

Resettlement Plan

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Improvement Project – Bulk Water Supply for Two
Blocks in Bankura

CURRENCY EQUIVALENT

(as of 11 July 2018)

Currency unit	=	Indian rupee (₹)
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\$1.00	=	₹68.691

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CBO	-	community-based organization
DBO	-	design, build and operate
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
DSC	-	district steering committee
DSISC	-	design, supervision and institutional support consultant
ESSU	-	environment and social safeguard unit
GLSR	-	ground level storage reservoir
GOWB	-	Government of West Bengal
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
IBS	-	Intermediate boosting station
NGO	-	nongovernmental organization
NOC	-	No Objection Certificate
OHR	-	overhead reservoir
PHED	-	Public Health Engineering Department
PIU	-	project implementation unit
PMC	-	project management consultant
PMU	-	project management unit
PWD	-	Public Works Department
RFCTLARRA	-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
SGC	-	safeguard and gender cell
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TOR	-	term of reference
WBDWSIP	-	West Bengal Drinking Water Sector Improvement Project
WTP	-	water treatment plant

NOTE

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background. The proposed West Bengal Drinking Water Sector Improvement Project (WBDWSIP or the Project) aims to provide safe, reliable and continuous drinking water as per Government of India's standard to about 6 million people in the Arsenic, Fluoride, and salinity affected selected areas of North 24 Parganas, East Medinipur and Bankura districts in accordance with the Vision 2020 of Government of West Bengal (GOWB) and Government of India Strategy for Drinking Water Supply. The Project will ensure drinking water security through 24/7 piped water supply schemes in the areas covered. The Project will have following key outputs: Output 1: Climate resilient drinking water infrastructure constructed and Output 2: Institutions and capacity of stakeholders for drinking water service delivery strengthened.

Subproject Description. Proposed subproject components under package WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/01 include - (a) raw water intake sump cum pump house, (b) laying of 2.9 kilometers (km) 800 millimeters (mm) dia raw water transmission mains pipeline, (iii) construction of water treatment plant (WTP) at Satsol mouza, (iv) laying of 20.7 km clear water transmission mains from WTP to intermediate boosting station (IBS)/GLSR, and (v) construction of IBS/GLSR. The subproject will be implemented at Indpur and Taldangra blocks of Bankura district.

Resettlement Plan. This resettlement plan is prepared for bulk water supply components in the blocks of Indpur and Taldangra in Bankura district under package WBDWSIP/DWW/ BKP/01, proposed for funding by ADB, using the sector lending modality.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement. No involuntary land acquisition of private land is anticipated under package WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/01. Private land parcels will potentially be required for construction of IBS/GLSR and these will be procured through negotiated settlement. All civil works proposed under the subproject for the clear water transmission mains are proposed within the boundaries or right-of-way of government roads (mainly panchayat roads, Zila Parishad roads, Public Works Department (PWD) roads and State Highways). It is anticipated that 47 shops, kiosks and other entities will be impacted due to access disruption and out of 47 entities, 40 shops in three market places (Supur Bazar, Hatirampur and Tilabani market place) will face temporarily income loss for a brief period of construction. However, temporary impacts may be assessed and reconfirmed after finalization of detailed design and finalization of alignment, through detailed measurement surveys of sites/ sections of pipeline alignment. Accordingly, the resettlement plan will be updated prior to implementation.

Categorization. The subproject has identified 40 affected families with 119 household members who are not vulnerable and are likely to suffer loss of income temporarily and can potentially be classified as Category B in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

Consultation and Disclosure. Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed to stakeholders (including, beneficiaries, affected persons, elected representatives and institutional stakeholders) through consultation meetings and focus group discussions. A program of continuous consultation and disclosure is proposed.

Institutional Setup. The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), West Bengal has overall responsibility for implementing this Resettlement Plan. For the WBDWSIP, a project management unit (PMU) will be created under PHED Kolkata, supported by PHED Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the district level. The PMU will be supported by supported by project management consultants (PMC) and the PIUs by design, supervision and institutional support consultant (DSISC) in planning and implementation of the project. In case of design, build

and operate (DBO) contract packages like WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/01 subproject package, the contractor is envisaged to have a Social Supervisor, who will be responsible for joint inspections with design engineers and PIUs, detailed measurement surveys (DMSs), finalization of inventory of losses, updating and implementation of resettlement plan.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan. The resettlement cost estimate for the proposed subproject package WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/01 is ₹10,26,960.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

1. The proposed West Bengal Drinking Water Sector Improvement Project (WBDWSIP or the Project) aims to provide safe, reliable and continuous drinking water as per Government of India's standard to about 6 million people in the arsenic, fluoride-, and salinity-affected selected areas of North 24 Parganas, East Medinipur and Bankura districts in accordance with the Vision 2020 of Government of West Bengal (GOWB) and Government of India Strategy for Drinking Water Supply. The Project will ensure drinking water security through 24/7 piped water supply schemes in the areas covered. The Project will have the following key outputs: Output 1: Climate resilient drinking water infrastructure constructed; and Output 2: Institutions and capacity of stakeholders for drinking water service delivery strengthened.

2. Under Output 1, The project will provide a minimum of 70 lpcd of continuous potable water through metered connections to the households in selected areas of the project districts. The distribution systems will be designed on a DMA basis. Both the bulk and the distribution systems will be integrated with modern STWM and monitoring tools, including supervisory control and data acquisition and geographic information systems. Bulk water supply systems, consisting of intakes, water treatment plants, and transmission mains, will be sized to provide water supply en route to urban and rural areas. They will be connected into a grid with the existing and the new systems in the project districts, where feasible, to reduce redundancy, improve resilience, and efficiently manage the system.

3. The proposed subproject for Bankura is targeted to cover 4 blocks, namely - Mejia, Gangajalghati, Indpur and Taldanga, spreading over 31 villages and covering a population of 571577 (as per Census 2011). The subproject will comprise of: (i) 3 numbers intake raw water pumps, (ii) 500 m raw water pumping mains, (iii) 36 Mld capacity water treatment plant, which will be upgraded later, (iv) ground level storage reservoirs (GLSR), (v) overhead storage reservoirs, (vi) clear water pumping mains and (vii) water supply distribution network. The subproject targets to provide service connection to 148,560 household. The subproject will involve separate packages for Mejia-Gangajalghati and Indpur-Taldangra bulk water supply and distribution.

4. The proposed subproject—covers Indpur and Taldangra blocks in Bankura. Treated piped water is proposed to be supplied with Mukutmanipur dam as source. The overall scheme has been conceived considering a base year of 2020, intermediate design year of 2035 and an ultimate design year of 2050. The gross water demand for the 2 blocks is estimated at 36 million liters per day (MLD) in 2035, and 44 MLD in 2050.

5. The proposed piped water supply subproject for the blocks of Indpur and Taldangra has been divided into 3 packages for implementation. The packages are outlined below:

- (i) The package WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/01 includes construction for two years of raw water intake sump cum pump house, raw water transmission main, 32 MLD water treatment plant (WTP), clear water transmission main including ground level storage reservoir near Gobindapur village in Indpur block.
- (ii) Package WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/02 includes construction of booster pumping station at the intermediate ground level storage reservoir at Gobindapur village, including secondary transmission mains to ground level storage reservoir cum pumping station (GLSR-II) and overhead reservoirs (OHRs) in Indpur block as well

as ground level storage reservoir cum pumping station (GLSR-III) and OHRs in Taldangra block.

- (iii) The construction of OHRs in Indpur and Taldangra block including the associated water supply distribution network for the 2 blocks are considered under the contract WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/03. The contract package included provisions for household service connections and water metering.

6. This resettlement plan is prepared for the package WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/01 referred in para 5 above, involves construction of raw water intake sump cum pump house, raw water transmission main, 32 MLD WTP, clear water transmission main including ground level storage reservoir in Indpur and Taldangra blocks of Bankura district. The resettlement plan is prepared based on the available preliminary design for the subproject.¹ The resettlement plan will be updated and reconfirmed for final involuntary resettlement impacts following detailed design and based on detailed measurement surveys.² The draft and final Resettlement Plans will be reviewed and disclosed on implementing agency and ADB websites. No civil works contracts package should be awarded and started before implementation of final resettlement plan for the said package. The implementing agency is responsible to hand over the project lands/sites/alignments to the contractor free of encumbrance.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

7. Proposed subproject under package WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/01 include - water source for intake, water treatment plant, raw water transmission main, clear water transmission mains and ground level storage reservoir. Details of the package is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Proposed Package Components under WBDWSIP/DWW/BKP/01

	Project Component	Details
1	Abstraction of raw water	Raw water to be abstracted from Mukutmanipur Dam including intake sump cum pump house
2	Laying of raw water transmission mains	800 mm dia pipeline of 2.9 km length
3	Construction of water treatment plant (WTP)	Initial capacity of WTP - 32 MLD later to be augmented to 44 MLD (to meet the ultimate year)
4	Laying of primary transmission mains for conveying treated water from WTP to intermediate GLSR	750 mm dia pipeline of 20.7 km length
5	Construction of GLSR	1 IBS/GLSRs of capacity 4400 kilo liters

dia = diameter, GLSR = ground level storage reservoir, IBS = intermediate boosting station, km = kilometer, mm = millimeter, MLD = million liters per day, WTP = water treatment plant.

8. **Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement:** To avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, the subproject considers the use of government land where available e.g. for construction of WTP, and right-of-way of government road for laying of all proposed pipeline under the package for bulk water supply scheme for Indpur and Taldangra in the district of Bankura. The transmission mains pipelines, both for raw water and clear water, will

¹ Detailed project report for the subproject is not yet finalized.

² Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by Safeguards Officer (Social) at the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit of the concerned PIU, consultants and contractors prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. DSISC and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and DSISC Social Safeguard Specialist will update Resettlement Plans prior to implementation.

be laid underground to reduce any kind of surface level impact. Raw water transmission mains are proposed to be constructed on Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal and the WTP on a government vested land parcel³ (the due diligence report contains land records for the government land and vested land parcel) free of any encumbrances. The clear water transmission mains will be laid along the right of way of government roads to avoid and land acquisition related impact, however pipelines passing through market places may potentially lead to temporary income loss of 47 shopkeepers in three small market places. Diameters of proposed transmission pipeline to be laid will range between 750 mm and 800 mm depending on the width of the roads that vary between 4 to 9 m. The ground level storage reservoir (GLSR) is proposed to be constructed on a private land parcel that is to be acquired through negotiated settlement. For private lands proposed to be obtained through negotiated settlement, the WBDWSIP PMU will ensure that no expropriation would result upon failure of negotiations, conduct meaningful consultations with affected persons and offer the market rate for land and other assets, ensure transparency and availability of information on prevalent market price, and ensure there is no coercion in the negotiated settlement process as per guidance provided in the Resettlement Framework. An independent external party to document the entire negotiation and settlement process will be appointed. Third party certification of negotiated settlement, copies of sale deeds and records of transfer of land to PHED will be appended to the final/updated Resettlement Plan.⁴

9. Traffic management during pipe laying work, advance notice to residents and businesses prior to start of work, 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, is will be adopted. Where excavation close to residences or commercial properties cannot be avoided, simple mitigation measures such as provision of planks will be implemented as per available guidelines in EMP and best practice. Timely information will be provided to the public about potential negative impacts and mitigation measures, including grievance redress procedures and time taken for the same, prior to start of project implementation.

C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

10. This resettlement plan is prepared for investments proposed for development of clear water supply components of the subproject, Package No. DWW/BKP/01, under WBDWSIP. It addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed entitlement matrix for the Project, Government of India and Government of West Bengal policies, and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

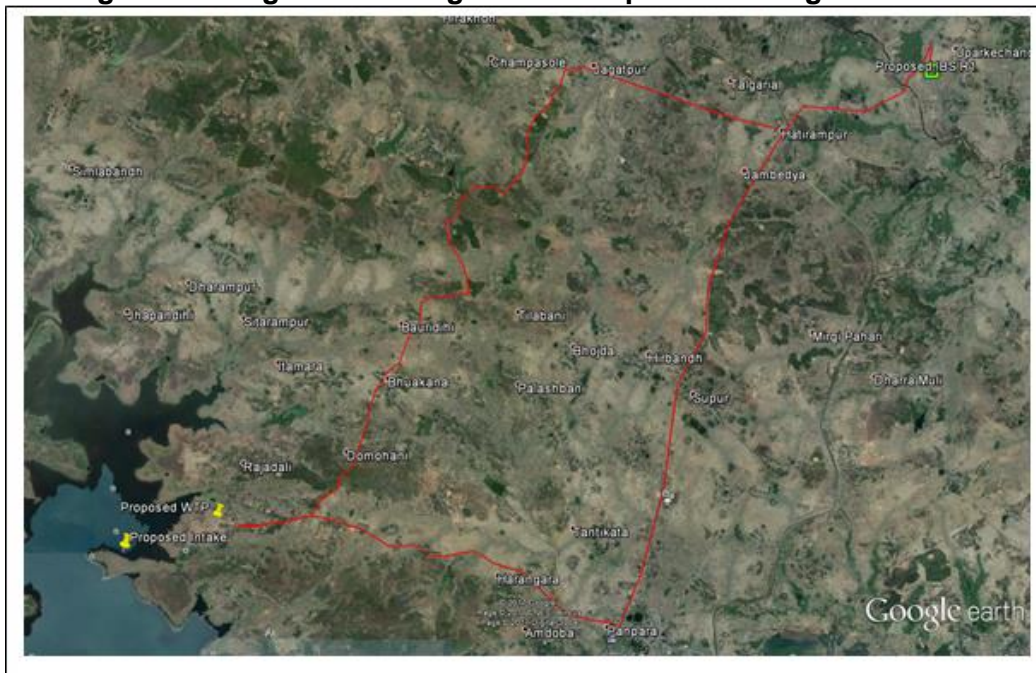
11. This resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS requirements for involuntary resettlement Category B projects and to meet the following objectives

³ As per provision of West Bengal Estate Act, 1953, no *raiyat* can hold land beyond the ceiling limit, while as per West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955, ceiling is imposed upon the family - unit of the *Raiyat*. The ceiling surplus lands are to be vested to the State by drawing up proceedings as per the provision of law.

⁴ A due diligence report will be prepared and appended to the updated resettlement plan. It will have the following information: (i) Land ownership documents and consent letters of all land sellers; (ii) photographs and minutes of consultations/discussions/negotiations with all land sellers; (iii) third party certification of land purchase process; (iv) land purchase committee's report on valuation of land; (v) sale deed and land transfer records for each site obtained through negotiated settlement, and (vi) DMS and census survey/business survey results for sections ready for implementation of pipe-laying work, confirmation of impacts and furnishing of socio-economic details and impacts for all affected persons.

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

Figure 1: Google Earth Image of the Proposed Package Locations



Source: Google Earth.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

12. The scope of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is identified based on the field visits to each of the water supply component locations and transect walk along the raw and clear water transmission mains pipeline alignment proposed in Indpur and Taldangra under the subproject. No compulsory acquisition of private land is anticipated, as procurement of land for public purpose mainly involving infrastructure projects will be through direct purchase (negotiated settlement) as per a government directive⁵. The entire civil works under the subproject for the distribution network are proposed within the boundaries or RoW of government roads (Zila Parishad roads, Public Works Department (PWD) roads, State Highways). It is assessed during walk-throughs along the transmission mains that 47 shopkeepers and other entities will be impacted due to temporary access disruption; 40 shop owners will loss of income for a brief period during laying of the clear water transmission pipelines and the rest 5 are abandoned structures and 2 political party offices. Efforts will be made to minimize impact to the extent possible through provisions of access planks. Where impact is unavoidable, compensation will be paid for the period of disruption/income loss as per the agreed entitlement matrix. Discussions with project engineers reveal that potential period of disruption faced by each shopkeeper is likely to be for a period of 10 days. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be assessed and reconfirmed after finalization of detailed design and finalization of alignments through detailed measurement surveys on sites/ sections of pipeline alignment ready for construction and the resettlement plan to be updated accordingly, prior to implementation.

Raw Water Intake cum Pump House

13. Raw water is proposed to be abstracted from Mukutmanipur dam in Satsol Garm Panchayat under Irrigation and Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal (GOWB). PHED has intimated Irrigation and Waterways Department, GOWB on the same through letter no. 164/BWSD dated 4 March 2017 (Appendix 1). The raw water intake sump cum pump house will be constructed on the reservoir. Hence, no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated.

Raw Water Transmission Mains and Water Treatment Plan

14. Raw water transmission mains proposed to be laid from intake sump cum pump house to the water treatment plant (WTP) is approximately 2.9 km in length and the diameter of the pipe will be 800 mm. The pipeline will pass along the bank of the reservoir and is proposed to be laid using open cut method. As the land parcel through which the raw water transmission pipeline will pass is a vested vacant land, under the ownership of Irrigation and Waterways, GOWB, no disruption is anticipated. The land is a vacant plot and free of any encumbrances. The WTP will be constructed on an eight acres vested land parcel located in Lohadihi *Mouza* under Satsol Gram Panchayat. The land parcel is free of any encumbrance. The land vested with government will be transferred to PHED for construction of the WTP. Impact related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is not anticipated for laying of the raw water transmission mains and construction of WTP. Letter to Additional District Magistrate for transfer of the vested land to PHED for WTP construction along with land record and maps in Appendix 2.

⁵ A Memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A-03/14 dated 24/11/2014 issued by Government of West Bengal, Department of Land and Land Reforms states in its Section 3 that various departments to go in for direct purchase of land for public purpose mainly involving the early commissioning of infrastructure projects.

Clear Water Transmission Mains

15. A total length of 20.7 km clear water transmission mains of diameter 750 mm will be laid for conveying clear water from WTP to the IBS and ground level storage reservoirs (GLSRs). The clear water transmission mains pipelines will be laid along the RoW of government roads (State Highways, Zila Parishad Roads and PWD roads). The pipelines will be laid using open cut method. Jack pushing method will be adopted for a stretch of 50 m in Supur Bazar area to reduce disruption, as it is a congested market place, it is to avoid/minimize disruptions. It is anticipated that 47 shops, kiosks and other entities will be impacted due to access disruption; of the total 47 entities (shops, kiosks, political party offices, abandoned shops), 40 shops in three market places (Supur Bazar, Hatirampur and Tilabani market place) will face temporarily income loss for a brief period of construction.

16. Further visit to the transmission mains alignment locations indicated that the impact on traffic and road side business activities (shops, markets), especially in congested areas of the block, will be reduced by laying pipelines with appropriate diameters depending upon the road width. Table 2 best explains the measures adopted for reducing impacts for transmission mains. Field visit was conducted all along the alignment which included some congested areas and market places of Indpur and Taldangra blocks and results presented in the following table.

Table 2: Road Width Wise Diameter of Transmission Mains to be Laid

Name of the Road	Name of Gram Panchayat	Width of Road (m)	Dia of pipe to be laid (mm)	Trench width for laying of Pipeline (mm)
Lohadihi To Satsole Road (gram panchayat road)	Gorabari	5	750	1200
Tila Bani To Lahadihi (zilla parishad road)	Gorabari	7.5	750	1200
Tilabani Bazar to Supur Bazar (PWD road)	Khatra	7.5	750	1200
Hatirampur Bazar to Gobindapur (state highway)	Khatra	9	750	1200
Gobindapur to Taldangra (state high way)	Indpur	9	750	1200

Source: Data collected during site visit with PHED Engineers.

Intermediate Boosting Station/Ground Level Storage Reservoir

17. Under the package a ground level storage reservoir of 4400 kl will be constructed for storage of clear water before pumping to the OHRs for distribution. The GLSR is proposed on a private land parcel⁶ that measures 1.33 acres. The GLSR -1 is proposed near Gobindapur village in Indpur block. The land for the GLSR will be procured through negotiated settlement. 13 land owners (total 46 dependent family members) have been identified who have agreed to sell the parcel of land on negotiated price for the water storage reservoir. The proposed land parcel is a rain-fed agricultural plot. Field visits and consultations with land owners revealed that they are willing to sell the land to government as it will be used for public welfare and as they will be

⁶ Initial No Objection have been received from all the 12 land owners of the private land parcel. PHED is in process of obtaining and verifying the land records. The verified land records will be appended to the updated resettlement plan.

financially benefited. Hence, there will be no involuntary land acquisition due to construction of GLSR under this package. Details of the land ownership and land use in the area where the IBS and the WTP is proposed to be constructed is provided in Appendix 3.

18. The civil works contract under the WBDWSIP have 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. Care will be taken to avoid/mitigate economic impacts through the following measures: (a) announcement of proposed civil works in advance (to enable shop owners to stock up and remain unaffected if goods vehicles are unable to reach them during construction), (b) provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access; (c) careful timing of implementation to avoid peak sale hours/days or school timings; (d) night work in commercial areas, where possible; (e) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (f) assistance to mobile vendors if any present during construction, to shift nearby; (g) signage with project details and contact details for grievance redress; and (h) proper traffic management. These measures will be part of the contract and will be implemented through it, with careful monitoring by the concerned PIU. Currently, PHED informally offers through its contractors, one operation related job per site purchased through negotiated settlement (to any one member of the households of land sellers, jointly nominated by them). In rare cases where any of the land sellers are extremely poor, PHED considers offering operation related jobs to a maximum of 2 persons belonging to land seller households, per site. These arrangements will be formalized and implemented through the contract.

19. A final assessment of impacts will be undertaken along each site/road section based on the detailed engineering design, when exact pipe alignments are known. A detailed measurement survey will be conducted to update or finalize the resettlement plan accordingly. Any shop that has been closed for a period of 6 months or more before the DMS for updating the resettlement plan will not be eligible for compensation against temporary income loss. Rigour in data collection and consultations with local people will be required to ensure that all affected persons eligible for compensation are identified. Summary of Involuntary resettlement impacts is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impact

	Details	Number of Affected Persons	Remarks
1	Permanent land acquisition	None	Procurement of private land (1.33 acres) will be through negotiated purchase and not involuntary land acquisition
2	Structure loss	None	No structures have been identified at the proposed water treatment plant (WTP) and intermediate boosting station (IBS)/ground level storage reservoir (GLSR) locations and on the edge of the roads, that may be impacted during laying of raw water and clear water transmission mains pipelines
3	Permanent and significant livelihood impact (land owners)	None	All 13 land sellers who own the land of the 01 proposed IBS/GLSR is likely to lose less than 10% of their total land holding. All have alternate sources of income and are willing sellers.
4	Permanent loss of crops (farming by non-titleholder)	None	-

5	Potential temporary impacts (income loss)	40	Temporary income loss for 7 days each, anticipated. Impact to the 40 shopkeepers will occur when a section of the clear water transmission mains alignment will pass through Supur Bazar, Hatirampur, and Tilabani market places. Efforts may be made in detailed design stage to avoid the temporary impact on income loss of the shop owners with proper mitigation measures.
6	Potential temporary income loss to employees in affected shops/businesses	None	The temporarily impacted businesses (shops/kiosks) are very small; the business is managed by the owners themselves.
7	Temporary access disruption	47	Temporary access disruption for maximum of 7-10 days. It will impact the entities when section of the clear water transmission mains alignment will pass through Supur Bazar, Hatirampur and Tilabani market places (out of 47, 5 are abandoned shops, 2 are local offices of political parties and the remaining 40 are shops).
8	Affected Indigenous Peoples	None	No Indigenous Peoples communities possessing the characteristics described in the ADB SPS has been identified in the package areas.

B. Indigenous People

20. No adverse impacts to indigenous peoples are anticipated due to the construction of the water supply components under the subproject in the two blocks of Indpur and Taldangra. The private land owners from whom land is procured through negotiated settlement for construction of IBS/GLSR do not belong to scheduled tribes. The affected non-titled cultivator also does not belong to scheduled tribe.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

21. The profile of the affected persons (shop owners) is prepared based on walk-throughs along the entire stretch of clear water transmission mains proposed under the package. Surveys and consultations were conducted at locations where potential impacts were identified during the walk-through. Assessment based on the preliminary design for the clear water transmission pipeline indicates that potentially 47 small shops and other entities (details of the entities are provided in para 22) will be impacted due to access disruption in three market place locations. The shops owners (40 shops and kiosks) will be impacted for temporary loss of income due to access disruption during the period of pipeline laying; no structure loss is anticipated. Table 4 provides location wise number of affected persons (shop owners).

Table 4: Location Wise Number of Affected Persons (Shop Owners)

No.	Location	Number of Affected Shops and Entities
1.	Hatirampur	24
2.	Supur Bazar	17
3.	Tilabani	6
	Total	47

Source: Transect walk and community consultations.

22. Out of the 47 identified shops and entities - 2 are political party offices belonging to Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP) and Jharkhand Mukti Morcha,⁷ five shops are abandoned shops since April 2011 and the rest are small shops and kiosks. One of the shops in Tilabani is run by a woman shopkeeper, but she does not belong to female-headed household. Most of the shops that may be impacted are eateries, tea stalls, grocery, vegetable vendors, tailoring, beetle leaf (*pan*) stalls, etc. The average monthly income of the shop owners as stated during consultation and survey is ₹10000 (which makes daily income ₹333.33, more than the present applicable minimum wage rate of GOWB of ₹273). The overall average dependency ratio in the temporarily affected persons' households is 2.75. The profile and photographs of surveyed shops/businesses that are potentially temporarily affected is presented in Appendix 5.

23. Transect walks were undertaken jointly along with PHED Engineers, PIU Engineer and DSISC Engineers for estimation of temporary impacts along the entire stretch of proposed clear water transmission mains. Detailed socio-economic profile of each of the affected persons will be furnished in the updated resettlement plan, once the detail measurement survey and census are conducted in the stretches ready for implementation.

24. The socioeconomic profile of the 13 land sellers (who are not affected persons) whose land will be obtained through negotiated settlement is provided in Appendix 6, that helps establish that they are not vulnerable and poor. Table 5 provides summary profile of affected persons.

Table 5: Summary of Profile of Affected Persons

	Description	Profile
	Components	Laying of clear water transmission mains of length 20.7 kilometers (km) and 750 millimeters (mm) dia
1	Total no. of temporarily affected shop and other entities	47 (of which 5 are abandoned shops, 2 are local offices of political parties and the remaining 40 are shops). No structure loss is anticipated.
1a	Shop/business owners (temporarily affected)	40
1b	Employees in the temporarily affected shops/businesses	0
2	No. of women affected persons	1 shop/business owner; does not belong to female-headed household and is above poverty line.
3	No. of below poverty line (BPL) affected persons	None
4	Percentage of literate affected persons	100%
5	Types of business	Fruits seller, vegetable vendor, tea stall, hotel/eateries, grocery store and stationery store, betel leaf (<i>pan</i>) shop, tailoring shop, jewelry shop, and chicken shop.
6	Types of structures	Almost 80 percent of the shops are semi- pucca and kutcha structures; no structure loss is anticipated.
7	Assessed impact duration	Temporary (estimated at 10 days each);
8	Loss	Potential temporary income loss
9	Stated overall average income / day (₹)	333.33
10	No. of affected shopkeeper households having any other income source	8 shop owners (20%) have secondary source of income. All the remaining affected shop owners are dependent only on the shops for their livelihood.

Source: Transect walk and community consultations, 2017

Note: None of the affected persons/shop owners were found to belong to scheduled castes / tribes. Although a few are elderly and/or women, they are not below poverty line.

⁷ Consultations with local political party members and leaders will be undertaken during detail measurement surveys.

IV. CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

25. The resettlement plan is prepared in consultation with stakeholders including land sellers, beneficiaries/local people, affected shopkeepers in Supur Bazar, Hatibari and Tilabani market place, Gram Panchayat Pradhans, Panchayat members/public representatives, panchayat officials, Zilla Parishad officials and PHED engineers. Public consultation meetings were held at all the water supply component locations that are proposed under the package. Table 6 provides an outline where the consultations were conducted and the number of participants. A total of 94 participants attended the consultation meetings out of which 38.3% were females. Details of the public consultation are provided in Appendix 7.

Table 6: Public Consultation held at Indpur and Taldangra Blocks of Bankura

	Date	Gram Panchayat	Location	Total No. of Participants	No. of Female Participants
1	17 August 2017		Supur	18	3
2	18 August 2017		Hatirampur	12	2
3	28 September 2017	Bhedualole	Gram Panchayat Office	52	29
4	29 September 2017	Bheduasole	Gobindapur	12	2
TOTAL				94	36

26. The consultations primarily highlighted the proposed developmental interventions, perceived impacts and mitigation measures and public participation during implementation. Community members largely spoke about the insufficient or no availability of potable water for use of drinking and domestic purpose, presence of high percentage of iron content in water used by them presently, some of them even complained of presence of heavy metals like arsenic, that have been found in the local hand pump water. Average cost of purchasing packaged water per family per month was discussed; it was mentioned that water tariff will be fixed considering the affordability of the common people.

27. The land sellers conveyed their willingness to sell their land parcels for the project that benefits the community with safe drinking water. They themselves showed concern over the present quality of drinking water they consume and appreciated government's effort of distributing clear and treated water. It was shared by them the land parcel that has been identified for proposed IBS, has been laying vacant for several years, as it is a rain-fed agricultural plot primarily. The district of Bankura receives less rainfall in comparison to other areas in the state; they could grow paddy this year as the region had received slightly higher rainfall. Agriculture is not the primary occupation of the land sellers. The land sellers are aware of the process of negotiated settlement undertaken by GOWB.

28. The Gram Panchayat members expressed concern regarding the sufficiency of OHR per Gram Panchayat; it was clarified by PHED personnel present during the consultation that as per the command zone/area it covers most of the part and the rest will be covered by nearby OHRs of other zone. Affordability of water tax has been a pertinent question raised both by the Gram Panchayat members and the community - however almost all agreed to pay the water charges if they get the facility of household water connections. Creating job opportunities was the other question of the Gram Panchayat Members – it was mentioned that the existing PHE workers will

be given first preference, further if there is requirement, then workers from the local community can be employed during the construction phase.

B. Information Disclosure

29. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the beginning of the project. The approved Entitlement Matrix and resettlement plan will be placed in the head office of PHED, PHED PMU office, and concerned divisional offices of PHED and Gram Panchayat offices accessible to affected persons. The Design, Supervision and Institutional Support Consultant (DSISC), Environment and Social Safeguard Unit (ESSU) of PIU and ESC of PMU will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultation and participation will be undertaken as per the WBDWSIP Resettlement Framework. The final/updated resettlement plan will be disclosed on ADB's website, as well as state government, local government (Gram Panchayat), PMU (PHED) websites. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents, as and when updated. Information on compensation, entitlements and resettlement planning and management principles adopted for the subproject will be made available in the local language (Bengali) and the same will be distributed to affected persons. The consultation process will be continuous, through the project cycle. Draft project information disclosure leaflet containing the Executive Summary of this resettlement plan and the Entitlement Matrix, and contact numbers of PMU, contractor, project engineer and DSISC social safeguards personnel and concerned engineer, and grievance redress hotline number will be distributed among affected persons and beneficiaries.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

30. The safeguard and gender cell (SGC) of PMU and ESSU of concerned PIU will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the construction period. The project management consultants (PMC) supported by Design Supervision and Institutional Support Consultant (DSISC) will conduct training of contractors (engineers as well as safeguards personnel). The SGC of PMU and with the support of DSISC, will design and conduct a public awareness campaign during project implementation. A consultation and participation an (CPP) is prepared for the project; PMU will be assisted by PMC and PIUs by DSISC to ensure that the communities in project areas are fully aware of project activities at all stages of construction. Community groups will be consulted and made aware of the civil works and project activities, anticipated impacts and mitigation measures, grievance redress process and contact details of PIU personnel prior to construction.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

31. A common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be in place to redress social, environmental or any other project and/or subproject related grievances. The GRM described below has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. 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 and concerned PIUs will ensure that their grievances are addressed.

32. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in Gram Panchayat office or PMU or PIU office. 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 HSGO together with PIU Safeguard Officers will have the joint responsibility for timely grievance redressal on safeguards and gender issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. The affected persons will also be encouraged to seek a complaint registration number through the PIU.

33. The grievance redress mechanism provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. A two-tier grievance redress mechanism is conceived, one, at project level and another, beyond project level. For the project level GRM, a Grievance Redress Cell will be established at PIU; the safeguards officers of the ESSU PIU, supported by the social safeguards specialist of DSISC 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 grievance redress mechanism. All expedient and minor grievances will be resolved at field level; should the PIU fail to resolve any grievance within the stipulated time period, the PMU will be consulted and suggested actions by PMU taken by PIU with DSISC support, within specified time. PIU 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 district steering committee (DSC), which will also act as grievance redress committee (GRC), particularly in matters related to land purchase/acquisition, payment of compensation, environmental pollution etc. Any higher than district level inter-departmental coordination or grievance redress required will be referred to the state level Steering Committee.

34. 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 – major or minor, 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 PIU supported by DSISC will try to successfully resolve them in consultation with the Member, Panchayat and the Gram Panchayat Pradhan. In case of larger issues, they will seek the advice and assistance of the SE PIU. Grievances not redressed through this process within/at the project level within stipulated time period will be referred to the DSC/GRC.

35. The DSC will be set up to monitor project implementation in each district. In its role as a GRC, the DSC 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 the grievance will be addressed by the state-level Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will resolve escalated/unresolved grievances received. Grievances remaining unresolved by Steering Committee may be referred by affected persons to appropriate courts of law. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 2), 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 PHED to establish the respective PIU (and field) level GRCs, with details of composition, process of grievance redress to be followed, and time limit for grievance redress at each level.

36. 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.

B. Composition of Grievance Redress Committee and District Steering Committee

37. The DSC, acting as GRC will have District Magistrate (Chairperson), Superintending Engineer, PIU as Member Secretary, Additional Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Assistant (Social and Environmental) Safeguard Officers of the Environment and Social Safeguard Units (ESSU) of the PIU, Institutional Support and Capacity Building Officer, PIU, Block Development Officers from respective blocks, and representatives from the affected village panchayat and / or community, if any, eminent citizens, CBOs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The DSC/GRC must have a minimum of two women members. In case of any indigenous people impacts in future subprojects, the DSC/GRC must have representation of the affected indigenous people community, including at least one female indigenous person, the chief of the tribe or a member of the tribal council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and an NGO working with indigenous people groups.

38. The steering committee will include Chief Secretary, as chair, Principal Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary, PHED, Principal Secretary, Panchayat and Rural Development, Principal Secretary, Finance, Principal Secretary, Irrigation and Waterways Development Department, Principal Secretary, PWD, Engineering in Chief, PHED, Member Secretary, and Others as invitees.

C. Areas of Jurisdiction

39. The areas of jurisdiction of the GRC, headed by the District Magistrate will be (i) all locations or sites within the district where subproject facilities are proposed, or (ii) their areas of influence within the District. The Steering Committee will have jurisdictional authority across the state (i.e., areas of influence of subproject facilities beyond district boundaries, if any).

D. Consultation Arrangements

40. This will include regular group meetings and discussions, at least twice during resettlement plan preparation, with affected persons by the social safeguards personnel of DSISC and PIU. During the first year of resettlement plan implementation, such meetings will take place on a quarterly basis, while in subsequent years; these meetings will be held at least twice a year. The consultation arrangement thus envisaged is intended to address both general and/or specific individual grievances through a participatory approach. Besides, the consultative process is meant to be flexible to provide timely mitigation of grievances of the affected persons. The most complex cases will be dealt with through one-to-one consultation with particular affected persons by a host of actors comprising social safeguard specialist of DSISC and Safeguard Officer (social safeguards), ESSU PIU, with the support of SGC PMU as and when required. DSISC will be responsible for ensuring that non-literate affected persons and/or vulnerable affected persons are assisted to understand the grievance redress process as well as for encouraging them to register complaints and follow-up with relevant authorities at different stages in the process.

E. Recordkeeping

41. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effective and final outcome will be kept by PIU (with the support of DSISC) and submitted to PMU.

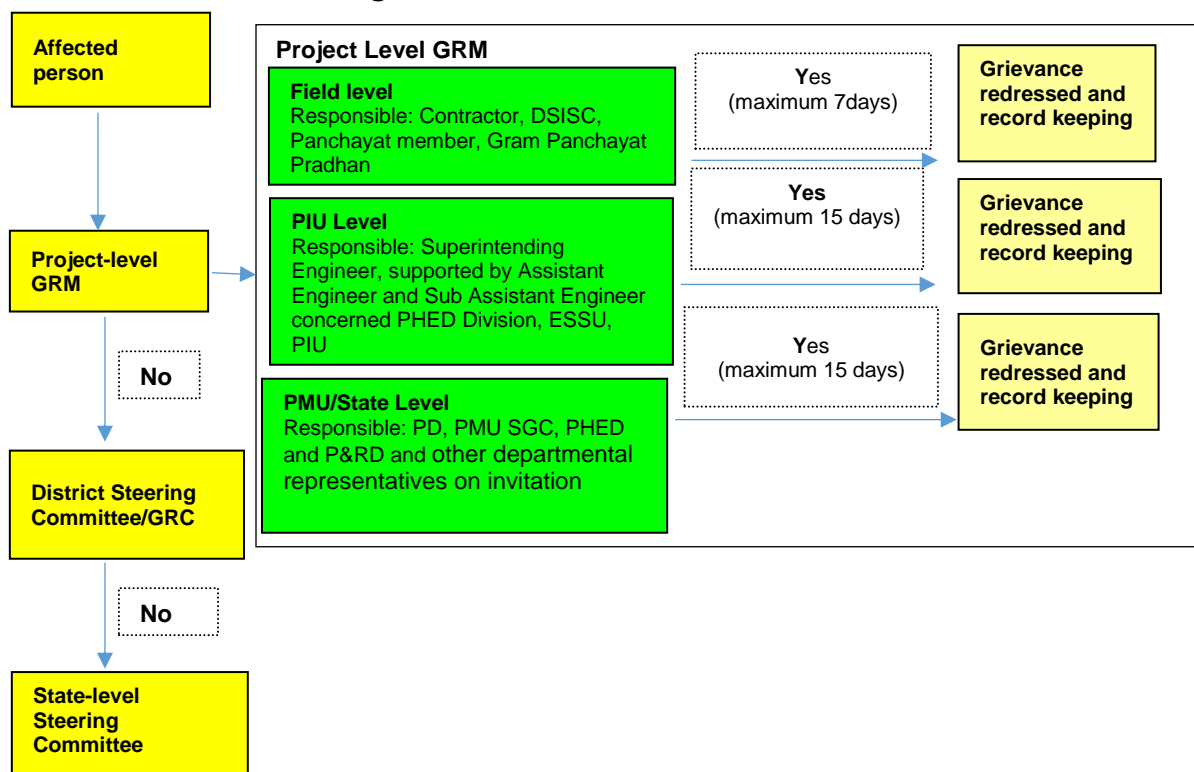
F. Information dissemination methods of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

42. The PIU, assisted by DSISC will be responsible for information dissemination to affected persons on grievance redressal procedure. Gram Panchayat/coverage area/affected area-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the consultation and participation plan. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The PIU safeguard officers (environment and social) will be assisted by DSISC 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 and PIU offices, Gram Panchayat/concerned local panchayat notice boards and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental and social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. A sample grievance registration form has been attached in Appendix 8.

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

44. **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.

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism



DSISC=Design, Supervision and Institutional Support Consultant; ESSU=environmental and social safeguards unit, GRC=grievance redress committee; GRM=grievance redress mechanism, PIU= project implementation unit, P&RD = Panchayat and Rural Development; PMU =project management unit, PHED=public health engineering department; SGC=safeguards and gender cell.

45. **ADB Accountability Mechanism:** In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is recommended that affected people make a good faith effort to resolve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department (in this case, the resident mission). Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, they could approach the Accountability Mechanism. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

46. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on applicable laws and regulations of the national and state government, the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement(2009); and the agreed project entitlement matrix.

47. 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.
- (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, female-headed households, households with out-of-school/working children and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land/tenure security, 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 displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (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.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) 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 livelihood status.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.

- Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) 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. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

48. **Government of India and Government of West Bengal Laws and Policies:** The applicable legal and policy frameworks of the government, include: **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act; 2013**, and state policy as listed below:

- (i) **West Bengal Land Acquisition Manual 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) **Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose:** 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 land for public purpose, mainly involving commissioning of infrastructure projects.⁸ It provides for constitution of a Purchase Committee, process of determination of value of land, buildings, structures. It provides an incentive 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.
- (iii) **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.⁹
- (iv) **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

⁸ Memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A-03/14 dated 24 November 2014, and Memorandum No. WB (Part 1)/2016/SAR-114 dated 1 March 2016. The updated Memorandum of 2016 is in Appendix 4.

⁹ 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.

State regulating land holding (ceiling) for various purposes including change in character and ownership and use of the land and the rights of sharecroppers. There are, however, no specific provisions in the Acts that will have a direct bearing on involuntary resettlement under the Project.

49. In case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, gap-filling measures will be adopted to bridge the discrepancies as provided in Appendix 9. 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 subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to affected 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. Details of entitlements for different categories of entitled persons are available in the agreed project entitlement matrix.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Persons

50. The anticipated types of losses due to the proposed clear water transmission mains for the subproject comprise (i) potential access disruption in sections of transmission mains to shops, kiosks and other entities (including political party offices); and (ii) loss of income of the affected shop and kiosk owners due to access disruption for the period of construction. The income loss to affected persons will be temporary loss of daily income for the period of disruption, assessed as 10 days.¹⁰

51. According to ADB SPS 2009 in the context of economic impacts due to involuntary resettlement vis-à-vis, affected persons are those who are economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal legal title to 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.

52. Detailed measurement surveys (DMS) will be conducted for project sites along the distribution network alignments, once the detailed design is finalized. These surveys remain to be conducted before implementation at each stretch of pipeline.

¹⁰ Stringent monitoring and adherence to the EMP 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.

B. Entitlements

53. The entitlement matrix (Table 7) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

54. In accordance with the entitlement matrix for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability, and measures to support livelihood/income restoration.

C. Relocation

55. No relocation impact anticipated.

D. Livelihood Protection and Income Restoration

56. **Affected persons facing temporary income loss.** The resettlement plan envisages the following steps:

- (i) **Step 1:** Conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction works (through PIU and DSISC)
- (ii) **Step 2:** DSISC field personnel, PIU and the contractor(s) to jointly confirm exact alignments/mark the extent of excavation on each road section, and the traffic diversion plan.
- (iii) **Step 3:** The DSISC safeguards specialist will (a) conduct a transect walk jointly with the ESSU staff of PIU and 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 waste water pipe alignment/road stretch/sites and potential impacts and enable an inventory of losses., (c) update the Resettlement Plan (identifying potential losses), and (d) send the updated resettlement plan to PIU/PMU and ADB for review and approval after detailed designs and surveys are complete.
- (iv) **Step 4:** The ESSU personnel of PIU will distribute identity cards to affected persons: those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable affected persons. The ESSU assisted by DSISC will collect details of bank accounts of affected persons, and assist those without bank accounts to open the same.
- (v) **Step 5:** Affected persons can then access the compensation/assistance/allowances provided from the project.
- (vi) **Step 6:** PIU to pay compensation/assistance/allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). The ESC of PMU to closely monitor compensation payment, which can be through cheques or direct transfer to beneficiary accounts.
- (vii) **Step 7:** PIU to give formal clearance to the contractor to proceed with civil works, through a certification, after receiving due clearance from PMU to proceed.
- (viii) **Step 8:** PIU to keep accounts, record of affected persons, amounts paid, and receipts record for accounting purposes and submit copies of records in the periodic Social Monitoring Report to PMU.

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy¹¹	Implementation Issues¹²	Responsible Agency¹³
Temporary disruption of livelihood	Commercial activities	Legal titleholders, tenants, leaseholders, employees, hawkers or vendors.	<p>1. 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.</p> <p>2. Cash assistance based on the net income from the affected business or minimum wage for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, whichever is more.</p> <p>3. 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. If not possible, allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate for the affected households up to 3 month or the actual period of disruption whichever is more.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction, the PIU/DSISC will identify alternative temporary sites to the extent possible, for vendors and hawkers to continue economic activity. • PIU/DSISC will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction scheduling in co-ordination with the contractors 	PIU/DSISC in coordination with Contractors will identify alternative locations
Any other loss not identified	-	-	<p>1. Any unanticipated impacts of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this Resettlement Framework and the RFCTLARRA</p> <p>2. Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in the ADB IR Policy.</p>	-	The PIU/DSISC will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. The ESC will finalize the entitlements in line with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement.

¹¹ Statutory compensation rates will be adjusted by 5% per annum (based on the average inflation rate in India over the past 10 years).

¹² For design, build and operate (DBO) contracts, the DBO contractor undertakes design tasks.

¹³ For design, build and operate (DBO) contracts, the DBO contractor carries out design responsibilities.

E. Compensation Mechanism

57. Assistance for temporary loss of income and livelihood will be paid to the displaced persons as per the Entitlement Matrix. The computation of the loss will be based on the monthly income of the affected shop owners as stated by them during the consultation and social impact assessment conducted. Compensation may be provided for the period of disruption.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Resettlement Costs

58. The resettlement cost estimate includes compensation for temporary loss of income to shop owners, detail survey cost for resettlement plan updating and finalization, monitoring survey cost, third party witness and certification costs and consultation, grievance redress and awareness generation cost. The government will bear all resettlement plan costs related to compensation and mitigation and will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The estimated total resettlement cost for the subproject is ₹10,26,960. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 8.

Table 8: Resettlement Cost

	Details	Number/ Units	Unit Cost (₹)	Total Cost (₹)
1.	Provisional sum for compensation of loss of temporary income for 10 days	40	334	1,33,600
2.	Surveys, consultations, grievances and awareness			
2.1	DMS Survey for resettlement plan updating, post-implementation monitoring survey			2,50,000
2.2	Consultation, grievance redress		LS	2,50,000
2.3	Awareness Generation		LS	2,50,000
3.	Third party Costs			
3.1	Provisional sum for third party witness costs		LS	50,000
	Sub-Total			9,33,600
	Contingency@ 10 %			93,360
	Grand Total			10,26,960

Note:

* Cost of land purchase through negotiation is not added to the resettlement plan Cost. Govt. of West Bengal's Purchase Committee will consult land sellers before arriving at the negotiated sale price.

** Provisional sum for compensation of loss of income is provided based on computation of average monthly income stated by the shop owners during consultation. Compensation may be paid in the event of any income disruption due to laying of Clear Water Transmission Mains. In case there is no access disruption and as a result no income loss happens, no compensation would be paid.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangements

59. The Public Health Engineering Department, Government of West Bengal will be the executing and implementing agency for the Project, responsible for management, coordination and execution of all activities funded under the loan. A central Project Management Unit (PMU) in Kolkata attached to PHED will be responsible for implementing the WBDWSIP. The PMU will be supported by Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at district level.

60. The PMU will be supported by the Project Management Consultants and PIUs will be supported by DSISC in project management and implementation respectively.

61. A state-level Steering Committee is constituted to provide policy direction and project oversight. A Tender Evaluation and Recommendation Committee is constituted to review and evaluate bids; and a District Steering Committee is constituted to monitor project implementation and undertake coordination among local agencies, set up monitoring mechanisms and undertake grievance redress activities as required.

B. Safeguard Implementation Arrangements

62. **Project Management Unit.** A Safeguard and Gender Cell (SGC) will be established in PMU with the overall responsibility of ensuring compliance with ADB SPS. SGC will be headed by a Head, Safeguards and Gender Officer (HSGO) and will report to the Project Director directly. The HSGO will have overall responsibility in implementation of the RF, Environmental Assessment Review Framework (EARF), resettlement plans, EMPs, SEMP, GESI action plan, and appropriate monitoring and reporting responsibilities. Key social safeguard tasks and responsibilities at the PMU level are as follows:

63. Social Safeguards

- (i) ensure subprojects conform to the agreed subproject selection criteria for the project;
- (ii) review and finalize subproject involuntary resettlement and indigenous people category;
- (iii) oversee preparation of resettlement plans/Due Diligence Report (DDRs)/ indigenous people plans (IPPs); confirm existing resettlement plans/ DD Rs/ IPPs are updated based on detailed designs, and that new subproject resettlement plans/ DD Rs are prepared in accordance with the resettlement framework and indigenous people planning framework (IPPF) prepared for the project;
- (iv) responsible for issuing the public notice to acquire a particular land/property for the sub-project along with project information/details as well as the project cut off date;
- (v) ensure that resettlement plans/ DD Rs/ IPPs are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (vi) ensure that water supply safety plan recommended by the World Health Organization are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (vii) provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of subprojects and ensure resettlement plans/ IPPs and impact avoidance measures outlined in the resettlement framework/ IPPF/ environmental management plan / resettlement plans/ IPP/ DDR are implemented by PIU and contractors;
- (viii) ensure and monitor the provision in the contract to include the indigenous people households/ communities/ wards to be the beneficiaries of the facilities constructed under the Project;
- (ix) facilitate and ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations regarding No Objection Certificates, third party certificates for negotiated settlement or donation, land ownership and transfer details etc. for each site, as relevant;
- (x) supervise and guide the PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguard and gender monitoring (resettlement plan/IPP as per the resettlement framework/ IPPF);
- (xi) review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the resettlement plans/ IPPs/ provisions of DD Rs are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;

- (xii) consolidate monthly social safeguard and gender monitoring reports from PIUs/ DSISCs and submit semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) to ADB;
- (xiii) ensure timely disclosure of final resettlement plans/ DDRs/ IPPs in locations and form accessible to the public and affected persons;
- (xiv) address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
- (xv) oversee training needs assessment of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PIUs/ PMC, coordinate training activities and convergence with livelihood programs of the government;
- (xvi) identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PIUs/ contractors/ Project NGOs/ DSISCs for capacity building to implement the resettlement plans/ IPP/ DDR, and GRM;
- (xvii) coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring; and
- (xviii) coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PIUs including resettlement provisions with the help of print and electronic media

64. The SGC will be supported by social safeguard specialists in the PMC. Key safeguard tasks and responsibilities of the PMC on social safeguards are as follows:

65. Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Project Management Consultant

- (i) Establish a system to monitor social safeguards and gender outcomes of the Project; including the functioning of the grievance redress mechanism, and prepare indicators for monitoring important parameters of safeguards and gender;
- (ii) Take proactive action to anticipate the gender equality and social inclusion and social safeguards aspects of the Project to avoid delays in implementation;
- (iii) Support PMU to prepare Resettlement Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans, of subproject water supply schemes that will be appraised during project implementation;
- (iv) Support the PMU in ensuring that the social safeguard and GESI activities are carried out in accordance with the agreed plans and frameworks;
- (v) Support PMU in preparing gender strategy for PHED
- (vi) Ensure that the relevant measures specified in the resettlement plans, Indigenous People Plans and GESI action plan will be incorporated in bidding documents and approved by ADB prior to issuance of invitation for bidding and monitor their compliance on behalf of PMU; and (f) ensure monitoring of social safeguards plans and GESI action plan and address unanticipated impacts, if any; and (g) provide training programs to PMU/PIU staff and contractors involved in the project implementation for strengthening their capacity in managing and monitoring social safeguards and gender

66. **Project Implementation Unit.** At each PIU, an Assistant Engineer will be given additional responsibilities of safeguard tasks and will be designated as Safeguards Officer (SO). The SO will oversee the safeguards implementation at PIU level, coordinate public consultations, information disclosure, regulatory clearances and approvals, resettlement plan implementation, EMP implementation and grievance redressal. Key social safeguard tasks and responsibilities of SO are as follows:

67. **Social Safeguards and Gender**

68. The PIUs, assisted by the project NGOs, will conduct safeguards implementation at PIU level through the following key tasks:

- (i) fill up involuntary resettlement/ IP impact checklist and classify the project;
- (ii) conduct census and socio-economic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of affected persons, conduct consultations with affected persons, finalize list of affected persons prepare/update resettlement plan/DDR/IPP with the assistance of PMC, and submit to PIUs and PMU for review and approval and further submission to ADB;
- (iii) inform affected persons on (a) the project cutoff date; (b) public notice for schedule of land acquisition/occupation; (c) entitlement matrix; and (d) compensation packages against different categories of loss, and tentative schedule of land clearing/ acquisition for starts of civil works activities;
- (iv) coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, trees of various species, etc. Based on proper due diligence and assessment, finalize compensation packages;
- (v) facilitate the land acquisition and compensation processes in consultation with the district administration; coordinate, supervise and monitor disbursement of compensation;
- (vi) obtain NOCs, land documents, third party certifications as required for the subproject;
- (vii) include resettlement plans/ IPPs/ DDRs in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (viii) oversee day-to-day implementation of resettlement plans/ DDRs/ IPPs by contractors, including compliance with all government rules and regulations, take necessary action for obtaining rights of way;
- (ix) oversee resettlement plans/ DDR/ IPP and GESI plan implementation and maintenance of data for monitoring, by contractors;
- (x) ensured and monitor the provision in the contract to include the indigenous people households/ communities/ wards to be the beneficiaries of the facilities constructed under the Project;
- (xi) take corrective actions when necessary to ensure no adverse social impacts;
- (xii) submit monthly social monitoring reports to PIUs and PMU;
- (xiii) conduct continuous public consultation and awareness;
- (xiv) address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the resettlement plans/ DDRs/ IPPs;
- (xv) organize an induction course for the training of contractors, preparing them on resettlement plan/ DDR/ IPP/ GESI plan implementation, social safeguard and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during the course of implementation
- (xvi) liaise with the District Administration, Gram Panchayats and line departments for dovetailing government's schemes for income generation and development programs for affected people, as and when required; and
- (xvii) assist in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of GESI plan.

69. The PMC resettlement specialist will assist the PIU SOs in training, social safeguard supervision, monitoring, record keeping and report preparation activities. The PIUs will be assisted by DSISC teams which will include an Environmental Specialist (ES) and a Social Safeguards Specialist. Following are the key tasks:

70. Social Safeguards and Gender Expert and Design, Supervision and Institutional Support Consultant

- (i) Screen and categorize subproject components;
- (ii) Carry out baseline surveys;
- (iii) Ensure the contractors comply with the agreed social safeguards frameworks, resettlement plans, and due diligence reports on social safeguards for the project;
- (iv) Prepare any additional draft resettlement plans, due diligence reports and prepare any new safeguard documents as and when required;
- (v) Assist the PIUs in the implementation of final resettlement plans and GESI action plan;
- (vi) Prepare periodic safeguard monitoring reports as per the format acceptable to ADB and quarterly GESI action plan updates in format provided in PAM;
- (vii) Collect relevant data on implementation of GESI action plan and design gender-sensitive communication strategy and IEC materials illustrating key social and behavioral messages related to hygiene, sanitation and health jointly with the communication specialist and in accordance with the GESI action plan;
- (viii) Extend assistance to PHED in carrying out awareness campaigns focused on involving women and girls in water management activities in the focus areas and monitor activities of the Project NGOs.

71. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs). Three Project NGOs/ consultants will be engaged for each of the Project districts to support the Gram Panchayats in their institutional and capacity building for sustainable operating and maintenance of the assets created. The Project NGOs will work in close coordination with the Design Supervision and Institutional Support Consultants (DSISC) for the concerned PIU, and report to the PIU. Related to social safeguards, the Project NGO will support social safeguards compliance monitoring at Gram Panchayat-level, conduct awareness generation, and support PIUs in achieving outputs under the GESI Action Plan for the Project.

72. DBO Contractor.¹⁴ The DBO Contractor will have a dedicated Social Supervisor, who will hold a Master's degree in social science and would have at least 5 years of experience in resettlement planning and implementation, as well as gender action plan implementation, preferably in multi-lateral aided projects. The tasks of the Contractor's Social Supervisor will be to:

- (i) Work in close coordination with the PIU, design engineers and DSISC 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 etc.) are integrated into project designs before approval
- (iii) Conduct joint walk-throughs with PIU, design engineers and DSISC social safeguards personnel in sites/sections ready for implementation; identify the need for detailed measurement surveys, and conduct detailed measurement surveys to arrive at the final inventory of loss;
- (iv) Update the draft resettlement plan and Due Diligence Report and submit to PIU/PMU and ADB for review and approval.

¹⁴ For all DBO contract packages, the concerned DBO contractor will be responsible for resettlement plan updating and implementation, in close coordination with the PIU and DSISC.

- (v) Ensure strict adherence to ADB and government policy on social safeguards and the agreed entitlement matrix during implementation,
- (vi) Assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received;
- (vii) Assist PIU in disclosing relevant information on safeguards (eligibility, entitlements, compensation, cut-off date, processes, timelines, GRM etc.) to beneficiaries and affected persons including the vulnerable.
- (viii) (viii) Submit monthly social safeguard and gender action plan monitoring reports to PIU, with gender-disaggregated data as required for monitoring.

Table 9: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-project (on ground)	PMU/PIUs
Coordination between Purchase Committee, District level Revenue Department authorities and land sellers	PMU/PIUs
Meetings at community/ household level with affected persons and beneficiaries	PIUs/DSISC
Resettlement Plan Preparation/ Updating Stage	
Conducting DMS Survey / Census of all affected persons	PIUs/DSISC/DBO contractor
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during census surveys	PIUs/DSISC/DBO contractor
Verification of survey results, vulnerable households	PMU/PMC
Computation of compensation	PMU/PMC assisted by PIUs/DSISC
Finalizing entitlements	PMU/PIUs
Disclosure of final entitlements and compensation packages	PIU/DSISC/DBO contractor
Approval of Final Resettlement Plan	ADB
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Payment of compensation	PIUs/PMU
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	PIUs/DSISC/DBO contractor
Grievances Redressal	PMU/PIUs/DSISC/DBO contractor
Internal Monitoring	PMU/PIUs

DSC= district steering committee, FGD=focus group discussions, PMU = project management unit, PIU=project implementation unit, DSISC=design, supervision and institutional support consultant

C. Institutional Capacity

73. Capacity to handle environmental/involuntary resettlement/indigenous people impacts, gender and vulnerability issues, etc., needs to be built in the Project. PHED has built some institutional capacity for safeguards, having recently implemented a JICA funded project, however, further efforts will be needed to ensure a trickle down of safeguards capacity to all levels of its staff. Capacity building training on safeguards and gender is required for PHED and other stakeholders such as Gram Panchayats, Zilla Parishad, district and block level officials and contractors' personnel who will be involved in resettlement plan implementation, to ensure familiarity with ADB SPS, the resettlement framework, indigenous peoples planning framework,

entitlement matrix, GRM, and the safeguards monitoring and reporting system. Training of PMU/PIU staff on aspects such as environmental planning/resettlement planning/implementation, social protection and gender, including the specific recording, reporting, and disclosure requirements need to be planned for.

74. For the capacity building of designated social safeguards officers, project engineers and contractors personnel, PMU with the support of PMC and DSISC, will organize training programs on safeguards. Services of consultant trainers may be procured for coordinating and imparting required trainings to the staff. One training workshop in every quarter in the first year, followed by one training program/workshop half-yearly in the following years, is proposed for a minimum of 40 participants in each training program/workshop. Training programs will focus on safeguard monitoring in the field, grievance redress, awareness generation among the public, gender issues and reporting of safeguard and gender monitoring data for periodic monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

75. Owing to the complexity of projects in rural areas of West Bengal, 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 (rights over land and land tenure issues) and technical aspects in such Projects with an adequate budgetary provision. Training on provisions of EARF/resettlement framework. Further, capacity building of CBOs in the Project area will be considered to ensure that they are able to represent the affected groups more effectively. If required external resources, e.g., sociologists and development practitioners with relevant experience will be employed. Additional measures to enhance institutional capacity include exposure visits of social safeguard staff of the Project to other Indian states that have successfully implemented ADB funded Projects.

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

76. All the compensation and assistance as per EM will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific site/stretch. Written confirmation is required to be sent by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to affected persons. Construction work can begin only in sites/sections where compensation has been paid. The resettlement plan implementation schedule is presented in Table 10.

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

77. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the SGC PMU assisted by PMC. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement/census survey of affected persons proposed during resettlement plan updating, and overall monitoring. Monthly progress reports reporting status of resettlement plan implementation will be prepared by SGCPMU assisted by PMC. The PMU will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and PHED website. A sample monitoring template is given in Appendix 10.

Table 10: Implementation Schedule

	Year 1		Year 2				Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Setting up of project level GRM										
Awareness generation among affected persons on entitlements, impact avoidance and mitigation measures to be implemented by the contractor										
Conduct detailed measurement surveys, census surveys and issuance of ID cards in sections ready for construction										
Identify Vulnerable affected persons, if any*										
Appoint third party; obtain third party certification of negotiated settlement										
Update Due Diligence Report to Resettlement Plan										
Update draft resettlement plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results										
Consultations and disclosure										
Review and approval of updated resettlement plan (ADB)										
Training/capacity building of PMU and PIU safeguards officers, engineers and other staff, DSISC supervision staff and contractor's staff										
Payment of compensation										
Handover of sites and alignments to contractors										
Start of civil works										
Internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, satisfaction surveys										
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any		Immediately, in consultation with other departments, as required								

DSISC = design, supervision and institutional support consultant, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit.

**LETTER TO IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DEPARTMENT DIRECTORATE,
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL FROM PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT, BANKURA**

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
BANKURA WATER SUPPLY DIVISION, P.H.E.DTE.
AILAKUNDI, P.O.-KENDUADIHI, DISTRICT-BANKURA
PIN - 722102, email : ee_bank_ws@wbphed.gov.in

5

Dated Bankura the : 04/07/2017

Memo No: 164 / BWS

To
The Superintending Engineer-I,
Kangsabati Circle, I & W Directorate,
Kenduadihi, Bankura, PIN-722101

Subject: - Availability of land for Intake arrangement and Setting up of 32 MLD WTP for Indpur-Taidangra piped water Supply scheme under Bankura District Piped water Supply scheme(Phase-II).

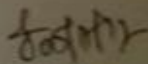
Reference:- Memo No-263-1/1-4M-02/2015 (Pt.) dated 22.06.2017 of the Dy. Secretary to the Govt. Of West Bengal.

Sir,
In reference to the letter quoted under reference, the undersigned would like to inform that it has been decided to draw water from Satsol Mouza of Mukutmanipur Dam for the above mentioned scheme. It is obvious that intake arrangement needs to be set up within area under your jurisdiction. So necessary permission may be granted towards setting up the intake arrangement in the said location.

In addition to this, the undersigned would also like to request you to let this end know if any Land of quantity around 7-8 acres is available with your end near the close vicinity of the said intake point for erecting a 32 MLD WTP.

Your early cooperation in this respect will be highly appreciated.
Thanking You
Encls:- Copy of letter quoted under reference.

Your faithfully


Executive Engineer
Bankura Water Supply Division
PHE Dte

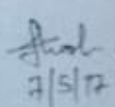
Dated Bankura The : 04/07/2017

Memo No : 164/ / BWS

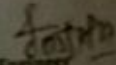
Copy forwarded for information


- 1) The E-in-C, PHE Department
- 2) The Director, WSSO and Project Director, PMU(ADB), PHE Dte.
- 3) The Superintending Engineer, Bankura W/S Circle, PHE Dte.
- 4) Sri Sougata Dutta, Deputy Team Leader, WBSIIP.
- 5) The Assistant Engineer, (HQ), BWS, PHE Dte.

Received


Superintending Engineer
Bankura Water Supply Circle
P. H. E. Dte.

o/c


Executive Engineer
Bankura Water Supply Division
PHE Dte



APPLICATION TO ADM AND DISTRICT LAND AND LAND REFORMS OFFICER, BANKURA FOR VESTED LAND



Government of West Bengal

Office of the Block Land & Land Reforms Officer

Khatra, Dist.-Bankura

Tel. No.:03243-255697 Email ID:birokhatra@gmail.com

Memo No./ 7/65 / LR / Kh / 17, dated:- 10 / 08 / 2017.

To
The Additional District Magistrate
&
The District Land & Land Reforms Officer,
Bankura.

Sub:- Regarding availability of vested land for setting up a 32 MLD Water Treatment Plant for Indpur – Taldangra piped Water Supply Scheme under Bankura District piped water supply scheme(Phase-II)

Ref:- Your Memo No.3607/LM/17,Dated,Bankura 12/07/2017

Sir,
In reference to memo above,the mouza sketch map and copy of R.O.R in respect of land as scheduled below is forwarded for favour of your kind perusal and necessary action.

<u>Name of mouza</u>	<u>J.L.No.</u>	<u>Plot No.</u>	<u>Area</u>
Lohadihi	158	2	8.00 Acre

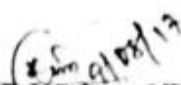
Endo:-As stated


Block Land & Land Reforms Officer,
Khatra,Bankura

Memo No. 7/65/17
Copy forwarded to

Dated Khatra the 16.8.17

- 1.The Executive Engineer,Bankura Water Supply Division,PHE Dte.,Ailakundi,P.O-Kenduadihi,Dist.-Bankura for information
- 2.P.A to District Magistrate,Bankura for information.

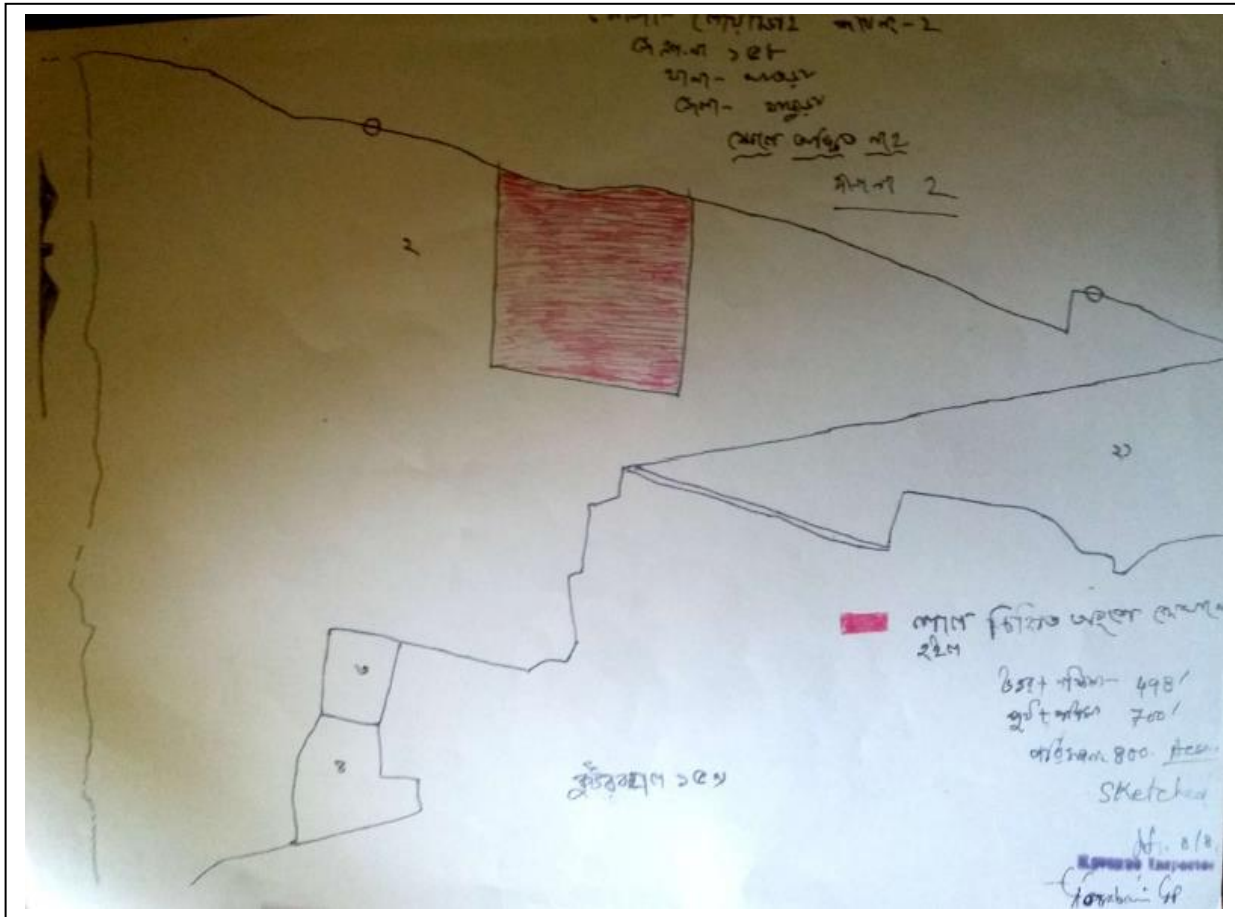

Block Land & Land Reforms Officer,
Khatra,Bankura

LAND RECORDS COPY OF THE PROPOSED VESTED PLOT (GOVERNMENT LAND) AT LOHADIHI MOUZA UNDER BLOCK KHATRA, HAVING TOTAL AREA OF 8 ACRES



পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার
সমষ্টি ভূমি ও ভূমি সংস্থার আধিকারিকের কার্য
-প্রথম ভাগ-


জেলা- বর্ধমান	ব্লক- খাতড়া	[০১১১৪৮]			
মৌজা- লোহাডিহি	জে.এম.নং- ১৫৮	খানা- খাতড়া			
ঘাট নং- ২	শ্রেণী- জমা	অধিার পরিমাণ(এ)- ১০.১১			
সহকর্ষ ঘাট নং- ২					
খতিয়ান নং	শ্রেণী	অংশ	অংশ পরিমাণ(এ)	সংস্কার/লসীার বিবরণ	মন্তব্য
৫৭	জমা	১.০০০০	১০.১১	আবঃফক্রেদেওঃবিভাগ পিতা- মাঃ-নিহ	
		১.০০০০	১০.১১		

১৭
Block Land & Land Reforms Office-
Khatra :: Binkura








DETAILS OF WATER SUPPLY COMPONENT LOCATIONS IN INDPUR AND TALDANGRA BLOCK








Project Component	Name of Village	Name of Gram Panchayat	Ownership (Private/ Government)	Availability of Land Records (for private land)	Coordinates of the plot	Present Land use of the Plot	Description of Immediate surrounding of the plot	Approach Road to the proposed Plots	Photograph of Plot
Construction of Raw Water Intake			Irrigation Dept. Govt. of West Bengal	.		Existing Mukutmanipore Dam	Vacant area	Blacktop village road	
Construction of Water Treatment Plant			Irrigation Dept. Govt. of West Bengal	Yet to be obtained by PHED		Within the compound of Existing Mukutmanipore Dam	Vacant area	Brick paved Village Road	






Project Component	Name of Village	Name of Gram Panchayat	Ownership (Private/ Government)	Availability of Land Records (for Private land)	Coordinates of the plot	Present Land Use of the Plot	Description of Immediate Surrounding of the Plot	Approach Road to the Proposed Plots	Photograph of Plot
Construction of Intermediate Booster Station	Govindapur	Bheduasole	Private	Yes		Paddy cultivation	Vacant Plot	Blacktop village road	

PROFILE AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS (SHOP OWNERS) AND ENTITIES







Location: Supur Market, Gram Panchayat and Village Supur

	Name of Shop Owner	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of Business	No. of Employees	Net monthly Income (₹)	Income from other source	No. of family member	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
1	Swapan Banerjee	Male	35	General	X	Pucca	Hotel	Nil	15,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
2	Paritosh Mukherjee	Male	55	General	X	Semi Pucca	Pan shop	Nil	9,000/-	Nil	2	Nil	
3	Arup Modak	Male	52	OBC	Primary	Semi Pucca	Grocery shop	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	2	Nil	
4	Kartick Modak	Male	45	SC	VIII	Semi Pucca	Sweet shop	Nil	13,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
5	Jayanta Mondal	Male	42	SC	VIII	Temporary	Vegetable vendor	Nil	8,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	







	Name of Shop Owner	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of Business	No. of Employees	Net monthly Income (₹)	Income from Other Source	No. of family member	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
6	Shanti Mondal	Male	68	General	VIII	Temporary	Vegetable vendor	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
7	Chnandan Das	Male	23	OBC	HS	Semi Pucca	General store	Nil	10,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
8	Biswanath Das	Male	19	General	X	Temporary	Pan shop	Nil	8,000/-	Farming	4	Nil	
9	Bapi Pramanik	Male	38	General	VI	Temporary	Tailor	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
10	Arun Garai	Male	80	General	V	Temporary	Imitation jewellery	Nil	10,000/-	Nil	2	Nil	
11	Kartick Sahini	Male	30	OBC	Primary	Semi Pucca	Imitation jewellery	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
12	Barun Das	Male	32	OBC	IV	Temporary	Tea & snacks	Nil	7,000/-	Nil	2	Nil	







	Name of Shop Owner	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of Business	No. of Employees	Net monthly Income (₹)	Income from Other Source	No. of family member	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
13	Sudhanshu Roy	Male	65	General	V	Temporary	Tailor	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	4	Nil	
14	Prosenjit Mondal	Male	39	SC	X	Temporary	Tailor	Nil	13,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
15	Closed For long	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Meghnath Roy	Male	68	General	VI	Temporary	Tea stall	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	4	Nil	
17	Shanti Das	Male	39	General	Primary	Temporary	Fast food	Nil	8,000/-	Nil	4	Nil	







Location: TIIBANI MORE, Gram Panchayat HIRABANDH







	Name of Shop Owner	Sex	Age	Cast e	Educati on	Type of Structur e	Nature of Busines s	No. of Employe es	Net month ly Incom e (₹)	Income from other source	No. of family memb er	Any Vulner ability	Photographs
1	Abandoned Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha Party Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Patit Mondal	Male	38	SC	VII	Semi Pucca	Sweets & snacks	Nil	12,000 /-	Farming	4	Nil	
4	Roy Tailors Utpal Roy	Male	32	Gen	VIII	Pucca	Tailor	Nil	10,000 /-	Farming	2	Nil	
5	Abandoned Shop												
6	Kalpana Sen	Femal e	56	Gen	III	Temporar y	Vegetabl e vendor	Nil	12,000 /-	Farming	4	Nil	

Location: Hatirampur, Gram Panchayat Baharamuri



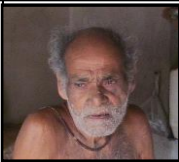
	Name of Shop Owner	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of Business	No. of Employees	Net monthly Income (₹)	Income from other source	No. of family member	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
1	Basudeb Halder	Male	62	Genarel	IV	Temporary	Store	Nil	18,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
2	Dipak Mondal	Male	32	Genarel	VI	Temporary	Pan shop	Nil	10,000/-	Farming	3	Nil	
3	Sanatan Aruqa	Male	30	SC	V	Temporary	Chicken shop	Nil	8,000/-	Nil	2	Nil	
4	Padmalochan Pramanik	Male	45	SC	VI	Temporary	Chicken shop	Nil	9,000/-	Nil	2	Nil	
5	Jiten Pramanik	Male	26	SC	IV	Temporary	Saloon	Nil	10,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
6	Jhatu Karmaker	Male	45	SC	III	Temporary	Pan shop	Nil	10,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	

	Name of Shop Owner	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of Business	No. of Employees	Net monthly Income (₹)	Income from other source	No. of family member	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
7	Nepal Mondal	Male	55	Genarel	I	Temporary	Fruit shop	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
8	Goutam Halder	Male	48	Genarel	II	Temporary	Fruit shop	Nil	9,000/-	Nil	2	Nil	
9	Dilip Pramanik	Male	40	SC	IV	Temporary	Barber shop	Nil	10,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
10	Krishna Das	Male	37	Genarel	V	Temporary	Pan packet food	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	4	Nil	
11	Bhakti Ranjan Mondal	Male	41	Genarel	VI	Temporary	Vegetable vendor	Nil	11,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
12	Anadi Lohar	Male	28	SC	VII	Temporary	Fish shop	1	15,000/-	Fishery	5	Nil	

	Name of Shop Owner	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of Business	No. of Employees	Net monthly Income (₹)	Income from Other Source	No. of family member	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
13	Tapan Gope	Male	32	OBC	VIII	Temporary	Vegetable vendor	Nil	12,000/-	Farming	4	Nil	
14	Mrityunjoy Dey	Male	32	Genarel	V	Semi Pucca	Vegetable vendor	2	15,000/-	Fishery	2	Nil	
15	Durgadas Khan	Male	32	Genarel	VII	Temporary	Vegetable vendor	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
16	Swapan Pramanik	Male	35	SC	VIII	Temporary	Hotel	Nil	14,000/-	Nil	4	Nil	
17	Goutam Pramanik	Male	38	SC	III	Temporary	Fast food	Nil	12,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
18	Ajit Das	Male	40	Genarel	IV	Temporary	Doctor chamber	Nil	14,000/-	Nil	4	Nil	




	Name of Shop Owner	Sex	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of Business	No. of Employees	Net monthly Income (₹)	Income from other source	No. of family member	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
19	Abandoned Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Achinta Mahato	Male	45	SC	VI	Temporary	Lottery	Nil	8,000/-	Nil	2	Nil	
21	Abandoned Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	Ganesh Halder	Male	38	Genarel	III	Temporary	Grocery	Nil	9,000/-	Nil	3	Nil	
23	BJP Party Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Abandoned Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

PROFILE OF LAND SELLERS FOR INTERMEDIATE BOOSTING STATION/GROUND LEVEL STORAGE RESERVOIR LOCATION

	Name of Land Seller	Age	No. of Family Members	Land Ownership	Plot/Daag No./ Mouza	Total Land Holding in Acres (including the land for sell) (In Acres)	Total Land Area Required for IBS (in Acres)	Total Land Share of the owner (in Acres)	% of Affected Plot Area (Against Total Plot Area)	% of Land to be Used for IBS Construction Against Total Land Holding ^a	Present Land Use of the Plot	Any other Structure/ Trees / Crops on the plot	Primary Occupation of HH	Alternate means of Livelihood /Income Available	Total Monthly Family Income of HH (INR)	Per head per month income	Total annual Income from the Affected Plot	Type of House	Asset Ownership	Photographs
1	Barid Modak	72	3	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza Gobindapur	0.14	1.33	0.011	100%	8%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Sweet Shop	Rent	24,000/-	8,000/-	Nil	Pucca Room - 6	Land, Pucca House, TV, Fridge	
2	Subal Modak	60	3	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza Gobindapur	0.11	1.33	0.011	100%	10%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Farming	Sweet Shop	21,000/-	7,000/-	Nil	Pucca Room - 4	Land, Pucca House, TV, Fridge, Bike	
3	Balaram Modak	80	2	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza Gobindapur	0.11	1.33	0.011	100%	10%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Garment Shop	Rent	20,000/-	10,000/-	Nil	Pucca Room - 4	Land, Pucca House, TV, Fridge	




^a Total Plot Area = 1.33 Acres, Land Required for construction = 1.33 Acres, the proposed plot is undivided property of 13 Legal Heirs, Individual's Land Share = 0.011 Acres.

Source: PHE officials of Bankura division.

	Name of Land Seller	Age	No. of Family Members	Land Ownership	Plot/Daag No./ Mouza	Total Land Holding in Acres (including the land for sell) (In Acres)	Total Land Area Required for IBS (in Acres)	Total Land Share of the owner (in Acres)	% of Affected Plot Area (Against Total Plot Area)	% of Land to be Used for IBS Construction Against Total Land Holding ^a	Present Land Use of the Plot	Any other Structure/ Trees / Crops on the plot	Primary Occupation of HH	Alternate means of Livelihood /Income Available	Total Monthly Family Income of HH (INR)	Per head per month income	Total annual Income from the Affected Plot	Type of House	Asset Ownership	Photographs
4	Badal Modak	63	4	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza – Gobindapur	0.11	1.33	0,011	100%	10%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Farmer	Tea Stall	24,000/-	6,000/-	Nil	Pucca Room 4	Land Shop, Pucca House, TV, Van Rickshaw	
5	Madhusudan Modak	30	3	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza – Gobindapur	0.12	1.33	0,011	100%	9%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Hotel	Stationary shop	21,000/-	7,000/-	Nil	Pucca Room - 8	Land, Pucca House, TV, Fridge, Bike	
6	Dhananjay Modak	24	3	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza – Gobindapur	0.12	1.33	0,011	100%	9%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Business Cement	Brick and Sand Supply	24,000/-	8,000/-	Nil	Pucca Room - 6	Land Shop, Residence, TV, Bike, Fridge	





^a Total Plot Area = 1.33 Acres, Land Required for construction = 1.33 Acres, the proposed plot is undivided property of 13 Legal Heirs, Individual's Land Share = 0.011 Acres.

Source: PHE officials of Bankura division.

Name of Land Seller	Age	No. of Family Members	Land Ownership	Plot/Daag No./ Mouza	Total Land Holding in Acres (including the land for sell) (in Acres)	Total Land Area Required for IBS (in Acres)	Total Land Share of the owner (in Acres)	% of Affected Plot Area (Against Total Plot Area)	% of Land to be Used for IBS Construction Against Total Land Holding ^a	Present Land Use of the Plot	Any other Structure/ Trees / Crops on the plot	Primary Occupation of HH	Alternate means of Livelihood /Income Available	Total Monthly Family Income of HH (INR)	Per head per month income	Total annual Income from the Affected Plot	Type of House	Asset Ownership	Photographs
7 Sunil Baran Modak	50	4	Owner	JL – 160	0.14	1.33	0,011	100%	8%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Business Fast Food	Fishery	24,000/-	6,000/-	Nil	Pucca	Land Shop, Residence, Fridge, TV	
				Plot – 1222													Room - 4		
				Mouza - Gobindapur															
8 Kalipada Modak	64	5	Owner	JL – 160	0.11	1.33	0,011	100%	10%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Business Tea Shop	Farming	25,000/-	5,000/-	Nil	Pucca	Land Shop, Residence, TV, Fridge	
				Plot – 1222													Room 6		
				Mouza - Gobindapur															
9 Ranjan Modak	55	5	Owner	JL – 160	0.14	1.33	0,011	100%	8%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Farmer	Tea Stall	20,000/-	4,000/-	Nil	Pucca	Land Shop, Residence, TV, Fridge, Bike	
				Plot – 1222													Room 4		
				Mouza - Gobindapur															

^a Total Plot Area = 1.33 Acres, Land Required for construction = 1.33 Acres, the proposed plot is undivided property of 13 Legal Heirs, Individual's Land Share = 0.011 Acres.


Source: PHE officials of Bankura division.



	Name of Land Seller	Age	No. of Family Members	Land Ownership	Plot/Daag No/ Mouza	Total Land Holding in Acres (including the land for sell) (In Acres)	Total Land Area Required for IBS (in Acres)	Total Land Share of the owner (in Acres)	% of Affected Plot Area (Against Total Plot Area)	% of Land to be Used for IBS Construction Against Total Land Holding ^a	Present Land Use of the Plot	Any other Structure/ Trees / Crops on the plot	Primary Occupation of HH	Alternate means of Livelihood /Income Available	Total Monthly Family Income of HH (INR)	Per head per month income	Total annual income from the Affected Plot	Type of House	Asset Ownership	Photographs
10	Kalyani Modak	60	4	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza - Gobindapur	0.11	1.35	0,011	100%	10%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Grocerry shop	Farming	26,000/-	4,500/-	NII	Pucca Room 4	Land , Shop	
11	Pratima Modak	38	4	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza - Gobindapur	0.122	1.35	0,011	100%	9%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Fast Food Centre	Fishery	22,000/-	4,500/-	NII	Pucca Room - 8	Land, Pucca	
12	Mala Modak	40	3	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza - Gobindapur	0.11	1.35	0,011	100%	10%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Sweet Shop	Farming	24,000/-	8,000/-	NII	Pucca Room - 6	Land , Shop,	
13	Shyamsundar modak	41	3	Owner	JL – 160 Plot – 1222 Mouza - Gobindapur	0.11	1.35	0,011	100%	10%	Paddy cultivation	Nil	Grocerry shop	Farming	24,000/-	8,000/-	NII	Pucca Room 4, Land, TV, Fridge,	Land , Shop,	



^a Total Plot Area = 1.33 Acres, Land Required for construction = 1.33 Acres, the proposed plot is undivided property of 13 Legal Heirs, Individual's Land Share = 0.011 Acres.

Source: PHE officials of Bankura division.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Date	Place	Participants	Key issues discussed	Photographs
28 September 2017	Bheduasole Gram Panchayat Office	Male: 23 Female: 29 Total: 52 Key Participants: 1. Officials Asian Development Bank headed by Ms. Neeta Pokhrel 2. Superintend Engineer, Executive Engineer, Asst. Engineer & Sub Asst. Engineers of PHED Bankura Division 3. Pradhan and other Gram Panchayat Members of Bheduasole Gram Panchayat headed by the Panchayat Pradhan	<p>Public Health & Engineering Dept. Of West Bengal Govt. with the Financial support of Asian Development Bank Is going to undertake a Water Supply Project in selected Districts of West Bengal. The project has been named as West Bengal Drinking Water Sector Improvement Project (WBDWSIP).</p> <p>Treated Surface Water will be supplied to every households of the project area thorough separate pipe connection. The Project aims to provide 70 litres per capita per day of potable water through metered household connections on a 24/7 basis to each household.</p> <p>PHED district offices will be responsible for operating, maintaining and monitoring the bulk water systems, whereas the Gram Panchayat will operate and maintain the distribution network. The Zilla Parishad, administrative body at the district level, and Panchayat Samiti, administrative body at the block level, will be involved in coordinating, technical support and monitoring role at the district and block level, respectively.</p> <p>Affordability of water tax has been a pertinent question raised both by the Gram Panchayat members and the community - however almost all agreed to pay the water charges if they get the facility of household water connections. They agreed that it will help in reducing time taken for water collection as well health expenditures.</p> <p>The Gram Panchayat members expressed concern regarding the adequacy/sufficiency of OHRs per Gram Panchayat; it was clarified by PHED personnel present during the consultation that as per the command zone/area it covers most of the part and the rest will be covered by nearby OHRs of other Zone.</p>	

Date	Place	Participants	Key issues discussed	Photographs
			<p>On-time completion of the project was another concern of the Panchayat Members and it was told that the project work will not take longer than 3 years.</p> <p>Creating job opportunities was the other question of the Gram Panchayat Members – it was mentioned that the existing PHE workers will be given first preference, further if there is requirement, then workers from the local community can be employed during the construction phase.</p>	
Mouza: Hatirampur	Laying of 19.5 km Transmission Line from Water Treatment Plant to Intermediate Pumping Station at Gobindapur	Male: 10 Female: 2 Total: 12	<p>Benefits and Importance of Treated Surface Water were discussed.</p> <p>Door step water connection will be a great relief for the village women as it will reduce their Time Poverty.</p> <p>The participants were said that if they face any problem related to supply of water, they can inform the Gram Panchayat Office.</p> <p>In the question of affordability, the respondents said that, If all the people get better service then everyone will gladly pay the water tariff.</p> <p>Local tube wells are checked periodically through Panchayats and health dept. officials. But due to High Concentration of Iron it tastes poor.</p> <p>During Construction Phase access to road side shops will be assured through adequate measures.</p> <p>Steps will be taken to control traffic congestion during pipe laying work in market areas</p>	 

Date	Place	Proposed work	Participants no	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
	Village: Supur	Laying of 19.5 km Transmission Line from Water Treatment Plant to Intermediate Pumping Station at Gobindapur	Male: 15 Female: 3 Total: 18	<p>Local people were found aware about the upcoming water supply project in their area. Role of ADB & PHED were discussed with them.</p> <p>It was suggested by the participants that, door step Water Connection to be provided to each household without any prejudice and local influence and no partiality or preferences should be allowed in this context.</p> <p>How the Arsenic / Fluoride contaminates the Ground Water was discussed with them. It was mentioned that, why treated surface water is safer than ground water in all respects.</p> <p>The participants were informed that, during construction phase any grievances will be mitigated on priority basis.</p> <p>It was said by the participants that, local people will extend their full support for successful implementation of the project.</p>	 

List of Participants


Participant's List Halimpur Bazar

Sl.No.	NAME	Male/Female	Contact No	Signature
1	Gopi Fibau Jaiswal	M	9547116303	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Hrit Prasad Das	M	7602051801	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Santanu Halder	M	8016280366	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Rakesh Choudhary	M	9635454393	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Pratik Kumar	M	7603354167	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Chandan Chatterjee	M	8972730660	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	S. Mandat.	M		
8	S. Mandat. K	M		
9	Harehar Sankar JE. PHED	m	9564927632	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Chaitanya Das	m	8071034386	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	प्रतिभा शर्मा	F		
12	शर्मिष्ठा शर्मा	F	8017051423	
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				

Participant's List

SUPUR BAZAR

No.	NAME	Gender	Contact No.	Signature
1	Latha Bani	M		
2	Saha Bani	F		
3	Santha Chari	M		
4	Kavitha Bani	F		
5	Bhama Chari	M		18/11/2020
6	Kalpana Perumal	M		
7	Santosh Bani	M		
8	Mayala Bani	F		
9	Latha Bani	M	9888 878123	Latha Bani
10	Maya Bani	M	9888 878123	Maya
11	Chandrasekhar	M		Chandrasekhar
12	Dr. Srinivas	M		Dr. Srinivas
13	Sahadevi Raju	M		
14	Tela Kalandi	M		
15	Samudra Sarda	M		
16	Sanjay Kumar	M	9383 168 662	Sanjay
17	Tejendra Sarda	M		Tejendra

Date	Place	Participants	Key Issues Discussed	Photographs
29 September 2017	<p>Proposed site of Intermediate Booster Pumping Station</p> <p>Gram Panchayat: Bheduasole</p> <p>Block: Indpur</p> <p>Mouza: Gobindapur</p>	<p>Land Sellers (7)</p> <p>ADB Officials (2)</p> <p>PHED Engineers of Bankura Division (2)</p> <p>Consultant (1)</p>	<p>Consultation with the land sellers revealed that, they are aware about the side effects of consuming untreated ground water. Local tube wells are checked periodically through Panchayats and health dept. officials. Yet, the quality of the water is not satisfactory due to various reasons like high concentration of iron, salinity and poor taste.</p> <p>Upon consultation, all the land sellers said that, they are willing to sell their parcel of land at Govt. Price. They have not been forced rather they are happy for having the opportunity to be a part of the project.</p> <p>The proposed land is laid vacant for several years, they do not have any income from the land. Cultivation was done this year after several years due to better monsoon. It is a rain-fed plot.</p> <p>All the land sellers have their own livelihood and a permanent place to live so they will not suffer if they are being compensated at actual Govt. Price of the land.</p> <p>It was further added that, the amount they will receive from the Govt. will enable them to secure their future</p> <p>They assure their full co-operation in land purchase process.</p>	

SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

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			
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?					

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL AND STATE LAWS AND GAP ANALYSIS

Table A9. Comparison of Key Indicators of ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 with National Law (RFCTLARR) and State Laws

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 RTFCLARR)	West Bengal State Laws ^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
1	Screen project	Screen the project to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	Section 4 (l) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government that intend to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case maybe, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall Be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	Not specified	No gap in conduct of social impact analysis between RFCTLARR and SPS Gap in screening past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks The Project will undertake screening of all subprojects using the ADB involuntary resettlement checklist, to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
2	Consult stakeholders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Informally displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Gap in establishing a project-level GRM for projects that do not have significant resettlement impacts. The Project will establish project-level GRM.

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 RTFCLARR)	West Bengal State Laws^a	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.	WBLAM 1991 provides guidelines on determination of market price for compensation, but has not been revised post passage of RFCTLARRA 2013 to adopt the standard of compensation at replacement value.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation
4	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides resettlement and rehabilitation package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. 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.	State laws protect scheduled tribes and scheduled castes from land alienation.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups, as defined by ADB policy.
6	Negotiated settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people	Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 permits direct purchase of land and undertaking direct negotiation with the land owner.	In 2015, GOWB took a policy decision that the state government shall only obtain land through negotiated purchase and will not forcibly acquire	To ensure a fair and transparent process, a third party independent monitor will be hired to certify the process the negotiated purchase was undertaken

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 RTFCLARR)	West Bengal State Laws ^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihoods status		land. GOWB does not recognize the sub-soil rights of raiyats/land holders, but only recognizes surface rights.	in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner.
7	Compensation for nontitle holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. In the rural area, provide them with access to resources. In the urban area, provide them with access to housing.	Schedule II provides benefits to families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired	State laws protect the rights of sharecroppers (bargadars) and agricultural tenants and do not allow the government to obtain land if a sharecropper is left with less than 1 hectare of land. State laws allow for removal of encroachers / unauthorised occupants on government lands by the Subdivisional Officer.SDO.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for nontitle holders, including squatters, encroachers and sharecroppers.
8	Prepare resettlement plan	Prepare a resettlement plan/indigenous peoples plan on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. resettlement plan will be prepared for subprojects with impact.
9	Disclose resettlement plan	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation processing a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.	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 District Commissioner (DC) the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Taluka, and shall be published in the affected	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. The RF and resettlement plans will be disclosed to affected persons.

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 RTFCLARR)	West Bengal State Laws^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	areas, in such manner as maybe prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.		
10	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	Section 16. (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 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	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.
11	Taking over possession before payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision	38 (l) 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	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 RTFCLARR)	West Bengal State Laws^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		throughout project implementation.	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.		
12	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (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.	Not specified	RFCTLARR does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The Project will prepare monitoring reports semi-annually as per SPS.

^a West Bengal Land Acquisition Manual (WBLAM) 1991; (ii) Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose (2015); The West Bengal Land and Land Reforms Manual, 1991; and The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 and the West Bengal Land Reforms Act of 1955 and amendments.

SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

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

	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and resettlement plan Activities			
1	Approval of final resettlement plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final resettlement plan on ADB and executing agency websites		
3	Circulation of summary resettlement plan in local languages to all stakeholders		
Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) established at different levels		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation due		
4	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with photographic documentation)		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per entitlement matrix in resettlement plan		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons)		
7	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons assisted)		
8	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
9	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per plan		
C. Monitoring			
10	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with resettlement plan implementation completed		
D. Labor			

	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
11	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by contractors. Ensuring no child labor used		
12	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

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

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY FOR NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

For any negotiated settlement, an external independent entity will observe and document the consultation process and validate the negotiated settlement process as per legal requirement

TOR for Independent Third Party Witness

An independent third party is sought to be appointed to oversee and certify the process of negotiated settlement. The third party shall be briefed about his/her expected role and deliverables by the concerned PIU.

Eligibility: The third party shall be a representative of the community (for example, a leader of the community with formal/legal standing, a representative of a local NGO/CBO with formal and legal standing), without any direct interest in the negotiation process or subproject activity, who is acceptable to each of the concerned parties (PIU/PMU and concerned land owner).

Scope of work: The role of the third party shall be to ensure a fair and transparent process of negotiation/donation. The envisaged scope: of work shall entail the following:

- (i) witness and keep a record of meetings held with the concerned parties,
- (ii) ensure there is no coercion involved in the process of negotiated settlement / land donation,
- (iv) ensure that the preferences and concerns of the land owner related to access, selection of site within lands held, etc. are recorded and any stipulated conditions met,
- (v) ensure that the negotiated settlement agreement is drafted in a fair and transparent manner,
- (vi) confirm that the offered/agreed price is fair and meet the market price of the land with similar value and condition in the area,
- (vii) ensure the negotiated settlement does not result any negative impacts to the third party associated with the purchase/donation activity,
- (viii) identify and recommend mitigation measures to land owner / affected third party, if required,
- (ix) ensure that taxes, stamp duties and registration fees for purchased of land are borne by government, and
- (x) submit a certificate as witness to the purchase and transfer process.

Deliverables: The details of the meetings, and a certificate/reports as witness to the purchase / donation process and mitigation measures to owner, if any, shall be submitted by the third party to PMU, PIU and owner/donor in the local language.

Sample Certification Formats

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, (profession, designation, address) is appointed as independent third party to certify the process of negotiated settlement of plot no.....area.....owned by XXXXXXXXXXXX (names of owner), who is a signatory to this certificate. It is also placed on record that none of the signatories to this certificate have any objection to appointment of xxx as third party witness.

Date
Officer of PHED and land donor

(Names and Signatures)

I, _____ of _____ (address) certify that I was witness to the process of negotiated settlement / land donation (details of plot _____ from XXXXXXXXXXX land owners names).

I certify that:

1. The process of purchase of the said land was transparent; the landowner(s) was/were happy to sell the affected assets for the welfare of the community/subproject activities.
2. The offered price of the land is fair and meets the market price of the land with similar value.
3. No coercion was used in the purchase process.
4. No (formal/informal) third party (associated with the purchase/donation) is negatively affected¹ by the purchase/donation activity
5. Land transfer costs (registration fee and stamp duty) were borne by the government and not by the owner/donor.
6. All concerns expressed by the owner/donor as agreed, were addressed and no pending issues remain.
7. The following mitigation measures were identified and implemented / provided to the land owner/donor.
8. Attached are the minutes of meetings held between project proponents and the land owner/donor, and the agreed price/value of the donated land which I was witness to.
9. Attached are the pictures of the land purchased and pictures of the original land owner(s) of the purchased land.
10. Attached are the information of the socio economic background of the land owner(s)

Signed/
Name

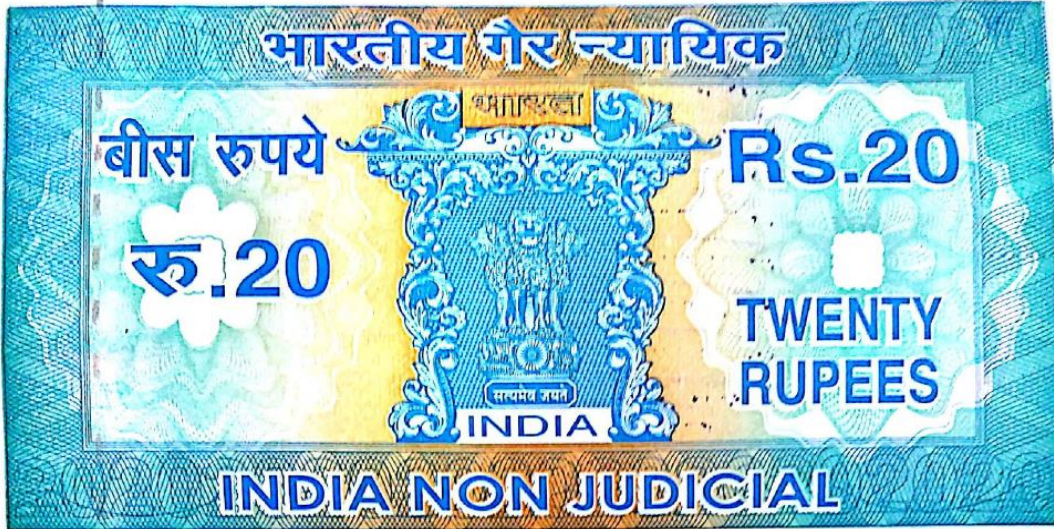
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Date: _____ Place: _____

Encl: Minutes of meetings held between land owner/donor and project proponents

¹ Negatively affected defines as permanent loss of/ access to shelter or livelihood support which could cause impoverishment to the affected third party.

NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE FROM LAND SELLERS FOR INTERMEDIATE BOOSTING STATION/GROUND LEVEL STORAGE RESERVOIR LAND PARCEL



পশ্চিমবঙ্গ পশ্চিম বঙ্গাল WEST BENGAL

22AA 429564

আমরা, নিম্নলিখিত চুক্তিতে সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা (খোলা-
 বা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২ নিম্নলিখিত নিম্নলিখিত চুক্তিতে সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
 কলিকতা বিধান-১৯৫৬ অনুযায়ী সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা (খোলা-
 মৌজা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২ বিধান-১৯৫৬ অনুযায়ী সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
 প্রকল্প নির্মাণের মূল্য নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে।
 নিম্নলিখিত সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা (খোলা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২)
 মৌজা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২ চুক্তিতে সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
 উক্ত, সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা (খোলা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২)
 করি।
 পরে সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা (খোলা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২)
 মৌজা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২ চুক্তিতে সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
 মৌজা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২ চুক্তিতে সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
 মৌজা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২ চুক্তিতে সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা

মৌজা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২
 চুক্তিতে সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
 মৌজা-১৫০ দাগনা-১২২২

- ১। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
- ২। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
- ৩। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
- ৪। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
- ৫। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা

- ১। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
- ২। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
- ৩। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
- ৪। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা
- ৫। সীমিত পূর্ণ মৌজা

Declaration by the landsellers: - we are willing to sell our land to PHED, for the underground Water Supply Project for Bankura District. The land is located under Gram Panchayat: Bheduasole . Block: Indpur, Mouza: Gobindapur. We are willing to sell the land at Govt. Price. (Out of 13 land owners 10 had signed the NOC, the rest 3 land sellers were out of station).

Photographs of Road Alignments of Haroa Blocks

Gobindapur to Taldangra Road



Supur Market



Hatirampur Market



Proposed Location of Intake at Satsol Mouza

