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KOLKATA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (KEIP) – PROJECT 1

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

SEMI ANNUAL SOCIAL SAFEGUARD MONITORING REPORT TRANCHE 1 ADB Loan 3053-IND (Period July to December 2014)



KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ABBREVIATIONS

AAI	—	Airport Authority of India
ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
AP	—	affected person
C&P	—	consultation and participation
CBO	—	community-based organization
CSTC	—	Calcutta State Transport Corporation
CTC	—	Calcutta Tramways Company
DMA	—	district-metered area
DSC	—	design and supervision consultant
EMP	—	environmental management plan
FGD	—	focus group discussion
GAP	—	gender action plan
GIS	—	Geographic information system
GOI	—	Government of India
Govt.	—	government
GoWB	—	Government of West Bengal
GRM	—	Grievance Redress Mechanism

HH	—	household
IPP	—	Indigenous Peoples Plan
KEIIP	—	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program
KEIP	—	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project
Km	—	kilometer
Km ²	—	square kilometer
KMC	—	Kolkata Municipal Corporation
KMDA	—	Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority
LAA	—	Land Acquisition Act
LHS	—	Left-hand side
M/F	—	male/female
m	—	meter
M ²	—	square meter
MLD	—	million liters per day
MM	—	Maheshtala Municipality
Mm/mm	—	millimeter
MS	—	mild steel
NA	—	not applicable
NGO	—	nongovernment organization
No.	—	number

NRRP	—	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
NRW	—	nonrevenue water
OBC	—	other backward classes
PAF	—	project affected family
PAH	—	project affected household
PCB	—	Pollution Control Board
PD	—	Project Director
PDS	—	public distribution system
PHE	—	Public Health Engineering
PID	—	Project Implementation Director
PMU	—	project management unit
PS	—	pumping station
PST	—	pre-setting tanks
R&R	—	resettlement and rehabilitation
RHS	—	right-hand side
ROW	—	right-of-way
Rs.	—	Rupees
S&D	—	sewerage and drainage
SC	—	scheduled caste
SDU	—	Social Development Unit

SIA	—	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	—	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	—	scheduled tribe
STP	—	sewerage treatment plant
WBPCB	—	West Bengal Pollution Control Board

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Executive summary

The Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP): 2014 – 2022 is a key urban infrastructure initiative of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), closely following the implementation of the Kolkata Environment Improvement Project (2002-2013). The completed Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP) is a multi-agency endeavor to arrest environmental degradation and improve the quality of life in Kolkata. The works under KEIP has been completed by 30 June 2013, the closing date of the ADB KEIP loans (1813-IND and 2293-IND). Both KMC and ADB wish to continue their combined efforts to improve the urban environment and living conditions in Kolkata, building on results achieved and experience gained. Therefore, a continuation of the KEIP has been proposed, which is named the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP). The ADB has expressed its willingness to support this program by providing a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF). KEIIP Tranche 1 will be implemented in the period 2014 to 2018; KEIP Phase 3 in the period 2014-2020 and Phase 4 in period 2016-2022, meaning that the various phases overlap each.

ADB requires the consideration of social safeguard issues in all aspects of the Bank's operations, and the requirements for involuntary resettlement are described in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

The proposed KEIP phase 2 sewerage and drainage (S&D) subproject components which includes,

- i) S&D pipe laying works along Diamond Harbour Road catchment in parts of Borough XIV;
- ii) Construction of trunk sewer along Diamond Harbour Road;
- iii) Construction of pressure main between Santoshpur Main Pumping Station and Garden Reach Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP);
- iv) Construction of Begore pumping station in Maheshtala municipality,
- v) Construction of Churial pumping station within the premises of Joka tram depot in Joka II panchayat area;
- vi) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Mapping of S&D Networks.

The overall project is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts.

There is no land acquisition required for the S&D subproject as the components will be located in properties held by KMC and within public right-of-way (ROW) of existing roads.

The surveys and assessments undertaken indicate that construction and location of facilities will not entail any severe resettlement impacts like,

- i) Demolition of structures
- ii) Physical displacement of people.

Components located within the public ROW may have short term impacts like limited access and livelihood disruption during the construction stage.

Socio-economic surveys and rapid assessment of businesses/shops within the subproject impact area have been conducted. Based on the assessments an entitlement matrix has been developed to address the probable short term temporary impacts during construction phase. Businesses facing income loss due to disruption of access during construction phase will be compensated for lost income. Mobile hawkers and vendors will be assisted in moving to alternative locations during the period of construction and entitled to return once works are declared complete by the contractor. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the income survey prior to commencement of civil works.

The subproject's Grievance Redress Mechanism will provide the citizens with a platform for redress of their grievances and describes the informal and formal channels, time frame and mechanisms for resolving complaints about environmental performance.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), an urban local body with a mandate to provide such services under the KMC Act (1980), has inadequate sewer coverage in the city's peripheral areas. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) loans have assisted KMC in the expansion of the sewerage coverage through the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP) since 2000.

The investment program will be financed by a multitranche financing facility (MFF). It will bring about improvement in environmental conditions in and around each project area under the investment program but such improvement may be associated with some adverse impacts on the local inhabitants, including loss of land, (temporary) loss of livelihood, etc. ADB requires the consideration of social safeguard issues in all aspects of its operations, and the requirements for involuntary resettlement are described in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

1.2. Project Background

The Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP) is an important environmental improvement program of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) closely following the implementation of the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project Phase 1 (KEIP-1). The Program is expected to further improve the urban environment and living conditions in targeted urban segments of the KMC area.

The Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP) Phase 2 aims to improve the urban environment and quality of life in parts of Kolkata Municipal Area mainly through the delivery of improved water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation. The Project will be implemented over a 6-year period from 2012 to 2018. KMC has water supply in all 141 wards covering 181 square kilometers (sq km), either through piped water from surface source or by providing tube wells for ground water source. The supply is highly uneven both in terms of hours and quantity. Unaccounted for water is 40%. Coverage by piped water supply in KMC area is 92%. The remaining 8% is supplied by ground water. Assessment of unaccounted flow of water (UFW) indicates that the present real loss (system loss) is around 30% and apparent loss is 10%. Loss attributed to household connections are around 12% and loss from stand posts is around 10%.

Due to lack of KMC service level, inhabitants in some areas depend on personally owned tube wells to supplement shortfall, often up to an extent required for the livelihood and survival. However, ground water contaminated by arsenic has been found in a number of places within KMC area, therefore KMC is now discouraging abstraction of ground water with intent to replace it with surface water supply. Insufficiency of the water supply system in KMC area also gives rise to other adverse effects like i) water borne diseases, ii) unhygienic conditions and iii)

increased allocation of time and expense in sourcing water which leads to a greater burden on women.

Project Components

KMC aims to improve the service levels and decrease the system loss of water through the implementation of this subproject. An assessment of the subproject components and its impacts indicate that the anticipated positive impacts are long-term and sustainable and the benefits include: (i) improved service level of piped surface water supply; (ii) improved quality of water; (iii) reduction in diseases due to replacement of old pipes to stop contamination; (iv) increased scope and time to pursue economic activities; (v) decrease in expenditure on sourcing quality water and medical treatment; (vi) significant positive impact on women due to decrease in time allocation for sourcing water and care giving; and (vii) increase in valuation of property.

The Program is proposed to be implemented using a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) and will consist of Projects, Tranches 2, 3 and 4. KEIP phase 2 will be financed through the first Tranche of the MFF; KEIP Phase 3 through the second Tranche and Phase 4 through the third Tranche of the MFF.

The components of S & D will be located within public right-of-way (ROW) of existing roads. The surveys and assessments undertaken indicate that location of facilities will not involve any severe resettlement impacts like;

- Demolition of structure
- Physical displacement of people

Components located within the public ROW may have short term impacts like limited access and livelihood disruption during the construction stage.

The overall project is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

Social safeguard/Resettlement Categorization

I) ADB's classification system

7. Prior to civil works implementation, all the Sub-projects selected for construction or development to be Screened and Classified using ADB's classification system as follows

Category- A: Sub-projects proposed for construction or development, will fall under

this category, if, it caused a significant involuntary resettlement impacts with a physical displacement of 200 or more persons from their residences, or 200 or more persons lose 10% or more of their productive or income generating assets, or more persons or 200 or more persons experience a combination of both.

Category- B: Any proposed Sub-project that includes involuntary resettlement impacts but are not deemed significant considering loss of shelter/houses or productive or income generating assets will be considered for category B

Category- C: A proposed Sub-project that has no involuntary resettlement impact

1.3. Objective

The objective of the subproject is to make available a properly designed sewerage and drainage (S&D) network, lessen the long-lasting water logging problem which contributes to further development and increase of the standard of living of the town inhabitants.

Table 1 : Proposed works considered under KEIP Tranche 1

Package	Description
PK-1	Water Loss Management at Cossipore Ward no. 01 to 06
PK-2	Rehabilitation and Refurbishment of Water Works at Palta and Garden Reach
PK-3	Supply and Installation of pumps and Motors at Tallah, Palta Syatem and Garden Reach System.
PK-4	Laying of Water Trunk main from Garden Reach water works to Taratala Valve Station and Laying of Sewer line along Diamond Harbour Road by Micro-tunneling method.
PK-5	Construction of Pumping Station in Begore Khal &Joka Tram Depot and Construction of Sewerage & Drainage Network within Diamond Harbour Road Catchment.
PK-6	Micro Tunneling works on pressure main between Santoshpur MPS And Garden Reach STP
PK-7	Replacement of Ganga Action Plan (GAP) sewer line for defunct portion & allied works, laying of Pumping main along Taratala Road and Santoshpur Road from Trenching Ground Sewage PS to Santoshpur Main Sewage PS, development of S & D network in SSE catchment, construction of SSE PS, construction of DWF & SWF pumping mains and rehabilitation of SSE STP.
PK-8	Renovation works of PMU Office building & other Infrastructure

2. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS- AN OVERVIEW

Institutional Arrangements

The existing institutional arrangement for implementation of the KEIP, which has been functioning satisfactorily will continue. The administrative officer will coordinate basic social monitoring, including resettlement plan implementation.

The institutional arrangement will follow KEIP's organizational structure and functions. KMC is the executing agency for the subproject. The subproject will be implemented and monitored by the PMU. Social monitoring including RP implementation plan will be coordinated by the Administrative Officer. The coordinator will be assisted by the Social Development Unit (SDU) consisting of a Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) consultant and community mobilizers who will prepare resettlement plan reports and implement the short term resettlement plan as and when required. This arrangement will ensure that,

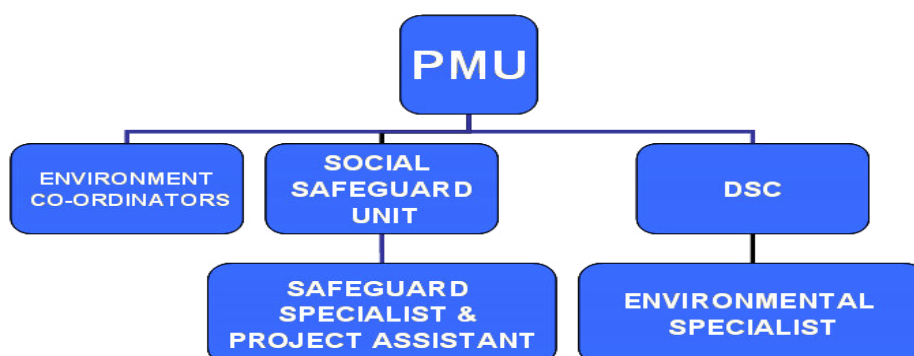
- ❖ Social safeguard issues are addressed;
- ❖ Resettlement framework is followed in all resettlement issues;
- ❖ Approved resettlement plans are implemented;
- ❖ Implementation of resettlement plan is monitored
- ❖ Periodic monitoring reports are prepared in time and submitted to PD, KEIP for onward transmission to ADB upon approval.

2.1. Implementation Schedule

All resettlement and assistance disbursement for an individual project component will be completed before implementation/ beginning of construction activities. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of project site and the start of civil works. The implementation of the resettlement plan will include:

- ❖ Identification of cut-off date and notification;
- ❖ Verification of losses and extent of impacts;
- ❖ Finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards;
- ❖ Consultations with affected persons on their needs and priorities;
- ❖ Resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance, and income restoration for affected persons.

Safeguards Institutional Arrangement



PMU = project management unit;

DSC = design and supervision consultants;

R & R = resettlement & rehabilitation

Table 2: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	PMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and subproject details by issuing public notice	PMU
Meetings at community/household level with APs of land/property Formation of Valuation Committees	PMU
RP Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all APs	DSC
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during SIA surveys	DSC
Computation of Replacement Values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	PMU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	PMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all APs and other stakeholders	PMU
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	PMU

Activities	Agency Responsible
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PMU
Approval of RP	ADB
Sale Deed Execution and Payment Taking possession of land	PMU
RP Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	SS/RO
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	SS/ RO
Grievances Redress	PMU/RO/GRC
Internal Monitoring	PMU

3. SOCIAL ISSUES

In order to identify any social impact, due to the Project implementations, the Consultants have carried out several site visits and consultative assessments in the project areas during the preparation of this document. Based on this and discussions held with the local residents in the Project locations, it has been confirmed that the implementation of the concerned Project does not have any negative social impact till date. The results of the census show potential temporary short-term impacts will be limited to 32 temporary shops along DH road while none along alignment from Joka tram depot to Churial.

The impacts are due to excavation works and need to shift the temporary shops to opposite or adjacent part of the road. The census also revealed the temporary shops are generally made with tin/plastic sheets tops and mat walls. Being very small businesses, they are mostly managed by the owners themselves. The average daily profit of these shops was assessed at Rs. 300 per day. As per engineering team estimate, the disruption to income while shifting and relocating back is maximum of 3 days

Only parcels of land (262.19 sq.mt) including 7 non timber trees and 1 defunct shop had been purchased from 9 persons for the access road to PS (Package 05).

Hence the subprojects under the Tranche with respect to issues related to involuntary resettlement as well as IP are **Category B**. However, public consultation shall be continued throughout the project implementation period to confirm that no social/resettlement issues remain unaddressed.

Impact on Vulnerable Persons

While this package (SD05) is not a targeted poverty intervention program, it will have poverty reduction impacts and benefits through increased service levels of basic amenities. It is expected that an improved S&D system will help improve the overall hygiene, resulting in improved health and reducing time and expenses spent on maintaining hygienic conditions. This will further help reduce the burden of expenditure on health and time spent on care giving, as well as allowing more time to pursue economic activities. This subproject will especially be of benefit to women, who spend considerable time on their household chores and looking after children and family, as well as pursuing some economic activity to help contribute to the household's finances. Educational standards will also get a boost, with children leading healthier lives and being able to attend school regularly.

Table 3 : Income Loss Survey carried out on 9 to 10 June, 2014 along the stretch of Taratala Valve Station to Garden Reach Water Works

ALONG THE RIGHT HAND FLANK OF TATRTALA ROAD (0 TO 800 mt MARK)						ALONG THE RIGHT HAND FLANK OF TATRTALA ROAD (1 + 800 TO 3 + 500 mt MARK)						
1. GARDEN REACH PUMPING STATION TO RAILWAY CROSSING						3. HEMANTA BASU REGULATED MARKET TO STONE INDIA (Opposite Taratala Valve Station)						
PERMANENT SHOP			TEMPORARY SHOP			PERMANENT SHOP			TEMPORARY SHOP			
SL.	TYPE	NO	SL.	TYPE	NO	SL.	TYPE	NO	SL.	TYPE	NO	
	NIL		1	Hotel	4	1	Car Rep.	1	1	Auto Rep	2	
			2	Pan	1	2	Spray Paint	1	2	Barber	1	
			3	Closed Shop	2	3	Tea	1	3	Car Rep.	1	
										4	Cycle Rep	1
										5	Garage	5
										6	Hotel	8
TOTAL		0	TOTAL		7				7	Mineral Water	1	
ALONG THE LEFT HAND FLANK OF TATRTALA ROAD									8	Mobile Rep.	1	

(0 + 800 TO 1 + 800 mt MARK)											
2. RAILWAY CROSSING TO OPPOSITE HEMANTA BASU REGULATED MARKET (starting point of BRACE BRIDGE FLY OVER)									9	Pan	4
									10	Scarp	1
PERMANENT SHOP			TEMPORARY SHOP						11	Car Paint	1
SL.	TYPE	NO	SL.	TYPE	NO				12	Tea	3
1	Hotel	2	1	Auto Rep.	2				13	Tyre	1
2	False Celling	1	2	Battery Rep.	1				14	Welding	2
			3	Bedding Material	1				15	Battery Rep.	2
			4	Car Parts	3	TOTAL		3	16	Closed Shop	4
			5	CaR Rep.	3	SHANTIES			17	Satoo Van	1
TOTAL		3	6	Clay Modeller	1	1	Shanties	11			
			7	Cooking Unit	1	TOTAL		11	TOTAL		39
			8	Cycle Parking	3						
			9	Cycle rep.	2						
PUBLIC UTILITIES			10	False Celling	2	TOTAL NO OF UNITS (LEFT HAND)					
1	Toilets	4	11	Garrage	3	1. PERMANENT SHOP					3
2	Club	2	12	Godown	1	2. TEMPORARY SHOP					46
3	Check Point	1	13	Grocerry	2	3. PUCCA STRUCTURES					NIL
4	Police Kiosk	1	14	Hotel	7	4. SHANTIES					11
5	Shani Mandir	1	15	Mobile Rep.	1	TOTAL					60
TOTAL		9	16	Two Wheeler Rep.	1	TOTAL NO OF UNITS (RIGHT HAND)					

			17	Saloon	2	1. PERMANENT SHOP	3
			18	Tea	4	2. TEMPORARY SHOP	47
			19	Tyre Rep	1	3. PUCCA STRUCTURES	7
STRUCTURE			20	Wood Fencing	2	4. SHANTIES	NIL
1	Pucca structure	7	21	Closed Shop	4	5. PUBLIC UTILITIES	9
TOTAL		7	TOTAL		47	TOTAL	66
						GRAND TOTAL	126

Mitigation Measures: The sites or locations for the water supply subproject components have been carefully selected to avoid and minimize resettlement impacts. Most of the works are proposed on existing WTP locations or within the ROW thereby avoiding land acquisition, demolition of structures and displacement of people. The overall impacts will be further minimized through careful routing of pipelines within the ROW during detailed design stage. Micro tunnelling method will be used for laying of pipelines, further reducing the adverse impacts due to construction activities

Table 4: Anticipated Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Component	Description	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
Churial Basin			
Trunk sewer on Diamond Harbour Road from Sakher Bazaar to Churial canal along western side (Package SD04)	A major road with pockets of dense commercial activity. This is predominantly a commercial area with shops and businesses. Construction of trunk sewer of 2,200-mm diameter for a length of 3.9 km along Diamond Harbour Road	Rapid assessments indicate that around 897 structures line this stretch of the road. During construction activities, pits will be made at intervals of approximately 150-250 m. There might be very temporary impacts	Micro-tunneling mitigates problems of access to a large extent, thereby ensuring decreased impact on livelihood by the subproject. The pits will be located at positions where they don't disrupt access to the various structures and businesses to help minimize short-term impacts to a large extent.

Component	Description	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<p>from Sakher Bazaar to Churial canal (western alignment) using micro- tunnelling</p>	<p>on access and on livelihood opportunities for street vendors and hawkers, if any at pit locations.</p>	<p>The local community will be provided 1 day advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.</p> <p>Timely information sharing and coordination among agencies during implementation of the subproject</p> <p>Techniques and design will ensure existing utilities are not affected, or care is taken to ensure that services are restored at the earliest possible time through proper coordination with relevant agencies.</p> <p>Alternate access routes will be provided and vehicular traffic will be rerouted.</p> <p>Contractors will be required to provide advance road signage indicating the road detour and alternative routes and sign boards for pedestrians to inform them of the nature and duration of construction works and</p>

Component	Description	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
			contact numbers for concerns/complaints.
Trunk sewer on Diamond Harbour Road from Joka tram depot to Churial canal by micro-tunneling (eastern side)(Package SD04)	High volume of traffic flow through this road. Presently the work for metro is also in progress along this stretch. The 0.3-km trunk sewer will run along the left (eastern) alignment of this road stretch.	Rapid assessments indicate that around 78 structures line this stretch of the road. Construction by micro-tunneling (eastern alignment). Micro-tunneling pits will be made at intervals of approximately 150–250m.	
Main sewers of 600 mm diameter and above within public ROW in a part of the Diamond Harbour Road catchment area that is mostly affected by flooding (Package SD05)	A 7-km stretch will be covered in four laterals with 15 by-lanes in the area	Rapid assessments indicate that around 830 structures line this stretch of the road. Construction by micro-tunneling (eastern alignment). Micro-tunneling pits will be made at intervals of approximately 150–250m.	
Pressure main between	650 m in length. One of the micro-	Not applicable	IEE prepared for S&D subproject included

Component	Description	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
Santoshpur main pumping station and Garden Reach STP (Package SD06)	tunneling pits will be located within the Santoshpur STP, and the other jacking shaft will be on KMDA land that is under transfer to KMC.		mitigation measures for construction-related impacts in Santoshpur STP area.

Mitigation. The sites or locations for the S&D subproject components have been carefully selected to avoid and minimize resettlement impacts. The overall impacts will be further minimized through careful alignment selection during detailed design and subproject implementation. Micro-tunneling will be used for laying of pipelines. This will help ensure that adverse impacts due to construction activities are minimized to a large extent.

Impact on Indigenous People

The subproject area is a highly urbanized area, and statistics show that less than 10,000 people belonging to scheduled tribes (STs) are found within KMC. None of the proposed Subproject facilities are located on land belonging to scheduled tribes. Also, scheduled tribes in Kolkata speak the same language as the majority of the population, do not have traditional rights and/or access to land resources, and do not follow any distinct cultural practices. One can safely conclude that the ST population in KMC has been assimilated in mainstream society. Rapid assessments transect walks and socioeconomic surveys did not indicate the presence of indigenous people (IP); therefore, no impacts are envisaged

Gender Considerations

The project is expected to benefit women. In addition to the measures provided for addressing the gender concerns of the affected households, the resettlement plan will be implemented in consonance with the gender action plan (GAP) for the project.

Women-headed households: There are no women headed households among the surveyed population.

Literacy: While all women are found have some level of literacy, it is found that the level of education achieved was higher among men than women. There is still some difference in the literacy between male and female.

Table 5 : Gender-Wise Age Education Level among the Affected Adult Population

Literacy Level	Male	Female	Total			
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Preprimary	3	2.0	4	3.8	7	2.8
Primary	11	7.5	11	10.6	22	8.8
Middle	29	19.7	35	33.7	64	25.5
Intermediate	56	38.1	31	29.8	87	34.7
Graduate	35	23.8	19	18.3	54	21.5
Post-graduate	7	4.8	4	3.8	11	4.4
Professional	3	2.0	0	0.0	3	1.2
Any other	3	2.0	0	0.0	3	1.2
Total	147	100	104	100	251	100

Table 6 : Gender Wise Education Level Among Affected Population (Garden Reach Area)

Literacy Level	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	0	0.00	2	2.30	9	4.15
Pre-Primary	7	5.83	12	13.79	19	8.76
Primary	12	10.00	9	10.34	24	11.06
Middle	26	21.67	24	27.59	50	23.04
Intermediate	45	37.50	22	25.29	67	30.88
Graduation	23	19.17	12	13.79	35	16.13
Post Graduation	6	5.00	4	4.60	10	4.61
Professional	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No Schooling	1	0.83	2	2.30	3	1.38
Total	120	100	87	100	217	100

Economic activity. A total of 77% of the women in the surveyed households were house wives. Only 12.5% women were involved in income-earning activities compared to 87.5% of the men. It has been reported that in addition to the economic activities outside the home, women are extensively involved in household activities like cooking and cleaning, washing clothes, child care, care of the elderly, etc.

Decision-making. The respondents were also asked about the involvement of women indecision-making on household matters, and it was found that women were indeed involved. About 68% of the HHs reported that decisions were made by both spouses, 30% of HHs stated that decisions were made by men, and 2% that decisions were made by women.

Table 7 : Decision-Making in the Households

Household Decisions	Adult Male	Wife	Both
1. Which school is best for your child?	20	7	47
2. Should you change address or move to a new residence?	30	1	50
3. What type of employment should the women take up?	40	2	38
4. How do they utilize their individual income in running the family?	30	3	48
5. In what community activity (if any) is wife involved?	25	6	48
6. How to discipline children?	12	6	56

Gender division of housework.

During the survey, the respondents were also asked about the gender division of household work. It clearly indicates that most of the household chores were left to the women. The men helped in chores like shopping, teaching children, etc. The survey indicates that 50.5% of the adult population was engaged in some form of economic activity; 25.5% was engaged in trading and 2.4% was in government service. The strip maps indicate that Diamond Harbour road stretch is major business center with lots of shops dealing with various kinds of products. While the main Diamond Harbour Road is not prone to flooding during rains, the laterals face water logging frequently during heavy rains making access and sanitation a major problem for this area covered by open drains. This has adverse impacts on the income potential of the businesses located within this area. Water logging also impacts the earning potential of the roadside hawkers and street side markets. Discussions with respondents during the survey revealed that most of them felt that construction works within the ROW always leads to transportation problems and traffic jams. They were of the opinion that traffic management should be given priority to minimize traffic congestion, and that information sharing would help people in managing the disturbances faced during road works. A total of 24.7% of the respondent HHs spend amounts ranging from Rs.100 to Rs.2,000 per annum on sanitation. A moderate amount of money is also spent on health care. While all illnesses are not attributable to sanitation levels, improved service levels are expected to reduce the burden on caregivers, who are mostly the women in the household.

Table 8 : Division of Household Work

Household Work	Member	Level of Participation (%)			
		Never	Often	Seldom	Sometimes
Cleaning the house	Husband	17.9	5.1	70.5	6.4
	Wife	1.4	95.7	2.9	0.0
	Son/s (if aged 12 or above)	26.1	10.9	52.2	10.9
	Daughter/s (if aged 12 or above)	0.0	26.7	20.0	53.3
	Others (females)	0.0	90.0	0.0	10.0
Preparing food and cooking meals	Husband	37.1	5.7	54.3	2.9
	Wife	0.0	95.8	4.2	0.0
	Son/s (if aged 12 or above)	65.0	5.0	25.0	5.0
	Daughter/s (if aged 12 or above)	0.0	26.7	26.7	46.7
	Others (females)	0.0	83.3	0.0	16.7
Shopping for food and other household needs	Husband	1.3	36.4	22.1	40.3

		Level of Participation (%)			
Household Work	Member	Never	Often	Seldom	Sometimes
	Wife	0.0	45.6	33.8	20.6
	Son/s (if aged 12 or above)	8.5	31.9	17.0	42.6
	Daughter/s (if aged 12 or above)	0.0	7.7	61.5	30.8
	Others (females)	0.0	16.7	50.0	33.3
Babysitting/looking after young children, feeding and bathing them, and putting them to bed	Husband	16.7	0.0	58.3	25.0
	Wife	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Son/s (if aged 12 or above)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Daughter/s (if aged 12 or above)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others (females)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Helping school-aged children with their studies	Husband	22.2	0.0	55.6	22.2
	Wife	0.0	59.3	18.5	22.2

		Level of Participation (%)			
Household Work	Member	Never	Often	Seldom	Sometimes
	Son/s (if aged 12 or above)	9.1	27.3	36.4	27.3
	Daughter/s (if aged 12 or above)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others (females)	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Taking care of the sick members of the HH	Husband	11.3	16.9	42.3	29.6
	Wife	1.5	89.6	3.0	6.0
	Son/s (if aged 12 or above)	9.5	19.0	35.7	35.7
	Daughter/s (if aged 12 or above)	0.0	40.0	0.0	60.0
	Others (females)	0.0	81.8	9.1	9.1
Repairing/attending to broken electrical items	Husband	72.4	9.2	14.5	3.9
	Wife	85.7	9.5	3.2	1.6
	Son/s (if aged 12 or above)	37.5	10.0	52.5	0.0

		Level of Participation (%)			
Household Work	Member	Never	Often	Seldom	Sometimes
	Daughter/s (if aged 12 or above)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others (males)	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0
Repairing/attending to plumbing-related problems	Husband	94.6	2.7	2.7	0.0
	Wife	96.8	0.0	3.2	0.0
	Son/s (if aged 12 or above)	89.2	10.8	0.0	0.0
	Daughter/s (if aged 12 or above)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others (females)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Gender-Wise Age Profile of the Affected Population

The table below indicates that the major population group of the HHs was between the ages 31 and 50 at 38.3%, followed by the above-50 age group at 21.1%. Literacy levels indicate that 34.7% was comprised of undergraduates, 21.5% graduates, 4.4 % postgraduates, and 1.2% with professional degrees. Some 251 (84.2%) of the total population of 298 was comprised of adults.

Table 9 : Gender-Wise Age Profile

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1-5	2	1.2	1	0.8	3	1.0
6-14	15	8.8	16	12.5	31	10.4
15-18	12	7.1	9	7.0	21	7.0
19-30	44	25.9	22	17.2	66	22.1
31-50	57	33.5	57	44.5	114	38.3
Above 50	40	23.5	23	18.0	63	21.1
Total	170	100	128	100	298	100

Table 10 : Gender Wise Age Profile of Affected Population (Garden Reach Area)

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-5	2	1.52	2	2.22	4	1.80
6-14	9	6.82	4	4.44	13	5.86
15-18	15	11.36	3	3.33	18	8.11
19-30	37	28.03	24	26.67	61	27.48
31-50	42	31.82	34	37.78	76	34.23
Above 50	27	20.45	23	25.56	50	22.52

Table 11 : Social Status of Affected Population

A total of 87.1% of the HHs are Hindus by religion, and 75.3% are nuclear families.

Item	Description	Number	% of Total
Religious group	Hindu	74	87.1
	Christian	7	8.2
	Muslim	4	4.7
Family type	Joint	21	24.7
	Nuclear	64	75.3
	Individual	0	0.0

Table 12 : Social Group of Affected Households (Garden Reach Area)

Item	Description	Number	% of Total
Religious Group	Hindu	52	94.5
	Christian		
	Muslim	3	5.5
	Other		
Family Type	Joint	30	54.5
	Nuclear	23	41.8
	Individual	2	3.6

94.5% of the surveyed HHs are Hindus. The rest were found to be Muslim HH's. 54.5% of the HHs are joint families, while only 3.6% are single member HH's.

Social classification. A total of 87% of the respondents belonged to the general class, 12% belonged to scheduled castes, and 1% to the backward class. A total of 97% of the households had electricity, and 90% had access to a public distribution system (PDS) facility.

Table 13: Social Group of the Affected Households

Social Group	Number	Electrified	Ration Card
General	87%	84.4%	79%
SC	12%	12%	12%
ST	0	0	0
OBC	1%	1%	1%

Table 14 : Social Status of Affected Households (Garden Reach Area)

Social Group	Number	Electrified	Ration Card
General	39	37	39
SC	12	12	8
ST	2	2	2
OBC	2	2	0

Social Classification. 71% of the respondents are found to belong to the general class, 3.6% belong to schedule tribe (ST) category. However, it has been found that the scheduled tribe families are totally mainstreamed. 96.3% of the household have electricity and 89% have access to PDS facility.

Table 15: Level of Primary Income of Affected Population

Income (Yearly)	Male	%	Female	%
10,000 – 20,000	0	0.00	2	14.29
20,000 – 30,000	4	3.54	3	21.43
30,000 – 50,000	22	19.47	2	14.29
50,000 – 100,000	53	46.41	5	35.71
100,000 – 200,000	23	20.35	1	7.6
200,000- 960,000	12	10.62	0	0.00

Income (Yearly)	Male	%	Female	%
10,000 – 20,000	0	0.00	2	14.29
20,000 – 30,000	4	3.54	3	21.43
30,000 – 50,000	22	19.47	2	14.29
50,000 – 100,000	53	46.41	5	35.71
100,000 – 200,000	23	20.35	1	7.6
200,000- 960,000	12	10.62	0	0.00

Table 16 : Primary Income Levels of Affected Population (Garden Reach Area)

Income (Yearly)	Male	%	Female	%
< 10000	0	0	0	0.00
10000-20000	1	1.19	0	0.00
20000-30000	6	7.14	0	0.00
30000-50000	20	23.81	2	33.33
50000-100000	42	50.00	3	50.00
100000-200000	12	14.29	1	16.67
> 200000	3	3.57	0	0.00
Total	84	100	6	100

Land use pattern.

The S&D lines in packages SD04 and SD06 will also not require any land acquisition as it will be undertaken within the existing rights of-way (ROW) which is also government land. The impacts are categorized as temporary impacts due to the loss of livelihood during construction resulting from the loss of access to small shops. Efforts have been made to further minimize these potential temporary impacts by adopting micro-tunneling for laying of sewer lines; therefore no involuntary resettlement impacts for this S&D packages SD04 and SD06

Table 17 : Land Use Pattern of the Subproject Locations

Component	Description and Land Use	Existing Structures Along ROWs ¹		
		LHS	RHS	
Churial Basin	Structures			
Trunk Sewer along Diamond Harbour Road from Sakher Bazaar to Churial canal along western side (Package SD04)	A 3.9-km stretch will be covered	Temporary shops		328
		Shops		416
		Under construction		6
		Residences		14
		Residential complexes		5
		Commercial residential complexes		12
		Commercial		78
		Others		23
		Businesses		6
		Religious structures		9
		Subtotal structures	-	897
		Total	897	

¹ Based on strip maps prepared and on actual counts conducted during preliminary design stage, and therefore can be treated to be indicative. Indicates all structures within and outside ROW

Trunk sewer on Diamond Harbour Road from Joka tram depot to Churial canal by micro-tunneling (eastern side) (Package SD04)	High volume of traffic flow through this road. Presently the work for metro is also in progress along this stretch. The 0.3-km trunk sewer will run along the left (eastern) alignment of this road stretch.	Park	3	
		Shops	42	
		Residences	4	
		Offices	1	
		Temporary Shops	22	
		Commercial/residential	5	
		Schools	1	
		Subtotal structures	78	
		Total	78	
Pressure main between Santoshpur main pumping station and Garden Reach STP (Package SD 06)	650 m in length. One of the micro-tunneling pits will be located within the Santoshpur STP and the other jacking shaft will be on KMDA land that is under transfer to KMC.	N/A	N/A	

Potential resettlement impacts to above identified structures and businesses along ROW, have been eliminated through use of micro-tunneling method for sewer pipe laying). Micro-tunneling mitigates problems of access to a large extent. Micro-tunneling pits will be made at intervals of approximately 150-250 m, and the pits will be located at positions where they don't disrupt access to the various structures and businesses.

In the package Sd 05 for construction of access road to the proposed PS in Begore, parcels of private land measuring 262.19 sq. mt. has been arranged by outright purchasing the same from 9 owners at a negotiated price. This land also includes 7 non timber trees and 1 defunct shop belonging to one of the landowners

Table 18 : Details on Securitization of Land

No.	Location	Parcel Number/ Khasra Number	Owners Name	Land Area to be Acquired (Square Meters)	Number of Affected Persons	Income Generating Asset being Lost Due to Project	Number of Trees
1	Begore	#3473 RS (prior to Land Reforms Policy [LRP]) #2860 (as per LRP records)	Pran Krishna Das Joymalya Dutta Pintu Basu Anjana Basu	120.63	none	none	4 coconut trees 3 other non-timber trees
2	Begore	#3593 RS (prior to Land Reforms Policy [LRP])	Sri. Haradhan Ghatak	141.56	none	none*	none

Purchase of land includes one shop measuring 9.22 sq. m. The shop is closed, has no user/tenant and hence not generating any income from it.

The 2 PS will not require land acquisition as the sites are government lands, which are already in possession of KMC. The S&D lines in package SD05 will not require any land acquisition as it will be undertaken within the existing roads ROW which are government lands

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

Formal consultations have been carried out with mayor and engineers of KMC on 5 August 2011 and 18 November 2011 to prioritize and finalize items of work to be taken under the program. These were supplemented by a series of informal discussions by the PMC engineering consultants with chief engineers of KMC and director general (projects), PMU mainly on understanding the current situation and optimum design to be adopted in order to attain the objectives of the work.

Consultations have been held throughout the planning and design stage with KMC officials, PMU, ADB, and state government departments like the Pollution Control Board (PCB). Walk-through informal discussions have been held with the local community along the proposed transmission stretch to assess the impacts.

3.1. Resettlement Impact

It has been assessed that no resettlement issue is involved for the works in these Tranches. One issue had been mitigated for Package 05. An attempt was made to observe the situation in the city along the supply systems and also to probe into the resettlement issues in various locations by transect during reconnaissance visit, consecutive visits.

Impacts as assessed

- ❖ The sites for all the components of the water supply & S & D subprojects of the Tranche 1 are either located on vacant government lands or along the existing Right of Way (RoW) of Government land.
- ❖ No encroachment or any squatter has been found on the selected sites till date, therefore it does not involve any land acquisition and resettlement.
- ❖ The improvement work is being carried out within the RoW in road shoulders particularly in the side through which the present water supply lines passes through.
- ❖ The transect walk does not find presence of any IPs.

In brief the extent of negative impact is negligible in this subproject.

Benefits as assessed-

- ❖ It is expected that this subproject will benefit population around 189382
- ❖ Local people are being deployed at the sites for Project works.

During design, at locations where there are permanent structures, measures for alternative design avoiding these structures by going close to the road shoulder

have been followed. The design principles incorporated other mitigation measures, including but not limited to the following:

- ❖ Selection of alternative alignments to minimize impacts
- ❖ Implementation of works in a phased manner to minimize the period of disruption
- ❖ Provision of advance notice to the local people
- ❖ Provision of temporary access to people during the digging for laying pipelines.

It has been proposed that the following options could be considered if any emergent situation arises, so that during construction business establishments/residences can be left undisturbed by adopting the following mitigation measures:

- ❖ Vendors will be moved on the other side of the road;
- ❖ Construction will be carried out on the low sale day in these sections;
- ❖ Construction will be carried out only at night, so that businesses loss is avoided
- ❖ Access to the business setups/residences will be ensured by the contractor.

4. STATUS OF RP IMPLEMENTATION

The resettlement monitoring review had been done periodically and it has found that there is no impact excepting one which required mitigation measures as the construction activities are being done either within the available RoW of city roads or along the open area.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES IN TRANCHE 1

The subproject will entail short resettlement planning. Laying of primary pipelines and secondary pipelines also do not have any impact on land acquisition and resettlement impacts because it will be undertaken within sufficient and vacant road RoW.

RP will be implemented by the Social Development Unit (SDU) of KEIP project management unit (PMU). The implementation of this S&D subproject package SD05 will require land acquisition for the construction of access road to the Begore Khal PS. The total private land required is 262.19 sq. mts. The land is non-agricultural land and has no illegal settlers. In addition 7 no. of timber trees and 1 defunct shop belonging to one of the land owners will be affected. The PS at Joka Tram Depot and Behala Airport will not require land acquisition as the sites are owned by government departments. Possession of the lands has already been taken over by KMC from the respective government departments. The S&D lines in this package will not require any land acquisition as it will be undertaken within the ROW which is also government land. The impacts are categorized as B.

Socioeconomic surveys, rapid assessment of businesses/shops, and census of affected temporary shops have been conducted. The cut-off dates have been set as dates of the census which are 18 to 22 July 2014 for DH road (7 km) and 16 to 17 July 2014 for Joka tram depot to Churial canal (0.3 km). As per KEIIP entitlement matrix hawkers or businesses that settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for assistance. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice (at least 1 week), and requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation

5.1. Sample survey during preliminary design.

A sample survey was conducted in March to April 2012 to determine the number and type of structures, businesses and others along the proposed alignments for S&D subproject package SD05. The results of surveys along DH road show 1,397 structures, of which 160 temporary shops may be affected during construction works. The remaining 1,237 structures are permanent in nature and access to these structures won't be affected during construction works. The results of surveys along Joka tram depot to Churial show 15 temporary shops located in the extreme end of the road flank and are not likely to be affected during the laying of pressure mains.

Table 19 : Major Works under Sub project and Progress – Tranche 1

component, Name of Sub Projects (Code No.)	List of major works under the sub project	Type of works continued at present	Expected changes from approved scope	Fulfillment of objectives- Type of remedial measures needed	Key assumptions and risks that affect attainment of the objectives
Rehabilitation and Refurbishment of Water Works at Palta and Garden Reach (KEIP/ICB/ Tr-1/WS02/2013-14)	<p>Palta Water Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation/Strengthening of intake jetty 2 • Strengthening of embankment/ construction of new embankment in between Pre settling tanks (length of 650 m) to facilitate movement of the vehicles for collection and removal of sludge disposed (including construction of pond) • Construction of road of width 5 m and length of 75 m and width of 7.5 for the length of 1850 m. Including construction of culverts • Relocation /restructuring of existing drain along a portion of the proposed road alignment to a covered drain length of 245 m • Safe dismantling of existing 18 MGD WTP • Construction of 20 MGD new WTP <p>Garden Reach water works Rehabilitation and strengthening of existing jetty no. 1 at Garden Reach</p>	Drawings and Design approval continued Physical activity not yet started	Not yet	-	-

component, Name of Sub Projects (Code No.)	List of major works under the sub project	Type of works continued at present	Expected changes from approved scope	Fulfillment of objectives- Type of remedial measures needed	Key assumptions and risks that affect attainment of the objectives
	intake system				
Supply and Installation of Pumps & Motors at Tallah-Palta System and Garden Reach System (KEIIP/ICB/ Tr-1/WS03/2013-14)	Supply and Installation of Pumps & Motors at, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tallah- Palta System Garden Reach System 	Approval of different drawings being done (Procurement package)	Not yet	-	-
Laying of water trunk main from Garden Reach waterworks to Taratala valve station and laying of sewer line along Diamond Harbour Road by Micro tunneling method (KEIIP/ICB/ Tr-1/WS & SD-04/13-14)	<p>Water Supply part -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission main from Garden reach water works to Taratala valve station by micro tunnelling, approx length 4.05 km MS pipe 1829 dia (OD) <p>Waste water part-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCC gravity main sewer from Sakher bazaar to Joka along Diamond Harbour Road by micro tunnelling, approx length 4.069 km RCC pipe 1400mm -2400 mm dia 	<p>Water Main –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work on construction of shaft nos. 5,6,7,8 and 9 for water main is in progress along Taratala Road Construction of other shafts to be taken up Soil investigation , alignment 	Not yet	-	-

component, Name of Sub Projects (Code No.)	List of major works under the sub project	Type of works continued at present	Expected changes from approved scope	Fulfillment of objectives- Type of remedial measures needed	Key assumptions and risks that affect attainment of the objectives
		survey, utility identification done and drawing completed Sewer Main- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barricading from Shakerbazar to different locations of DH Road • M.S barricade board placement at shaft no. 1,2 and 3 • Work of shaft no. 2 is in progress for sewer main along Dimond Harbour Road 			

component, Name of Sub Projects (Code No.)	List of major works under the sub project	Type of works continued at present	Expected changes from approved scope	Fulfillment of objectives- Type of remedial measures needed	Key assumptions and risks that affect attainment of the objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other safety arrangement done 			
<p>Construction of pumping stations in Begorekhal and in Joka Tram Depot and Construction of Sewerage and Drainage Network within Diamond Harbour Road catchment (KEIP/ICB/ Tr-1/SD-05/13-14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Sewage and Drainage networks within Diamond Harbour Road catchment area including house drainage connections (ward 125&126) Approx length- 17.5 km and dia \geq250 mm Construction of RCC box drain inside Behala AAI land Construction of Joka pumping station inside Joka Tram depot. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓DWF pumping main of dia 800 mm, approx. 3250 m long ✓SWF pumping main of dia 1626 mm, approx. 500 m long Construction of Begorekhal pumping station located inside Behala Airport Authority of India Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓DWF pumping main of dia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topographic al survey at some of the project locations completed, balance under progress Site office building and laboratory under progress Dewatering from project sites (Begorekhal PS & box drain area) completed Land filling 	Not yet	-	-

component, Name of Sub Projects (Code No.)	List of major works under the sub project	Type of works continued at present	Expected changes from approved scope	Fulfillment of objectives- Type of remedial measures needed	Key assumptions and risks that affect attainment of the objectives
	<p>400 mm, approx. 675 m long</p> <p>✓SWF pumping main of dia 1626 mm, approx. 270 m long</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desilting and resectioning of Bagore branch canal for the portion downstream of box drain upto its outfall at Bagore canal 	<p>work at Bagore PS in progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismantling work under progress 			
<p>Micro-tunneling works on pressure main from Santoshpur Pumping Station to Garden Reach Sewage Treatment Plant (KEIP/NCB/Tr-1/SD-06/13-14)</p>	<p>Pressure main between Santoshpur Main pumping station (MPS) and Garden Reach sewerage treatment plant (STP) by micro tunnelling approx. Length 525 m, 1800 mm inner dia, RCC NP-4 pipe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of all design - done • Construction of Site office and camp under progress • Jungle cleaning, earth cutting, dewatering, <i>balla</i> pilling work continued • Soil testing and trial trenches 	<p>Not yet</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>

component, Name of Sub Projects (Code No.)	List of major works under the sub project	Type of works continued at present	Expected changes from approved scope	Fulfillment of objectives- Type of remedial measures needed	Key assumptions and risks that affect attainment of the objectives
		<p>completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Jacking Pit and Reception Pit would be started shortly 			

Table 20 : Physical Progress as on December 2014 (WS 01, 02 and 03)

Water Supply			Physical Progress Percentage (Cumulative) by the end of the month												
Sl. No.	Package No.	Package Name		Aug' 14	Sept' 14	Oct'1 4	Nov'1 4	Dec'1 4	Jan '15	Feb' 15	Mar' 15	Apr'1 5	May'15	June' 15	July'15
1	WS 01	Performance based water loss management works in cossipore Service Zone, Ward no. 1 to 6	Target												
			Actual												
2	WS02	Rehabilitation & Refurbishment of Water Works at Palta and Garden	Target	-	-	-	-	0.00							
			Actual			-	-	0.00							

Water Supply			Physical Progress Percentage (Cumulative) by the end of the month												
Sl. No.	Package No.	Package Name		Aug' 14	Sept' 14	Oct'1 4	Nov'1 4	Dec'1 4	Jan '15	Feb' 15	Mar' 15	Apr'1 5	May'15	June' 15	July'15
		Reach		-	-										
3	WS03	Supply & Installation of Pump and Motors at TallahPalta System and Garden Reach System	Target	-	-	-	-	0.00							
			Actual	-	-	-	-	0.00							

Table 21: S&D(SD 05 and SD06)

Sewerage & Drainage			Physical Progress Percentage (Cumulative) by the end of the month					
Sl. No.	Package No.	Package Name		Aug'14	Sept'14	Oct'14	Nov'14	Dec'14
1	SD05	Construction of Pumping Station at Begore Khal and Joka Tram Depot + Construction of Sewerage and Drainage Network within Diamond Harbour Road Catchment	Target	0	0	0	0.073	0.146
			Actual	0	0	0	0	0.036
2				0	0	0	2.5	8.5

Sewerage & Drainage			Physical Progress Percentage (Cumulative) by the end of the month					
Sl. No.	Package No.	Package Name		Aug'14	Sept'14	Oct'14	Nov'14	Dec'14
	SD06	Micro tunneling works on Sewage pressure main from Santoshpur P.S. to Garden Reach STP	Target					
			Actual	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22 : Combined WS & SD 04

Combined (Water Supply and Sewerage & Drainage)			Physical Progress Percentage (Cumulative) by the end of the month					
Sl. No.	Package No.	Package Name		Aug'14	Sept'14	Oct'14	Nov'14	Dec'14
1	WS & SD04	Micro tunneling works on Laying of water trunk main from Garden Reach water works to Taratala Valve Station laying of Swear line along Diamond Harbour Road By Micro tunneling method in ward no 125,126	Target	0	2.0	5.13	8.26	12.01
			Actual	0	1.5	3.5	5.5	7.5

Table 23: Other Social Measures

Other Social Measures		
15	The EA shall ensure that civil works contracts under the Project follow all applicable labor laws of the Borrower and the State, and that these further include provisions to the effect that contractors: (i) carry out HIV/AIDS awareness programs for labor and disseminate information at worksites on risks of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS as part of health and safety measures for those employed during construction; and (ii) follow and implement all statutory provisions on labor (including not employing or using children as labor, equal pay for equal work), health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions. Such contracts will also include clauses for termination in case of any breach of the stated provisions by the contractors.	<p>Complied in document and to be complied during implementation</p> <p>Provision are included (as per EMP & BID document) to carry out HIV/AIDS awareness programs for construction contractor, application of all relevant labour laws for health and safety including child labour law and engagement of local labours (preferably from economically backward group) covering women labours.</p> <p>In case of any breach of provision, necessary corrective measures as per contract clauses shall be taken.</p> <p>All activities including awareness program will be reflected in "Monitoring Report".</p>

5.2. Scope of Construction and Social Impacts

This project is basically for water supply and S & D system. An attempt was made to observe the situation in the city along the supply systems and also probe into the resettlement issues in various locations by a reconnaissance visit and consecutive visits. Assessed social impacts with respect to progress in civil works are summarized below.

Table 24 : Status of Construction and Social Impact in Tranche-I Subprojects

SN	Works	SIA
02	Rehabilitation & Refurbishment works at Palta& Garden Reach	No impact on any structure, land or livelihood
	S & D	
05	Construction of PS at Begore canal & Joka tram depot, S& D network within DH Road catchment	No impact on any structure, land or livelihood
06	Micro tunnel from Santoshpur- Garden Reach STP	No impact on any structure, land or livelihood

SN	Works	SIA
04	Laying of water trunk main from Garden Reach –Taratala valve station, laying sewer line along D H road by micro tunnel method	No impact on any structure, land or livelihood
C. Water Loss management / Reduction of UFW		Survey to reduce system loss and promote efficient water usage
(i) GIS and Mapping		
Mapping of water supply distribution system of the city		
(ii) NRW program in pilot wards in Garden Reach service zone	Ward No. 132. Within road ROW	
(a) Rezoning of the distribution system of Garden Reach service zone		
(b) Identification of District Metered Area (DMA)		
(c) Base line study on system loss in a pilot DMA		
(d) Monitoring of system loss by introducing water meters		

SN	Works	SIA
(e) Reduction of system loss by replacement of distribution pipes.	Ward No 132.	23 km stretch of road. Beneficiary population is 26,568

The Subprojects will involve no physical displacement as the constructions will be done within the RoW or vacant Government land. The citizens are identified as the beneficiaries of the project. They are happy in welcoming the Project as currently the supplied water is not very satisfactory and adequate to them.

Table 25 : Gender Action Plan (GAP)

Gender focused outputs in relation to DMF outputs	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit for Delivery
<p>1. Inefficient water supply assets rehabilitated.</p> <p>1.1 Awareness-raising activities on the importance of the WLM works conducted, linking it to health, gender, social empowerment, and environmental conservation issues in the pilot zone immediately after award of the WLM contract.</p>	<p>Four project orientation seminars conducted with at least 50 urban dwellers participating of which at least 30% are women, for a total of 200 urban dwellers oriented. Two women-only project orientation seminars conducted in the city, targeting 50 women per seminar. Three public advertisements on the project highlighting its benefits to women and the poor put up in strategic places in the city. A short radio program on the project's core messages that include gender-sensitive messages produced and played regularly in government-run radio programs.</p>	<p>PCC, in collaboration with WLM contractor under guidance of SDU and respective ward committees.</p>
<p>1.2 Consultation activities conducted during the WLM contract period in the pilot zone with community members in service areas, especially in the identified</p>	<p>50 Urban household representatives (target: at least 30% women and 30% from poor/slum/ vulnerable households) consulted per session with four consultation</p>	<p>PCC, in collaboration with WLM contractor under guidance of SDU and respective ward committees.</p>

Gender focused outputs in relation to DMF outputs	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit for Delivery
poor and slum areas, and with housewives, women heads of households, and heads of vulnerable households on the planning, design, and location of works.	sessions conducted, for a total of 200 household representatives consulted.	
1.3 Gender-sensitive WLM manuals developed	Gender-sensitive WLM manuals developed. Gender-sensitive WLM manuals adopted, institutionalized and regularly utilized.	PCC, in collaboration with WLM contractor under guidance of SDU
1.4 Poor women and men recruited for unskilled jobs in leakage repair works.	At least 30% of recruited unskilled workers are women.	PCC in collaboration with WLM contractor under guidance of SDU and CMU.
1.5 Ward level focus group responsible for identifying poor, vulnerable households and can be the community's monitor/watchdog of the proper implementation of the project, organized.	Focus group (with 50% women) comprising of eminent local citizens/residents, preferably women, local NGOs/CBOs, and ward councillors.	PCC in collaboration with DSC under guidance of SDU and ward committees.
2. Financial and project management capacity further developed.		
2.1 Women staff in the PMU recruited and trained.	Women staff comprises 30% of PMU's new positions	PCC under guidance of PMU.
2.2 Gender orientation to all PMU and KMC officials, and contractors, organized, highlighting gender and other social inclusion issues related to water supply and sanitation.	Participation of all PMU staff, contractors and relevant KMC officials	PCC in collaboration with DSC under guidance of PMU
2.3 Gender items in the project information format for regular reporting incorporated.	Project information format developed, with gender items	PCC in collaboration with DSC under guidance of PMU.
2.4 Gender indicators incorporated in the PPMS.	PPMS with gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data in	PCC in collaboration with DSC under guidance of PMU.

Gender focused outputs in relation to DMF outputs	Indicators and Targets	Responsible Unit for Delivery
	PPMS.	
2.5 Poor, vulnerable households who need concessionary connections and subsidies on user fees identified.	Roster with vulnerable households per ward (with information on number, sex, ages, and occupations of household members, income, expenditures, living conditions, etc.).	PCC in collaboration with ward committees and PMC under guidance of SDU and UFIU.
2.6 Rules for concessionary lifeline connections for vulnerable and poor women-headed households proposed.	270 new water supply connections and 375 new sewerage connections provided to identified vulnerable and poor women-headed households.	PMC under guidance of SDU and UFIU.
2.7 A pro-vulnerability schedule of tariffs for water supply and sanitation services proposed.	A pro-vulnerability schedule of tariffs.	PMC under guidance of SDU and UFIU.

Activities with Milestones	Funding Sources
<p>Common preparatory activities</p> <p>Divide the household in the pilot zone in to groups by zones (each group is composed of geographically contiguous wards)</p> <p>Engage local community groups to identify vulnerable households.</p>	<p>As a part of PMU operation</p> <p>As a part of PCC contract</p>
1 Gender focused activities in relation to DMF Output 1 (2013-2018)	
1.1 Engage PCC to organize separate project orientation seminars by ward group for general households and for exclusively women.	As a part of PCC contract
1.2 Engage PCC to develop public advertisement with clear and crisp core messages on how the project will benefit the community.	As a part of PCC contract
1.3 Engage PCC to develop a short radio program for non-literate members of the community.	As a part of PCC contract

Activities with Milestones	Funding Sources
1.4 Engage PCC to gather issues and concern of communities relevant to planning, designing and managing service assets.	As a part of PCC contract
1.5 Provide the results of consultation to DSC so as to incorporate in the management and operations plans.	As a part of PCC contract
1.6 Engage DSC to develop O&M manuals.	As a part of PCC contract and DSC contracts
1.7 Pre-test the manual against a small group of potential, unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled O&M workers.	As a part of PCC contract
1.8 Submit the manuals to KMC for adoption.	As a part of PMU operation
1.9 Engage leakage repair contractors to train the unemployed women and men using the O&M manuals.	As a part of WLM management and PCC contract
1.10 Engage leakage repair contractors to engage the trained poor women and men for paid O&M activities.	As a part of WLM management and PCC contract
2 Gender focused activities in relation to DMF Output 3 (2013-2018)	
2.1 Obtain approval of the Steering Committee on the gender-sensitive structure and composition of the PMU and PIU staff.	As a part of PMU operation
2.2 Prepare staff selection criteria in favor of women and advertise the positions.	As a part of PMU operation
2.3 Engage PCC to organize gender orientation seminars for PMU, PIU and others in a single occasion.	As a part of PCC contract
2.4 Engage PCC and PMC to prepare a format for project information with the gender-sensitive structure and composition	As a part of PCC contract
2.5 Engage PCC, PMC and DSC to collect and	As a part of PCC contract

Activities with Milestones	Funding Sources
input the gender-sensitive data in accordance with the DMF.	
2.6 Engage PCC to organize ward level focus group responsible for identifying vulnerable households	As a part of PCC contract
2.7 Engage PCC and PMC to draft rules for concessionary lifeline connections following GAP.	As a part of PCC and PMC contracts
2.8 Engage PCC to identify the beneficiaries based on activity 2.1.	As a part of PCC contract
2.9 Engage PCC and PMC to draft schedule of tariff following GAP.	As a part of PCC and PMC contracts

CBO = community-based organizations, CMU = contract management unit under the PMU, DMF = design and monitoring framework, DSC = design and supervision consultants, GAP = gender action plan, KMC = Kolkata Municipal Corporation, NGO = nongovernment organizations, O&M = operations and maintenance, PCC = public communication and social development consultants, PIU = project implementation unit, PMC = program management consultant, PMU = program and project management unit, PPMS = project performance monitoring system, SDU = social development unit under the PMU, UFIU = utility finance improvement unit, WLM = water loss management.

Note: Vulnerable households are those fulfilling five or more of the following criteria: (i) household belongs to most backward communities, (ii) head of household is a woman, (iii) head of household is illiterate, (iv) head of household is working as a daily wage laborer, or without a regular source of income, (v) household with income below poverty line, and (vi) household residing in a kutcha house.

a ADB's Operations Manual Section D14/OP (Issued on 18 May 2010) Para 31 (iii) states "Gender mainstreaming project categorization will be done for each PFR."

Table 26 :

C. Water Loss management / Reduction of UFW		Survey to reduce system loss and promote efficient water usage
(i) GIS and Mapping		

C. Water Loss management / Reduction of UFW		Survey to reduce system loss and promote efficient water usage
Mapping of water supply distribution system of the city		
(ii) NRW program in pilot wards in Garden Reach service zone	Ward No. 132. Within road ROW	
(a) Rezoning of the distribution system of Garden Reach service zone		
(b) Identification of District Metered Area (DMA)		
(c) Base line study on system loss in a pilot DMA		
(d) Monitoring of system loss by introducing water meters		
(e) Reduction of system loss by replacement of distribution pipes.	Ward No 132.	23 km stretch of road. Beneficiary population is 26,568

6. COMPLIANCE STATUS WITH RESPECT TO LOAN COVENANT

The compliance status with respect to loan covenant is presented in the Table 6 below:

Table 27: Compliance Status

SN	Loan Covenant	Agency	Status of Compliance
1	GOI and the State will ensure that all land and right of way required for Investment Program are made available in timely manner	GoI and GoWB	No land acquisition and resettlement issues are involved in this project
2	Adequate compensation are provided prior to the signing of relevant civil works contracts, and involuntary resettlement is carried out in accordance with the resettlement framework (RF) and resettlement plans (RPs) agreed upon between the Government and ADB. An RP will be prepared for each subproject involving land acquisition and resettlement and shall be submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to award of any related civil works contracts	GoI and GoWB	No land acquisition and resettlement issues are involved in this project

SN	Loan Covenant	Agency	Status of Compliance
3	GOI and the State will ensure that subprojects will not negatively impact on vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people. In the event of their involvement in any of subprojects, the GOI and the states will ensure the that the subprojects are carried out in accordance with the Indigenous People Development frameworks (IPDF) agreed up on between GOI and the states and the ADB and comply with ADBs policy on Indigenous People (1998)	Gol and GoWB	No negative Impact on any groups
4	In the event any issues related to indigenous people arises in course of project implementation, the borrower and the State shall ensure to address those issues in accordance with the applicable laws and policies of the borrower, ADB's policy on indigenous Peoples (1998) and the Indigenous Development Framework for the facility as agreed between the borrower, the State and ADB. In the case of any discrepancy between the borrower's legislation and ADB's policy, ADB's policy shall prevail	Gol and GoWB	Agreed. No issue related to indigenous people is anticipated.
5	GOI and State will ensure that all civil works contractors comply with all applicable labour laws, including those on occupational health and safety, and do not employ child labour as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities. Priority work will be given to people from the area where the works are implemented and men and women will receive equal pay for work of equal value.	Gol and GoWB	Adequate provision has been made. Some women are working as labourer and following the OHS guidance.
6	Within six months of the Effective Date, the State shall have established a grievance reporting and redressal mechanism	GoWB	Established.

7. PROJECT IMPACT

The Investment Program is intended to optimize the socioeconomic development with an objective to improve the urban environment cum living conditions of citizens. The subprojects implementations will not create any major negative impact on community. The implementation of RPs integrating with various developmental schemes of governmental and non-governmental agencies will enhance the living standard of local residents. Summary of social impacts in tranche 1 sub projects is summarized below:

Table 28 : Impacts for Tranche 1 S&D Subproject (Packages SD04 and SD06)

Type of Impact	Number of APs
1. Permanent Loss	
Title Holder/Land Owner	Nil
Total Loss of land(sq.mts)	Nil
Loss of trees	Nil
Total land Holding in that Particular Plot (sq.mts)	Nil
Occupation	NA
Vulnerability	NA
Annual Income (INR)	NA
2. Temporary Loss	
A) Temporary Loss/ Disruption of Business(Nos)	Nil
B) Temporary Loss/ Disruption of Business Employees of the business enterprises(Nos)	Nil
3. Encroacher in ROW	
A) Encroacher in ROW(Nos)	Nil
Affected CPRs	Nil

Table 29: Summary of Impacts for Tranche 1 S&D Subproject (Package SD05)

Impact	Sewerage and Drainage
Permanent land acquisition (sq m)	262.19
Permanently affected structures	1 shop (within land to be acquired)
Affected trees/crops	7 trees (within land to be acquired)
Affected Households (AHs)	9 owners
Titled AHs	9 owners

Impact	Sewerage and Drainage
Non-titled AHs	none
BPL AHs	none
APL AHs	none
Female-headed AHs	none
IP/scheduled caste AHs	none
Affected common structures	none
Income sources of permanently affected persons	various (businesses, income, etc)
Temporarily affected businesses	32 (along DH Road)
Average daily profit of affected businesses	Rs. 300

8. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this subproject are based on following national laws:

- ❖ The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- ❖ ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF).

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 APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program quality of life
- iii) Consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of them in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured
- iv) Vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance
- v) Payment of compensation to APs 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

The RP will outline the objectives, policy principles and procedures for LA, compensation and other assistance measures for APs. The Executing Agency (EA) and the Implementing Agency (IA) will have to endorse the RP prior to project appraisal. The RPs, if prepared, shall be disclosed to the APs and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to commencement of any civil works. Compensation and other assistances will have to be paid to APs prior to any physical or economic displacement of affected households. The identified affected persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, and scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.

9. VALIDATION AND VERIFICATIONS OF APS

Validation and verification are done and it is being confirmed that there is no negative impact of the subproject till date. Since there is no impact there is no requirement for compensation and assistance.

Public Consultations

The following methodologies will be used for carrying out public consultation:

- (i) Local communities, individuals affected, traders, and local shopkeepers who may be directly affected will be given priority while conducting public consultation
- (ii) Walk-through informal group consultations will be held along the proposed water transmission line stretch.
- (iii) The local communities will be informed through public consultation, with briefing on project interventions, including its benefits.
- (iv) The social concerns and suggestions made by the participants will be listed, and discussed, and suggestions to be noted for consideration during implementation.

Formal consultations have been carried out with mayor and engineers of KMC on 5 August 2011 and 18 November 2011 to prioritize and finalize items of work to be taken under the program. These were supplemented by a series of informal discussions by the PMC engineering consultants with chief engineers of KMC and director general (projects), PMU mainly on understanding the current situation and optimum design to be adopted in order to attain the objectives of the work. Consultations have been held throughout the planning and design stage with KMC officials, PMU, ADB, and state government departments like the Pollution Control Board (PCB). Walk-through informal discussions have been held with the local community along the proposed transmission stretch to assess the impacts.

The project management unit (PMU), with the assistance of the design and supervision consultants (DSC), will conduct information dissemination sessions in the subproject area. During resettlement plan implementation, PMU and DSC will

organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress on the implementation of EMP in the subproject works.

Project Disclosure

A public information campaign via newspaper, radio, and TV is proposed to explain the subproject details to a wider population. Public disclosure meetings at key project stages will inform the public of work progress and future plans

10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

The subproject's Grievance Redress Mechanism will provide a platform for redress of their grievances and describes the informal and formal channels, time frame and mechanisms for resolving complaints.

GRC will comprise of representative of local NGOs; Public representatives (viz. member of parliament, member of Legislative Assembly, etc.) from respective district; representative of women group, squatters and vulnerable PAF; line department and affected persons especially women as well as the representative of respective district administration. Minimum participation of women in GRC will be 33%. At least 2 persons from each group will be there in the GRC. The GRC will continue to function for the benefit of the APs, during the entire life of the project including the liability periods.

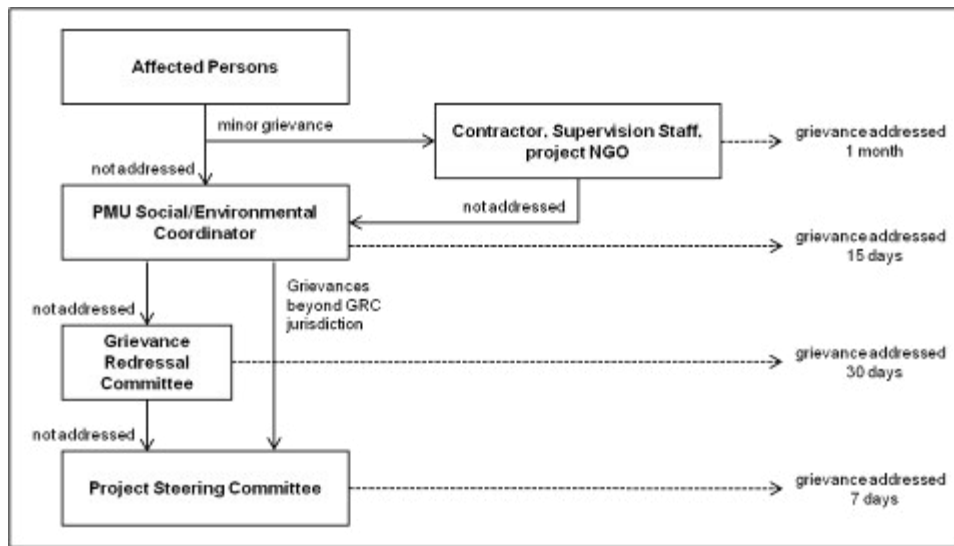
The functions of the GRC will be:-

To provide support for the APs on problems arising out of Land/Property acquisition.

To record the grievances of the APs, categorizes and prioritize and solve them within a month

- To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame.
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.
- As per project Executing Agency the GR committee has been established. No complaint has been lodged till date

Figure: Grievance Redress Process



Determination of Compensation

Income. Businesses will be compensated for income loss, if any, due to loss of access (full/partial, permanent/temporary). The SDU will identify, in collaboration with the contractor. The road sections where the construction activities will hinder access, resulting in income loss for permanent business structures. An income survey of businesses along the relevant sections will be carried out. All affected businesses identified in the subproject-impacted areas (sections ready for construction) on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their lost income based on the tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records. For shops not qualifying under these categories (hawkers, vendors, etc.), there is the option of using the actual income based on survey, followed by a verification of the income data based on comparable incomes in the subproject area.

Compensation procedures.

Paying compensation to the temporarily affected persons will take the following steps:

- i) Step 1. Conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction works.
- ii) Step 2. The SSU will identify, in collaboration with the contractor, the road sections where the construction activities will hinder access (full/partial, permanent/temporary) to any permanent business structures, resulting in income loss, and the estimated period of such disturbance. Two types of disturbance anticipated from construction activities on roads are: (a) partial disturbance, where there is no vehicular access but pedestrian access is maintained, or (b) full disturbance, where there is no vehicular and no pedestrian access.

- iii) Step 3. The R&R expert is to then (a) conduct an income survey² of shops identified for income loss; (b) update the resettlement plan (identifying income and potential loss based on actual income losses); and (c) send the updated resettlement plan to ADB for review and approval after detailed designs are complete.
- iv) Step 4. After ADB approval of the revised resettlement plan, the SDU will distribute identity cards with compensation amount to the affected persons.
- v) Step 5. Affected person can then collect payment at PID office or on-site, based on PID discretion.
- vi) Step 6. PID will issue checks to affected persons based on survey record and identity card prior to construction works (if feasible). All payments will be recorded for accounting purposes, with signature of affected person to verify payment made. The project director will closely monitor payments with PID accounting office.

Vendor Assistance

Vendors requiring temporary shifting during construction will be notified in advance and allowed to salvage all materials for temporary shifting to alternative location. They will be allowed to return to the original location after construction is declared complete. Vendor assistance will take the following steps:

- i) Step 1. Identify impacted vendors based on detailed design.
- ii) Step 2. Notify vendors at least 1 week in advance.
- iii) Step 3. Identify alternative location nearby for affected vendors to continue their business.
- iv) Step 4. Contractor will provide assistance to shift to alternate location.
- v) Step 5. Contractor will provide assistance to return to original location after construction is completed.

² Compensation is based on lost income based on the tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records. For shops not qualifying under these categories (hawkers, vendors, etc.), there is the option of using the actual income based on survey, followed by a verification of the income data based on comparable incomes in the project area.

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The implementation of all subprojects is closely being monitored to provide the SIPMIU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement issues, if any. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, commensurate with the risks and impacts of the subprojects. Monitoring involves: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure timely implementation and problems solving; (ii) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socioeconomic survey of APs undertaken during subproject preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess the status. The EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. ADB will require the EA to:

- ❖ Establish and maintain procedures to monitor implementation of safeguard plans
- ❖ Verify compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes
- ❖ Document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports
- ❖ Follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes
- ❖ Retain qualified and experienced external expert to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks,
- ❖ Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

12. ISSUES AND ACTION PLAN

There is no change from the proposed plan after sanction. If situation needs RP will be prepared and its implementations will be attended by social safeguard specialist of PMU and DSC.

13. CONCLUSIONS

The report confirms that the water supply and S & D subprojects under Tranche 1 does not have adverse social impacts associated with land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) and it is expected that the project will benefit entire population of the city after the completion of the Project.

According to this information this Subproject comes under Category B of Resettlement Categorization.

Social monitoring check list have been formulated to monitor the future activities with the development of project under KEIIP. The action plan will be considered for timely and satisfactory Social compliance. Suggestion & action plan format is shown below. Action plan will be developed with the progress of the project.

Table 30 : Details of Public Consultations, Disclosure, Awareness campaigns

SN	Date	Place	Participants	Issues Discussed	Opinion & Consensus

Table 31 : Social Safeguard Monitoring Checklist

Project Data			
Project Disbursement Status (%):			
Type of contract:	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular ✓	<input type="checkbox"/> Design-Build	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined
Safeguards Categorization			
	IR		
	IP		

Table 32 : RP/IPP Monitoring Checklist

Item No.	Safeguards Related Requirements	Status (Ready/Not ready/ NA)	Completion Deadline	Progress to Date/ Remarks
1.0	MANAGEMENT			
	Institutional and Financing Arrangements			
1.1	Financing and budget : (i) safeguard office and staff; (ii) RP/IPP cost			
1.2	Establish Safeguard Unit: (i) resettlement offices (ii) resettlement staff as in RP (iii) safeguards' database (iv) facilities (v) safeguards training			
	Updating of DD/RP/IPP based on Detailed Design			
1.3	Update DD/RP/IPP: (i) revise based on DMS (ii) revise implementation schedule (iii) revise budget			

Item No.	Safeguards Related Requirements	Status (Ready/Not ready/ NA)	Completion Deadline	Progress to Date/ Remarks
1.4	Compensation rates: (i) approved by Government ; (ii) Adequate as per RP/RF; (iii) APs informed.			
Disclosure and Grievance Redress Arrangements				
1.5	Disclose final/updated RP/IPP: (i) to the APs in local language; (ii) in ADB website; (iii) in EA's website			
1.6	Disclose project activities to affected communities: (i) put up a project sign boards; (ii) distribution of project leaflets and GRM to affected communities			
1.7	Grievance redress committees: (i) clear terms of reference; (ii) appointment decree; (iii) publicly disclosed among APs.			
1.8	Grievance redress records: (i) list and numbers of grievances received; (ii) numbers of resolved issues; (iii) numbers of cases under GRC review; (iv) outstanding cases (filed to court)			
Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements				
1.9	Set up internal monitoring system : (i) assessment on capacity and staff requirements; (ii) criteria of safeguards assessment ; (iii) reporting mechanism			
1.10	Appoint external monitoring agency (as relevant): (i) recruitment schedule; (ii) TOR; (iv) baseline survey (v) reporting mechanism (vi) action taken by management on reports.			
1.11	Reporting: (i) frequency; (ii) timeliness; (iii) identified issues; (iv) action taken and/recommendation.			
2.0	PR/IPP IMPLEMENTATION			
Consultation				
2.1	Consultation: (i) responsibility; (ii) stakeholders Identified; (iii) consultation and process; (iv)			

Item No.	Safeguards Related Requirements	Status (Ready/Not ready/ NA)	Completion Deadline	Progress to Date/ Remarks
	documentation			
Mapping and Assets Inventory				
2.2	AP Identity cards & affected assets records: (i) issuance and distribution of AP ID cards, (ii) detail measurements survey of affected assets and documentation			
2.3	Land acquisition activities: (i) maps of affected and relocation sites; (ii) acquisition & relocation schedule; (iii) coordination with the asset's acquiring, transfer and registration bodies			
2.4	Common property/ public assets: (i) final inventory; (ii) restoration plan and schedule; (iii) funding sources			
Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation				
2.5	Payment of compensation and entitlements (as stated in the RP): (i) schedule of payment; (ii) records/ receipts of payment			
2.6	Relocation of process (relocation site readiness): (i) housing & associated facilities established; (ii) transfer of new land/plot/ house ownerships completed			
2.7	Provision of (a) income restoration, (b) additional assistance for vulnerable APs, (c) training, etc. (as stated in the RP): (i) per type of activities; (ii) schedule of implementation			
Monitoring and Reporting				
2.8	Submission of the reports: (i) semiannual monitoring reports; (ii) external monitoring and evaluation reports (as required); (iii) completion report			
2.9	Transfer of acquired assets to the acquiring agency			

Table 33 : Safeguards Loan Covenants

Overall Status of Compliance		
<u>Not complied</u> – Redressed action & monitoring required	<u>Complied</u> with further monitoring	<u>Fully complied</u> – no further action

Annexure 1

Land taken on lease from The Calcutta Tramways Company (1978) Limited

For the purpose construction of pumping station the CTC was approached for more or less 3037.80 sqmft. (i.e. 32686.77 sqft.) land on lease for construction of combined pumping station within Joka Tram Depot. This office had taken over possessing of the said land 24.06.2014 on payment of 1st installment the upfront fee and annual rent. The agreement for 30 years will be executed after payment of the Balance upfront fees and annual rent.



Kalyan Mohan
KALYAN MOHAN
 Special Officer (Land)
 KEIP / KMC

LAYOUT PLAN OF PROPOSED BUS DEPOT
 AT C.T.C'S JOKA PREMISES
 THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO. (1978) LTD
 SCALE:- 1:800

LAYOUT PLAN

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRE

Annexure 2

Land purchased for construction of access road to spot where the pumping station will be constructed

1400sqmt. of land was taken on lease from the Airport Authority of India (AAI). But no access road was made available. So this office was left with no other alternative but to purchase more or less 3 Cottahs 14 chatak 31.22 sqft. Of land from the private parties. The said land is equivalent to more or less 262.20 sqmtr. And the same was purchased from the following person through the registered deeds mentioned against their names

1. Smt. Gita Ghatak 2others ----- 1 – 160706475/2015
2. Smt. Putul Pania -----1 – 160705814/2015
3. Sri. Prabodh Ch. Das 4 others-----1 – 160706134/2015

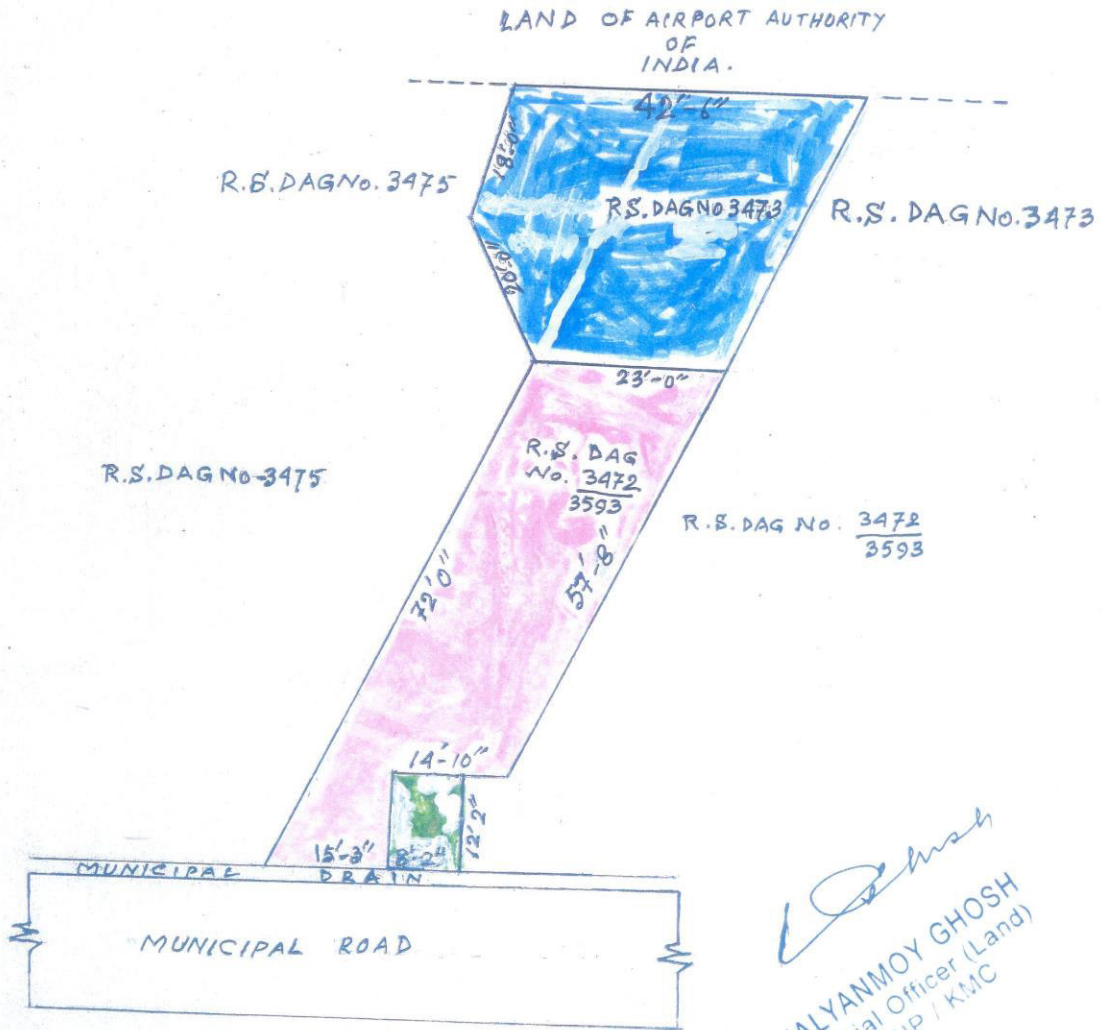
The said land was purchased for Construction of the said access road.



SITE PLAN OF LAND FOR APPROACH ROAD TO PUMPING STATION
WITHIN BEMALA AIRPORT.

LAND PURCHASED FOR SAID APPROACH ROAD FROM THE FOLLOWING
PERSONS:-

1. BIPLAB GHATAK & 2 ORS. (SHOWN IN RED): 1 COTTAH 15 CH. 29 SQ. FT.
2. PROBODH CH. DAB & 4 ORS. (SHOWN IN BLUE): 1 COTTAH 12 CH 38 SQ. FT.
3. SMT. PUTUL PARIA. (SHOWN IN GREEN): 99.22 SQ. FT.
ie. (2 CH. 9.22 SQ. FT.)



Kalyanmoy Ghosh
KALYANMOY GHOSH
Special Officer (Land)
KEIP / KMC

Annexure 3

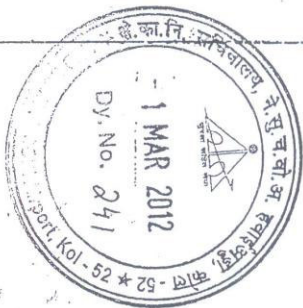
Land taken on lease from AAI(Airport Authority of India)

For the purpose of construction of combined Flow Pumping Station at Behela the Airport Authority of India was approached for allotment of land measuring 1400 sqmtr. i.e. (40x35) sqmt within the Behela Civil Airport.

The Possession of the said land had already have been taken over by this office. The agreement in respect of the said land had also been signed, but the copy of the same has not yet been received by this office from the AAI.

ANNEX - II

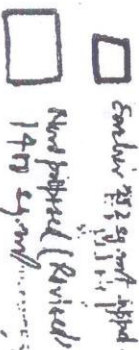
BEHALA AIRPORT



PROPOSED LOCATION OF PS AS PER EARLIER PROPOSAL

PROPOSED LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PS (REVISED PROPOSAL) (PROPOSED HEIGHT OF STRUCTURE - 8.0m ABOVE EXISTING RUNWAY LEVEL)

RAM KRISHNA PALLI



Director General (Engineering) AAI
 Director General (Operations) AAI
 Director General (Maintenance) AAI
 Director General (Finance) AAI
 Director General (Personnel) AAI
 Director General (Stores) AAI
 Director General (Transport) AAI
 Director General (Training) AAI
 Director General (Medical) AAI
 Director General (Security) AAI
 Director General (Public Relations) AAI
 Director General (Legal) AAI
 Director General (Information) AAI
 Director General (Research & Development) AAI
 Director General (Quality Control) AAI
 Director General (Safety) AAI
 Director General (Environment) AAI
 Director General (Fire) AAI
 Director General (Medical Services) AAI
 Director General (Dental Services) AAI
 Director General (Pharmacy) AAI
 Director General (Nursing) AAI
 Director General (Physiotherapy) AAI
 Director General (Occupational Therapy) AAI
 Director General (Speech Therapy) AAI
 Director General (Audiology) AAI
 Director General (Counseling) AAI
 Director General (Social Work) AAI
 Director General (Community Health) AAI
 Director General (Health Education) AAI
 Director General (Health Promotion) AAI
 Director General (Health Services) AAI
 Director General (Health Administration) AAI
 Director General (Health Economics) AAI
 Director General (Health Law) AAI
 Director General (Health Policy) AAI
 Director General (Health Statistics) AAI
 Director General (Health Research) AAI
 Director General (Health Innovation) AAI
 Director General (Health Entrepreneurship) AAI
 Director General (Health Leadership) AAI
 Director General (Health Governance) AAI
 Director General (Health Accountability) AAI
 Director General (Health Transparency) AAI
 Director General (Health Integrity) AAI
 Director General (Health Honesty) AAI
 Director General (Health Fairness) AAI
 Director General (Health Equity) AAI
 Director General (Health Justice) AAI
 Director General (Health Freedom) AAI
 Director General (Health Peace) AAI
 Director General (Health Tolerance) AAI
 Director General (Health Non-Violence) AAI
 Director General (Health Compassion) AAI
 Director General (Health Kindness) AAI
 Director General (Health Gentleness) AAI
 Director General (Health Modesty) AAI
 Director General (Health Humility) AAI
 Director General (Health Simplicity) AAI
 Director General (Health Spontaneity) AAI
 Director General (Health Sincerity) AAI
 Director General (Health Trustworthiness) AAI
 Director General (Health Reliability) AAI
 Director General (Health Accountability) AAI
 Director General (Health Responsibility) AAI
 Director General (Health Commitment) AAI
 Director General (Health Dedication) AAI
 Director General (Health Passion) AAI
 Director General (Health Perseverance) AAI
 Director General (Health Courage) AAI
 Director General (Health Strength) AAI
 Director General (Health Resilience) AAI
 Director General (Health Flexibility) AAI
 Director General (Health Adaptability) AAI
 Director General (Health Openness) AAI
 Director General (Health Communication) AAI
 Director General (Health Collaboration) AAI
 Director General (Health Teamwork) AAI
 Director General (Health Leadership) AAI
 Director General (Health Innovation) AAI
 Director General (Health Entrepreneurship) AAI
 Director General (Health Leadership) AAI
 Director General (Health Governance) AAI
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 Director General (Health Communication) AAI
 Director General (Health Collaboration) AAI
 Director General (Health Teamwork) AAI
 Director General (Health Leadership) AAI
 Director General (Health Innovation) AAI
 Director General (Health Entrepreneurship) AAI

SCALE 1:1000

8838155



A A I R A D I R G

Handwritten signatures and notes at the bottom of the page.

Sample Grievance Registration Form
(To be available also in Bengali, Hindi, and Urdu)

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					
Village/Town					
District					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
<p>Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question – Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below:</p> <p>If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:</p>					
<p>How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?</p>					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official Registering Grievance)	
Mode of Communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Officials Reviewing Grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

Annexure 5

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist (SD04 and SD06)

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary acquisition of land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				not applicable for 2 packages
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing ROW?	<input type="checkbox"/>			Linear works for S&D network pipes
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		

7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?		<input type="checkbox"/>		The subprojects will not have any impacts on broader land uses in the project area. Meaningful and sustained community consultations will be undertaken throughout the project period so as to ensure no such adverse impacts.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		<input type="checkbox"/>		

Information on displaced persons				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons who will be displaced by the project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, approximately how many?				
Are any of them poor, female heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist (SD 05)

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary acquisition of land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	✓			Minor land acquisition for access road to Begore pumping station. Total land to be acquired is 350 square meters from 2 titled land owners.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			The land is classified as non-agricultural land. There are no informal settlers or hawkers.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing ROW?	✓			Linear works for S&D network pipes
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		✓		
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		Temporary impacts to businesses may occur

9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		✓		during drainage and linear pipe-laying works.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities, and services?		✓		The subprojects will not have any impacts on broader land uses in the project area. Meaningful and sustained community consultations will be undertaken throughout the project period so as to ensure no such adverse impacts.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		✓		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		✓		
Information on displaced persons				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons who will be displaced by the project? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, approximately how many?				
Are any of them poor, female heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes				

Annexure 6

Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist (SD04 & SD06)

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations in the "Remarks" column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous peoples identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or using the project area who may be considered "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		<input type="checkbox"/>		There are no identified STs in the project area.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities," scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>			Scheduled tribes are notified in the Constitution of India under Article 342.
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		<input type="checkbox"/>		N/A
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		<input type="checkbox"/>		The projects are within the urban areas and not in ancestral territories.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		<input type="checkbox"/>		The projects are within the urban areas and not in ancestral territories.
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		<input type="checkbox"/>		

7. Have such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
8. Are such groups represented as "indigenous peoples" or as "ethnic minorities," "scheduled tribes," or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		<input type="checkbox"/>		Scheduled tribes are notified in the Constitution of India under Article 342.
B. Identification of potential impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target indigenous peoples?		<input type="checkbox"/>		All will benefit equally from the urban infrastructure created under this project.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of indigenous peoples (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)?		<input type="checkbox"/>		The subprojects are within the urban areas and not in ancestral territories.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by indigenous peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
C. Identification of special requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples?		<input type="checkbox"/>		

14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples?		<input type="checkbox"/>		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples?		<input type="checkbox"/>		

Anticipated Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project Component/ Activity/Output	Anticipated Positive Effect	Anticipated Negative Effect
1. Sewerage and drainage subproject		
(i) construction of combined sewerage and drainage (S&D) pipe along Diamond Harbour (Diamond Harbour) Road using micro-tunneling; (ii) construction of S&D network within Diamond Harbour Road catchment (first stage); (iii) construction of Churial pumping station within the compound of Joka tram depot; (iv) construction of Begore pumping station; and (v) laying of pressure main between Santoshpur main pumping station and Garden Reach sewage treatment plant using micro-tunneling	Environmental benefits and service delivery improvements will benefit the urban population. Some key benefits are: (i) reduction in unhygienic conditions resulting in cleaner surroundings; (ii) reduction in choking of drains and streams; (iii) reduction in vulnerability to diseases; (iv) reduction in the hazards of pollution of surface water and groundwater; (v) quick relief from waterlogging conditions in the subproject area; and (vi) improved quality of life.	None

Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist (SD05)

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations in the "Remarks" column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous peoples identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or using the project area who may be considered "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		✓		There are no identified STs in the project area.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities," scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	✓			Scheduled tribes are notified in the Constitution of India under Article 342.
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		✓		N/A
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		✓		The projects are within the urban areas and not in ancestral territories.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		✓		The projects are within the urban areas and not in ancestral territories.
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		✓		The projects are within the urban areas and not in ancestral territories.

<p style="text-align: center;">KEY CONCERNS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Please provide elaborations in the "Remarks" column)</p>	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
7. Have such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		
8. Are such groups represented as "indigenous peoples" or as "ethnic minorities," "scheduled tribes," or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?	✓			Scheduled tribes are notified in the Constitution of India under Article 342.
<p>B. Identification of potential impacts</p>				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target indigenous peoples?	✓			All will benefit equally from the urban infrastructure created under this project.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)?		✓		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of indigenous peoples (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)?		✓		The subprojects are within the urban areas and not in ancestral territories.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by indigenous peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		
<p>C. Identification of special requirements</p> <p><i>Will the project activities include:</i></p>		✓		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations in the "Remarks" column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, and spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

Anticipated Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project Component/ Activity/Output	Anticipated Positive Effect	Anticipated Negative Effect
1. Sewerage and drainage subproject		
(i) construction of combined sewerage and drainage (S&D) pipe along Diamond Harbour (Diamond Harbour) Road using micro-tunneling; (ii) construction of S&D network within Diamond Harbour Road catchment (first stage); (iii)	Environmental benefits and service delivery improvements will benefit the urban population. Some key benefits are: (i) reduction in unhygienic conditions resulting in cleaner surroundings; (ii)	None

Project Component/ Activity/Output	Anticipated Positive Effect	Anticipated Negative Effect
1. Sewerage and drainage subproject		
construction of Churial pumping station within the compound of Joka tram depot; (iv) construction of Begore pumping station; and (v) laying of pressure main between Santoshpur main pumping station and Garden Reach sewage treatment plant using micro-tunneling	reduction in choking of drains and streams; (iii) reduction in vulnerability to diseases; (iv) reduction in the hazards of pollution of surface water and groundwater; (v) quick relief from waterlogging conditions in the subproject area; and (vi) improved quality of life.	