

Draft Resettlement Plan

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IND: Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP) Tranche 2 (TR-2/SD13)

Prepared by Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15 April 2016)

Currency unit	=	Rupee (INR)
INR 1.00	=	USD 0.01503
USD 1.00	=	INR 66.5535

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BPL	-	below poverty line
CBO	-	community based organizations
DDR	-	due diligence report
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Surveys
DSC	-	Design and Supervision Consultants
DWF	-	dry weather flow
FGD	-	focus group discussion
GoWB	-	Government of West Bengal
GRC	-	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRU	-	Grievance Redress Unit
INRM	-	India Resident Mission
KEIP	-	Kolkata Environment Improvement Project
KEIIP	-	Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program
KMC	-	Kolkata Municipal Corporation
MFF	-	multitranchise financing facility
NOC	-	no objection certificate
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PWD	-	Public Works Department
RoW	-	right of way
S&D	-	sewerage and drainage
SIA	-	social impact assessment
SMU	-	safeguard monitoring unit
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSE	-	social safeguard expert
SSO	-	social safeguard officer
SWF	-	storm water flow

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background.** The Asian Development Bank (ADB)-financed Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP) aims to achieve improved water supply, sewerage and drainage service quality and operational sustainability in selected areas of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC). ADB has approved loans under a multitranche financing facility (MFF) for KEIIP. A project management unit (PMU) created under KMC is implementing KEIIP. On completion of Project 1 under Tranche 1 of KEIIP, KMC is now seeking assistance for Project 2, supported by the proposed tranche 2 of KEIIP. Project 2 will include physical and non-physical investments in water supply and sanitation improvement, with six contract packages under water supply and nine contract packages under sewerage, respectively.
2. **Subproject Description.** Proposed subproject components under sewerage and drainage (S&D) package TR-2/SD13 under Project 2 include: (i) laying of 11.5 kilometer (km) of sewer lines >600 millimeter (mm) dia; (ii) laying of 2.5 km of sewer lines of <600 mm dia; and (iii) construction of three outfall structures. All subproject components under package TR-2/SD13 are proposed within James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road catchments in Churial Canal sub-basin.
3. **Resettlement Plan.** This Resettlement Plan is prepared for S&D package TR-2/SD13 under Project 2 of KEIIP, proposed for funding by ADB using its MFF.
4. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement:** Pipe-laying activity along government road rights of way (RoW) and proposed construction of outfalls from James Long Sarani to Churial Canal, which is adjacent to James Long Sarani, will not involve any private land. There are no structures on the proposed pipe RoWs, hence no structure loss or relocation is involved. The Resettlement Plan for the package identifies temporary income loss for a period of 10 days each due to proposed pipelaying activity, to 18 shopkeepers and 6 employees; three affected persons are identified as vulnerable, of which one has multiple vulnerabilities. The extent of loss (full loss of income or partial loss of income on the days of disruption) will depend on the traffic management plan and the provisions for access to shops and businesses made by the contractor, and will be known in sections ready for implementation.
5. The Resettlement Plan proposes compensation to affected persons based on the entitlement matrix prepared for the project. Potential losses that can be avoided and/or mitigated through proper scheduling of work, avoidance of impact to businesses where possible, provision of planks for access to shops and businesses, and traffic management plans to avoid disruption have been proposed.
6. **Categorisation.** The subproject is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement. The Resettlement Plan is prepared on the basis of technical details made available by the design supervision consultants for the subproject. It will be updated and reconfirmed for final involuntary resettlement impacts after completion of detailed measurement surveys in sections ready for implementation.
7. **Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed to stakeholders (beneficiaries, affected persons, elected representatives and institutional stakeholders) through consultation meetings and focus group discussions. A program of continuous consultation and disclosure is proposed.

8. **Institutional Setup.** A PMU created under KMC is implementing KEIIP. The PMU is supported by project management consultants and design supervision consultants (DSC) in planning and implementation of KEIIP. The PMU has a Safeguard Monitoring Unit (SMU), with a Social Safeguard Officer and 14 field analysts, who are envisaged to play a key role in awareness generation, consultation, grievance redress and safeguard and gender monitoring.

9. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost estimate for the proposed subproject package TR-2/SD13 is INR 0.79 million.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. On 26 September 2013, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the provision of loans under a multitranche financing facility (MFF) for the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP or the Investment Program) for an aggregate amount not to exceed \$400 million. The impact of the Investment Program will be improved access to water supply and sanitation in Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC). The outcome will be improved water supply, sewerage and drainage service quality and operational sustainability in selected areas of KMC. KEIIP has three outputs: (i) inefficient water supply assets rehabilitated; (ii) sewerage extension to peripheral areas continued;¹ and (iii) financial and project management capacity further developed. KMC is KEIIP's executing agency. A project management unit (PMU) created under KMC is implementing KEIIP.

2. The first loan under it, Tranche 1 or Loan 3053-IND, amounting to \$100 million, was approved by ADB on 22 October 2013, signed on 3 March 2014 and made effective on 30 May 2014. Project 1, supported by tranche 1, included subprojects for improvement of infrastructure, operations and sustainability in sewerage, drainage and water supply in KMC.

3. The proposed Project 2, supported by the proposed tranche 2 of KEIIP, will include physical and non-physical investments in water supply and sanitation improvement in KMC. Project 2 is aligned with improved access to water supply and sanitation in KMC as defined by the Investment Program.

4. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for the proposed development of sewerage and drainage network within James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road catchment in Borough XIII and XIV of KMC area, under Project 2 of KEIIP (under contract package TR-2/SD13). The Resettlement Plan is prepared on the basis of technical details made available by the design supervision consultants (DSC) for the subproject. The subproject is classified as "Category B" for Involuntary Resettlement impact as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The Resettlement Plan will be updated and reconfirmed for final involuntary resettlement impacts after completion of detailed measurement surveys in sections ready for implementation.² The final Resettlement Plan will be reviewed and disclosed on implementing agency and ADB websites. No civil works contracts package should be awarded and started before the completion of final Resettlement Plan implementation for the said package. The implementing agency is responsible to hand over the project land/site to the contractor free of encumbrance.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

5. Proposed subproject components under Project 2 package TR-2/SD 13 include: (i) laying of 11.5 kilometer (km) of sewer lines >600 millimeter (mm) dia; (ii) laying of 2.5 km of sewer lines of <600 mm dia; and (iii) construction of three outfall structures. All subproject

¹ The 1899 Calcutta Municipal Act defined the administrative domain of the municipal authority as covering 25 wards and having an areal extent of 48.5 square kilometers. Many boundary changes followed, the latest one in January 1984 when Boroughs XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV were annexed to KMC. These boroughs in the peripheral areas are popularly known as "added areas".

² Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by social safeguards officer of KEIIP PMU, consultants and contractors prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. RP for different stretches will be prepared and submitted to ADB for approval; prior payment of compensation to impacted persons is mandatory before start of civil work at each site/alignment stretch. DSC and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and DSC Social Safeguard Expert will update RPs prior to implementation.

components under package TR-2/SD 13 are proposed within James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road catchments in Churial Canal sub-basin.

Table 1: Proposed Subproject Components under KEIIP Package TR-2/SD13

S. No.	Component	Dia (mm)	Length (km)/ No.
1	Sewerage and drainage network	>600	11.5
2	Sewerage and drainage network	<600	2.5
3	Outfall structures	3	3

6. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include proposal to use government road rights of way (RoW) for laying of all proposed pipes under package TR-2/SD13, and proposed pipelaying work in the center of the road, which will help minimize economic impacts. Traffic management during pipe laying work, advance notice to residents and businesses prior to start of work, ensuring access to shops and businesses by providing pedestrian access through planks, assistance to mobile hawkers and vendors and those with moveable, temporary structures to shift to (and back from) nearby locations where they can continue with their economic activities, is proposed. Where excavation close to residences or commercial properties cannot be avoided, simple mitigation measures such as provision of planks are proposed as per available guidelines in Environment Management Plan and best practice. Timely information will be provided to the public about potential negative impacts and mitigation measures, including grievance redress procedures and time taken for the same, prior to start of project implementation.

C. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

7. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for investments proposed for development of sewerage and drainage network within James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road catchment in Borough XIII and XIV of KMC, under KEIIP Project 2 contract package TR-2/SD13. It addresses the involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed Resettlement Framework and ADB's SPS 2009.

8. This Resettlement Plan is prepared in accordance with ADB's SPS requirements for involuntary resettlement Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

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

- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation

Figure 1 Area to be Served and/or Benefited under Subproject Package TR -02 / SD 13

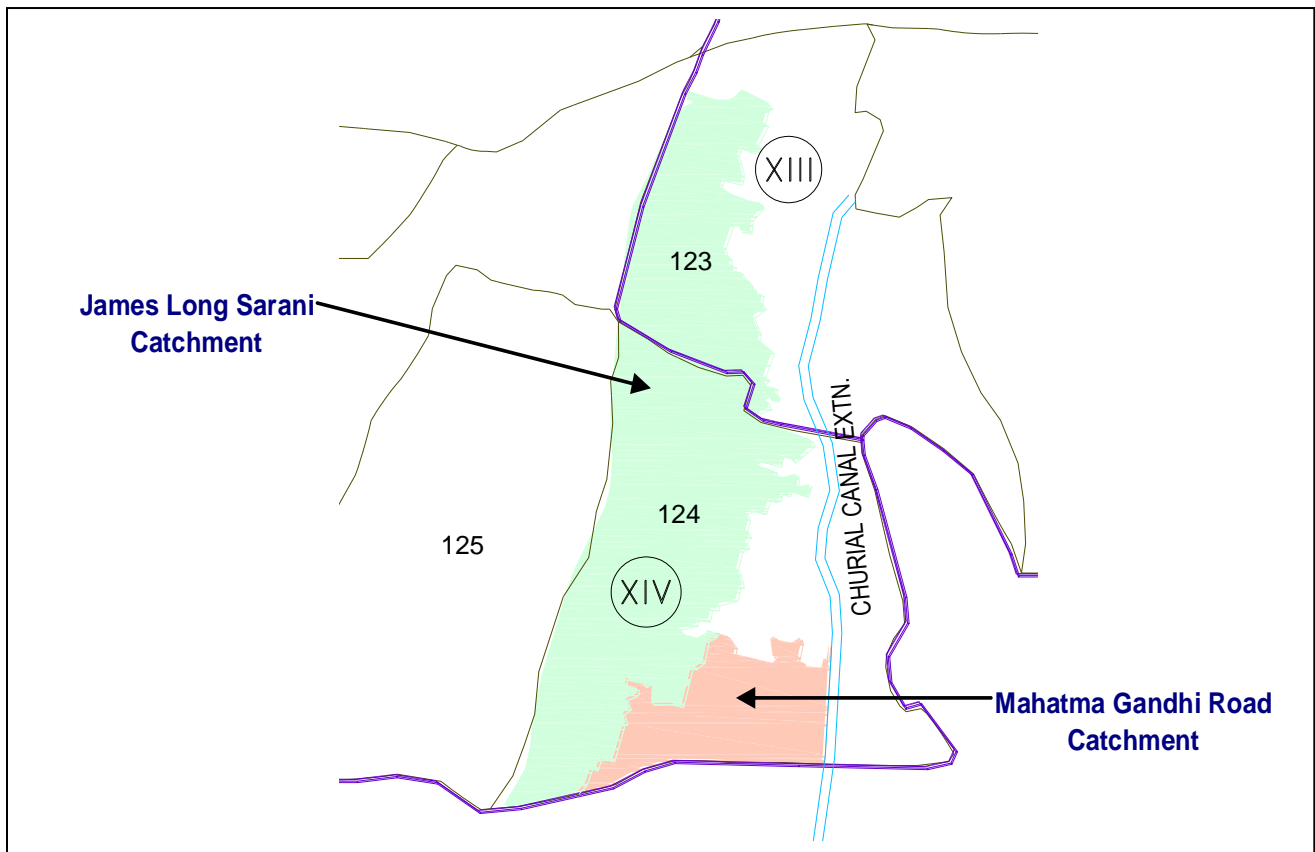
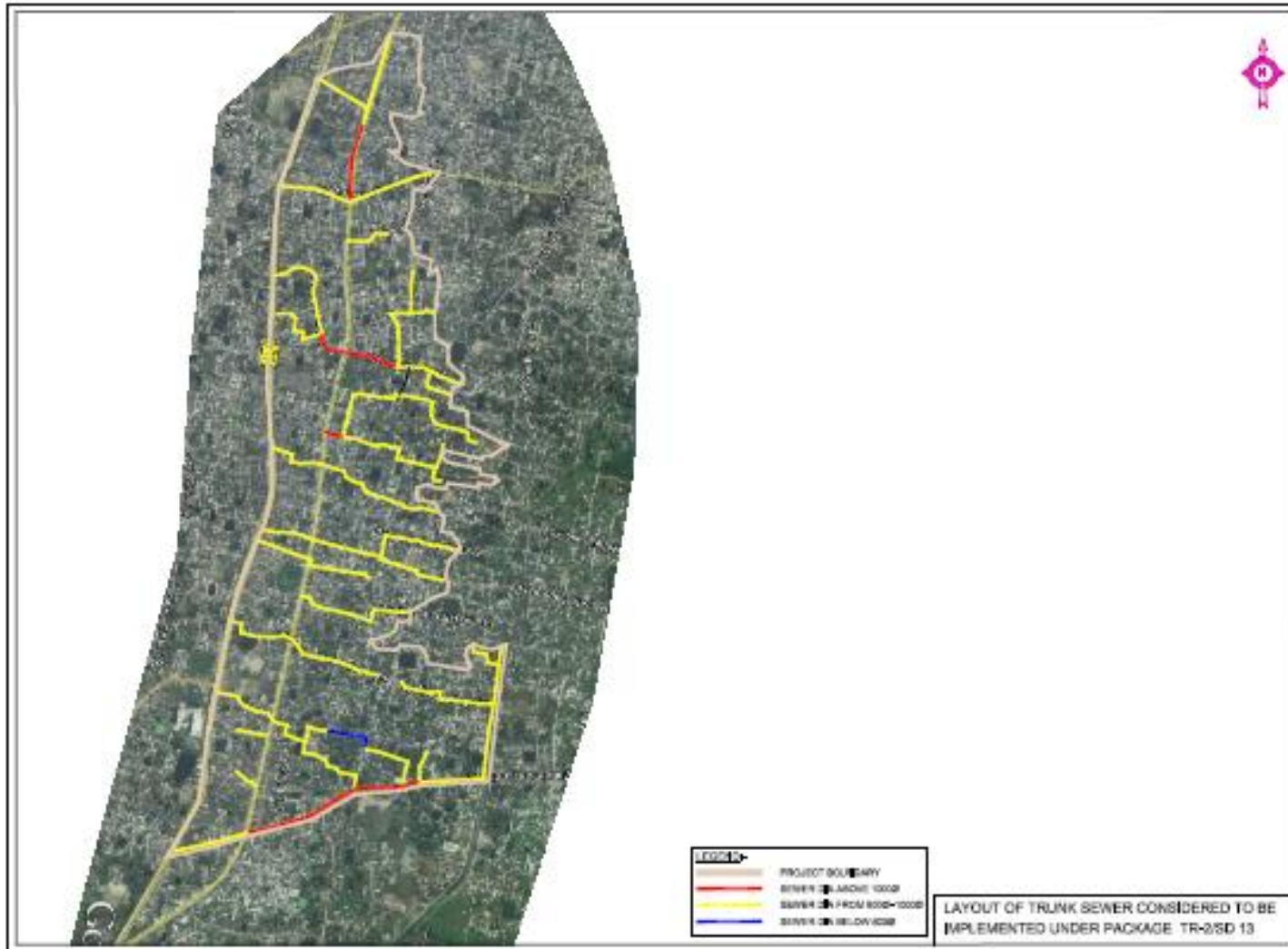




Figure 3: Google Earth Map Depicting Proposed Subproject Components of TR-2/SD 13



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

9. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to the entire stretch of pipe alignment proposed under the package TR-2/SD13. Temporary income loss to shops/businesses is the only potential involuntary resettlement impact identified, which will be minimized or avoided to the extent possible through provision of access. Estimation of temporary impacts along pipe alignments is based on transect walks and business surveys. Involuntary Resettlement impact assessment will be reconfirmed through detailed measurement surveys in sections ready for construction and results of the assessment will be included in the updated Resettlement Plan (footnote 1), prior to implementation. No land acquisition, structure loss, demolition or physical displacement is anticipated as a result of proposed subproject components, as the entire alignment is located within the black-topped portion of government road RoW, in the center of each road. **Appendix 1** presents a summary of proposed subproject package components and their Involuntary Resettlement impacts.

10. The total length of pipeline proposed to be laid under the package is 14 km. The combined flow of dry weather flow (DWF) and storm water flow (SWF) generated from Mahatma Gandhi Road catchment will flow through trunk sewers laid along Mahatma Gandhi Road to James Long Sarani. The owner of both the roads, Mahatma Gandhi Road and James Long Sarani, is the Public Works Department (PWD), Alipore Division. KEIIP will obtain a no objection certificate (NOC) from PWD, Alipore Division for execution of proposed works, which will be attached to the updated Resettlement Plan and/or Due Diligence Report (DDR).

11. The subproject aims to achieve an organised sewerage and drainage system in the James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road catchments, which form a part of Churial canal sub-basin. The area adjacent to Mahatma Gandhi Road between James Long Sarani crossing and Churial canal crossing falls under the command area of the Mahatma Gandhi Road catchment. Areas adjacent to the western bank of Churial canal from its off-take point (outfall of Churial Extension canal to Churial canal) to Mahatma Gandhi Road crossing are also part of the catchment. The entire DWF and part of SWF generated from Mahatma Gandhi Road catchment is proposed to be conveyed to the trunk sewer along James Long Sarani (being laid under another package, TR-2/SD 12). The entire DWF load from this catchment will be conveyed to the sewer along Diamond Harbour Road within Diamond Harbour Road Catchment under TR-1/SD 04&05 Subproject package. Under the proposed subproject, additional SWF load has been considered to the sewer along Diamond Harbour Road. The sewer along Mahatma Gandhi Road will work with reverse slope concept during peak runoff condition to divert SWF to Churial Canal through the proposed outfall at Mahatma Gandhi Road and Churial Canal crossing.

12. The SWF and DWF reaching James Long Sarani sewer is proposed to be conveyed to the proposed trunk sewer along Diamond Harbour Road. The Mahatma Gandhi Road catchment has been additionally included within this subproject catchment. Considering the additional load from Mahatma Gandhi Road catchment, James Long Sarani catchment has been delineated further by reducing the contribution from Joka area. The total combined flow generated from part of wards 123, 124 and part of Joka area covering an area of about 288 hectares (ha) is to be served by the proposed trunk sewer along James Long Sarani. In addition, the entire DWF generated from Churial Extension sub-basin, Motilal Gupta Road catchment, Vidyasagar Pally and Thakurpukur Cancer Hospital catchments will reach the proposed trunk sewer along James Long Sarani at multiple locations through pumping mains or

gravity sewers. The design of sewer line (11.5 km of >600 mm dia and 2.5 km of <600 mm dia) considers the contribution of all these areas. Design of the trunk sewer along James Long Sarani (proposed under a separate package TR-2/SD12) is undertaken taking into account the combined flow contribution from its individual catchment as well as DWF from outside areas.

13. Road widths in the area under the proposed subproject package SD13, are narrow. The network of proposed sewer pipelines will be laid by excavating public roads using open cut method. Table 2 provides details of road widths, pipe dias and required width of excavation/trench for pipelaying in each road.

Table 2: Road Widths and Proposed Diameter of Sewer Pipes under Package Tr -02/SD13

Name of the Road	Size of Sewer (in mm)	ROW (m)	Required trench width (m)
Bhuban Mohan Roy Road	600-700	4.5-7.15	1.3-1.45
Santosh Roy Road	700-800	6.9-8.8	1.45-1.6
Vidyasagar Sarani	1200	4.3-5.6	2.2
R N Tagore Road	1000	4.45-4.8	1.9
Majhi Para Road	600-1000	5.5-5.82	1.3-1.9
Vivekananda College Road	600-1000	4.8-5.38	1.3-1.9
Bose Para Road	700-1000	5.3-5.8	1.45-1.9
Chandi Charan Ghose Road	600-1200	4.63-6	1.3-2.2
Purba Para Road	800	4.33-5.45	1.6
East Barisha Government Colony	800	7.47-8.5	1.6
Thakurpukur Road	600	5-5.2	1.3
Daspara Road	600-800	3.8-5.1	1.3-1.6
Mahatma Gandhi Road	800-1600	12.9-18.18	1.6-2.8

m = meter; mm = millimeter; RoW = right of way.

14. Pipe-laying activity along government road RoW and proposed construction of outfalls from James Long Sarani to Churial Canal which is adjacent to James Long Sarani, will not involve any private land; hence no private land acquisition is involved in proposed civil works under the package. There are no structures on the proposed pipe RoWs, hence no structure loss or relocation is involved. Two of the major road RoWs where pipe alignments and/or outfall structures are proposed are owned by PWD, Alipore Division, Government of West Bengal (GoWB). KEIIP needs to obtain an NOC from PWD before commencement of civil works on the same. Efforts have been made to avoid or minimize resettlement impact through careful design of the major portion of pipe alignments through government roads. In most road and pipe sections, it will be possible to completely avoid temporary income loss to businesses, as road width is adequate and will not require closure. However, some potential temporary impacts³ to traffic and access to shops and residences due to excavation for pipe laying are possible during construction. Laying of sewer pipelines in the subproject area has been carefully planned to minimize disturbance to pedestrians and traffic. Such impacts will be mitigated by ensuring access to properties through provision of pedestrian planks, adequate signage, and careful traffic management. Though no mobile hawkers were found during field survey along the roads

³ Potential temporary impacts were assessed on the basis of transect walks through roads in proposed sewer laying area under the subproject.

where the sewerage and drainage (S&D) work is proposed, any hawkers are present during implementation will be assisted to move to nearby locations, to ensure that their business remains uninterrupted. To the extent feasible, night work will be undertaken in commercial stretches of roads. Mitigation measures (maintaining at minimum, pedestrian access, providing assistance to mobile hawkers to shift, minimizing construction/disruption period and night work) will be part of the construction contract for the package.

15. Despite all the impact avoidance and mitigation measures proposed above, some potential economic impacts to shops and businesses were identified. A walk-through was conducted by the KEIP PMU Safeguard Monitoring Unit (SMU) staff, under the guidance of DSC's safeguard specialist. The transect walks helped identify a total of 3.05 km road sections (spread across R.N. Tagore Road, Majhi Para Road, Thakur Pukur Station Road, Thakur Pukur Bazar Road and Vivekananda College Road), where road widths are narrow, ranging between 4.5-6.5 meter (m) and traffic diversions are likely. Potential partial and temporary income losses to 18 shopkeepers and 6 employees for a period of 10 days each due to proposed pipelaying activity. Three of the temporarily affected persons are identified as vulnerable, of which one has multiple vulnerabilities.

16. The extent of loss (full loss of income or partial loss of income on the days of disruption) will depend on the traffic management plan and the provisions for access to shops and/or businesses made by the contractor, and will be known in sections ready for implementation. Consultations with the shopkeepers in these narrow stretches revealed that 75% of their clientele is local (and the remaining 25% clients are people who drive past their shops and stop by for shopping and/or refreshments). They were of the view that except for some elderly people or those with disabilities and others who would like to avoid using such makeshift planks (say, 25%), their remaining local clientele (50%) will still be able to use the pedestrian access provided by the contractor. In this scenario of access (planks) being provided by the contractor, the identified shops are estimated to lose 50% of their business per day in roads requiring traffic diversion. In the scenario of lack of access provision, potential loss of 100% income per day for the period of construction is possible in these narrow stretches. Of the 29 shops and businesses counted along road sections with potential impacts, the survey and consultations revealed that 11 shops (38%) have been closed for a period ranging from 4-8 months each. The remaining 18 shops (with 18 shop owners and 6 employees) are anticipated to be affected for a maximum period of 10 days each during project implementation. For the purpose of preparation of this Resettlement Plan, the scenario of 100% potential loss to identified affected businesses is considered.

17. The contractor will make every effort to minimize the period of disruption. Traffic diversions will be made based on proper traffic planning and management by the contractors in consultation with the local authorities including traffic police and community, to minimize potential impacts. Prior notice will be given to the community before start of civil work. No tree cutting and minimal utility shifting is anticipated as a result of proposed works under the package TR-2/SD 13.

18. The contract will have specific provisions related to impact avoidance. The contractor will be required to maintain access to shops and residences, and safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments along narrow roads. Care will be taken to avoid/mitigate economic impacts through the following measures: (i) announcement of proposed civil works in advance (to enable shop owners to stock up and remain unaffected if goods vehicles are unable to reach them during construction; (ii) provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access; (iii) careful timing of implementation to avoid peak sale hours/days; (iv) night work in commercial areas, where

possible; (v) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (vi) assistance to mobile vendors to shift nearby; (vii) signages with project details and contact details for grievance redress; and (viii) proper traffic management. These measures will be part of the contract and will be enforced through it, with careful monitoring by the SMU of KEIP PMU.

19. A final assessment of temporary impacts will be undertaken along each road section ready for implementation and the Resettlement Plan updated accordingly, with robust data on potential impacts to each affected person. Any shop that has been closed for a period of >3 months before Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS) for Resettlement Plan updation will not be eligible for compensation against temporary income loss. Rigour in data collection and consultations with local people will be required to ensure that all affected persons eligible for compensation are identified.

Table 3: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

S. No.	Details	Affected persons (No.)	Remarks
1	Permanent land acquisition	None	
2.	Permanent relocation impact / structure loss	None	No structures are present on proposed pipe ROW
3.	Permanent livelihood impact	None	
4.	Potential temporary impacts (income loss) to shop/business owners	18	Income loss for 10 days anticipated
4a.	Potential temporary impact (income loss) to vulnerable persons among affected shop/business owners	03	Women owners of businesses (women-headed households)
5.	Potential temporary income loss to employees in affected shops/businesses (not included in item 4/4a above)	06	None are vulnerable
6.	Affected Indigenous People	None	-

RoW = right of way.

B. Indigenous Peoples

20. No adverse impacts to indigenous peoples are anticipated, as all selected alignments are within the urban limits of Kolkata.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

21. The profile of affected persons is prepared on the basis of transect walks along the entire pipe alignment proposed under package TR-2/SD 13. Business surveys were conducted at locations where potential temporary impacts were identified through the transect walk. The detailed profile and photographs of surveyed shops and businesses is presented in Appendix 6. A total of 18 small shops and business owners were identified as those facing potential temporary impacts. A total of three below poverty line (BPL) (including one BPL female-headed

household) affected persons were identified through the survey.⁴ Six employees in the affected shops were also found potentially affected; none of. The stated overall average profit per day of the surveyed shopowners was Rs. 281 per day, and was reported to range between Rs. 125-500 for the surveyed shopkeepers. All potentially temporarily affected persons (shop and business owners and their employees) belong to the general castes. The overall average dependency ratio in the temporarily affected persons' households is 3.61.

22. The socio economic profile of affected persons will be furnished and in the updated Resettlement Plan and/or DDR once the DMS and census survey are concluded, in stretches ready for implementation. The methodology for estimation of temporary involuntary resettlement impacts is appended as Appendix 4.

Table 4: Summary Profile of Temporarily Affected Persons

S. No.	Description	Profile
1	Components	Laying of sewerage and drainage pipelines (14 km), of which impacts are limited to certain stretches (3.05 km)
2	Total no. of temporarily affected persons	24
2a	Shop/business owners	18 (75%); including 3 women and 15 men
2b	Employees in small businesses	06 (25%)
3	Women and BPL affected persons	
3a	No. of BPL affected persons	03 (12.5%)
3b	No. of BPL women affected persons	01 (4% of total affected persons; 33.33% of BPL affected persons)
4	Types of business	Grocery (6), stationery (4), tea stall (2), automobile painting (1), workshop (1), packaged food store (1), cobbler (1), readymade garments (2)
5	Type of structure	Permanent shops
6	Assessed impact duration	Temporary (maximum of 10 days each);
7	Loss	Scenario 1: Potential temporary and partial income loss (50% of daily profit/salary) for the duration of disruption, due to traffic diversion; Scenario 2: Potential temporary income loss (100% of daily profit/salary) due to lack of provision of access to shop during construction.
8	Stated overall average profit / day (Rs.)*	281
9	Stated profit per day (range, in Rs.)	125-500

BPL = below poverty line; km = kilometer

Source: Transect walk and business survey, 2015

Note:

1. All respondents and/or affected persons (shop/business owners and employees) belong to General caste category; none were found to belong to scheduled castes / tribes. One affected person with multiple disadvantages/vulnerabilities (WHH+BPL) and three BPL affected persons identified. Two of the three women affected persons do not belong to WHH/BPL category.
2. On adjusting the Planning Commission, Government of India estimates of the state-specific urban poverty line for West Bengal in 2012, the estimated urban poverty line in 2016 is INR 1464 per capita per month. Government of India, Planning Commission. 2013. *Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12*. New Delhi. Government of West Bengal defines below poverty line on the basis of socio-economic characteristics, asset ownership, level of education and access to basic services (27 criteria). In the absence of such data on temporarily affected persons, the Planning Commission Gol BPL definition is applied for a quick estimate of vulnerability.
3. Survey of employees to be conducted during DMS to determine loss and vulnerability status; details to be presented in updated Resettlement Plan.

⁴ On adjusting the Planning Commission, Government of India estimates of the state-specific urban poverty line for West Bengal in 2012, the estimated urban poverty line in 2016 is INR 1464 per capita per month. Government of India, Planning Commission. 2013. *Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12*. New Delhi.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

23. The Resettlement Plan was prepared in consultation with stakeholders including temporarily affected persons, beneficiaries/local people, councillors/public representatives, and city engineers. Interviews, consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to seek feedback from local people and other important stakeholders (37 persons, of which 41% were women) on the proposed development interventions, perceived impacts and mitigation measures and their participation. Transect walks, business surveys and consultations with affected persons facing temporary impacts also helped understand affected person perspectives and propose mitigation measures and drove home the need for stringent monitoring to avoid/minimise economic losses. While the affected persons' main concern was temporary income loss, potential beneficiaries were concerned about house connections and their affordability. Appendix 6 provides details of stakeholder consultation meetings and focus group discussions.

B. Information Disclosure

24. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the beginning of the program. The approved Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan will be placed in the head office of KMC, KEIIP PMU office, and concerned ward offices of KMC accessible to affected persons. The DSC and SMU of PMU will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultation and participation is in the Resettlement Framework. The finalized/approved Resettlement Plan will also be disclosed in ADB's website, as well as state government, local government (KMC), PMU (KEIIP) websites. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents, as and when updated. Information on compensation, entitlements and resettlement planning and management principles adopted for the subproject will be made available in the local language (Bengali) and the same will be distributed to affected persons. The consultation process will be continuous, through the project cycle. Draft project information disclosure leaflet (Appendix 2) containing the Executive Summary of this Resettlement Plan and the Entitlement Matrix, and contact numbers of PMU, contractor, project engineer and DSC social safeguards personnel and concerned engineer, and grievance redress hotline number will be distributed among affected persons and beneficiaries.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

25. The SMU of PMU will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the construction period. The project management consultants supported by design supervision consultants will conduct training of contractors (engineers as well as safeguards personnel). The SMU of PMU, and with the support of DSC, will design and conduct a public awareness campaign during project implementation. A consultation and participation plan (CPP) is prepared for the project; PMU will be assisted by project management consultants and DSC to ensure that the communities in project areas are fully aware of project activities at all stages of construction. Community groups will be consulted and made aware of the civil works and project activities, anticipated impacts and mitigation measures, grievance redress process and contact details of PMU personnel prior to construction.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

26. Project grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social and environmental issues of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The proposed three-tier project GRM covers both environment and social issues. The GRM at borough level worked very effectively in KEIP (Phase I) as the first tier of the GRM and has been retained for KEIP.⁵ A Grievance Redress Unit (GRU), headed by the Administrative Officer, has been established in the KEIP PMU as the second tier of the GRM. For any unresolved grievances at PMU level, a GRC headed by the Commissioner KMC shall be the third tier of the GRM.⁶ The GRM will be disclosed to the affected communities and households prior to the mobilization of contractors in any subproject areas. The Project grievance redress committee (GRC), supported by the DSC consultants as well as the PMU social safeguard officers (SSO) will be responsible for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues and responsible for registration of grievances, related disclosure and communication with the aggrieved party. Contact details, procedures and complaint mechanism will be disclosed to the project affected communities at accessible locations and through various media (i.e. leaflets, newspapers, etc.). Samples of draft project leaflets, Grievance Registration Forms and monitoring templates are appended to this Resettlement Framework.

27. A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project. Every grievance shall be registered and careful documentation of process with regard to each grievance undertaken, as explained below. The PMU environmental and social safeguards officers will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues.

28. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The PMU environment and social safeguard officers will be assisted by DSC safeguards specialists with information/collateral/awareness material etc. and in conducting project awareness campaigns. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per project Resettlement Framework, and PMU will ensure that their grievances are addressed.

29. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes that have already been installed by PMU or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in KMC's Borough office or PMU office. Appendix 3 has the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area,

⁵ Complaints received during KEIP (Phase I) pertained mainly to water stagnation in project areas during heavy rain (addressed with the help of local councilors through the use of pumps), delays in road restoration, damage to compound walls/steps etc. in narrow lanes during construction, and number of house connections required per property (two or more connections were required per property in many cases, due to informal property subdivision, even though the property tax records show a single unit). Complaints received were immediately referred by the SDU to the concerned engineer in the PMU (the Director General Projects), who advised them on further action. Follow up with contractor/councilor was undertaken by SDU and final feedback sought from complainant on resolution. The first level of GRM was very effective in KEIP and helped smoothen the process of project implementation.

⁶ The target date for establishment of the first level (borough level) of GRM and third level GRM (headed by Commissioner KMC) is before loan negotiation.

and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. PMU safeguard officers will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

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

- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The first point of contact for people filing complaints will be the SMU field workers assigned to the ward (who will be available at an appointed time at the sites(s) and borough office) and the contractor's personnel. The phone number of the KMC Borough office should be made available at the construction site signboards. Registers for writing complaints will be available at borough offices. The contractors and SMU safeguard monitors can immediately resolve grievances on-site in consultation with each other and the area engineer and borough engineer, as required, and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. Record of grievances received at field level will be conveyed once a week to the SSO/Environment Safeguard Officer and Administrative Officer at PMU, to enable tracking.
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the Grievance Redress Unit at PMU, headed by the Administrative Officer, assisted by the Safeguard Officers and concerned Deputy Chief Engineer, who will seek the advice of the Project Director, and Director General of PMU as necessary, and attempt to resolve the grievances within 15 days from the date of registration of complaint. The GRU of the PMU is already formed; the resettlement framework provides details of the same. If the PMU feels that the matter is beyond its jurisdiction, it will escalate the same to the GRC.
- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be resolved at PMU level will be referred to the GRC with support from PMU and DSC. GRC will attempt to resolve grievances within 30 days from date of receipt of complaint.⁷ The GRC for the project needs to be formally set up.

31. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

32. **ADB Accountability Mechanism.** In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is recommended that affected people make a

⁷ The GRC will have the following members: KMC Commissioner as Chairperson, KEIIP Project Director, Director General, KEIIP, Environment/Social Safeguard Officer, Administrative Officer as the convener, SMU field workers in charge of concerned service area, Area Engineer, representative of APs, and representative of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) or eminent citizens. The GRC must have at least two women members.

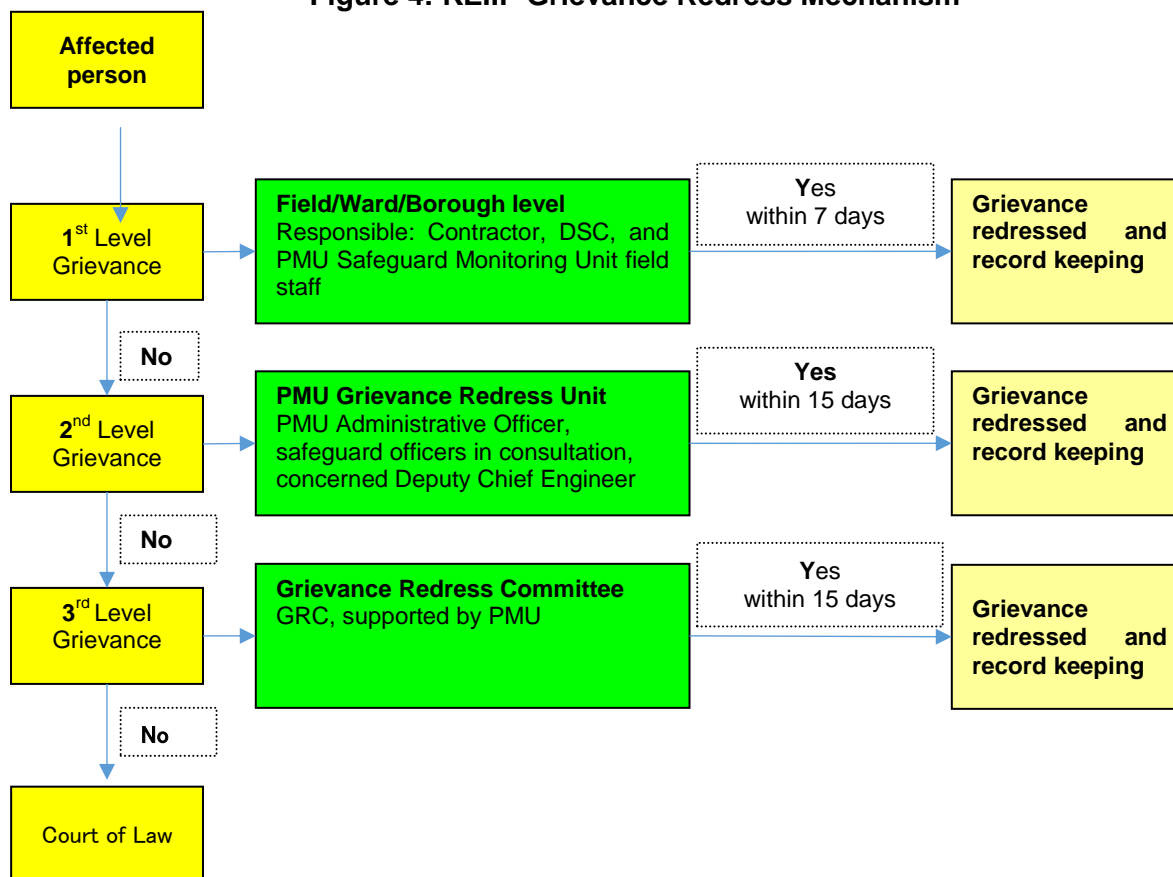
good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department (INRM). Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, they could approach the Accountability Mechanism. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

33. **Record keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PMU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, the ward/borough office and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

34. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU safeguard officers will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the SMU's ability to prevent and address grievances.

35. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: KEIIP Grievance Redress Mechanism



Note: DSC = Design, Supervision Consultants, GRC = Grievance Redressal Committee; PMU = Program Management Unit.

36. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

37. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on applicable laws and regulations of the national and state government, ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009; and the agreed Resettlement Framework.

38. **ADB SPS (2009)** are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same standard of living with the project as without it. In addition, the absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation. ADB SPS requires payment of compensation prior to actual loss.

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

- (i) **West Bengal Land Acquisition Manual 1991**, which provides guidelines on determination of market price for compensation, but has not been, revised post passage of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. GoWB has now taken a policy decision to adopt negotiated purchase and not land acquisition as the mode of procurement of land for public purpose;
- (ii) **Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose:** provides for constitution of a Purchase Committee, process of determination of value of land, buildings, and structures. It provides an incentive on the price of land finally determined if land registration is accomplished within defined time frames. GoWB has also exempted the stamp duty for such purchase of land.⁸
- (iii) **The West Bengal Land and Land Reforms Manual, 1991** deals with management of lands owned by GoWB. Chapter XV of the Manual provides the principles and procedures for settlement of lands for non-agricultural purposes (which include urban development work). In case of long-term settlement, it provides in detail the process of determining the market value of land from the records of recent sales of similar categories of land in the vicinity, using figures from the Sub-registration offices and carefully checking the same against the valuation in land acquisition cases in the locality.⁹
- (iv) **The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 and the West Bengal Land Reforms Act of 1955 and amendments** are important land-related laws of the State regulating land holding (ceiling) for various purposes including change in character and ownership and use of the land and the rights of sharecroppers. There are, however, no specific provisions in the Acts that will have a direct bearing on involuntary resettlement under the Project.

40. The Resettlement Framework specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.

⁸ Memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A-03/14 dated 24 November, 2014.

⁹ The Directorate of Registration and Stamp Revenue, Government of West Bengal has introduced transparent, online procedures for updating of market value of any land parcel in the state. Market values of land for different locations are updated every three to six months and published online. This helps ensure a fair price to the landowner/seller in case of purchase, and affected person (in case of land acquisition); it also ensures that the State does not lose out on taxes and stamp duties due to under-reporting of land value.

41. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to affected persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

42. Policy framework and entitlements are discussed in detail in the Resettlement Framework. The Resettlement Framework addresses gaps in present policies.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category

43. The anticipated types of losses due to the proposed sub-project components under KEIIP Project 2 package SD13 comprise (i) potential temporary income loss to shop owners and vendors with permanent structures; (ii) potential temporary income loss to employees of shop owners and vendors; and (iii) impacts to vulnerable persons (among the above categories of affected persons). The income loss to affected persons will be partial loss of daily income for the period of disruption, if access to shops/businesses can be maintained, failing which, it will be full loss of daily income for the duration of disruption.¹⁰

44. According to ADB SPS 2009 in the context of involuntary resettlement vis-à-vis economic impacts, affected persons are those who are economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

45. Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS) and Inventory of Loss Surveys will be conducted for project sites and transmission and feeder mains alignments, once the detailed design is finalised. These surveys remain to be conducted before implementation at each stretch of pipeline when the exact alignment is known and will determine the total number of temporarily affected persons along the alignment.¹¹ Eligibility for compensation will be the date of start of

¹⁰ Stringent monitoring and adherence to the EMP provisions will help minimize losses. The type of loss, partial or full, will determine the computation of compensation. If losses can be avoided during construction through careful planning and implementation of mitigation measures, no compensation payment will be necessary.

¹¹ The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will establish the number of affected persons (AP)/ businesses along each proposed pipe /road stretch with potential impacts. It will collect only essential information for determining entitlements. A rapid survey will be conducted using an instrument similar to the one used for business surveys during transect walks for this RP (refer Appendix 3 for a survey form template for the DMS). The DMS will gather personal information on the AP, type of business, type of structure, number of persons employed, income and profits per day of owner and employees, vulnerability, if any of the owner or employees, and will record the type of distress likely.

the DMS prior to commencement of civil works in sections ready for construction. The DSC will conduct DMS and inventory of loss survey of affected persons along the relevant sections where transect walks reveal any impacts (Appendix 4). The date of DMS survey will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility. Hawkers or businesses who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however be given sufficient advance notice (at least 30 days), and assisted to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Contractors will provide shifting assistance to hawkers and vendors requiring help. Information regarding the cut-off date for eligibility to all types of compensation will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.

B. Entitlements

46. The entitlement matrix (Table 5) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated permanent impacts and potential temporary impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

47. In accordance with the entitlement matrix for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability, and measures to support livelihood and income restoration. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in Table 5.

C. Relocation

48. No relocation impact is anticipated.

D. Livelihood protection and Income Restoration

49. **Affected Persons facing temporary income loss.** The Resettlement Plan envisages the following steps:

- Step 1:** Conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction works (through SMU PMU and DSC)
- Step 2:** DSC field personnel, SMU and the contractor(s) to jointly confirm exact alignments/mark the extent of excavation on each road section, and the traffic diversion plan.
- Step 3:** The DSC safeguards specialist will (i) conduct a transect walk jointly with the SMU staff of PMU and contractor to determine the extent and nature of impacts. Such walks will establish the need for DMS on each road stretch; (ii) conduct a detailed measurement and inventory of losses survey to establish the number of affected person and businesses along each proposed waste water pipe alignment/road stretch/sites and potential impacts and enable an inventory of losses; (iii) update the Resettlement Plan (identifying potential losses); and (iv) send the updated Resettlement Plan to ADB for review and approval after detailed designs and surveys are complete.
- Step 4:** The SMU personnel of PMU will distribute identity cards to affected persons: those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable affected persons. The SMU will collect details of bank accounts of affected persons, and assist those without bank accounts to open the same.

- Step 5:** APs can then access the compensation/assistance/allowances provided from the project.
- Step 6:** KEIIP PMU to pay compensation/assistance/allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). The SSO of PMU to closely monitor compensation payment, which can be through cheques or direct transfer to beneficiary accounts.
- Step 7:** KEIIP PMU to give formal clearance to the contractor to proceed with civil works, through a certification.
- Step 8:** PMU to keep accounts, record of affected persons, amounts paid, and receipts record for accounting purposes and submit copies of records in the periodic Social Monitoring Report to ADB.

E. Vendor Assistance.

50. Vendors requiring temporary shifting assistance during construction period will be notified in advance and assisted to shift to alternative locations to continue the trade with limited disruption. They will be allowed to return to their original location after construction is declared complete. The contractor will provide the necessary assistance.

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood	Commercial and agricultural activities	Self-employed persons, business / farm owners / operators, and their employees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Cash assistance based on the net average income from each type of affected business or minimum wage for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption whichever is higher. For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month, provision of alternative sites for hawkers and vendors for continued economic activities. If not possible, allowance based on the net average income of the type of affected business/employment or minimum wage rate up to 3 months or the actual period of disruption whichever is more. Additional 25% cash assistance for vulnerable affected persons¹² over and above item 2 or 3, whichever is applicable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A business/income survey prior to construction will serve as the cut-off date. During construction, the PMU will identify alternative temporary sites to the extent possible, for vendors and hawkers to continue economic activity. PMU will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction scheduling in co-ordination with the contractors and the DSC 	Alternative locations, if any will be identified for the said duration of disruption. Assistance mechanism will be part of the construction contract.
2	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any unanticipated impacts of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this Resettlement Framework and the RFCTLARRA <p>Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in the ADB involuntary resettlement Policy.</p>	-	The SMU/DSC will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. The SSO PMU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB involuntary resettlement policy. The Resettlement Plan will be updated and sent to ADB for review and approval.

ADB = Asian Development Bank; DSC = Design and Supervision Consultants; PMU = project management unit; RFCTLARRA = Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act; SMU = Safeguard Management Unit; SSO = social safeguard officer.

Note: The Minimum Wage Rate for unskilled industrial workers published by Department and Directorate of Labour, GoWB in July 2015 for KMC area is Rs. 268 per day. <http://wb.gov.in/portal/WBLabour/LabourDir/>. The applicable minimum wage rate for unskilled industrial workers in KMC area at the time of project implementation will be payable against temporary income loss.

¹² Vulnerable households define as (i) below poverty lines households, including (ii) poor female-headed, (iii) poor disabled-headed, (iv) poor elderly-headed households, and (v) poor households without tenure security on land.

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

51. **Temporary Income Loss.** Assistance for temporary loss of income and livelihood will be paid to the displaced persons as per Entitlement Matrix. The computation of loss will be based on the net average income from each type of affected business or the prevalent minimum wage rate for unskilled industrial workers in KMC area as published by the Department and Directorate of Labour, GoWB for the period of disruption whichever is higher. As per the Entitlement Matrix, all categories of affected persons (e.g. business owners and employees); all shops and businesses whether titled or non-titled will be eligible for compensation against temporary income loss. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to the entitled displaced persons prior to commencement of civil works.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

52. **Resettlement Costs.** The resettlement cost estimate (Table 6) includes compensation for temporary income loss to shopkeepers and employees, DMS survey costs for Resettlement Plan updation, satisfaction survey costs, and consultation, grievance redress and awareness generation cost. The government will bear all Resettlement Plan costs related to compensation and mitigation and will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The estimated total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 0.79 million. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 6.

Table 6: Resettlement Cost

S.No.	Details	Number		Unit cost	Total cost (INR)
1	DMS Survey for RP updation, satisfaction survey post-implementation		LS		150000
2	Consultation, grievance redress		LS		250000
3	Awareness Generation		LS		250000
4	Compensation for temporary income loss @ # \$	18	10 days	281	50580
5	Compensation against wage loss @minimum wage rate (employees)	06	10 days	268	16080
6	Additional (25%) compensation for vulnerable APs (shopowners)	03	10 days	70	2100
	Sub-total				718760
	Contingency @ 10%				71876
	Grand Total (INR)				790776

APs = affected persons; DMS = Detailed Measurement Surveys; RP = resettlement plan.

Note:

*It is assumed that surveys will be undertaken by SMU PMU personnel (14 staff members), hence only out-of-pocket expenses are considered under survey costs.

#Provisional sum for compensation of temporary income loss is provided for, in the event that such impacts cannot be avoided during implementation. For the purpose of resettlement budget preparation for this RP, the overall average daily profit reported by shop/business owners is used for computation of compensation. The latest applicable minimum wage rate in KMC area will be used in the updated RP for computation of compensation against wage income loss for employees, and for shopowners reporting lower daily profits than the minimum wage rate. For all other shop/business owners, the updated RP will use the average net daily profit reported by each type of business to calculate compensation. This will be updated during implementation, post business surveys in sections ready for implementation, when the potential impacts will be fully known.

X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangements

53. The existing institutional arrangement for implementation of the KEIP Tranche 1 will be strengthened.¹³ The Administrative Officer, supported by the Social Safeguard Officer (SSO) will coordinate social monitoring including resettlement plan implementation. The Social Development Unit will be renamed Safeguard Monitoring Unit (SMU), and will in addition to social development, public awareness and social safeguard responsibilities, be now responsible for monitoring environmental and social safeguard implementation and the gender action plan. This will require capacity building and hands-on training in field level monitoring and database management, of the field level staff of the SMU, in a big way.

54. The above arrangement will ensure that
- (i) social safeguard issues are addressed;
 - (ii) resettlement framework is followed in all resettlement issues;
 - (iii) approved resettlement plans are implemented;
 - (iv) implementation of resettlement plan is monitored;
 - (v) periodic monitoring reports are prepared in time and submitted to Project Director, KEIP for onward transmission to ADB upon approval; and
 - (vi) database on resettlement monitoring and due diligence is updated and maintained.

55. The monitoring report will focus on the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan and resettlement framework, issues encountered and measures adopted, follow-up actions required, if any, as well as the status of compliance with ADB SPS 2009, and relevant loan covenants.

B. Implementation

56. The SMU will be responsible for implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plans. The SSO will undertake surveys and record observations throughout the construction period to ensure that safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended. The PMU, through the SMU, will arrange for delivery of entitlements to affected persons, implementation and monitoring of safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities and community participation activities. It will also arrange for obtaining statutory clearances and obtaining no objection certificates from government agencies and/or other entities, if required. It will also coordinate for obtaining RoW clearances with related state and national agencies. The DSC Resettlement Specialist will train the field level staff of SDU in data collection for resettlement plan and DDR updating, preparation and implementation and prepare progress reports with respect to resettlement plan implementation. They will be trained to record involuntary resettlement impacts at field level during implementation, need to update Resettlement Plans and DDRs and need to prepare Resettlement Plans where earlier no impacts were envisaged and only DDRs prepared.

¹³ The social development unit (SDU) created in the PMU, worked very well for KEIP (Phase I). The PMU has a strong social unit, with 16 field workers having the capacity to work in close coordination with the engineering team, contractors and the public. Monitoring was not undertaken by the SDU, which is recently renamed Safeguard Monitoring Unit and given the additional responsibility of monitoring at field level. With adequate capacity building support, the SMU shall be able to discharge safeguard monitoring responsibilities.

57. The PMU will finalize entitlements in consultation with affected persons, which will be examined and approved by the KMC. The PMU through the SMU will arrange for delivery of entitlements to affected persons. Organizational procedures/institutional roles and responsibilities for resettlement plan implementation and steps and/or activities involved in delivery of entitlements are described in **Table 7**.

58. The SMU will assist the PMU in implementing and monitoring the resettlement plan (duly approved by KMC and reviewed/cleared by ADB prior to implementation). The SMU currently has staff fully conversant with public awareness generation activities, consultations and field surveys and an understanding of data entry and quality control.

Table 7: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Finalization of alignments for sub-project (on ground)	PMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	SSO SMU and PMU
Meetings at community/ household level with APs	SMU
RP Preparation/ Updating Stage	
Conducting DMS Survey / Census of all APs	PMU/SSO and SMU field staff
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during census surveys	PMU/SSO and SMU field staff
Computation of compensation	SSO SMU/DSC
Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all APs and other stakeholders	SSE
Finalizing entitlements	SSO SMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and compensation packages	SSO SMU
Approval of Final RP	ADB
RP Implementation Stage	
Payment of compensation against temporary impacts	SSO SMU
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	SSO SMU
Grievances Redressal	SMU/PMU/GRC
Internal Monitoring	SSO SMU

APs=affected persons; DMS = Detailed Measurement Surveys; FGD=focus group discussions; GRC = Grievance Redress Committee; PMU = program management unit; RP = resettlement plan; SMU = Safeguard Monitoring Unit; SSE=social safeguard expert; SSO = social safeguard officer.

59. The role of the SMU in resettlement plan implementation and monitoring is that of a facilitator of the resettlement process. The SMU works as a link between the Project and the affected community. They educate the affected persons on the need to implement each project and subproject under the investment program, on aspects relating to resettlement measures and ensure proper utilization of compensation paid to the affected persons under the entitlement package. After the approval of the micro plans, the SMU will issue identity cards to the entitled persons. The envisaged responsibilities of SMU field staff include:

- (i) Environmental and social safeguard monitoring and gender action plan monitoring at field level;
- (ii) Surveys to update safeguard documents, collection of information for preparation of monitoring reports

- (iii) Rapport-building and information dissemination to the public; educating affected persons on their rights, entitlements, and obligations under the resettlement plan
 - (iv) Grievance redress
 - (v) Database management: on safeguard monitoring, grievances
60. The SMU field staff will report to the SSO at PMU, who will:
- (i) Coordinate implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities with the assistance of SMU field staff;
 - (ii) Coordinate training for the SMU field staff/contractors/community-based organizations (CBOs) for capacity building to implement the Resettlement Plan and project GRM;
 - (iii) Coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring;
 - (iv) Organize public awareness campaigns including resettlement provisions with the help of print and electronic media;
 - (v) to identify training needs of SMU staff/contractors/community members/vulnerable groups, and organise training activities
 - (vi) Facilitate and coordinate joint verification survey of affected persons with the elected representatives as appropriate, finalize list of affected persons and inform them about tentative schedule of land acquisition and occupation;
 - (vii) Coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, trees of various species, etc. facilitating a joint process involving elected representatives, community members and affected persons;
 - (viii) Based on proper due diligence and assessment, finalize compensation packages;
 - (ix) Facilitate the land acquisition and compensation processes in consultation with the Land Officer of KEIIP PMU;
 - (x) Inform affected persons about entitlement matrix and compensation packages against different categories of loss;
 - (xi) Liaise with the District Administration and line departments for dovetailing Government's schemes for income generation and development programs for affected persons, as and when required;
 - (xii) Make budgetary provisions for resettlement and rehabilitation activities;
 - (xiii) Coordinate, supervise and monitor disbursement of compensation;
 - (xiv) Coordinate monitoring activities to be taken up for assessing progress in implementing the Resettlement Plan;
 - (xv) In case of any Category A project, facilitate the appointment of the external agency for impact evaluation and coordinate evaluation activities to be taken up by the agency, as required;
 - (xvi) Prepare Terms of Reference (ToR) for procuring the external agency, as required, with the assistance of the DSC Resettlement Specialist;
 - (xvii) Facilitate appointment of consultant to carry out the studies and coordinate these;
 - (xviii) Prepare semiannual monitoring reports on the progress of Resettlement Plan implementation, and gender action plan; and
 - (xix) Assist the Administrative Officer PMU in grievance redress, including putting forth grievances received to the PMU Complaints Cell/GRC, maintenance of records, information dissemination, communication with the complainant.
61. The DSC Resettlement Specialist will assist the SSO in training, social safeguard supervision, monitoring, record keeping and report preparation activities.

C. Institutional Capacity

62. Capacity to handle environmental and involuntary resettlement impacts, gender and vulnerability issues, etc., needs to be built in the Project. Training of SMU staff on aspects such as environmental planning, resettlement planning and implementation, social protection and gender, including the specific recording, reporting, and disclosure requirements therefore need to be planned separately.

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

64. Owing to the complexity of Projects in a crowded city like Kolkata, there is a need to specially focus on capacity building on social (distinct social, economic and cultural traits and traditions of people and the importance of preserving these), legal (rights over land and land tenure issues) and technical aspects in such Projects with an adequate budgetary provision. Training on provisions of environmental assessment and review framework and resettlement framework. Further, capacity building of CBOs in the Project area will be considered to ensure that they are able to represent the affected groups more effectively. If required external resources, e.g., sociologists and development practitioners with relevant experience will be employed. Additional measures to enhance institutional capacity include exposure visits of social safeguard staff of the Project to other Indian states that have successfully implemented ADB funded Projects.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

65. All the compensation and assistance as per Entitlement Matrix will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific site and/or stretch. Written confirmation is required to be sent by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to affected persons. Construction work can begin only in sites and sections where compensation has been paid. The Resettlement Plan implementation schedule is presented in Table 8.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

66. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU SSO assisted by DSC. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement/census survey of affected persons proposed during Resettlement Plan updation, and overall monitoring. Monthly progress reports reporting status of Resettlement Plan implementation will be prepared by SSO PMU assisted by DSC SSE. The PMU will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and Ministry of Urban Development website. A sample monitoring template is given in Appendix 5.

Table 8: Implementation Schedule

	2016			2017				2018	2019
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Setting up of Apex level GRC									
Obtain NOC from PWD, Alipore Division									
Awareness generation among APs on entitlements, impact avoidance and mitigation measures to be implemented by the contractor									
Conduct/complete detailed measurement surveys, census surveys and issuance of ID cards									
Identify Vulnerable APs, if any*									
Update DDR to RP									
Update draft RP to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results									
Consultations and disclosure									
Review and approval of updated RP (ADB)									
Training/capacity building of PMU safeguards officers, SMU staff and engineers, DSC supervision staff and contractor's staff									
Payment of compensation									
Handover of alignment to contractors									
Start of civil works									
Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys									
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any				Immediately, in consultation with other departments, as required					

ADB = Asian Development Bank; AP = affected person; DDR = due diligence report; DSC = design supervision consultant; GRC = Grievance Redress Committee; NOC = no objection certificate; PMU = project management unit; PWD = Public Works Department; RP = Resettlement Plan; SMU = safeguard management unit.

SUBPROJECT COMPONENTS AND THEIR POTENTIAL INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

S. No.	Component	Dia (mm)	Length (km)/ No.	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Indigenous People Impacts
1	Sewerage and drainage network	>600	11.5	Potential temporary income loss to 24 shopkeepers and employees for a duration of 10 days each, due to proposed pipelaying activity, at identified road sections, are possible.	None
2	Sewerage and drainage network	<600	2.5	No private land acquisition, structure loss or relocation impacts anticipated as entire pipe alignment is proposed under the black-topped portion of government road RoW. Permission for civil works will need to be obtained for non-KMC roads, from the PWD, Alipore Division, GoWB	None
3	Outfall structures	3	3	No involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated, as the proposed outfall structures will lead from James Long Sarani (government road) to the adjacent Churial Canal.	None

GoWB = Government of West Bengal; km = kilometer; mm = millimeter; PWD = Public Works Department; RoW = right of way.

DRAFT PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET

A. Background

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) financed Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP) aims to achieve improved water supply, sewerage and drainage services quality and operational sustainability in selected areas of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC). On completion of Project 1 of KEIIP, KMC is now seeking assistance for Project 2 from ADB. Project 2 will include physical and non-physical investments in water supply and sanitation improvement, with six contract packages proposed for water supply and nine contract packages for sewerage, respectively. This leaflet provides a description of the KEIIP components proposed under a contract package **TR-2/SD13 under Project 2 of KEIIP**.

B. Subproject Description

2. Proposed components under sewerage and drainage package TR-2/SD13 under Project 2 of KEIIP include: (i) laying of 11.5 kilometer (km) of sewer lines >600 millimeter (mm) dia; (ii) laying of 2.5 km of sewer lines of <600 mm dia; and (iii) construction of 3 outfall structures. All subproject components under package TR-2/SD 13 are proposed within James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road catchments in Churial Canal sub-basin.

C. Resettlement Plan: Policy and Principles

3. A Resettlement Plan is prepared for sewerage and drainage package TR-2/SD13 under Project 2 of KEIIP, based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and applicable Government of India and Government of West Bengal (GoWB) laws.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Impact

4. Pipe-laying activity proposed along government road rights of way (RoW) and proposed construction of outfalls from James Long Sarani to Churial Canal which is adjacent to James Long Sarani, will not involve any private land; hence no private land acquisition is involved in proposed civil works under the package. There are no structures on the proposed pipe RoWs, hence no structure loss or relocation is involved. Two of the major road RoWs where pipe alignments and outfall structures are proposed are owned by Public Works Department (PWD), Alipore Division, GoWB. KEIIP needs to obtain a no objection certificate from PWD before commencement of civil works on the same. The remaining roads pipe alignments are proposed on public roads. Efforts have been made to avoid or minimize resettlement impact through careful design of the major portion of pipe alignments through government roads. The Resettlement Plan for the package identifies temporary income loss for a period of 10 days each due to proposed pipelaying activity, to 18 shopkeepers and 6 employees; Three affected persons are identified as vulnerable, of which one has multiple vulnerabilities. The extent of loss (full loss of income or partial loss of income on the days of disruption) will depend on the traffic management plan and the provisions for access to shops and businesses made by the contractor, and will be known in sections ready for implementation.

E. Entitlements and Compensation

5. The Resettlement Plan proposes compensation to affected persons based on the entitlement matrix prepared for the project. Potential losses that can be avoided/mitigated through proper scheduling of work, avoidance of impact to businesses where possible, provision of planks

for access to shops and businesses and traffic management plans to avoid disruption have been proposed. As per the entitlement matrix in the Resettlement Framework for KEIIP, persons facing temporary income loss are entitled to compensation at the prevalent minimum wage rate for unskilled industrial workers declared by GoWB, for the period of disruption. Vulnerable persons among the affected persons (below poverty line and women-headed households) are entitled to preferential appointment to project-related construction jobs, if so desired by them. Affected persons including titled and non-titled will be eligible for compensation as defined in the Entitlement Matrix for the project. A budgetary provision of INR.0.79 million for Resettlement Plan implementation is made.

F. Institutional Arrangements

6. A project management unit (PMU) created under KMC is implementing KEIIP. The PMU is supported by project management consultants and design supervision consultants (DSC) in planning and implementation of KEIIP. The PMU has a Safeguard Monitoring Unit, with a Social Safeguard Officer and 14 field analysts, who are involved in awareness generation, consultation, grievance redress and safeguard and gender monitoring.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7. Grievances of affected persons will first resolved at field level by the contractor, DSC supervision personnel and SMU field staff of the PMU. Grievances not redressed at field level will be escalated to the PMU level Grievance Redress Unit (GRU) headed by the Administrative Officer of KEIIP PMU; the Deputy Chief Engineer -1 of KEIIP PMU is a key member of the Unit. In case any grievance remains unresolved by the GRU, it will be escalated to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), being set up under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, KMC. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances. The DSC will assist PMU to keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The social safeguards officer of PMU SMU will be the focal person for facilitating the grievance redress. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration.

H. Contact details

Organisation	Name	Position	Phone number	Email Id
Contractor				
KEIIP SMU Field Worker				
DSC Supervision Staff				
KEIIP SSO PMU				
KEIIP AO				
KEIIP DCE-1				
GR Hotline				

SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing ***(CONFIDENTIAL)*** above your name. Thank you.

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Means of Disclosure:	

ESTIMATION OF TEMPORARY IMPACTS

A. Methodology for estimation of temporary impacts






1. Transect walks will be undertaken for estimation of temporary impacts in road sections ready for implementation of pipe laying work, jointly by project engineer, Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) engineer, DSC social safeguard expert, Project Management Unit (PMU) Social Safeguard Officer, PMU Safeguard Management Unit (SMU) personnel and contractor's personnel. The exact pipe alignment and exact location of excavated trench along a road (whether in the centre or on one side of road), keeping in mind other utilities, needs to be known. The transect walk will help determine sections where impacts are likely. In such sections, Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS) and business surveys are to be undertaken and the Resettlement Plan updated for impacts. Care will be taken to record all details, such as names of employees of affected businesses and their vulnerability status.
2. For the purpose of this Resettlement Plan, transect walks were undertaken jointly by the SMU team, DSC Social Safeguard Expert and engineer along all proposed pipe alignments (100%) under package TR-2/SD13. Based on this, impacts to 24 persons (18 shop owners and 6 employees; of which 3 are vulnerable persons) were identified. Business surveys indicated profits to business owners ranging between Rs. 125-500 per day.
3. Hence, for DMS to be conducted for Resettlement Plan updation prior to implementation, this exercise will have to be undertaken again for the entire length of proposed pipeline, taking into account design changes, utility locations and exact alignment and location of pipe alignment along each road, jointly by the PMU, DSC and contractor. Resettlement Plan will be updated and approved by the Asian Development Bank and payment of compensation made, prior to implementation in each stretch.
4. The following format is recommended for a survey of businesses to determine income loss during DMS. Results of the DMS Survey can be reported in the appended format for survey data.




(A) CHECKLIST FOR TRANSECT WALKS-SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AFFECTED BUSINESSES/SAMPLE FORM FOR SURVEY OF BUSINESSES UNDER DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY




Date of Survey	Serial No.				
Name of road	Address/Location:				
Name of affected person					
Father/Mother's name					
Type of business/hawker					
Status	Owner		Tenant		
	If owner: Titled		Non-titled		
	Mobile		Permanent		
Description of structure					
Since when operating in that location					
Frequency of operation in a week	Daily	2-3 days/week	1 day/week	Half day	Full day
Hours of operation in a day					
Person(s) employed if any	No.				
Maintenance / Rent	Rs. Per annum or month, specify				
Investment (recurring)	Rs./ month				
Average profit per day	Rs.				
Salaries paid to employees(total/month)	Rs./month				
Highest profits recorded in	Hours(AM/PM) _____ Weekend/Week day (specify days) _____ Festival				
Will employee(s) be affected	Yes/No				
Whether any affected person is	BPL/WHH/disabled/backward community/IP/elderly/child worker Worker				
No. of dependents of owner					
No. of dependents of employees					
Whether road RoW used for	Parking/Display of wares/Storage/Other purpose. specify				
Type(s) of distress likely					
Views/Concerns					

Note: BPL= below poverty line; WHH=woman headed household/Chief Wage Earner is a woman; IP=indigenous peoples; RoW=right of way

(B) RESULTS OF TRANSECT WALKS AND BUSINESS SURVEY

Sl no	Name of Respondent	Type of business	Male/female vendor	No. of employees	Whether vulnerable (BPL/WHH)	Daily income employee	Daily profit owner	No. of dependent owner/employee	Caste	Description of structure	Type of impact	Cost of impacted structure, if applicable	Photograph
PKG- SD /13 R.N.Tagore Road			Road Length : in km	0.53	Road Width :	4.5m	Pipe Diameter :	500 - 1000 mm	Road Surveyed	500 m	Shops found within survey area	15	Projected Shop Nos
1	Closed shop (for last 6 months)												
2	Closed shop (for last 7 months)												
3	Closed shop (for last 7 months)												
4	Subhas Kant Roy	Stationary & Gift Items	Male	1	No	Not reported	300	2	General	Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	
5	Sweepan Goswami	Iron rod fittings Workshop	Male	3	No	Not reported	500	4	General	Semi - Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	
6	Ganesh Das	Cobbler	Male	Nil	Yes		150	4	General	Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	
7	Kamal Gupta	Stationary	Male	Nil	No		300	5	General	Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	
8	Anup Halder	Dry / Packet Food	Male	Nil	No		200	2	General	Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	

PKG-SD /13 Thakur Pukur Station Road			Road Length : in km	0.1	Road Width :	6.5m	Pipe Diameter :	600 mm	Road Surveyed	500 m	Shops found within survey area	3	Projected Shop Nos
1	Closed shop (for last 4 months)												
2	Harendhan Halder	Tea Stall	Male	Nil	Yes		100	4	General	Wodden Stall	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	
3	Closed shop (for last 5 months)	Grocery											
PKG-SD /13 Thakur Pukur Bazar Road			Road Length : in km	0.25	Road Width :	5.5m	Pipe Diameter :	600 mm	Road Surveyed	500 m	Shops found within survey area	3	Projected Shop Nos
1	Closed shop (for last 5 months)												
2	Babla Roy	Grocery	Male	Nil	No		450	4	General	Semi - Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	
3	Closed shop (for last 7 months)	Barber											
PKG-SD /13 Vivekananda College Road			Road Length : in km	1.05	Road Width :	4.5m	Pipe Diameter :	600 - 700 mm	Road Surveyed	500 m	Shops found within survey area	3	Projected Shop Nos
1	Swapna Hali	Grocery	Female	Nil	No		250	4	General	Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained		
2	Jeevan Hali	Stationary	Male	Nil	No		200	3	General	Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	

3	Subhas Ch. Bag	Grocery	Male	Nil	No		250	4	General	Semi - Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	
PKG-SD /13 Ramkrishna Nagar			Road Length : in km	1.1	Road Width :	6m	Pipe Diameter :	800 mm	Road Surveyed	500 m	Shops found within survey area	2	Projected Shop Nos
1	Udayen Singh	Automobile Paint.	Male	1	No	Not reported	250	4	General	Semi - Pucca	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	
2	Sabita Malik	Tea Stall	Female	Nil	Yes		125	5	General	Kutcha	Temporary and partial economic impact, if access maintained	Not applicable. No structure loss anticipated	

Source: Business Survey, 2015

SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

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

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and EA websites		
3	Circulation of summary Resettlement Plan in two local languages to all stakeholders		
A. Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Apex Grievance Redress Committee established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of APs, vulnerable APs and compensation due		
4	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with photographic documentation)		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per EM in Resettlement Plan		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of APs)		
7	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable APs assisted)		
8	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
9	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
10	Survey on satisfaction levels of APs with Resettlement Plan implementation completed		
D. Labor			
11	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
12	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

APs = affected persons; ADB = Asian Development Bank; EA = executing agency; EM = entitlement matrix.

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

DUE DILIGENCE REPORT AND DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS

I. BACKGROUND

1. On 26 September 2013, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the provision of loans under a multitranche financing facility (MFF) for the Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Program (KEIIP or the Investment Program) for an aggregate amount not to exceed \$400 million. The impact of the Investment Program will be improved access to water supply and sanitation in Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC). The outcome will be improved water supply, sewerage and drainage service quality and operational sustainability in selected areas of KMC. KEIIP has three outputs: (i) inefficient water supply assets rehabilitated; (ii) sewerage extension to peripheral areas continued;¹ and (iii) financial and project management capacity further developed. KMC is KEIIP's executing agency. A project management unit (PMU) created under KMC is implementing KEIIP.

2. The first loan under it, Tranche 1 or Loan 3053-IND, amounting to \$100 million, was approved by ADB on 22 October 2013, signed on 3 March 2014 and made effective on 30 May 2014. Project 1, supported by tranche 1, included subprojects for improvement of infrastructure, operations and sustainability in sewerage, drainage and water supply in KMC.

3. The proposed Project 2, supported by the proposed tranche 2 of KEIIP, will include physical and non-physical investments in water supply and sanitation improvement in KMC. Project 2 is aligned with improved access to water supply and sanitation in KMC as defined by the Investment Program. A total of six subprojects prioritizing sewerage and drainage work are prioritized under Project 2.

A. Scope of this Report

4. This land acquisition and resettlement due diligence report is prepared for the proposed Sewerage and Drainage Work in James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road Catchment (Ward 123 & 124) in Borough XVI along with its outfalls under Project 2 of KEIIP. The subproject is proposed to develop sewerage and drainage network in the said area within Churial Canal Sub basin.

5. A due diligence process was conducted to examine the land acquisition and resettlement issues in detail, in line with ADB SPS 2009. This report describes the findings and provides copies of relevant documents, resolutions, minutes of meetings and photographs. This land acquisition and resettlement due diligence report needs to be read along with the Resettlement Framework prepared for KEIIP.

6. Upon project implementation, the Social Safeguards Officer at PMU will be required to undertake a review of this due diligence, prepare a confirmation letter or report documenting any modifications for the subproject and submit to ADB; and receive a 'no objection' confirmation from ADB prior to start of construction in the subproject.

¹ The 1899 Calcutta Municipal Act defined the administrative domain of the municipal authority as covering 25 wards and having an areal extent of 48.5 square kilometers. Many boundary changes followed, the latest one in January 1984 when Boroughs XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV were annexed to KMC. These boroughs in the peripheral areas are popularly known as "added areas".

II. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

7. Areas that were annexed to the city of Kolkata after 1984 (the 'Added Areas') have major sewage and drainage disposal problem. Major portions of the added areas are devoid of any organized drainage system and are served only by a surface drainage system carrying both sullage and storm runoff. The proposed subproject aims to address these issues in a part of the added area, thus contributing to its overall environmental upgradation.

8. This subproject primarily focuses on proposed development of sewerage and drainage network in James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road Catchment (part of Ward 123 & 124) in Borough XVI with a primary goal to introduce adequate drainage facilities within the area to minimize the extent of flooding and to provide better hygienic condition, odour removal and city aesthetics and to achieve environmental upgradation within the subproject area.

9. The proposed subproject package SD 13 area – James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road catchment areas (parts of ward No 123 & 124), have inadequate sewerage and drainage facilities. Several locations within the coverage area are low-lying and experience flooding even with moderate rainfall. Consultations with local community people revealed that there are areas where the period of water-logging ranges from a few hours to several days, causing not only inconvenience to residents but also poses a serious health threat. Major portion of the areas are devoid of any organized sewerage and drainage system and served only by surface drainage system carrying both sullage and storm runoff. The sub project area also depends largely on septic tank arrangements. In several places the drains discharge into low lands. Open surface drains carrying sullage water are a potential health threat.

10. Underground conduits (about 11 percent subproject area is covered by underground conduits) exist in certain areas which carry combined flow and discharge to nearby canal systems (Churial Canal, Churial Extension Canal) which ultimately lead to River Hooghly. However, some of the areas within the sub project experience frequent and prolonged instances of water logging - Niranjana Pally, Santosh Roy Road by-lanes near LS 2, Kalipada Mukherjee Road, Netaji Sangha bye lane, near Baidyapara High School in Ward 123 and almost the entire portion of Ward 124.

III. FIELD WORK AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A. Outline of Field Work

11. In November and December, 2015 field inspections were carried out at the proposed subproject alignment locations for development of sewerage and drainage network including outfall structures, and stakeholder consultations conducted. Transect walk and field inspections were carried out along the entire stretch of 14 km proposed trunk sewer along Mahatma Gandhi (MG) Road and James Long Sarani upto the outfall proposed at Mahatma Gandhi Road and Churial canal crossing. Pipelines for trunk sewers proposed under the subproject package TR-2/SD 13 are to be laid along existing public road RoW, two of which (James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road) belong to the Public Works Department, Alipore Division.

B. Public Consultation

12. Consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders in line with ADB's requirements pertaining to environment and social considerations. These consultations helped identify the felt needs/concerns and apprehensions of the communities related to the project and their priorities. Discussions were held with people residing at/near and/or having businesses at/near the

proposed subproject locations. Consultations revealed that people are aware of the existing drainage and sewerage issues; they shared that some of the areas have no sewerage and drainage facility and the waste and sewer water is drained into septic tanks of the houses. Some sections of the subproject coverage area face water logging problems during heavy rain in monsoon. The community is willing to cooperate for the proposed project; summary of discussions is given in Table A1.

Table A1: Summary of Stakeholder Consultation Meetings

Date	Location	NO OF PARTICIPANTS				Status of Participant s	TOPIC DISCUSSED	ISSUES RAISED
		Male	Female	% of Female	Total			
21.11.15	Ramkrishna Nagar, Thakurpukur (Beside Churial Canal) Ward No. 123.	9	8	47.05%	17	MALE: Employees in government or private sector, shop owners, retired persons FEMALE: housewives	1. Relevant information of the upcoming project (technical and environmental). 2. Benefits of the Project. 3. Hassle free work procedure; minimizing disruption of daily activities and local transportation system. 4. No structure loss anticipated 5. Grievance Redressal procedures. 6. Importance of public participation, awareness and behavior change. 7. KMC's future plan to supply drinking water in the adjoining area of Joka, Behala under Br- XVI.	1. The commencement of project work and duration. 2. Overflowing canals during heavy monsoon. 3. Chance of damaging the existing water pipe lines during project implementation. 4. Lack of public awareness in proper use of underground drainage system (disposal of garbage etc.). 5. Non-existence of soak pit or septic tanks in a few residences 6. Affordability of sewer connection cost.
05.12.15	Ward Health Office Ward No. 123.	13	7	53.8%	20	MALE: businessmen, employees, shop owners, KMC vector control staff	1. Relevant information of the upcoming project. Vision & Mission of KEIP. Brief history of KEIP. 2. Loan component of ADB. Purpose of the loan is to laying of main trunk	1. The possible date of commencement of the project work and duration. 2. Connecting the adjoining areas of James Long Sarani under this project is greatly needed. A few roads namely Kailash Ghosh Road, Brick Field Road etc. do not have any drainage system,

						<p>FEMALE: housewives, health workers.</p>	<p>sewer.</p> <p>3. Technical information of the project work.</p> <p>4. Benefits of the Project.</p> <p>5. Adequate safety measurements will be adopted to ensure daily activities and local transportation system.</p> <p>6. No chance of Structure or income loss.</p> <p>7. Grievance Redressal procedures.</p> <p>8. Public participation.</p>	<p>even the connecting roads are underdeveloped.</p> <p>4. Dharapara, Sarat Chandra Road etc. often suffer from prolonged water logging problem during monsoon season.</p> <p>5. Awareness of common people of the area for proper use and maintenance of the underground drainage system.</p> <p>6. Prevalence of vector borne diseases is common in this ward.</p>
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IV. LAND AVAILABILITY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Laying of Sewer Line

13. No land acquisition or resettlement impacts are anticipated for the proposed laying of sewer line under the subproject SD 013. All civil works proposed are within the ROW of public roads. The combined flow of DWF and SWF generated from Mahatma Gandhi Road catchment will flow through the trunk sewers laid along Mahatma Gandhi (MG) Road to James Long Sarani. Public Works Department (PWD) Alipore Division is the owner of both the roads - Mahatma Gandhi (MG) Road and James Long Sarani. For the proposed subproject activity, KEIP will seek a no objection certificate (NOC) from PWD, Alipore Division.

14. The subproject primarily focuses on achieving an organised sewerage and drainage system in the James Long Sarani and Mahatma Gandhi Road catchments, which form a part of Churial canal sub basin.

15. The roads within the subproject area are narrow. The network of proposed sewer pipelines will be laid by excavating public roads using open cut method, keeping in view the width of the roads. The proposed length of the sewer to be laid under the subproject package TR-2/SD13 is 14 km. Table A2 provides details of road width, pipe dias and required width of excavation.

Table A2: Diameter of Sewer Pipelines to be Laid Based on the ROW under Tr -02/SD13

Name of the Road	Size of Sewer (in mm)	ROW (m)	Required trench width (m)
Bhuban Mohan Roy Road	600-700	4.5-7.15	1.3-1.45
Santosh Roy Road	700-800	6.9-8.8	1.45-1.6
Vidyasagar Sarani	1200	4.3-5.6	2.2
R N Tagore Road	1000	4.45-4.8	1.9
Majhi Para Road	600-1000	5.5-5.82	1.3-1.9
Vivekananda College Road	600-1000	4.8-5.38	1.3-1.9
Bose Para Road	700-1000	5.3-5.8	1.45-1.9
Chandi Charan Ghose Road	600-1200	4.63-6	1.3-2.2
Purba Para Road	800	4.33-5.45	1.6
East Barisha Govt Colony	800	7.47-8.5	1.6
Thakurpukur Road	600	5-5.2	1.3
Daspara Road	600-800	3.8-5.1	1.3-1.6
Mahatma Gandhi Road	800-1600	12.9-18.18	1.6-2.8

16. Only pipe laying under available ROWs of government roads is proposed; no additional land will be required for the proposed civil works. No structures are present on the proposed pipe right of way, which is under the black-topped portion of roads. Hence, private land acquisition, structure loss and relocation impacts are not involved / required in case of this package (TR-2/SD 13). Laying of sewer pipelines in the subproject area has been carefully planned to minimize disturbance to pedestrians and traffic. In most road/pipe sections, it will be possible to completely avoid temporary income loss to businesses, as road width is adequate

and will not require closure. However, some potential temporary impacts¹ to traffic and access to shops and residences due to excavation for pipe laying are possible during construction. Such impacts will be mitigated by ensuring access to properties through provision of pedestrian planks, adequate signage, and careful traffic management. Mitigation measures (maintaining at minimum, pedestrian access, providing assistance to mobile hawkers to shift, minimizing construction/disruption period and night work) will be part of the construction contract for the package.

17. Despite all the impact avoidance and mitigation measures proposed above, some potential economic impacts to shops and businesses were identified. A walk-through was conducted by the KEIIP PMU Safeguard Monitoring Unit (SMU) staff, under the guidance of design supervision consultant's safeguard specialist. The transect walks helped identify a total of 3.05 km road sections (spread across R.N. Tagore Road, Majhi Para Road, Thakur Pukur Station Road, Thakur Pukur Bazar Road and Vivekananda College Road), where road widths are narrow, ranging between 4.5-6.5 m and traffic diversions are likely. Potential partial and temporary income losses to 29 shops and businesses present along the sides of the roads are anticipated, due to likely traffic diversion.

18. Focus group discussions with the shopkeepers in these narrow stretches revealed that 75% of their clientele is local (and the remaining 25% clients are people who drive past their shops and stop by for shopping/refreshments). They were of the view that except for some elderly people or those with locomotor disabilities and others who would like to avoid using such makeshift planks (say, 25%), their remaining clientele (50%) will still be able to use the pedestrian access provided by the contractor. In this scenario of access being provided by the contractor, the identified shops are estimated to lose 50% of their business per day. In the scenario of lack of access provision, potential loss of 100% income per day for the period of construction is possible. Of the 29 shops/businesses counted along road sections with potential impacts, the survey and consultations revealed that 11 shops (38%) have been closed for a period ranging from 4-8 months each. The remaining 18 shops (18 shop owners and 6 employees) are anticipated to be affected for a maximum period of 10 days each during project implementation. For the purpose of preparation of this RP, the scenario of 100% loss to identified affected businesses is considered.

19. The contractor will make every effort to minimize the period of disruption. Traffic diversions will be made based on proper traffic planning and management by the contractors in consultation with the local authorities including traffic police and community, to minimize potential impacts. Prior notice will be given to the community before start of civil work. No tree cutting and minimal utility shifting is anticipated as a result of proposed works under the package TR-2/SD 13.

20. A final assessment of temporary impacts will be undertaken along each road sections ready for implementation and the RP updated accordingly, with robust data on potential impacts to each AP, verified through cross-checking with similar business types and consultations. Any shop that has been closed for a period of >3 months before DMS survey for RP updation will not be eligible for compensation against temporary income loss. Rigour in data collection and consultations with local people will be required to ensure that all affected persons eligible for compensation are identified.

¹ Potential temporary impacts were assessed on the basis of transect walks through roads in proposed sewer laying area under the subproject.

V. CONCLUSIONS

A. Summary and Conclusions

21. No significant IR impacts are assessed at identified sites for sub-project components under package TR-2/SD 13, as implementation will be within the ROW of government roads. Laying of sewerage and drainage pipeline network will cause temporary income loss to 24 persons, including 18 shop/business owners and 6 employees. All APs facing temporary livelihood disruption are eligible for compensation against lost income as per the approved EM. A total of 3 of the 24 APs are identified as vulnerable, who will be assisted to obtain project construction work, if desired and able.

22. Disruptions to road users, pedestrians and community members are possible and will be avoided by using proper mitigation measures. The contractor will use simple avoidance/mitigation measures such as information to community before start of work, night work where possible in commercial stretches, provision of planks for pedestrian access to shops and traffic management, disclosure of contact details of project authorities and contractor personnel, assistance to mobile hawkers if any, to shift and continue with livelihood activities.

B. Next Steps

23. The DDR needs to be updated with the following information:

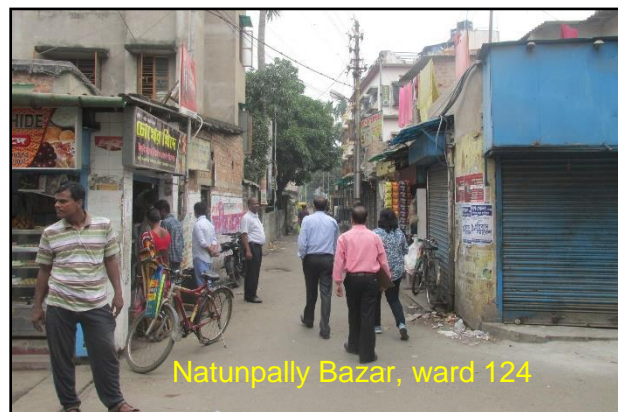
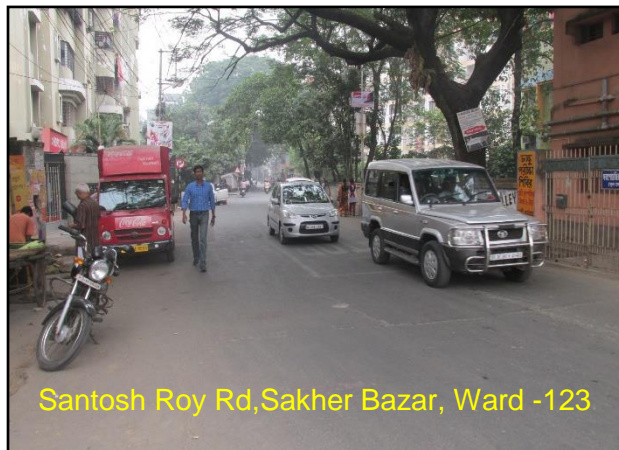
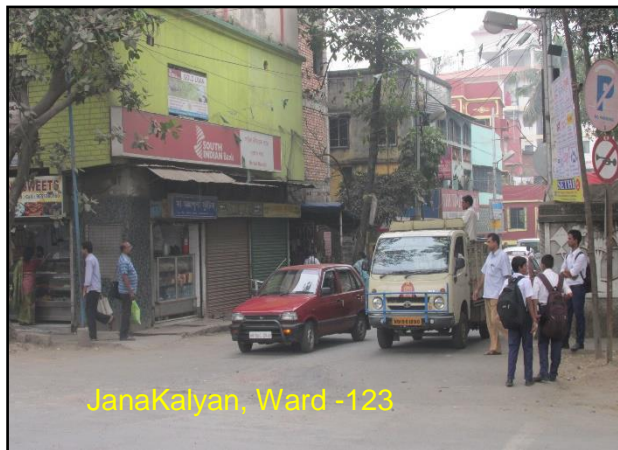
- No objection certificate (NOC) from PWD, Alipore Division for proposed works on MG Road and James Long Sarani. The same is to be appended to the due diligence report.
- DMS Survey and business survey results for sections ready for implementation of pipe-laying work, confirmation of impacts and furnishing of all details of APs (including list of affected employees/non-titleholders)
- Photographs of outfall locations from James Long Sarani to Churial Canal to be added to the DDR
- Due diligence report to be updated from time to time by PMU, initiation/completion of due procedures reported, and ADB approval obtained prior to start of construction.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Community Consultation at Ward – 124 & 123



Transect Walk along TR-2/SD05



Summary of Community Consultation Meeting

A brief report on Community Consultation at KMC Ward Office of Ward No.124 Ramkrishna Nagar, Thakurpukur (Beside Churial Canal)

A Community Consultation meeting was conducted on 21 November 2015 at above mentioned location for information dissemination and exchange of views for the upcoming S&D Work under Package SD-13 of Tranche – II, KEIIP.

The Consultation programme was organized by Safeguard Monitoring Unit of KEIIP. The meeting was conducted in the presence of Staff of Social Safeguard Cell, KEIIP and Social Safeguard Expert, DSC. A total of 8 female and 9 male participants (total of 17 persons) were present during the meeting, which took place at the residence of Sri Tuhin Halder, who lives besides Churial Canal. The meeting continued for 1 hour. Information was shared regarding the proposed project.

Among the female participants, all were housewives. The male participants were mainly shop owners, service holders and retired persons.

Information shared on following topics:

- Introduction of KEIP as an initiative of Kolkata Municipal Corporation with the financial support of Asian Development Bank. KEIP's objective of arresting the environmental degradation of Kolkata and adjoining areas.
- Need and scope of work of KEIIP.
- Underground S&D work to be taken up at Ward No 124 under package TR-2/SD 13.
- No adverse impact on structures, livelihood, transportation and other utilities like electricity, water supply etc. anticipated. Minimal impact on shop owners and local trades.
- Technical information i.e. total length of work, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc.
- Importance of public participation and public awareness.
- Benefits of the project.
- Anticipated impact of the project on the environment.
- Necessary arrangements will be made by the project authority before commencing the work, like public information, shifting of utilities, diversion of traffic etc.
- KMC is planning to take up a water supply project in Joka and adjoining areas which is now at the planning stage. By virtue of this project, the problem of scarcity of drinking water in these areas will be addressed.


Issues raised by the participants:

- The commencement of the project work and duration.
- Sewerage connection costs and affordability
- Overflow of canals during heavy monsoon is a big challenge for the local people.
- Existing water supply lines can be damaged during S&D work.
- Public awareness will be required so that they do not throw any garbage into the "catch pits", which blocks the main drain.
- Connection of septic tanks to the main underground sewer line.

Participants List

Name of place (Ward No) 124 (Ramkrishna Nagar)

Date 21.11.15

Sl.No	Name of Participants	Contact No, if any	Signature
1	Ratna Kuti		
2	Tuhin Halder	9433789067	H. 21/11/15
3	GOPAL ADHIKARY		GOPAL ADHIKARY
4	Kartick Dishman	9836907841	कार्तिक दिग्गज
5	Uttam Samanta	7278466281	Uttam Samanta
6	Samkar Halder	9433254905	SHalder
7	Sukumar Tikadar		Sikar.
8	Sikha Mondal		SHondal
9	Mousumikuti		Mousumi
10	अमिताभ मिश्रा		अमिताभ मिश्रा

Participants List

Name of place (Ward No)

Date

Sl.No	Name of Participants	Contact No, if any	Signature
11,	Udayan Singh	8961620448	Udayan Singh
12	पुष्पा समदर	7278845623	पुष्पा समदर
13	Puspa Samadder	7278845623	Puspa Samadder
14	Ramya Singh		Ramya Singh
15	6A 65 Bijay Singh		
16)	Bilal Singh	9804444165	Bilal Singh
17	Pooja Halder	9432550922	P. Halder

A brief report on Community Consultation at KMC Ward Health Office of Ward No.123, Biren Roy Road East, Borough – XVI

A Community Consultation meeting was conducted on 5th December 2015 at KMC ward health office, ward 123 for information dissemination and exchange of views on the upcoming S&D work i.e development of underground Sewerage & Drainage network in the adjacent area of James Long Sarani under Package SD-13 of Tranche – II KEIIP.

The Consultation meeting was organized by Sri Swapan Boral, Councilor's representative of KMC Ward no. 123. The meeting was conducted by the Staff of Social Safeguard Cell, KEIIP in presence of Social Safeguard Expert, DSC. A total of 7 female and 13 male participants (20 persons) were present during the programme.

Among the female participants, majority were housewives and others were KMC Health Workers, The male participants were mainly businessmen, and employees in government/ private sector. The meeting was also attended by few local persons who are currently engaged in the Vector Control Department of KMC in the same area.

Information shared on following topics:

- Introduction of KEIP as an initiative of Kolkata Municipal Corporation with the financial support of Asian Development Bank for arresting the degradation of environment of Kolkata and adjoining areas.
- Need and scope of work of KEIIP.
- Tentative commencement date of the project.
- Open cut method to be adopted for laying S&D network covering Ward No 123, under package TR-2/SD 13.
- There will be no adverse impact on structures, livelihood. Traffic diversion and shifting of utilities may take place if required. Minimal impact on daily business of shop owners or local traders anticipated.
- Technical information was shared: i.e. total length of work, phase wise implementation procedure, diameter of pipes to be laid along the road, flow of water etc.
- Importance of public participation and public awareness was highlighted.
- Long term benefits of the project and impact of the project on the environment, discussed
- Grievance redressal procedure
- Importance of cooperation from local residents during implementation phase.

Issues raised by the participants:

- The commencement date of project work and its duration.
- Connecting the adjoining areas of James Long under this project.
- Few roads namely Kailash Ghosh Road, Brick Field Road etc. do not have any drainage system, the connecting roads are also underdeveloped.
- Localities such as Dharapara, Sarat Chandra Road etc. often suffer with prolonged water logging problem during monsoon season.
- Prevalence of vector borne diseases is common in this ward.
- Awareness of common people of the area will be key to deter them from throwing garbage into the openings of the proposed underground sewerage and drainage system.

Participants List

Name of place (Ward No) 123, Ward health office, Br - XVII

Date 05.12.2015

Sl.No	Name of Participants	Contact No, if any	Signature
1.	Debash Chatterjee	8013546914	Debash
2.	Sudal Das	8013025390	S. Das
3.	Rajee Das	9903780047	Rajee Das
4.	সুদীপ চৌধুরী	9278754801	সুদীপ চৌধুরী
5.	Milonghosh	9804168180	Milonghosh
6.	Biswajit Baddy	8013440335 9477671539	Buddy
7.	Gopal-patra	9804546482	Gopal
8.	সিদ্ধান্ত দাস	189132633	
9.	Sumita Sankar	8272990561	S. Sankar
10.	Biswajit Bhattacharya	7703597129	Biswajit 05/12/15

Participants List

Name of place (Ward No)

Date 05.12.2015

Sl.No	Name of Participants	Contact No, if any	Signature
11.	Gopesh Sarda	8013750873	G.S
12.	Mamata Raji Das	9038057587	m. RajDas
13.	Shyamali Halder	9903837444	S. H
14.	Babasaui	9448950640	B. Sauti
15.	M. M. M. M. M. M.	8017698443	M- M
16.	Ramusangal	9831425991	R. Samyeh
17.	Anjana Sahoo	727855887	A. Sahoo
18.	Kakali Pramanick.	9804242227	K. Pramanick.
19.	Debabrata Das	9007413520	AS
20.	Sunjoyan Baral	9641159326	Baral