall opposite Anandapur police station(OF9)
 KURIP OUTFALL 07.02.2024 14:59 22.50825, 88.40549 GC54+170, Hussainpur Main Rd, Madurdaha, Hussainpur, Kolkata, West Bengal 700107	 KURIP OUTFALL 07.02.2024 14:13 22.50961, 88.40678 130, Sector H, East Kolkata Twp, Kolkata, West Bengal 700107
Outfall opposite Hossainpur Kishor Sangha (OF10)	Outfall opposite Anandapur PS(OF11)



**Outfall opposite Hossainpur Purbapalli
basti(OF12)**



Outfall at Nazirabad(OF13)



Outfall opposite Bisnu Bijoli garden(OF14)



Outfall opposite Mundapara(OF15)

Appendix 4: Socio – Economic Profile of Affected Persons

SL .No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religio n	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	Vulne rable	Photographs
1	TAPAN MALIK	MALE	51	Class 8	Hindu	4	Semi Pucca	Tea and Snacks	750	22,500	5,625	Nil	No	
2	SATTIK MALIK	MALE	50	Class 10	Hindu	3	Semi Pucca	Barber	500	15000	5,000	Nil	No	

SL .No	Business Owner Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Religio n	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	Vulne rable	Photographs
3	KAMAL DAS	MALE	50	Class 8	Hindu	3	Semi Pucca	Cycle Rep. Store	500	15000	5,000	Nil	No	
4	KRISHNA DUTTA	MALE	60	Class 10	Hindu	4	Semi Pucca	Building Material Supplier	650	19500	4,875	Nil	No	

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, February 2024

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

As per the report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for West Bengal in 2011-2012 was ₹981 per capita per month for urban areas (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting for inflation (at an average rate of 6%), the poverty line in 2023 is estimated as ₹1862 per capita per month in urban areas.

Photographs of Temporarily affected shops at the entry point of the Proposed Pumping Station



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SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY REPORT MUNDAPARA WARD NO 108

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
1	Suranjani Munda	Female	45	N.I.L	S.T	Hindu	5	31,000	6200		YES	YES	YES
2	Debasish Hansada	Male	44	H.S	S.T	Hindu	4	28,000	7000		YES	YES	YES
3	Bijali Munda	Female	42	N.I.L	S.T	Hindu	2	25,000	12500		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
4	Shyama Munda	Male	52	9	S.T	Hindu	4	25,000	6250		YES	YES	YES
5	Balika Oraon	Female	37	7	S.T	Hindu	8	35,000	4375		YES	YES	YES
6	Pratima Munda	Female	29	8	S.T	Hindu	5	30,000	6000		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
7	Chandni Oraon	Male	65	Graduate	S.T	Hindu	5	35,000	7000		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
8	Annapurna Hansada	Female	72	Graduate	S.T	Hindu	1	40,000	40000		YES	YES	YES
9	Tarak Munda	Male	50	N.I.L	S.T	Hindu	12	38,000	3167		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
10	Raju Paramanna	Male	35	6	S.T	Hindu	3	25,000	8333	 mamuni paramanna raju paramanna	YES	YES	YES
11	Dipika Sardar	Female	26	M,.A	S.T	Hindu	2	30,000	15000	 Dipika Sardar	YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
12	Durga Munda	Female	37	H.S	S.T	Hindu	5	34,000	6800		YES	YES	YES
13	Sabitri Munda	Female	49	7	S.T	Hindu	2	27,000	13500		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
14	Rita Munda	Female	25	10	S.T	Hindu	2	26,000	13000		YES	YES	YES
15	Tagari Munda	Female	32	N.I.L	S.T	Hindu	4	35,000	8750		YES	YES	YES
16	Amrit Munda	Male	60	N.I.L	S.T	Hindu	3	40,000	13333		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
17	Suchitra Munda	Female	27	Graduate	S.T	Hindu	4	30,000	7500		YES	YES	YES
18	Debika Munda	Female	28	Graduate	S.T	Hindu	7	35,000	5000		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
19	Kakoli Munda	Female	30	8	S.T	Hindu	4	28,000	7000		YES	YES	YES
20	Solpona Munda	Female	40	N.I.L	S.T	Hindu	2	28,000	14000		YES	YES	YES
21	Parbati Munda	Female	48	N.I.L	S.T	Hindu	4	38,000	9500		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
													
22	Bula Munda	Male	34	N.I.L	S.T	Hindu	3	30,000	10000		YES	YES	YES
23	Sagarika Munda	Female	27	9	S.T	Hindu	4	35,000	8750		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
24	Pabitra Munda	Male	38	Graduate	S.T	Hindu	3	40,000	13333		YES	YES	YES
25	Sumita Munda	Female	23	H.S	S.T	Hindu	3	30,000	10000		YES	YES	YES

SL .No	Name	Sex:	Age	Education	Caste	Religion	Total Family Member	Total Family Income	Per Capita Per Month Income	Photographs	Swastha Sathi Card	Free Monthly Ration From Government	Lakshmi Bhandar
26	Rupa Munda	Female	23	8	S.T	Hindu	3	35,000	11667		YES	YES	YES
27	Sandha Munda	Female	31	N.I.L	S.T	Hindu	4	28,000	7000		YES	YES	YES

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March 2024.

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

As per the report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for West Bengal in 2011-2012 was ₹981 per capita per month for urban areas (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting for inflation (at an average rate of 6%), the poverty line in 2023 is estimated as ₹1862 per capita per month in urban areas.

Appendix 5: Stakeholder consultations

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 64	Male: 8 (13%)	Female: 56 (87%)	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, supported by the Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • No 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	8697612470	Nitu Lal
4)	Papiya Das	F	V.I.P Nagar	7059276103	Papiya Das
5)	Bithika Majumder	F	"	6290831429	Bithika Majumder
6)	Dipali Sinha	F	"	9748749426	Dipali Sinha
7)	Munmun Sinha	F	"	8777319208	Munmun Sinha
8)	Maya Neogi	F	Nona Danga	9051496946	Maya Neogi
9)	Pratima Majumder	F	"	8481025426	Pratima Majumder
10)	Kakoli Paik	F	West Chowk	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 Chakrabarty	M	"	967634 2184	Sanjib Chakrabarty
17	Animesh Mondal	M	"	96744 39903	Animesh Mondal
18	Amit Mondal	M	Hossainpur	842066 2472	Amit Mondal
19	Sanjib Malik	M	"	78037 43129	Sanjib Malik
20	Suvankar Chakrabarty	M	Nona danga	82907 19437	Suvankar Chakrabarty
21	Rupa Mondal	F	"	93302 91532	Rupa Mondal
22	Sukla Kayal	F	Nona danga	983155 9422	Sukla Kayal
23	Gour Hari Gayen	M	Anandapur	916368 7940	Gour Hari 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.	Poojanka Halder	F	Mundapara	8910806464	Poojanka Halder
31.	Roma Bapari	F	"	do	Roma Bapari
32.	Gita Munda	F	"	do	Gita Munda
33.	Nabita Chowdhury	F	"	do	Nabita Chowdhury
34.	Rina Naskar Sanyal	F	Maduradaha	6290640723	Rina Naskar Sanyal
35.	Shila Gupta	F	"	9674853960	Shila Gupta
36.	Gourabi Dutta	F	R. RALOT	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.B. PLOT	9836226041	
38.	Soma Mandal	F	Pona Basti	8240988073	
39.	Durga Panday	F	VIP Nagar	do	Durga Panday
40.	Laxmi Mandal	F	VIP Gagarani Colony	9798157180	লক্ষ্মী মন্ডল
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	8479070863	জনী প্রমণিক
44.	Kumita Mandal	F	Bhai Bhai Colony	7980607314	Kumita Mandal
45.	Rina Das	F	Nonadanga	9088779717	Rina Das
46.	Bhazati Sardar	F	Madurdahe	do	ভাজতি সর্দার
47.	Papia Ghosh	F	Ambedkar Abasan	6289217955	Papia Ghosh
48.	Brikaspati Sardar	F	Madurdahe	do	ব্রিকস্পতি সর্দার

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. EKTPD KOL-107	9007223116	Nilmasa Sardar
50.	স্বপ্না বসু	F	"	"	স্বপ্না বসু
51.	Monidipa Barman	F	R.R. PLOT	6290272352	Monidipa Barman
52.	Pratima Mandal	F	"	905628409	প্রতিমা মন্ডল
53.	Rita Haldar	F	"	9831316712 628955837	Rita Haldar
54.	Manushi Sardar	F	Madurdaha	N/A	মানুষী সর্দার
55.	Mahata Sardar	F	"	N/A	মহতা সর্দার
56.	Minu Bag	F	"	9831694279	Minu Bag
57.	Ashima Bugda	F	"	"	অশিমা বুগড়া
58.	Ruhani Sarkar	F	China Mandir	86	রুহানী সর্কার
59.	Saptanita Saha	F	"	80	Saptanita Saha
60.	Soma Mondal	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.	Shreya Laxmipriya Sarda	F	Madhurdaha	9044787896	লক্ষ্মীপ্রিয়া সর্দার
62.	Purnima Sarda	F	11	7003232057	পূর্ণিমা সর্দার
63.	Shibani Gayen	F	V.I.P Nagar	7980224405	শিবানী গায়ন
64.	Arumima Das	F	Nonandanga	6289863129	আরুমিমা 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.	Pratik Banerjee	M	SDU, KEIP	8017782128	প্রতীক বানার্জী

Summary of Stakeholder Consultation

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
07.02.2024	Ward 108 (Near Pumping Station Land)	Total 09 Male 07 (78%) Female 02 (22%)	Local residents, Women,	• Explaining about KSHARP, as an initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, supported by the Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the Sewerage and Drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • No significant adverse impacts on structures, livelihoods are 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. • Requirement of the STP was briefed to the local residents, it was explained to them why it is necessary to treat the DWF and how the treated effluent will be released in the Tolly Panchanna Canal. • The project will ensure gender equality and social inclusion.



Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 7/2/24

Venue: Hossainpur Network (Anandapur Rd)

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	তাসীত সায়গ				তাসীত সায়গ
2	মিয়া/ ২৯				মিয়া/ ২৯
3	হিরা সায়গ	M			হিরা সায়গ
4	বিতা সায়গ	M			বিতা সায়গ
5	রিম্পা গুহা				রিম্পা গুহা
6	মল্লিকতা সিন				মল্লিকতা সিন
7	জয়ন্তা রায়				জয়ন্তা রায়
8	সুবিনী গোস্ব.	F			সুবিনী গোস্ব.
9	রিয়া সান্থাল				রিয়া সান্থাল

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
07.02.2024	Ward 108 (Near Pumping Station Land)	Total 11 Male 2 (18%) Female 9 (22%)	Local residents, Women,	• Explaining about KSHARP, as an initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, supported by the Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • No significant adverse impacts on structures, livelihoods are 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. • Requirement of the STP was briefed to the local residents, it was explained to them why it is necessary to treat the DWF and how the treated effluent will be released in the Tolly Panchanna Canal.



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

Date: 7/2/24
Venue: Hossainpur Network (Madurdaha)

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	প্রদীপ নাস	M			প্রদীপ নাস
2	সিকি নাস	M			সিকি নাস
3	বিক্রম চাকরা	M			বিক্রম চাকরা
4	জিহাদ নাস	M			জিহাদ নাস
5	সুপ্ত সিংহ	M			সুপ্ত সিংহ
6	Tapan Kundu	M			Tapan Kundu
7	লক্ষ্মী নাস	F			লক্ষ্মী নাস
8	সঞ্জয় চাকরা	F			সঞ্জয় চাকরা
9	সোনিয়া সিংহ	M			সোনিয়া সিংহ
10	সুপ্ত সিংহ	M			সুপ্ত সিংহ
11	সুপ্ত সিংহ	M			সুপ্ত সিংহ

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
07.02.2024	Ward 108 (Near Pumping Station Land)	Total 7 Male : 2 (29%) Female : 5 (71%)	Local residents, Women,	• Explaining about KSHARP, as an initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, supported by the Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • No significant adverse 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. • Requirement of the STP was briefed to the local residents, it was explained to them why it is necessary to treat the DWF and how the treated effluent will be released in the Tolly Panchanna Canal. • The project will ensure gender equality and social inclusion.

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Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
07.02.2024	Ward 108 (Near Pumping Station Land)	Total 11 Male : 7 (64%) Female : 4 (36%)	Local residents, Women,	• Explaining about KSHARP as an initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, supported by the Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • No significant 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. • Requirement of the STP was briefed to the local residents, it was explained to them why it is necessary to treat the DWF and how the treated effluent will be released in the Tolly Panchanna Canal. • The project will ensure gender equality and social inclusion.



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

Date: 7/2/24

Venue: Hossainpur STP (Hossainpur)

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1	সিঁথি সোহাগ				
2	কসিমা খান				
3	Sayanta Chatterjee				Sayanta Chatterjee
4	Partha Bhatta	M			Partha Bhatta
5	Nidya Das				Nidya Das
6	Rashmi Ghosh	F			
7	অপূর্ণা হিষ্ট				অপূর্ণা হিষ্ট
8	Madhumita Saha	F			Madhumita Saha
9	আমিতা সোহাগ				আমিতা সোহাগ
10	সুমনা দেব				সুমনা দেব
11	সিঁথি সোহাগ				সিঁথি সোহাগ

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
07.02.2024	Nazirabad	Total 9 Male: 8 (88%) Female: 1 (12%)	Local Businessmen, representatives of Nazirabad Gram Panchayat Pradhan	• Explaining about KSHARP, as an initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation supported by the Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • No significant 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. • Requirement of the STP was briefed to the local residents, it was explained to them why it is necessary to treat the DWF and how the treated effluent will be released in the Tolly Panchanna Canal. • The project will ensure gender equality and social inclusion.



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

Date: 7/2/2024 Venue: Nazirabad

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1)	Kingshuk Sankar	M			Kingshuk Sankar
2)	Riya Sankar	F			রিয়া সান্কার
3)	Jibon Dasgupta	M			Jibon Dasgupta
4)	Pilli Pal	F			পিলি পাল
5)	Dev Das	M			দেব দাস
6)	Hiya Mondol	F			Hiya Mondol
7)	Champa Mondol	F			champa mondol
8)	Ranbini Ghosh	F			রান্ধিনি গুপ্তা
9)	Tuki Bera	F			Tuki Bera

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
21.02.2024	Ward 108 (Hossainpur Slum)	Total 09 Male : 01 (11%) Female : 08 (89%)	Local residents, Women, representatives of councillor of ward 108	• Explaining about KSHARP, as an initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, supported by the Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas • Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. • No significant 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. • Requirement of the STP was briefed to the local residents, it was explained to them why it is necessary to treat the DWF and how the treated effluent will be released in the Tolly Panchanna Canal. • The project will ensure gender equality and social inclusion.



Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: 01/02/2024

Venue: Hossainpur

Sl. No.	Name	M/F	Address	Contact No.	Signature
1)	Malati Das	F			মালতি দাস
2)	Dipa Nagkar	F			দীপা নাগকার
3)	Jolly Dolui	F			জলি দলুই
4)	Purnima Dolui	F			Purnima Dolui
5)	Alo Maiti	F			আলো মৈতী
6)	Pronob Halder	M			Pronob Halder
7)	Rita Dey	F			রিতা দেব
8)	Kakoli Manna	F			Kakoli Manna
9)	Ruli Das	F			রুলি দাস

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Venue: Hossainpur

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Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Points Discussed
21.02.2024	Ward 108 (Hossainpur)	Total 6 Male : 5 (83%) Female : 1 (17%)	Local Businessmen , representatives of councillor of ward 108	- Explaining about KSHARP, as an initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, supported by the Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas - Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. - No significant 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. - Requirement of the STP was briefed to the local residents, it was explained to them why it is necessary to treat the DWF and how the treated effluent will be released in the Tolly Panchanna Canal. - The project will ensure gender equality and social inclusion.

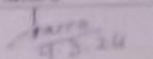
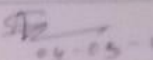
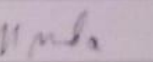
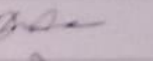
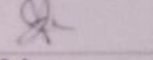
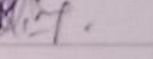
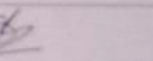
Sl. No	Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Participants	Points Discussed	Photographs
1	04.03.2024	Adibasi Kalyan Samity, Mundapara, Ward 108	Total Participants 18	Male: 16 (13%)	Female: 2 (87%)	Local residents, Community leaders	- Explaining about KSHARP, as an initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, supported by the Asian Development Bank, and its role for improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas - Need for and scope of work and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. - No impacts on structures or livelihood is anticipated. 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. - Information related to project GRM also shared with the participants	 

Kolkata Urban Resilience Improvement Project (KURIP)

Signature sheet for PC/FGD

Date: 4th March 2024
7:30 pm

Venue- Adivasi Kalyan Samithi
Munadapara

Sr No	Name	M/F	Address	Mobile No	Signature
1.	Dr. S K Baran	M	71, Anandapur Mundapara		 03-26
2.	Sumit Munda	M	Do	9830151502	 04-03-24
3.	Mohu Munda	M		9007167775	
4.	Subrata Munda	M		9836577834	
5.	Kali Pada Munda	M	32 Anandapur Munda Para	Kali Pada Munda 9830344440	
6.	M. G. Munda	M	37/Anandapur	6290087883	
7.	Reyan Sanyal Mij	M	11/6, Mundapur Anandapur	9831262312	
8.	Martu Roy	M		8697205230	
9.	B. P. Munda	M		96342003625	
10.	Suresh Kumar	M		6290332407	
11.	Shishu Choudhary	M	11	8100493601	04-03-2024
12.	Ashok Munda	M	37 Mundapur	8017646600	04-03-24
13.	Laxmi Ranjan	F	62 Mundapur	9830490977	04-03-24
14.	Annapurna Munda	F	56 Anandapur Munda Para		04/03/2024
15.	Bikash Munda	M	Munda Para	9017323467	04-03-2024
16.	S. K. Munda	M		9017646600	04-03-2024
17.	S. K. Munda	M			04-03-2024
18.	Subir Kumar Munda	M	Munda Para	9833587579	04-03-2024

Public Consultation Meeting at Hossainpur STP / Pumping Station Plot

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Key Points of Discussion	Points Discussed	Photographs
14.06.24	Ward 108 (Hossainpur e STP Land)	Male: 27 Female: 98 Total: 125	Local residents, Women, Local Youth Club Members, representatives of councilors of ward 108	- Objective of the proposed project; - Project components proposed and scope of work; - Views and concerns of community members	- The project officials explained to the community members about KSHARP, as an initiative of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) supported by Asian Development Bank (ADB); role of KMC in improving the sewerage and drainage services in Kolkata and its adjoining areas. - Scope of work under the proposed project package and tentative commencement date for this package was elucidated. - Requirement of the STP and Pumping Station was briefed to the local residents, it was explained to them why it is necessary to treat the Dry Weather Flow and how the treated effluent will be released into the Tolly Panchanna Canal. - Participants were enthusiastic regarding the KMC work proposed, which will improve the adjacent environments. - Local youth club representatives informed that the proposed construction work will not hamper their daily activities (children play in the evening time), as the land is big enough, there will	 

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participants	Participants	Key Points of Discussion	Points Discussed	Photographs
					be adequate open space left for them to carry out or organize any events in vacant portion of the land. • The participants also emphasized on poor drinking water supply facilities in the area; they specially requested to the project authority to consider the matter with priority. • The local women expressed their willingness to learn skill development training for economical upliftment, and requested if the project can support them. • The participants informed the project team that the land is big enough to accommodate the proposed construction work, even after completion of the work a major portion of the land will remain vacant. • Considering the project outcome, it has been unanimously accepted by all the participating members that the proposed work will address many environmental issues and it will improve their health and hygiene conditions. They have expressed their full	

Date	Place of Consultation	No. of Participant s	Participants	Key Points of Discussion	Points Discussed	Photographs
					support for successful implementation of the project.	

Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation Programme at Hossainpore STP Plot

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability and Resilience(Sector) Project (KSARP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue:

Sl No.	Name	M/F	Address	Signature
1	মহিমানন্দ	F		মহিমানন্দ
2	MAHANI PRAMANIK	F		আমনি প্রমণিক
3	মাহানী প্রমণিক	F		তপস্বী মাহানিক
4	কুমারী প্রমণিক	F		অমিতা প্রমণিক
5	সুধা মণ্ডল	F		দেবপ্রিয় মণ্ডল
6	লীলা মণ্ডল	F		লীলা মণ্ডল
7	সুধা মণ্ডল	F		সুধা মণ্ডল
8	গীতা হালদার	F		Gita Halder
9	সুচিক্তা মন্ডল	F		Suchikta Mondal
10	অমল হালদার	F		Amala Halder
11	অমল হালদার	F		অমল হালদার
12	মাহিমা শুল্ক	F		মাহিমা শুল্ক
13	সাবিতা মন্ডল	F		Sabita Mondal
14	কাল্পনা সর্কার	F		কাল্পনা সর্কার
15	KALPANA SARKAR	F		কাল্পনা সর্কার
16	শুক্লা নায়ক	F		শুক্লা নায়ক

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability and Resilience(Sector) Project (KSARP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue:

Sl No.	Name	M/F	Address	Signature
17	BASANTI DAS	F		বাসন্তী দাস
18	MINATI SINGH	F		মিনতি সিং
19	CHANDANA BAIRAGI	F		চন্দনা বৈরাগী
20	SANDHYA NASKAR	F		সন্ধ্যা নাসকার
21	PARVATI TARAFDAR	F		Parvati Tarafdar
22	DHIKA NASKAR	F		Dhika Naskar
23	RITA SINGH	F		রিতা সিং
24	JHARNA DAS	F		জর্ণা দাস
25	APARNA BAIRAGI	F		অর্ণা বৈরাগী
26	BHARABATI DHALI	F		ভারবতী দালী
27	GITANDALI ROY	F		গিতান্দলী রায়
28	GREETA KHATVA	F		গীতা খাত্বা
29	SABITA GOYEL	F		সাবিতা গুপ্ত
30	MEENA BHAKTA	F		মীনা ভক্ত
31	HOUSUNI ROY	F		হৌসুনি রায়

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability and Resilience(Sector) Project (KSARP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue:

Sl No.	Name	M/F	Address	Signature
32	DAYA NASKAR	M		দেবপ্রিয় নাসকার
33	ANIHA MAYRA	F		অনিহা মায়রা
34	SHOVA MONDAL	F		শোভা মন্ডল
35	RINA LET	F		রিনা লেট
36	POTUL PATRA	F		পটুল পাত্রা
37	HANOURI HALDER	F		হানুরী হালদার
38	JYOTSNA MOYRA	F		জ্যোত্সনা মায়রা
39	HAMONI PURKAIT	F		হামনি পুরকৈত
40	HAMONI GOLDER	F		Hamoni Golder
41	KRISHNA BEBARI	F		কৃষ্ণা বৈবরি
42	PIYUSH BEBARI	M		পিয়ুষ বৈবরি
43	BIMALA PAUL	F		Bimala Paul
44	BISHAKHA PRAMANIK	F		বিশাখা প্রমণিক
45	JAYATI GHAROVARTY	F		জয়ন্তী গারভার্তী
46	HUNDI GAYE	F		হুন্দি গায়ে

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability and Resilience(Sector) Project (KSARP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue:

Sl No.	Name	M/F	Address	Signature
47	RUHA PANDA	F		রুহা পান্ডা
48	RUPALI DAS	F		রূপালী দাস
49	SANGITA PURKAIT	F		সঙ্গিতা পুরকৈত
50	JHUMA BERA	F		জুমা বেরা
51	RAMA MONDAL	F		Rama Mondal
52	RINKI SHARMA	F		Rinki Sharma
53	ANINA SARKAR	F		Anina Sarkar
54	PURNIMA DEBNATH	F		পূর্ণিমা দেবনাথ
55	CHANDANA HALDER	F		চন্দনা হালদার
56	MILI HALDER	F		মিলি হালদার
57				
58	NIKHIL GAYEN	M		নিকিল গায়েন
59	KUSH HALDER	M		কুশ হালদার
60	ANJILA SARKAR	F		অঞ্জিলা সর্কার
61	SHIPRA DAS	F		শ্রীপা দাস
62	PUJA MONDAL	F		পূজা মন্ডল

**Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability and Resilience(Sector) Project
(KSARP)**

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue: HOSSAINPUR

Sl No.	Name	M/F	Address	Signature
63	TAPAS ROY	M		তপস রায়
64	SUDARSHAN DAS	M		সুদর্শন দাস
65	SHAMBHU DAS	M		শম্ভু দাস
66	MINATI HALDER	F		মিনতি হালদার
67	ABIR BERA	M		আবির বেরা
68	HAMATA ROY	F		হামতা রায়
69	GEORGI MONDAL	M		গির্জা মন্ডল
70	BISHAKHA HALDER	F		বিশাখা হালদার
71	BASANTI BHUVINIA	F		বাসন্তী ভূবিনী
72	LAXMI MONDAL	F		লক্ষ্মী মন্ডল
73	PANJU SHARMA	F		পঞ্জু শর্মা
74	BUNTY MONDAL	M		বুন্টু মন্ডল
75	ANITA MAITY	F		অনিতা মৈত্রী
76	ANJALI MONDAL	F		অঞ্জলি মন্ডল
77	TAPASI MAJHI	F		তপসি মাজি
78	ASNA HOLLA	F		অসনা হোলা

**Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability and Resilience(Sector) Project
(KSARP)**

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue:

Sl No.	Name	M/F	Address	Signature
95	ANAR MONDAL	M		ANAR MONDAL
96	MANAS POREL	M		MANAS POREL
97	ASRAM HOLLA	M		ASRAM HOLLA
98	TARUN PRAMANIK	F		Tarun pramanik
99	SUBHAS PATRA	M		সুবহাশ পট্টা
100	BAPAN MONDAL	M		Bapan Mondal
101	DIPIKA NASKAR	F		DiFika Naskar
102	SWAPAN NASKAR	M		Sapon Nayan
103	ARPITA PURKAIT	F		Arpita Purkait
104	SUNITA HALDER	F		Sunita halder
105	SHAMBHU MONDAL	M		শম্ভু মন্ডল
106	BINAN DAS	M		Binan Das
107	BEBU NASKAR	M		বেবু নস্কর
108	BIREN DAS	M		Biren Das
109	GOPAL MALIK	M		Gopal Malik
110	RAHUL MALIK	M		Rahul Malik

**Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability and Resilience(Sector) Project
(KSARP)**

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue:

Sl No.	Name	M/F	Address	Signature
79	SANKA POREL	F		সংকা পোরেল
80	SHAIBA MAHATO	F		শৈবা মাহাতা
81	MANSA HALDER	F		মনসা হালদার
82	SHEPALI BEPARA	F		শেপালী বেরা
83	CHHI	F		চিহি
84	VANU	M		বানু
85	TIPU	M		টিপু
86	SHRPA SARDAR	F		শ্রপা সর্দার
87	SAGARIKA GHOSH	F		সাগরিকা ঘোষ
88	TUNPA DAS	F		তুন্পা দাস
89	BANDANA MONDAL	F		বান্দানা মন্ডল
90	SHILA SHOW	F		শিলা শো
91	SHIBANI PATRA	F		শিবানী পাত্রা
92	ANITA BERA	F		অনিতা বেরা
93	SUCHITRA PURKAIT	F		সুচিত্রা পুরকৈ
94	THUMA PAIK	F		থুমা পাইক

**Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability and Resilience(Sector) Project
(KSARP)**

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date:

Venue:

Sl No.	Name	M/F	Address	Signature
111	ARATI BERA	F		আরতি বেরা
112	MADHURITA NARVA	F		মদ্যুরিতা নারবা
113	SHYAMALI SARDAR	F		শ্যামলী সর্দার
114	BIRYU SHARMA	M		বির্যু শর্মা
115	SONALI BISUAS	F		সোনালী বিশ্বাস
116	GHANASHYA HALDER	M		গনেশা হালদার
117	SANGITA BISUAS	F		সংগিতা বিশ্বাস
118	JHARNA SARDAR	F		জার্না সর্দার
119	JAYANTI SARDAR	F		জয়ন্তী সর্দার
120	BAPAN DAS	M		বাপন দাস
121	DIPALI ROSE	F		দীপালী রোজ
122	DOLON CHAKRABORTY	F		দোলন চক্রবর্তী
123	SUKANTA DEBNATH	F		সুকান্তা দেবনাথ
124	SHRABANI PAIK	F		শ্রাবণী পাইক

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Sustainability and Resilience(Sector) Project
(KSARP)

Signature Sheet for Public Consultation

Date: _____

Venue:

[illegible]

Appendix 6: Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages⁵⁶



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

⁵⁶ Government of West Bengal Minimum Wages Notification 12th December 2023. Official website of Labour Commissionerate, Labour Department Government of West Bengal (http://wbcl.gov.in/sites/default/files/upload/min_wages/january-2024/6%20Circular%2031%20emp%20%20zones_9.pdf) Sl. No. 30. "Revised Minimum Wages (VDA) of the workers engaged in the employment of "Shops and Establishments, Act, 1963.

8	CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES / MARKETING SOCIETIES	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 7: Negotiated Land Purchase Policy of West Bengal Government

Registered No. WB/SC-247

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



Extraordinary
Published by Authority

PHALGUNA 11]

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2016

[SAKA 1937

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

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

Land and Land Reforms Department

Land Policy Branch

NABANNA (6th Floor)

325, Sarat Chatterjee Road, Howrah-711 102.

MEMORANDUM

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

date : 25.02.2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (ix) As regards the direct purchase of land by parasatals / 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 8: Grievance Registration Format
(To be available in Bangla/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 9: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples

Impact Screening Checklist

A. Involuntary Resettlement Screening 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. One pumping station is proposed on unused and vacant land parcel at Hossainpur, Inter Departmental Land Transfer is in process. RIPP will be updated with copies of land records/NOCs/land transfer documents for all project components. PMU has received land record (for SPS land) and will obtain letter on land transfer from Government of West Bengal.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				Not Applicable
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				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?				Not applicable. No adverse impact is anticipated on private properties
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				Not Applicable
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				Not Applicable
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		No		Temporary livelihood loss to 04 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		Not Applicable. Temporary income loss to 4 roadside shop owners is anticipated for the three sample subprojects, for an estimated period of 20 days each during the construction period, but not due to land acquisition.
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		

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		No		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		No		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? ☐ No ☒ Yes only temporary economic disruption is anticipated due to loss of access If yes, approximately how many? _____ <u>Temporary Livelihood loss due to access disruption is anticipated for 20 days for 04 shops (12 persons, comprising of 9 males and 5 females)</u>				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? ☒ No ☐ Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority group? ☒ No ☐ Yes None of the identified affected persons belong to indigenous peoples category.				

B. Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	X			Proposed sewer pipelines under package SD-05, will pass through 'Mundapara', a locality in KMC ward number 108, inhabited by a scheduled tribe community. Only beneficial impact to the scheduled tribe community is anticipated. A specific action plan has been prepared and included in the RIPP to ensure inclusion of the scheduled tribe population in project benefits.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	X			Stakeholder consultation with the indigenous population of Mundapara revealed that they belong to Oraon, Munda and Santhal communities.
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		X		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		X		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		X		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		X		The tribal population of 'Mundapara' speak in Bangla, the local language of the state. They do not speak any distinct language or dialect.
7. Has such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		X		
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		X		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	x			The proposed project will have beneficial impact on the scheduled tribe families living within the project area.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		x		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		x		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		x		One of the subprojects (SD-05) is proposed in KMC Ward 108, where a scheduled tribe population resides in a locality named Mundapara. However, Mundapara is not an ancestral domain of the scheduled tribe.
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		x		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		x		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		x		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?		x		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Indigenous Peoples?		x		

Appendix 10: Outline of Social Safeguards Monitoring Report During Project Implementation Period

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

This outline can be used for periodic monitoring report (semi-annual) and Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan/IPP(s).

IV. Compensation and Rehabilitation⁵⁷

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

⁵⁷ Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report this activity might not yet started. Provide the information on the expected date the activity to be conducted instead.

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 and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples 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 3

Specific Action Plan Implementation Status

Appendix 11a: Land Record Copy (with Transcript)

পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার
সমষ্টি ভূমি ও ভূমি সংস্কার আধিকারিকের কার্যালয়
-দাণের তথ্য-

[১৬০০০১২]

জিলা- দক্ষিণ ২৪ পরগণা ব্লক- কলকাতা থানা- তিলজালা
মৌজা- মাদুরদাহা জে.এল.নং- ০১২ জমির পরিমাপ(এ)- ৭৫.৫০০০
দাগ নং- ৪৪১ শ্রেণী- শ্যামল
মাবেক দাগ নং-

খতিয়ান নং	শ্রেণী	অংশ	অংশ পরিমাপ(এ)	স্বত্বের/লেনীর বিবরণ	মন্তব্য
১	বিল মাছ চাষ	০.৮৫৮৭	৬৪.৮০০০	পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার পুন্ডে কালেক্টর মাং-নিজ	
৯৩৯	বাড়	০.১৪১৩	১০.৬৭০০	বেঙ্গল এন আর আই কমপ্লেক্স পিতা-সিমিটড মাং-৭৮৩ আনন্দপুর থানা আনন্দপুর কলকাতা ১০৭	
		১.০০০০	৭৫.৫		

English Transcript of Land Record Government of West Bengal

Office of the Block Land and Land Reform Officer
Information on Daag Number

District: South 24 Parganas	Block: Kolkata	Police Station: Tiljala
Mouza: Madurdaha	J.L. Number: 012	Land area (acres): 75.5
Daag Number: 441	Classification: low land	

Khatian (copy) Number)	Land Classification	Portion	Land area of the portion (acres)	Name of the Owner	Remarks
1	Pond for fish cultivation	0.8587	64.83	District Collector on behalf of Government of West Bengal	
939	Homestead	0.1413	10.67	Bengal NRI Complex 783 Anandapur Police station, Anandapur, Kolkata	
		1.00	75.50		

Note: Based on consultations with surrounding residents, the land has not been used for fish cultivation and there has been no pond at the site for over 20 years.

Appendix 11b: Letter from Additional District Magistrate and District Land and Land Reforms Officer, South 24 Parganas to Block Land and Land Reforms Officer, South 24 Parganas for proposed Pumping Station and STP at Hossainpur, Ward 108



Government of West Bengal
Office of the Additional District Magistrate
District Land & Land Reforms Officer, South 24 Parganas
New Treasury Building (8th & 9th Floor)
Alipore, Kolkata-700027

Memo No. XVIII / 737

/LR-Kolkata-01/24

Dated: 06.02.2024

To
The Block Land & Land Reforms Officer
Kolkata, South 24 Parganas

Sub: Status report of land measuring an area of 5.62 acres i.e; 17 bigha at L.R. Plot no. 441 in mouza - Madurdaha, J.L. No. 012 proposed for IDT in favour of UD&MA Department for construction of Hossainpur Pumping Station and STP at Ward No. 108 of KMC within the district of South 24 Parganas.

Ref : No. 06/UDMA-24011(15)/113/2023-GENL SEC Dept. of UDMA Dtd. 05.01.2024 of Special Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, UD&MA Department

Enclosed please find herewith the copy of letter of the Special Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, UD&MA Department under reference which will speak for itself. He is requested to submit a status report of the subject land for construction of Hossainpur Pumping Station and STP at Ward No. 108 of KMC and if feasible send a formal proposal of IDT in favour of UD&MA Department along with following documents.

1. Copy of ROR.
2. Sketch map / site plan of land depicting nearby plots
3. Joint field verification report of the subject land.
4. Report whether the land is free from encroachment and other encumbrances.
5. Whether the land is free of litigation / court case.
6. Whether the land is patta affected or not.
7. Whether the land proposed for transfer is included in any Notified Forest / Protected Forest/Reserve Forest area.
8. In case of land within CRZ (Coastal Regulation Zone) area, whether clearance from the appropriate authority has been obtained

Encls: As stated

20/2/24
**Additional District Magistrate and
District Land & Land Reforms Officer
South 24 Parganas**

Memo No. XVIII /

/LR-Kolkata-01/24

Dated

Copy forwarded for information to:

The Special Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, UD&MA Department (Municipal Affairs Branch), NAGARAYAN, DF-8, Sector-I, Salt lake, Kolkata-700064.

**Additional District Magistrate and
District Land & Land Reforms Officer
South 24 Parganas**

Appendix 12: Outline of Project Information Disclosure Leaflet

Contract package Information	Description
1) Name of the project, project, EA/IA and city	Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Hossainpur and adjoining Area including construction of Hossainapur pumping station in Borough XII (Part of Ward 108 and ward 109)
2) Proposed project technical details and project benefits	The proposed subproject includes the following components; (i) Laying of sewer network of 10.5 km including house connection, (ii) construction of catch pits (1010 number), Gully pits (53 number) and Manholes (597 number) structures for collection of SWF (iii) Laying of 2 numbers of dedicated SWF pumping main (1000 dia. MS pipe of 100 m and 1500 m length respectively) for discharge of storm water at two separate location into nearby Tolly Panchanna Canal (iv) Laying of DWF pumping main (1000 dia DI pipe of 750 m length) to convey the entire DWF to Hossainpur STP ⁵⁸ , (v) Construction of 1 no. of combined pumping station, (vi) house sewer connections (estimated number of 910) and (vii) construction of 10 number outfall structures
3) Summary of project impacts	During laying of pipeline, temporary livelihood impacts will be on 04 road side vendors and hawkers.
4) Compensation and entitlements	A Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan is prepared for the project. The entitlement matrix presented in the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan provides for compensation of against all potential losses to be provided to all affected persons in the project area. Affected persons are entitled to the following types of compensation and assistances: (i) compensation for loss of income (₹ 600 per day) for the duration of impact; and (ii) additional assistance to vulnerable groups (₹ 10000/ family).
5) Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) budget	The proposed total budget for the implementation of the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (including budget for the implementation of the SAP) is ₹1.2. 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) RIPP implementation schedule	The Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples 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 and Indigenous Peoples Plan will be available at public locations in the city and disclosed to a wider audience including the affected persons and the schedule tribe households through the official website of KSHARP and ADB website.

⁵⁸ Hossainpur STP will be constructed at the adjoining plot of proposed pumping station at Hossainpur. The proposed site is a vacant government vested land under District Land and Land Reforms (DLandLR) Department adjacent to Anandapur Highway beside TP canal. The proposed capacity of STP is 41 MLD for mid horizon of 2043 and 55 MLD for ultimate design horizon of 2058. Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) based treatment technology has been proposed in the STP with primary and secondary treatment system followed by disinfection through chlorination.

Contract package Information	Description
8) Implementation Arrangement	The Urban Development Department (UDD), Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) is the executing agency of the project, KSHARP. The existing institutional arrangement for implementation of the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP) will be strengthened for implementation of KSHARP. The project (KSHARP) will be headed by the Project Director. Project Management Unit (PMU) established under Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), will implement the project. The PMU will be assisted by Project Management and Design Construction Supervision Consultants (PMDSC) which will be providing program management support, assure the technical quality of design and construction, and provide advice on policy reforms. Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan implementation will be closely monitored by PMU on a regular basis. PMDSC will facilitate PMU with organizing meetings with affected persons and disclosure of entitlement matrix and grievance redress mechanism with affected persons and stakeholders.
9) Grievance Redress Mechanism	A three-tier common GRM will be set up; to ensure that complaints and grievances are to be resolved in a collaborative, expeditious, and effective manner through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving.
10) Specific Action Plan (SAP)	SAP is a tailored action plan for scheduled tribes, focusing on inclusive measures and project benefits. It includes a baseline survey to identify and include scheduled tribe households into project coverage areas, monitoring of proposed benefits like sewerage services, culturally sensitive information sharing and consultations, indigenous representation in grievance redress teams, and ongoing consultations to respect culture or traditions. An end-line survey will capture scheduled tribe households' feedback on project benefits.

Appendix 13: Specific Action Plan Reporting Template

This Specific Action Plan implementation report shall be prepared on a quarterly basis for subprojects which are being implemented in subproject area in which RIPP is prepared. This report will be part of the quarterly progress reports/semi-annual monitoring report and will be submitted by PMDSC to PMU for onward submission to ADB.

Name of the subproject: Development of Sewerage and Drainage Network in Hossainpur and adjoining Area including construction of Hossainpur pumping station in Borough XII (Part of Ward 108 and ward 109)

S. No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
1.	Identify and include scheduled tribe households and localities in coverage area	Baseline data generated from the house service connection survey and secondary data analysis*	Contractor/PMDSC	Year 1	
2.	1. Proposed benefits to scheduled tribe households (from the subproject scope/DMF indicators and GESI indicators if applicable) 2. House service connections (sewerage and drainage) including scheduled tribe households who may face temporary livelihood disruption. 3. Coverage under sanitation (sewerage and drainage infrastructure (for scheduled tribe households living in unsewered areas) 4. Participation of scheduled tribe in awareness campaigns	Project documents (subproject scope/DMF indicators and GESI indicators)	Contractor/ PMDSC/ PMU	1. Year 5 onwards 2. Year 5 3. Year 1 onwards; 4. Throughout project duration 5. 4. Year 1-6	

S. No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
	5. Facilitate convergence with government toilet schemes to ensure 100% access to toilets by scheduled tribe households.				
3.	Type of consultations planned with scheduled households (stage of project cycle) 1. Pre-Construction 2. Construction 3. Post Construction 4. Others	Detailed report on consultation in MPR/QPR (as submitted by the project consultants)/ Semi-annual social monitoring reports with photographs	PMMSC/Borough Engineers	Year 1 onwards	
4.	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels.	Government order/notice specifying inclusion of scheduled tribe representation in GRC as described in the project GRM Report related to project grievance reflected in the monitoring reports of the Project	PMU	Year 1	
Monitoring – Project completion stage					
5.	Endline Survey including assessment of coverage and satisfaction levels of scheduled tribe households with subproject work completed/ subproject intended benefits vs actual benefits to the scheduled tribe	End-line survey report and project completion report (PCR)	PMDSC/PMU	Year 6-7	

S. No	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
	community				

NOTE: *Census 2011 may not be the sole source. Other reliable sources may be explored such as Town specific Tribal Welfare Department, Municipality Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts, consultation, photographs and other details.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, PMDSC = Project Management and Design Supervision Consultant, DMF = Design Monitoring Framework, GESI = Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, MPR = Monthly Progress Report, PMU = Project Management Unit, QPR = Quarterly Progress Report.