

Resettlement Plan

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Improvement Project – Water Distribution Systems in
North 24 Parganas

Package Number: WW/N24P/02A

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 11 July 2018)

Currency unit	=	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.014
\$1.00	=	₹68.691

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CBO	-	community-based organization
DMS	-	detailed measurement surveys
DSISC	-	design, supervision and institutional support consultant
ESSU	-	environment and social safeguard unit
GOWB	-	Government of West Bengal
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
HSGO	-	head, safeguards and gender officer
IPPF	-	indigenous people planning framework
NGO	-	nongovernment organization
NOC	-	No Objection Certificate
PHED	-	Public Health Engineering Department
PMU	-	project management unit
RFCTLARRA	-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
ROW	-	right-of-way
SGC	-	safeguard and gender cell
SIA	-	social impact assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TOR	-	terms of reference
WBDWSIP	-	West Bengal Drinking Water Sector Improvement Project

NOTE

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Subproject Description. Proposed subproject components under package WW/N24P/02A include - (a) construction of 21 overhead reservoirs of varying capacities ranging from 250 kiloliters (kl) to 1000 kl, (b) laying of 687842 m water supply distribution network pipeline, of diameter ranging from 63 to 400 mm in Haroa Block.

Resettlement Plan. This resettlement plan is prepared for overhead reservoirs and distribution network under package WW/N24P/02A of WBDWSIP, proposed for funding by ADB, using the sector lending modality.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement. No involuntary land acquisition of private land is anticipated under package WW/N24P/02A. Private land parcels will potentially be required for construction of overhead reservoirs and these will be procured through negotiated settlement without recourse to expropriation. All civil works proposed under the subproject for the distribution network are proposed within the boundaries or right-of-way (ROW) of government roads (mainly panchayat roads). No impacts (temporary or permanent) on structures along the government right-of-way or temporary loss of income to shops/businesses are anticipated. However, temporary impacts may be assessed and reconfirmed after finalization of detailed design and finalization of alignment, through detailed measurement surveys of sites/ sections of pipeline alignment. Accordingly, the resettlement plan will be updated prior to implementation. The resettlement plan for the package currently identifies loss of crops to one vulnerable non-titled farmer who grows vegetables on vested government land for household consumption and sale.

Categorization. The subproject has identified one affected person with 3 household members who are vulnerable and non-titled and likely to suffer annual loss of crops and can potentially be classified as Category B in accordance with ADB SPS, 2009.

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

Institutional Setup. The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), West Bengal has overall responsibility for implementing this resettlement plan. For the WBDWSIP, a project management unit (PMU) will be created under PHED Kolkata, supported by PHED Project Implementation Units (PIU) at the district level. The PMU will be supported by project management consultants (PMC) and the PIUs by design, supervision and institutional support consultants (DSISCs) in planning and implementation of the project. In case of design-build-operate (DBO) contract packages like WW/N24P/01 subproject package, the contractor is envisaged to have a Social Supervisor, who will be responsible for joint inspections with design

engineers and PIUs, detailed measurement surveys (DMS), finalization of inventory of losses, updating and implementation of resettlement plan.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan. The resettlement cost estimate for the proposed subproject package WW/N24P/02A is ₹996,600.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

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

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

3. The proposed Haroa-Rajarhat-Bhangar subproject in North 24 Parganas and 2 neighbouring blocks in South 24 Parganas¹ is anticipated to benefit around 0.81 million people with surface sources based potable drinking water in the arsenic affected areas of Rajarhat and Haroa blocks in the North 24 Parganas district, and Bhangar I and Bhangar II blocks of South 24 Parganas district². The proposed Haroa-Rajarhat-Bhangar subproject components are divided into two packages:(i) procurement of bulk water supply components including WTP, transmission mains, reservoirs and pumping stations in Haroa, Rajarhat and Bhangar II; and (ii) distribution system components comprising 39 overhead reservoirs, laying of distribution network in 37 zones and an estimated 114,800 household connections.

4. The subproject has been divided into 3 broad packages:

- (i) Bulk Water Supply Package which includes construction of intake, water treatment plant (WTP) and clear water reservoir cum boosterpumping station (CWR-BS-I), transmission main from WTP to CWR-BS-I, and construction of GLSR at Haroa and Bhangar-II.
- (ii) Construction of 21 overhead reservoirs including associated distribution network (687842 m) under Haroa block.
- (iii) Construction of overhead reservoirs including associated distribution network for Bhangar-II block.

¹ The subproject will be financed by proportionate Sub-Mission grant from MDWS, GOWB and ADB funding.

² These blocks are presently dependent on the Ground water sources with arsenic contamination in the 320 out of the 728 habitations.

5. This resettlement plan is prepared for the package (ii) referred in para 4 above, involving construction of 21 overhead reservoirs and laying of 687842 m clear water distribution network in Haroa Block. The resettlement plan is prepared based on the available preliminary design for the subproject.³ The resettlement plan will be updated and reconfirmed for final involuntary resettlement impacts following detailed design and based on detailed measurement surveys.⁴ The draft and final resettlement plans will be reviewed and disclosed on implementing agency and ADB websites, and to affected persons and other stakeholders. No civil works contracts package should be awarded and started before implementation of final resettlement plan for the said package. The implementing agency is responsible to hand over the project lands/sites/alignments to the contractor free of encumbrance.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

6. Proposed subproject components under package WW/N24P/02 include - (i) construction of 21 overhead reservoirs of varying capacities ranging from 250 kiloliters (kl) to 1000 kl, (ii) laying of 687842 m water supply distribution network pipeline, of diameter ranging from 63 to 400 mm in the entire Block of Haroa. Details provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Proposed Subproject Components under Package WW/N24P/02A

	Project Component	Details
1	Construction of Overhead Reservoirs (OHRs)	21 OHRs, with capacities ranging from 250 - 1000 kiloliters
2	Laying of clear water distribution network	Length: 687,842 m and diameter ranging from 63 to 400 mm

7. **Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement.** To avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, the subproject will consider the use of government land where available and right-of-way of government road for laying of all proposed distribution network pipelines under the package, Construction of Overhead Reservoirs and Water Supply Distribution System, Haroa (Package No. WW/N24P/02A). The distribution network pipelines are proposed to be laid underground along the edge of the existing public roads which belong to government/Panchayat road rights-of-way (ROWS). Diameters of proposed pipeline to be laid range between 63 mm and 400 mm depending on the width of the roads that vary between 6 to 10 m. For private lands proposed to be obtained through negotiated settlement, the WBDWSIP PMU will ensure that no expropriation would result upon failure of negotiations, conduct meaningful consultations with affected persons including non-titleholders, offer the market rate for land and other assets, ensure transparency and availability of information on prevalent market price, and ensure there is no coercion in the negotiated settlement process as per guidance provided in the resettlement framework. An independent external party to document the entire negotiation and settlement process will be appointed. Third party certification of negotiated settlement, copies of sale deeds and records of transfer of land to PHED will be appended to the final/updated resettlement plan.

8. 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

³ Detailed project report for the subproject is not yet finalized.

⁴ Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by Safeguards Officer (Social) at the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit of the concerned PIU, consultants and contractors prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. DSISC and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and DSISC Social Safeguard Specialist will update resettlement plans prior to implementation.

structures to shift to (and back from) nearby locations where they can continue with their economic activities, is will be adopted. Where excavation close to residences or commercial properties cannot be avoided, simple mitigation measures such as provision of planks will be implemented as per available guidelines in EMP and best practice. Timely information will be provided to the public about potential negative impacts and mitigation measures, including grievance redress procedures and time taken for the same, prior to start of project implementation.

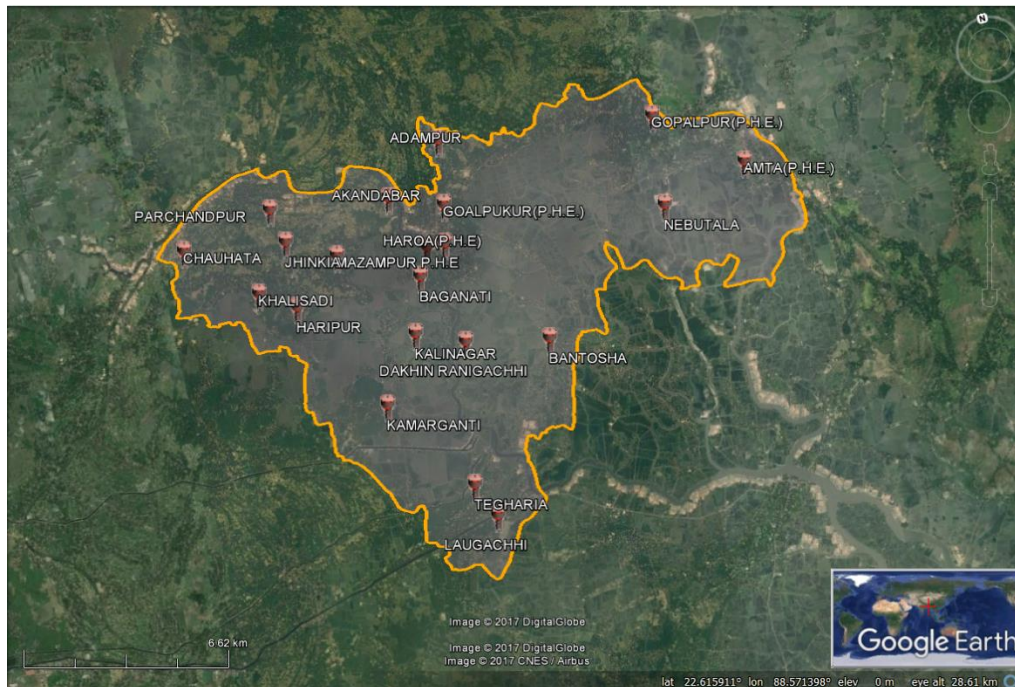
C. Objectives of Resettlement Plan

9. This resettlement plan is prepared for investments proposed for development of clear water supply components of the subproject, Package No. WW/N24P/02A, under WBDWSIP. It addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed Entitlement Matrix for the Project, Government of India and GOWB policies, and the ADB SPS (2009).

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

Figure 1: Google Earth Image Showing Location of Proposed Overhead Reservoirs



Source: Google Earth.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

11. The scope of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is identified based on the field visits to each of the OHR locations and drive through the distribution pipeline alignment proposed in Haroa block under the subproject. No compulsory acquisition of private land is anticipated, as procurement of land for public purpose mainly involving infrastructure projects will be through direct purchase (negotiated settlement) as per a government directive⁵. The entire civil works under the subproject for the distribution network are proposed within the boundaries or ROW of government roads (panchayat roads). Based on the site and alignment visits and in consideration of the proposed pipe diameters and available road ROWs, no impacts (temporary or permanent) to structures along the government right-of-way or temporary loss of income to shops/businesses are anticipated. However, this will need to be assessed and reconfirmed after finalization of detailed design and finalization of alignments through detailed measurement surveys on sites/sections of pipeline alignment and the resettlement plan updated accordingly, prior to implementation.

Overhead Reservoirs

12. Under the package, 21 Overhead Reservoirs (OHR) are proposed to be constructed for distribution of clear water to the entire block of Haroa. The sites selected for the proposed OHRs with capacities ranging from 250 to 1000 kiloliters include both privately-owned land and government-owned land parcels. Out of the 21 OHRs, 11 are proposed on privately owned land

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

parcels that will be procured through negotiated settlement, 4 are on PHED land, and 5 on government land. One OHR has been proposed on the land of a GOWB sponsored Secondary School. Consultations with the school authorities revealed the urgent need for safe water supply to the school and the surrounding community, and willingness to provide the land required for OHR.⁶ Care will be taken by the contractor to ensure strict adherence to safety norms at the school site; this will be a part of the contractual requirement. Table 2 provides land ownership details for the proposed OHRs. Description of the OHR locations and the immediate land use surrounding them is provided in Appendix 1. Google Earth images of each OHR location are in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Details of Proposed Overhead Reservoirs under the Subproject

Overhead Reservoir Zone	Gram Panchayat Name	Name of Village	Capacity (kl)	Ownership Status
H-01	Gopalpur-II	Amta	450	Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)
H-02	Gopalpur-II	NebutalaAbada	250	Government Land
H-03	Haroa	Adampur	350	Private
H-04	Kulti	Laugachi	400	Government land
H-05	Kulti	Tegharia	300	Government land
H-06	Kulti	PuratanKamarganti	250	Private
H-07	Sonarpur-Sankarpur	Kamarganti	600	Private (club ground)
H-08	Khasbalanda	Bantosha	350	Private
H-09	Sonarpur-Sankarpur	Kalinagar	300	Private
H-10	Sonarpur-Sankarpur	Baganati	450	Private
H-11	BokAjuri	Akandaberia	300	Private
H-12	Bokjuri	Parchandpur	350	Private
H-13	Salipur	Chauhata	300	Vested
H-14	Salipur	Khalisadi	300	Government land
H-15	Salipur	Jinkia	250	Private
H-16	Salipur	Haripur	300	Government of West Bengal sponsored Secondary School on Private Land
H-17	Salipur-Borjuri	Salipur	350	PHED
H-18	Gopalpur-I, Haroa-Gopalpur-II	Gopalpur	1,000	PHED
H-19	Haroa	Gobaria Abad (Khardah Chandpur)	700	Private
H-20	Khasbalanda	Ranigachhi	350	Government land
H-21	Khasbalanda-Haroa	Haroa	750	PHED

13. Twelve land owners have been identified at 11 locations where OHRs will be constructed on private land.⁷ The land parcels are under various uses such as cultivation, fisheries, mango grove, bamboo thicket etc. Field visits and consultations with land owners revealed that they are willing to sell the land to government as it will be used for public welfare and as they will be

⁶ NOC from the school trust is under process.

⁷ Initial No Objection Certificates have been received from 12 landowners of 10 private land parcels out of total 11 number of private land parcels. PHED is in the process of obtaining and verifying the land records. The verified land records will be appended to the updated resettlement plan.

financially benefited. Hence, there will be no involuntary land acquisition due to construction of OHRs under the project.

14. One non-titled farmer having 3 household members, who belongs to a vulnerable household, has been identified as an affected person, facing loss of crop (vegetables) on 0.164 acres (10 katthas) of vested land⁸.

Distribution Network

15. The clear water distribution pipelines supplying water from the OHRs to the entire block will be laid along the ROW of the government roads. Total length of 687.84 km of distribution (Table 3) pipelines will be laid. No potential temporary impact is anticipated. The diameter of pipeline ranges from 63 to 400 mm depending on the road widths that vary between 6 to 10 meters.

Table 3: Details of Distribution Network

Haroa Water Distribution Pipe Summary									Total Length (m)
Revised Zone ID	Pipe Diameters (mm)								
	63	80	100	150	200	250	300	400	
Zone-01	9,371	4,261	5,671	6,815	833	132	22		27,105
Zone-02	32,944	10,280	5,375	4,901	15	34			53,549
Zone-03	12,233	2,857	4,375	2,137	664	2,756			25,022
Zone-04	21,020	6,203	3,552	3,655		246	20		34,696
Zone-05	21,592	14,927	6,418	3,661	394	2028			49,020
Zone-06	10,798	5,621	5,026	3,860		631			25,936
Zone-07	14,099	11,790	4,310	11,701	747	519	333		43,499
Zone-08	14,666	11,568	7,680	10,340	1,049	626			45,929
Zone-09	11,370	9,830	3,287	3,996	0	2,029	66		30,578
Zone-10	7,634	7,907	4,217	3,420	1,646	199	45		25,068
Zone-11	4,476	3,573	2,738	2,851	2666	42	0		16,346
Zone-12	9,176	4,019	3,452	2,464		591			19,702
Zone-13	11,668	3,373	4,180	2,261	502	352			22,336
Zone-14	7,861	5,079	2,900	1,449	49	923			18,261
Zone-15	6,083	2,420	2,944	1,993		392			13,832
Zone-16	12,591	9,335	3,516	5,122	531		26		31,121
Zone-17	12,986	3,064	3,227	1,916	753	383	31		22,360
Zone-18	23,755	15,588	8,578	9,211	125	2,589	798	172	60,816
Zone-19	16,463	8,794	3,602	12,689		8,373	13	33	49,967
Zone-20	15,243	5,166	4,117	7,427	2,557	60			34,570
Zone-21	8,541	8,407	12,357	7,539	686	406	161	32	38,129
TOTAL	284,570	154,062	101,522	109,408	13,217	23,311	1,515	237	687,842

16. Further visit to the distribution network locations indicated that the impact on traffic and road side business activities (shops, markets), especially in congested areas of the block, will be reduced by laying pipelines with appropriate diameters depending upon the road width. Table 4 best explains the measures adopted for reducing impacts for distribution network. Field visit was conducted at some of the congested areas of Haroa block and results presented in the following table:

⁸ As per provision of West Bengal Estate Act, 1953, no *raiyat* can hold land beyond the ceiling limit, while as per West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955, ceiling is imposed upon the family - unit of the *Raiyat*. The ceiling surplus lands are to be vested to the State by drawing up proceedings as per the provision of law.

Table 4: Road Width Wise Diameter of Pipeline to be Laid for Distribution Network

Name of the Road	Name of Gram Panchayat	Width of Road (m)	Dia of Pipe to be Laid (mm)	Trench Width for Laying of Pipeline (mm)
Payragacha To BoalghataRoa	Salipore	4.57	350	550
Dhanpota Bazar Kali Mandir to Dhutrapota	Salipore	3	300	500
Arjuntala Sub Center to MahantaBattala Via	Salipore	4.57	350	550
Uttar SaliporeDhanpota Bazar to PurbaKhadubala	Bokjuri	6.09	350	550
Goria Nagar to Kharubala	Bokjuri	2.44	200	400
KaikhaliHaroa Road	Passes Across Haroa Block	6.09	350	550
Kulti Main Road	Kulti	4.57	350	550
Kaulti Market Road	Kulti	4.57	350	550
HaroaNasirhati Road	Khasbalanda	4.88	350	550
GorerDanga Bazar to Khasbalanda (Via Gabtala)	Khasbalanda	6.09	350	550
GorerDanga Bazar to Raykha	Khasbalanda	4.57	350	550
Charaberi Culvert to TentulHati	Khasbalanda	4.57	350	550
Barabati to Makalgazi Via North Ranigachi	Khasbalanda	3.05	300	500

Source: Data collected during site visit with PHED Engineers.

17. The civil works contract for Package WW/N24P/02A will have specific provisions related to impact avoidance, for pipe laying activities as well as construction work near schools, health centers, anganwadis (nursery schools), etc. The works contractor will be required to maintain access to shops and residences or other buildings along pipe alignments and to institutions located close to proposed sites, and safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments/sites. Care will be taken to avoid/mitigate economic impacts through the following measures: (a) announcement of proposed civil works in advance (to enable shop owners to stock up and remain unaffected if goods vehicles are unable to reach them during construction), (b) provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access; (c) careful timing of implementation to avoid peak sale hours/days or school timings; (d) night work in commercial areas, where possible; (e) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (f) assistance to mobile vendors if any present during construction, to shift nearby; (g) signage with project details and contact details for grievance redress; and (h) proper traffic management. These measures will be part of the contract and will be implemented through it, with careful monitoring by the concerned project implementation unit (PIU). Currently, PHED informally offers through its contractors, one operation related job per site purchased through negotiated settlement (to any one member of the households of land sellers, jointly nominated by them). In rare cases where any of the land sellers are extremely poor, PHED considers offering operation related jobs to a maximum of 2 persons belonging to land seller households, per site. These arrangements will be formalized and implemented through the contract.

18. A final assessment of impacts will be undertaken along each site/road section based on the detailed engineering design, when exact pipe alignments are known. A detailed measurement survey will be conducted to update or finalize the resettlement plan accordingly. Any shop that has been closed for a period of 6 months or more before the DMS for updating the resettlement plan will not be eligible for compensation against temporary income loss. Rigour in data collection

and consultations with local people will be required to ensure that all affected persons eligible for compensation are identified. Summary of Involuntary resettlement impacts is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impact

	Details	No. of Affected Persons	Remarks
1.	Permanent land acquisition	None	Procurement of private land will be through negotiated purchase and not involuntary land acquisition
2.	Structure loss	None	No structures have been identified at the proposed OHR locations and on the edge of the roads, that may be impacted during laying of distribution pipelines
3.	Permanent and significant livelihood impact (land owners)	None	All 12 land sellers who own the land of the 10 proposed OHRs are likely to lose less than 10% of their total land holding. All have alternate source of income and are willing sellers.
4.	Permanent loss of crops (farming by non-titleholder)	1	A non-titled farmer has been identified as affected person, who has been cultivating vegetables on 0.164 acres (10 katthas) of vested land for the last 3 years.
5.	Potential temporary impacts (income loss)	None	Field visits and assessment of pipe dia and excavation width versus road ROWs indicate that temporary economic impacts are unlikely. This will be reassessed post detailed design/DMS.
6.	Potential temporary income loss to employees in affected shops/ businesses	None	-
7.	Affected Indigenous People	None	No Indigenous Peoples communities possessing the characteristics described in the ADB SPS has been identified in the package areas.

B. Indigenous People

19. No adverse impacts to indigenous peoples are anticipated due to the construction of the overhead reservoirs and laying of the distribution network in the block of Haroa under the subproject. The private land owners from whom land is procured through negotiated settlement for construction of OHRs do not belong to scheduled tribes. The affected non-titled cultivator also does not belong to scheduled tribe.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Person

20. A non-titled person who practices farming on vested government land was identified as an affected person during the field visit at one of the OHR locations at Teghoria under Haroa Block. The affected person, Mr. Shankar Mondal, from Teghoria village, cultivates vegetables on government vested land which has an aerial extent of about 0.164 acres (10 katthas). The affected person belongs to scheduled caste and below poverty line category, which was confirmed by the field visit and status of house/asset ownership; the household is therefore classified as vulnerable.

The affected person has been growing seasonal vegetables like brinjal, bitter gourd, lady finger, etc. on the plot mostly for household consumption and when possible, for sale, for the last 3 years. The estimated cost of vegetables grown on the vested land parcel is around ₹5000 per annum. Detailed profile of the affected person is provided in Appendix 3.

21. Transect walk (conducted along with PHED Engineers) and community consultations along the stretch of the distribution network in all zones conducted, identified no potential loss of structures or income due to laying of the clear water pipelines. This will be reassessed post-detailed design and detailed measurement survey and the resettlement plan updated accordingly.

22. The socioeconomic profile of the 13 land sellers (who are not affected persons) whose land will be obtained through negotiated settlement is provided in Appendix 4, that helps establish that they are not vulnerable and poor. Table 6 provides summary profile of affected persons.

Table 6: Summary Profile of Affected Persons

No.	Description	Profile
1	Total No. of permanently affected persons	3
2	No. of vulnerable households	1 (Scheduled Caste, below poverty line)
3	Type of activity	Cultivation
4	Assessed impact duration	Permanent
5	Loss	Loss of food crop (vegetables) and partial income loss - the farmer is said to grow seasonal vegetables on the 0.164 acres (10 kattha) government plot for household consumption and when possible, for sale
6	Average estimated value of vegetables grown on the government land per annum (₹)	₹5000

Source: Transect walk and community consultations.

IV. CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

23. The resettlement plan was prepared in consultation with stakeholders including land sellers, beneficiaries/local people, poor affected person household (non-titleholder on government land), Gram Panchayat Pradhans, Panchayat members/public representatives, panchayat officials, Zilla Parishad officials and PHED engineers. Public consultation meetings were held at all the locations with community members, Panchayat Pradhans, Gram Panchayat members (14 locations), where the OHRs are proposed on private land except one location, where the identified land parcel is away from any settlement. Ownership of rest of the OHRs is either with PHED or government land and one government sponsored school land. Table 7 provides an outline where the consultations were conducted and the number of participants. A total of 185 participants attended the consultation meetings out of which 37.29 percent were females. Details of the public consultation are provided in Appendix 5.

Table 7: Public Consultation Held at Overhead Reservoirs Locations (Zone Wise)

	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	Overhead Reservoir Zone	Total No. of Participants	No. of Female Participants
1	Akandaberia	Bokjuri	H-II	12	7
2	Jinkia	Bokjuri	H-XVI	10	0

	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	Overhead Reservoir Zone	Total No. of Participants	No. of Female Participants
3	Parchandpur	Bohjuri	H-XVI	13	3
4	Amta	Gopalpur - II		14	4
5	Nebutalabad	Gopalpur - I	H-II	11	2
6	Adampur	Haroa	H-III	10	2
7	Bantosh	Khasbalanda	H-VIII	12	9
8	Kamarganti	Kulti	H-VIII	5	1
9	Laugachi	Kulti	H-IV	10	6
10	PuratanKamarganti	Kulti	H-VI	9	4
11	Tegharia	Kulti	H-V		0
12	Haripur	Gopalpur - I	H-XVII	38	8
13	Salipur	Khalisadi	H-XV	20	12
14	Baganati	Sonapukur-Shankarpur	H-XI	12	6
15	Kalinagar	Sonapukur-Shankarpur	H-X	9	5
TOTAL				185	69

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

25. The land sellers conveyed their willingness to sell their land parcels for the project that benefits the community with safe drinking water. They themselves showed concern over the present quality of drinking water they consume and appreciated government's effort of distributing clear and treated water. They showed concern over the time taken for the purchase committee of GOWB to arrive at an offer price. The land sellers are aware of the process of negotiated settlement undertaken by GOWB. Consultation with a family member of the affected person, cultivating on the vested land parcel, revealed their poor socio-economic condition. They also expressed the need for any kind of support or skill training for better livelihood option for a member of the family. The project's entitlement matrix was explained to the affected person family member. The transparent process of land purchase and determination of market price proposed, was explained to the land sellers.

26. The Gram Panchayat members expressed concern regarding the sufficiency of OHR per Gram Panchayat; it was clarified by PHED personnel present during the consultation that as per the command zone/area it covers most of the part and the rest will be covered by nearby OHRs of other zone. On time completion of the project was another concern of the Panchayat Members and it was told that the project work will not take longer than 3 years. Creating job opportunities was the other question of the Gram Panchayat Members – it was mentioned that the existing PHE workers will be given first preference, further if there is requirement then the 100 days workers can be included during the construction phase.

B. Information Disclosure

27. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the beginning of the project. The approved Entitlement Matrix and resettlement plan will be placed in

the head office of PHED, PHED PMU office, and concerned divisional offices of PHED and Gram Panchayat offices accessible to affected persons. The design, supervision and institutional support consultant (DSISC), ESSU of PIU and ESC of PMU will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultation and participation will be undertaken as per the WBDWSIP resettlement framework. The final/updated resettlement plan will be disclosed on to affected persons and other stakeholders, ADB's website, as well as state government, local government (Gram Panchayat), PMU (PHED) websites. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents, as and when updated. Information on compensation, entitlements and resettlement planning and management principles adopted for the subproject will be made available in the local language (Bengali) and the same will be distributed to affected persons. The consultation process will be continuous, through the project cycle. Draft project information disclosure leaflet containing the Executive Summary of this resettlement plan and the Entitlement Matrix, and contact numbers of PMU, contractor, project engineer and DSISC social safeguards personnel and concerned engineer, and grievance redress hotline number will be distributed among affected persons and beneficiaries.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

29. A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be in place to redress social, environmental or any other project and/or subproject related grievances. The GRM described below has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per project entitlement matrix, and PMU and concerned PIUs will ensure that their grievances are addressed.

30. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes or through telephone hotlines at accessible locations, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaint register in Gram Panchayat office or PMU or PIU office. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. PMU head, safeguards and gender officer (HSGO) together with PIU Safeguard Officers will have the joint responsibility for timely grievance redressal on safeguards and gender issues and for registration of grievances, related

disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. The affected persons will also be encouraged to seek a complaint registration number through the PIU.

31. The grievance redress mechanism provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. A two-tier grievance redress mechanism is conceived, one, at project level and another, beyond project level. For the project level GRM, a Grievance Redress Cell will be established at PIU; the safeguards officers of the ESSU PIU, supported by the social safeguards specialist of DSISC will be responsible for conducting periodic community meetings with affected communities to understand their concerns and help them through the process of grievance redressal including translating the complaints into Bengali or English, recording and registering grievances of non-literate affected persons and explaining the process of grievance redress mechanism. All expedient and minor grievances will be resolved at field level; should the PIU fail to resolve any grievance within the stipulated time period, the PMU will be consulted and suggested actions by PMU taken by PIU with DSISC support, within specified time. PIU will also be responsible for follow-through for each grievance, periodic information dissemination to complainants on the status of their grievance and recording their feedback (satisfaction/dissatisfaction and suggestions). In the event that certain grievances cannot be resolved at project level, they will be referred to the district steering committee (DSC), which will also act as grievance redress committee (GRC), particularly in matters related to land purchase/acquisition, payment of compensation, environmental pollution etc. Any higher than district level inter-departmental coordination or grievance redress required will be referred to the state level Steering Committee.

32. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. All grievances – major or minor, will be registered. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor, and supervision personnel from the PIU supported by DSISC will try to successfully resolve them in consultation with the Member, Panchayat and the Gram Panchayat Pradhan. In case of larger issues, they will seek the advice and assistance of the safeguard expert PIU. Grievances not redressed through this process within/at the project level within stipulated time period will be referred to the DSC/GRC.

33. The DSC will be set up to monitor project implementation in each district. In its role as a GRC, the DSC will meet every month (if there are pending, registered grievances), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within specified time upon receiving the complaint-filing which the grievance will be addressed by the state-level Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will resolve escalated/unresolved grievances received. Grievances remaining unresolved by Steering Committee may be referred by affected persons to appropriate courts of law. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 3), each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration. The PMU shall issue notifications to concerned PHE Divisions to establish the respective PIU (and field) level GRCs, with details of composition, process of grievance redress to be followed, and time limit for grievance redress at each level.

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

B. Composition of Grievance Redress Committee and District Steering Committee

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

36. The Steering Committee will include Chief Secretary, as chair, Principal Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary, PHED, Principal Secretary, Panchayat and Rural Development, Principal Secretary, Finance, Principal Secretary, Irrigation and Waterways Development Department, Principal Secretary, Public Works Department, Engineering in Chief, PHED, Member Secretary, and Others as invitees.

1. Areas of Jurisdiction

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

2. Consultation Arrangements

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

3. Recordkeeping

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

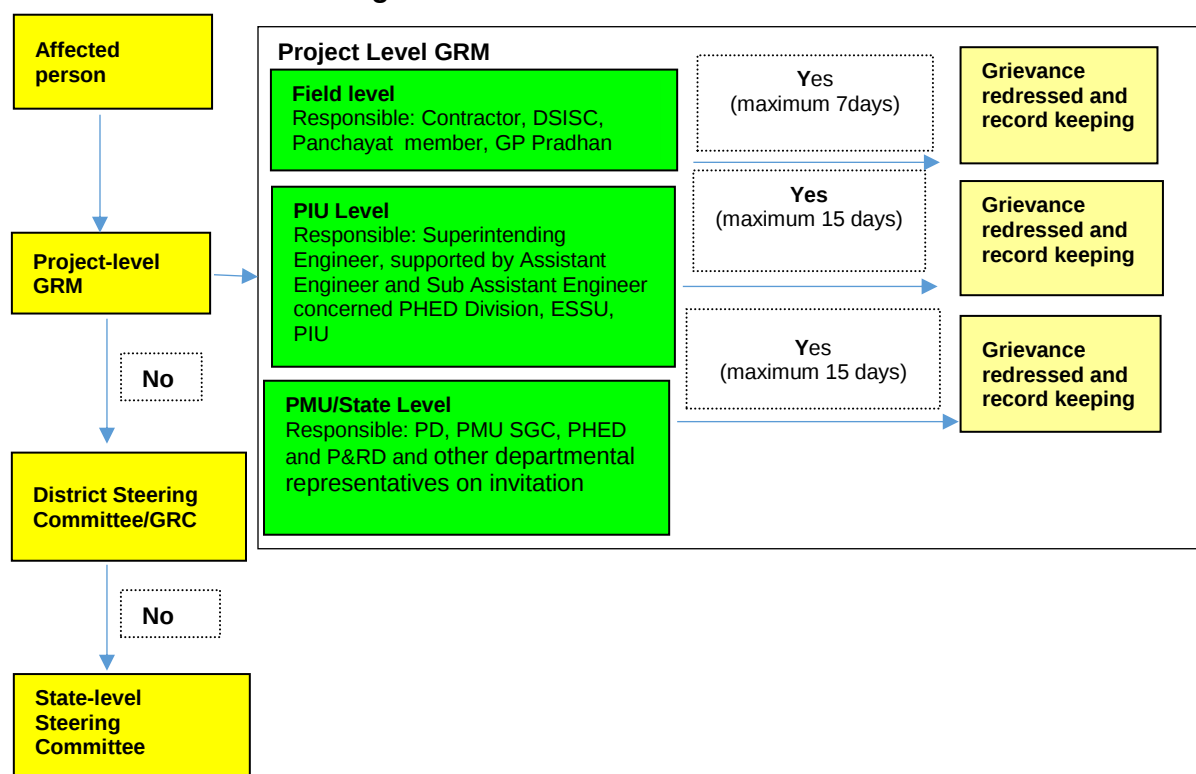
4. Information Dissemination Methods of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

40. The PIU, assisted by DSISC will be responsible for information dissemination to affected persons on grievance redressal procedure. Gram Panchayat/coverage area/affected area-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the consultation and participation plan. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The PIU safeguard officers (environment and social) will be assisted by DSISC safeguards specialists with information/collateral/awareness material etc. and in conducting project awareness campaigns. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per agreed entitlement matrix including who to contact and when, where/ how to register grievance, various stages of grievance redress process, time likely to be taken for redressal of minor and major grievances, etc. Grievances received and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU and PIU offices, Gram Panchayat/concerned local panchayat notice boards and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental and social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. A sample grievance registration form has been attached in Appendix 6.

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

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

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism



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

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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

45. The key involuntary resettlement principles of the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) are:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female-headed households, households with out-of-school/working children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land/tenure security, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.

Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

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

- (i) West Bengal Land Acquisition Manual 1991, which provides guidelines on determination of market price for compensation, but has not been revised post passage of LARR 2013. GOWB has now taken a policy decision to adopt negotiated purchase and not land acquisition as the mode of procurement of land for public purpose;
- (ii) Memorandum for direct (negotiated) purchase of land for public purpose: Government of West Bengal issued a Memorandum in 2014, and an updated version of the same in 2016 allowing all state government departments to go in for direct (negotiated) purchase land for public purpose, mainly involving commissioning of infrastructure projects.⁹ It provides for constitution of a Purchase Committee, process of determination of value of land, buildings, structures. It provides an incentive on the price of land finally determined if land registration is accomplished within defined time frames. GOWB has also exempted the stamp duty for such purchase of land.
- (iii) The West Bengal Land and Land Reforms Manual, 1991 deals with management of lands owned by Government of West Bengal. Chapter XV of the Manual provides the principles and procedures for settlement of lands for non-agricultural purposes (which includes urban development work). In case of long-term settlement, it provides in detail the process of determining the market value of land from the records of recent sales of similar categories of land in the vicinity, using figures from the Sub-registration offices and carefully checking the same against the valuation in land acquisition cases in the locality.¹⁰
- (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

⁹ Memorandum No. 3145-LP/1A-03/14 dated 24 November 2014, and Memorandum No. WB (Part 1)/2016/SAR-114 dated 1 March 2016. The updated Memorandum of 2016 is in Appendix 4.

¹⁰ 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.

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.

47. In case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, gap-filling measures will be adopted to bridge the discrepancies as provided in Appendix 7. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to affected persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. Details of entitlements for different categories of entitled persons are available in the agreed project entitlement matrix.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Persons

48. The anticipated types of losses due to the proposed OHRs and distribution network for the subproject comprise potential loss of income from sale of vegetables to a non-title holder practicing cultivation on government land. It will be equivalent to permanent, partial income loss. The affected household is vulnerable, as it belongs to scheduled caste and is below poverty line.

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

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

B. Entitlements

51. The entitlement matrix (Table 8) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

52. 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/income restoration.

C. Relocation

53. No relocation impact anticipated.

D. Livelihood protection and Income Restoration

54. Income restoration is not applicable to the affected farmer as he will continue agricultural activities on his own leased land and his job as security guard. However, as a vulnerable household they are entitled to subsistence allowance, skill training and initial cash assistance for purchase of income generating assets or initial capital for setting up a business, that may be received by any family member of the Affected Person. The affected family will also get preference for job opportunity under the project during construction phase.

E. Compensation Mechanism for Loss of Crops

55. Compensation for loss of crops will be paid to the affected person as per Entitlement Matrix. The computation of the loss of crops is based on the assessment during consultation with the wife of the affected person in absence of the farmer.

Table 8: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy^a	Implementation Issues^b	Responsible Agency^c
Loss of trees and crops	Agricultural activities	Non-titleholders - Squatters on government land	1. Squatters will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their standing crops. 2. Compensation for one-year net harvest for seasonal crops at prevalent market rates 3. Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.	• Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible • Work schedules will avoid harvest season. • Market value of trees/crops has to be determined. • Vulnerable households will be identified and provided assistance as required	Project management unit (PMU)/Safeguard and gender cell (SGC) will ensure provision of notice. Project implementation unit (PIU)/design, supervision and institutional support consultant (DSISC) will identify and SGC will verify vulnerable households.
Impacts on vulnerable affected persons ^d	All permanent impacts	Vulnerable Affected Person	1. Compensated for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. 2. Additional one-time lump sum assistance of ₹36, 000 (calculated for 12 months subsistence allowance) per vulnerable family will be paid. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this plan. 3. Vulnerable households will be given priority in employment in the project construction activities. Provision for skill training for displaced vulnerable persons including assistance for purchase of income generating assets and initial capital of ₹40,000/-.		PMU/SGC will verify the extent of impacts determine assistance, verify vulnerable households.

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

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

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

^d Vulnerability benefits are incremental, i.e., in addition to other entitlements and benefits. Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, landless households, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household, households with out of school/working children, household with no tenure security, and schedule castes and scheduled tribe households.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Resettlement Costs

56. The resettlement cost estimate includes compensation for loss of crops to the squatter farmer cultivating on government land, detail survey cost for resettlement plan updating and finalization, monitoring survey cost, third party witness and certification costs and consultation, grievance redress and awareness generation cost. The government will bear all resettlement plan costs related to compensation and mitigation and will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The estimated total resettlement cost for the subproject is ₹996,600. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 9.

Table 9: Resettlement Cost

	Details	Number/ Units	Unit Cost (₹)	Total Cost (₹)
1.	Provisional sum for compensation of loss of seasonal crop for 1 year	1	5,000	5,000
1.1	Subsistence Allowance for 12 months	1	3,000	36,000
1.2	Skill Training Cost ^a for any one member of the affected households	1		20,000
1.3	Assistance for purchase of income generating assets and initial capital	1		40,000
2.	Surveys, consultations, grievances and awareness			
2.1	DMS Survey for resettlement plan updating, post-implementation monitoring survey			250,000
2.2	Consultation, grievance redress			250,000
2.3	Awareness Generation			250,000
3.	Third party Costs			
3.1	Provisional sum for third party witness costs	11	5,000	55,000
	Sub-Total			906,000
	Contingency@ 10 %			90,600
	Grand Total			996,600

Notes: (i) Cost of land purchase through negotiation is not added to the resettlement plan cost. Government of West Bengal's Purchase Committee will consult land sellers before arriving at the negotiated sale price; (ii) Provisional sum for compensation of loss of crops is provided based on the consultation and in the event the land is taken for OHR construction. In case the site is not selected during detail design, this impact may not occur. (iii) For distribution line alignment no potential impact has been assessed as off now. If any temporary impact is assessed during detail design survey, the same will be assessed and appended to the resettlement plan cost.

^a Training duration of 32 hours for agricultural and related extension work based on schemes outlined by Ministry of Skill Development and Enterprise, Government of India. Includes, cost of training for 32 hours, TA/DA, trainers cost, etc.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangements

57. The Public Health Engineering Department, GOWB will be the executing and implementing agency for the Project, responsible for management, coordination and execution of all activities funded under the loan. A central project management unit (PMU) in Kolkata attached to PHED will be responsible for implementing the WBDWSIP. The PMU will be supported by project implementation units (PIUs) at district level.

58. The PMU will be supported by the PMC and PIUs will be supported by DSISC in project management and implementation, respectively.

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

B. Safeguard Implementation Arrangements

60. Project Management Unit. SGC will be established in PMU with the overall responsibility of ensuring compliance with ADB SPS. SGC will be headed by a Head, Safeguards and Gender Officer (HSGO) and will report to the Project Director directly. The HSGO will have overall responsibility in implementation of the resettlement framework, environmental assessment and review framework, resettlement plans, EMPs, SEMP, GESI action plan, and appropriate monitoring and reporting responsibilities. Key social safeguard tasks and responsibilities at the PMU level are as follows:

61. Social Safeguards

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

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

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

63. Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist PMC:

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

64. **Project Implementation Unit.** At each PIU, an Assistant Engineer will be given additional responsibilities of safeguard tasks and will be designated as Safeguards Officer. The Safeguards Officer will oversee the safeguards implementation at PIU level, coordinate public consultations, information disclosure, regulatory clearances and approvals, resettlement plan implementation,

EMP implementation and grievance redressal. Key social safeguard tasks and responsibilities of Safeguards Officer are as follows:

65. Social Safeguards and Gender

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

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

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

68. Social Safeguards and Gender Expert, DSISC:

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

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

70. **DBO Contractor.**¹¹ The DBO Contractor will have a dedicated Social Supervisor, who will hold a Master's degree in social science and would have at least 5 years of experience in resettlement planning and implementation, as well as gender action plan implementation, preferably in multi-lateral aided projects. The tasks of the Contractor's Social Supervisor will be to:

- (i) Work in close coordination with the PIU, design engineers and DSISC social safeguards personnel to finalize detailed design keeping the safeguard principles adopted for the project in view;
- (ii) Ensure that all design-related measures (e.g. special considerations for the vulnerable related to facility locations or design, mitigation measures for affected persons etc.) are integrated into project designs before approval

¹¹ In case of Package WW/N24P/01, the DBO contractor will be responsible for resettlement plan updating and implementation, in close coordination with the PIU and DSISC.

- (iii) Conduct joint walk-throughs with PIU, design engineers and DSISC social safeguards personnel in sites/sections ready for implementation; identify the need for detailed measurement surveys, and conduct detailed measurement surveys to arrive at the final inventory of loss;
- (iv) Update the draft resettlement plan and Due Diligence Report and submit to PIU/PMU and ADB for review and approval.
- (v) Ensure strict adherence to ADB and government policy on social safeguards and the agreed entitlement matrix during implementation,
- (vi) Assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received;
- (vii) Assist PIU in disclosing relevant information on safeguards (eligibility, entitlements, compensation, cut-off date, processes, timelines, GRM etc.) to beneficiaries and affected persons including the vulnerable.
- (viii) Submit monthly social safeguard and gender action plan monitoring reports to PIU, with gender-disaggregated data as required for monitoring.

Table 10: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

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

DBO = design, build and operate, DSC= district steering committee, FGD=focus group discussion, PMU = project management unit, PIU=project implementation unit, DSISC=design, supervision and institutional support consultant.

C. Institutional Capacity

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

contractors' personnel who will be involved in resettlement plan implementation, to ensure familiarity with ADB SPS, the resettlement framework, indigenous peoples planning framework, entitlement matrix, GRM, and the safeguards monitoring and reporting system. Training of PMU/PIU staff on aspects such as environmental planning/resettlement planning/implementation, social protection and gender, including the specific recording, reporting, and disclosure requirements need to be planned for.

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

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

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

74. All the compensation and assistance as per entitlement matrix will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific site/stretch. Written confirmation is required to be sent by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to affected persons. Construction work can begin only in sites / sections where compensation has been paid. The resettlement plan implementation schedule is presented in Table 11.

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the SGC PMU assisted by PMC. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement/census survey of affected persons proposed during resettlement plan updating, and overall monitoring. Monthly progress reports reporting status of resettlement plan implementation will be prepared by SGC PMU assisted by PMC. The PMU will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and PHED website. A sample monitoring template is given in Appendix 7.

Table 11: Implementation Schedule

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

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

DETAILS OF OVERHEAD RESERVOIRS IN HAROA BLOCK

OHRs	Name of Village	Name of Gram Panchayat	Ownership (Private/ Government)	Availability of Land Records (for Private Land)	Present Land Use of the Plot	Description of Immediate Surroundings of the Plot	Approach Road to the OHR Plot	Photograph of Plot
H-1	Amta	Gopalpur-II	Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)	Nil	Vacant Plot	PHED vacant plot. Nearest habitation 300 mt (approx.) away from the proposed plot	Blacktop village road	
H-2	NebutalaAbada	Gopalpur-II	Government	Nil	Vacant Plot	Vacant Government Land with one village Primary School at one corner side of the plot but away from construction site.	Blacktop village road	
H-3	Adampur	Haroa	Private	Yes	Vacant Plot	Mainly trees and Shrubs. Hutments are there on the other side of the connecting road to the plot	Blacktop village road	

OHRs	Name of Village	Name of Gram Panchayat	Ownership (Private/ Government)	Availability of Land Records (for Private Land)	Present Land Use of the Plot	Description of Immediate Surroundings of the Plot	Approach Road to the OHR Plot	Photograph of Plot
H-4	Laugachi	Kulti	Government land	Nil	Vacant Plot	Vacant Plot and 1 ICDS Center at the corner, which will not be affected due to construction work.	Blacktop village road	
H-5	Tegharia	Kulti	Government land	Nil	Vested Land, a portion of it is used by one encroacher for cultivation. The yields from the field is consumed by his own family	Surrounded by Vacant Plots.	Blacktop village road	
H-6	PuratanKamarganti	Kulti	Private	Yes	Agriculture	Vacant Plot and 2 Hutments at the entry route of the plot	Brick paved village road	

OHRs	Name of Village	Name of Gram Panchayat	Ownership (Private/ Government)	Availability of Land Records (for Private Land)	Present Land Use of the Plot	Description of Immediate Surroundings of the Plot	Approach Road to the OHR Plot	Photograph of Plot
H-7	Kamarganti	Sonarpur-Sankarpur	Private (club ground)	Yes	Club Ground, Vacant Plot	Vacant Plot, 1 Temple (under construction) and 1 Big Community Hall at two ends outside of the plot boundary. No impact.	Blacktop village road	
H-8	Bantosha	Khasbalanda	Private	Yes	Agriculture	The proposed plot is situated beside the access road to the side, surrounded by agricultural field. No nearby structures.	Brick paved village road	
H-9	Kalinagar	Sonarpur-Sankarpur	Private	Yes	Vacant Plot	Surrounded by vacant plots used for agricultural purposes	Brick paved village road	

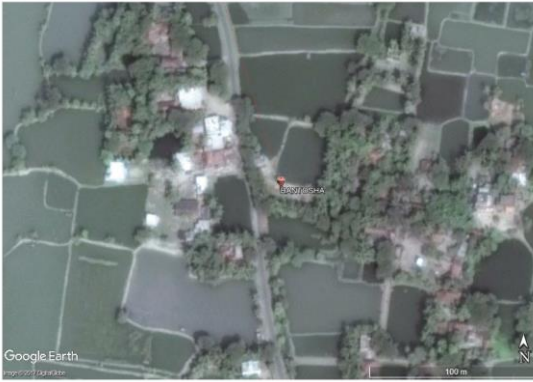
OHRs	Name of Village	Name of Gram Panchayat	Ownership (Private/ Government)	Availability of Land Records (for Private Land)	Present Land Use of the Plot	Description of Immediate Surroundings of the Plot	Approach Road to the OHR Plot	Photograph of Plot
H-10	Baganati	Sonarpur-Sankarpur	Private	Yes	Vacant Plot	Surrounding area of the proposed plot is vacant. Only trees of big and medium size	Blacktop village road	
H-11	Akandaberia	Bokjuri	Private	Yes	Vacant Plot	Surrounded by mostly vacant plot with big and medium sized trees	Blacktop village road	
H-12	Parchandpur	Bokjuri	Private	Yes	Agriculture	Vacant Plots used for cultivation.	Brick paved village road	
H-13	Chauhata	Salipur	Vested	Nil	Vested Land, Vacant Plot	Vacant Plot adjacent to main access road.	Brick paved village road	

OHRs	Name of Village	Name of Gram Panchayat	Ownership (Private/ Government)	Availability of Land Records (for Private Land)	Present Land Use of the Plot	Description of Immediate Surroundings of the Plot	Approach Road to the OHR Plot	Photograph of Plot
H-14	Khalisadi	Salipur	Government land	Nil	Vacant Plot	The proposed plot is located in an isolated place amidst village agricultural field.	Brick paved village road	
H-15	Jinkia	Salipur	Private	Yes	Mango Orchard	Road side vacant plot. There are small hutments besides the proposed plot. No impact is envisaged.	Blacktop village road	
H-16	Haripur	Salipur	Government of West Bengal sponsored School on Private Land	Yes	School Land, Vacant Plot.	Vacant Plot. Haripur Primary School just opposite to the proposed plot on the other side of the entry road to the plot. 1 big water body used by village people.	Brick paved village road	

OHRs	Name of Village	Name of Gram Panchayat	Ownership (Private/ Government)	Availability of Land Records (for Private Land)	Present Land Use of the Plot	Description of Immediate Surroundings of the Plot	Approach Road to the OHR Plot	Photograph of Plot
H-17	Salipur	Salipur-Borjuri	PHED	Nil	Vacant Plot	Vacant Plot no nearby hutments. Hence, no scope of any adverse impact.	Blacktop village road	
H-18	Gopalpur	Gopalpur-I, Haroa-Gopalupur-II	PHED	Nil	PHED land, Vacant Plot	PHED LAND, Vacant Plot. Within demarcated plot boundary wall	Blacktop village road	
H-19	Gobaria Abad (Khardah Chandpur)	Haroa	Private	Nil	Agriculture	Road side vacant plot, surrounded by agricultural plots	Brick paved village road	

OHRs	Name of Village	Name of Gram Panchayat	Ownership (Private/ Government)	Availability of Land Records (for Private Land)	Present Land Use of the Plot	Description of Immediate Surroundings of the Plot	Approach Road to the OHR Plot	Photograph of Plot
H-20	Ranigachhi	Khasbalanda	Government land	Yes	Government Land, Vacant Plot	The proposed Plot is vacant, there is a structure beside the plot which will not any impact due to construction work as it is outside the plot boundary.	Blacktop village road	
H-21	Haroa	Khasbalanda-Harora	PHED	Nil	PHRD Land, Vacant Plot	PHED Plot beside River Bank having distinct boundary wall.	Blacktop village road	

GOOGLE EARTH MAP OF EACH OVERHEAD RESERVOIRS LOCATION SHOWING SURROUNDING LAND USE

		
OHR - Adampur	OHR - Akandabar	OHR – Amta
		
OHR - Baganati	OHR - Bantoshia	OHR - Chauhata

		
OHR - DakhinRanigachhi	OHR - Goalpukur (PHE)	OHR - Gopalpur (PHE)
		
OHR - Haripur	OHR - Haroa (PHE)	OHR - Kalinagar

		
OHR –Jhinkia	OHR - Kamarganti	OHR - Laugachhi
		
OHR- Mazampur (PHE)	OHR - Nazarnagar	OHR - Nebutala

		
OHR - Khalisadi	OHR - Parchandpur	OHR - Tegharia

PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSON AT THE TEGHARIA VESTED LAND UNDER KULTI GRAM PANCHAYAT OF HAROA BLOCK

	Name of Encroacher	Age	No. of Family Members	Land Ownership	Village	Total Land Holding in Acres (including the land for sell)	Total Land Area Required for OHT	% of Affected Plot Area (Against Total Plot Area)	% of Land to be Used for OHT Construction Against Total Land Holding	Present Land Use of the Plot	Any other Structure/ Trees / Crops on the plot	Primary Occupation of HH	Alternate means of Livelihood /Income Available	Total Monthly Family Income of HH (INR)	Total Annual Value of Crop on Affected Land (INR)	Type of House	Asset Ownership	Photograph of AP House and Family member interviewed	Remarks
1	Sankar Mondal	37	3	Squatter	Teghoria	Vested Land	10 Kattha	100%	100%	Seasonal agriculture mainly for domestic consumption and for sale	Nil	Night Guard in fishery (not a secure job, recently joined)	Cultivation on leased land	Upto maximum	5000	Kutcha structure	Mobile phone		Mrs. Sarada Mondal W/o, Sankar Mondal was interviewed. The family has a BPL Card and belongs to Scheduled Caste. The family is staying at the Teghoria Mouja under Kulti GP for more than 30 years.
						10 Kattha						Salary 7,000/- per month	3 Bighas			200 Sq. ft			
																1 room			

PROFILE OF LAND SELLERS OF OVERHEAD RESERVOIR SITES

	Name of Land Seller	Age	No. of Family Members	Land Ownership	Plot/ Daag No./ Mouza	Total Land Holding in Acres (including the land for sell)	Total Land Area Required for OHT	% of Affected Plot Area (Against Total Plot Area)	% of Land to be Used for OHT Construction Against Total Land Holding	Present Land Use of the Plot	Any other Structure/ Trees / Crops on the plot	Primary Occupation of HH	Alternate means of Livelihood /Income Available	Total Monthly Family Income of HH (INR)	Per head per month income	Total Annual Income from the Affected Plot	Type of House	Asset Ownership	Photographs	Remarks
1	Madan Ghosh	54	4	Owner	87 - Adampur	2.31	0.23	10	6	Bamboo Thicket+ Fishery	Bamboo trees	Fishery+ Business	Business	15000/-	3,750/-	2500/-	Semi-pucca	Cycle, van		Both brothers (land owners) were absent during interview. Wife & son of Madan Ghosh were interviewed. Tapas Ghosh (cousin brother) was among the main respondents.
2	Jagadish Ghosh	58	3	Owner										12000/-	4,000/-					
3	Bhupendranath Mondal	58	3	Owner	144 - PuratanKa marganti	6	0.3	5	2	Agriculture	nil	Cultivation	Cultivation	12,000	4,000/-	3,500/-	Pucca	TV, Bike, Cycle, Mobile		The land is an undivided property of three brothers. One brother could not be interviewed as he was absent on that day. The proposed pipe will pass through the common passage of two plots, the other plot is in front of the proposed land and located just beside the main road. So permission may require from the owner / encroacher of the first plot. It was mentioned by the Local Panchayat representative, present during the visit that, no issue will be raised as everyone is looking forward for the project.
4	Susanta Mondal	45	3	Owner								Cultivation	Cultivation	14,000/-	4,666/-	3,500/-	Pucca	TV, Cycle, Mobile		
5	Shyamal Mondal	50	2	Owner								Cultivation	Cultivation	8,000/-	4,000/-	3,500/-				

	Name of Land Seller	Age	No. of Family Members	Land Ownership	Plot/ Daag No./ Mouza	Total Land Holding in Acres (including the land for sell)	Total Land Area Required for OHT	% of Affected Plot Area (Against Total Plot Area)	% of Land to be Used for OHT Construction Against Total Land Holding	Present Land Use of the Plot	Any other Structure/ Trees / Crops on the plot	Primary Occupation of HH	Alternate means of Livelihood /Income Available	Total Monthly Family Income of HH (INR)	Per head per month income	Total Annual Income from the Affected Plot	Type of House	Asset Ownership	Photographs	Remarks
6	AjitMondal	70	5	Owner	254 - Bantosh	1.98	0.2	10	7	fishery	fish	Fishery	Cultivation+fishery	20000/-	4,000/-	6,000/-	Semi-pucca	Cycle, TV, mobile		
7	PiyushkantiMondal	30	3	Owner								Business		12000/-	4,000/-		Semi-pucca	Cycle, TV, mobile		wife of PiyushkantiMondal
8	Samir Pahar	31	5	Owner	107, 109, 113 - Klinagar	1.65	0.26	16	8	Agriculture	nil	Cultivation	Fishery	25000/-	5,000/-	5000/-	Pucca	Bike, TV, Fridge		
9	MohiuddinMolla	43	5	Owner	201- Baganati	0.33	0.23	70	40	Mango Orchard	Mango trees	Cultivation	Business	19,000/-	3,800/-	4500/-	Pucca	Cycle, TV, Fridge, mobile		
10	Razzak Ali	47	4	Owner	1548 - Akandaberi a	0.27	0.26	96	49	Mango Orchard	Mango trees	Business	selling mangos seasonally	25000/-	6,250/-	4000/-	Semi-pucca	Bike, TV, mobile		
11	Sahidul Islam	55	5	Owner	318 - Parchandpur	6	0.38	6	2	Agriculture	nil	Business	vegetable cultivation	30000/-	6,000/-	5000/-	Pucca	Car, bike, cycle, fridge, TV, mobile		
12	Abdulla Molla	62	6	Owner	270 - Jinkia	3.305	0.79	24	4	Mango Orchard	Mango trees	Cultivation	nil	24,000/-	4,000/-	3500/-	Kutcha	Cycle, TV		proposed plot jointly owned with 5 sisters
13	SahebMolla	80	3	Owner	420 - Kardah Chandpur	2.64	0.47	18	5	Orchard	Coconut, Mango, Bamboo trees	Cultivation	nil	14000/-	4,666/-	5000/-	Pucca	Bike, cycle, TV, mobile		

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	Overhead Reservoir/ GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns/Issues Discussed	Photographs
HAROA	AKANDABERIA	BOKJURI	H-II	Male: 5 Female: 7 Total: 12	Local Public were consulted by the visiting team During Public Consultation, village women took part spontaneously. In their voice, women are the most sufferers as they have to spend the time to collect the water. Doorstep connection will ease their daily life. The present source of water contains high iron which is not only inappropriate for drinking purpose at the same time it turns the cooking difficult as it takes longer time to boil grains and cereals. If water connection is provided at doorstep then they won't have to go to pond side for cleaning cloths or utensils, which turns difficult during winter season specially at evening / night.	  

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	Overhead Reservoir / GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Jinkia	Bokjuri	H-XVI	Male: 10	A consultation took place at the proposed land with the local residents. The Pradhan of Bokjuri Panchayat was also present there The Pradhan introduced the visiting team and explain the purpose of visit. A brief introduction was given to the participants regarding the upcoming project of PHED. They were happy to know that their crisis for good quality water will be resolved through this project. High Iron and poor taste of water has compelled them to purchase water from private vendors. Average cost of purchasing packaged water per family per month is between ₹300 to ₹350. This usually increases in summer time and festival seasons. An affordable water tariff will be bearable for every family.	  

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	Overhead Reservoir / GLR ZONE CODE	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
HAROA	PARCHANDPUR	BOKJURI	H-XVI	Male: 10 Female: 3 Total: 13	A public consultation program was arranged at the site with the local people of the area to make them aware regarding the forthcoming water supply project. They were briefly intimated about the targeted output of the initiatives. It was also mentioned that no additional land will be required for construction purpose except the identified one. Hence, there is no chance of loss either in terms of Livelihood or structure. Participation of common public will be required during both construction and O&M phases. The assets that will be created through this project will need to be protected and without participation and guardianship of local people which cannot be done.	  

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	Overhead Reservoir / GLR Zone Code	Participants no	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Amta	Gopalpur-li		Male: 10 Female: 4 Total: 14	It is an existing OHR of PHED. Two consultations were carried out, one at Gram Panchayat level and the other one near to the existing One of the Gram Panchayat members wanted to know whether 1 OHR will be sufficient for the entire Gram Panchayat, the PHED personnel present that time said that, as per the command zone/area it covers most of the part and the rest will be covered by nearby OHRs of other Zone. On question raised by another Gram Panchayat member, it was said that, if favorable conditions being maintained, tentative time schedule for completing the entire work will not take longer than 3 years. In question of creating job opportunities, it was said that the existing PHE worker will be given first preference. If found possible, the 100 days workers can also be included during the construction phase	  

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	Overhead Reservoir / GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Nebutalabad	Gopalpur-I	OHR Zone (H – II)	Male: 9 Female: 2 Total: 11	Consultation with local people revealed that majority of local population depends on tube wells as their primary source of water. Arsenic was found in few cases. Panchayat periodically checks those tube wells. Initiatives of supplying treated water are appreciated by participants. They promised to extend their co-operation while construction phase and in future also. A visit was also made to the local primary health center which caters 5000+ population, with an average daily visit of 40 – 50 patients. 0 – 5 years children are provided free medicines. Supply of Arsenic free treated water will reduce water borne diseases among pregnant women and children with low immunity	   

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	OHR / GLR Zone Code	Participants No	Concerns / Issues Discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Adampur	Haroa	H-III	Female: 2 Male: 8 Total: 10	Local people are aware about the upcoming water supply project in their area. Role of ADB and PHED were discussed with them. One of the participants wanted to know, whether local unemployed youth will be selected for construction work. The quality of potable water is not satisfactory due to presence of iron. Since, choices are less, so people choose to buy water from private vendors, even their quality of water also not beyond questions, because there is no such mechanism to check the quality of the water supplied by the private vendors. Views of participants towards water tariff were, it should be within the reach of everyone and it is desirable that it should be reasonable too. Water Connection to be provided to each household without any prejudice and local influence and no partiality or preferences should be allowed in this context.	  

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	OHR/ GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns/Issues Discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Bantosha	Khasbalanda	H - VIII	Male: 3 Female: 9 Total: 12	Information was shared with the local residents on the upcoming project of PHED. The participants confirmed that, the area is arsenic affected. One of the Participant showed to us her long-term skin infection in hand. In spite of prolonged treatment, it has not been cured yet. How the Arsenic contaminates the Ground Water was discussed with them. It was further discussed that, why treated surface water is safer than ground water in all respect. There is an old temple adjacent to the proposed plot, it was proposed to consider one water connection to it, during religious festivals it becomes highly essential.	  

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	OHR/ GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns/Issues discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Kamarganti	Kulti	Zone-H-VII	Male: 4 Female: 1 Total: 5	The proposed land is under possession of a Welfare Club, that took part in many welfare activities of the village throughout the year. For the benefit of the Club Authority will hand over the land to the Project Authority. On consultation, it was disclosed that the practice of purchasing drinking water from private vendors are common in this area. For an average family comprising of 3 adults and 2 children, 2 - 3 bottles of 20 liters are purchased on weekly basis, which costs little more or less than ₹60/- and on monthly basis the cost goes up to around ₹250/-. In summer time or family occasion the costs go even higher. Door Step supply of Arsenic and Iron free potable water will be a great relief for all in this area which they cherished for long.	 

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	Overhead Reservoir / GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Laugachi	Kulti	Zone-H-IV	Male: 4 Female: 6 Total: 10	Benefits and Importance of Arsenic Free Potable Water was discussed. ICDS workers present in the discussions said that, though the local people are quite aware about arsenic contaminated water, since they have no choice so they have to depend on available water mainly for cooking, bathing, washing and cleaning purpose People purchase packaged drinking water from Private Vendors at their own cost without having the scope to verify the quality of the water. It costs ₹ 180/- to 200/- per month for each family. In question of water tariff, the participants replied that, they are glad to pay the charges provided that, the charge should be reasonable and within the reach of poor families.	  

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	Overhead Reservoir/ GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Puratan Kamarganti	Kulti	Zone-H-VI	Male: 5 Female: 4 Total: 9	People were found quite enthusiast regarding the project as they were already aware about the upcoming work. Connection and user charges for individual should be same. While fixing the water tariffs poor families should be considered. Tube wells are checked periodically by the panchayats to identify presence of arsenic. Due to presence of High Iron in the water, it is not worth of drinking	  
Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	OHR / GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs

Harora	Tegharia	Kulti	Zone-H-V	Male - 6 Female - 8 Occupational Profile of the participants: Male: Agriculture, Service Female: House Wife, 100 days worker, ICDS Worker Key Participants: Gram Panchayat Members of Kulti Gram Panchayat under Harora Block. Sub Assistant Engineer of Public Health Engineering Dept.	Treated piped water will be supplied to each house hold of Kulti Gram Panchayat through this project. For supply of water at Harora Block, an underground reservoir will be constructed at Sonarpur – Sankarpur Gp, from where the water will be distributed in 21 Over Head Reservoirs located at various Gram Panchayats under Harora Block. Under Kulti Gram Panchayat, 3 spots have been identified for constructing 3 separate Over Head Reservoirs. The name spots (mouza) are PuratanKamarganti, TeghariaandLaugachi. At TeghariaMouza, the construction will be done in a vested land, as proposed by the Kulti Gram Panchayat which measures about 15 Kattahs. It was mentioned that a squatter farmer cultivates vegetable like brinjal, bitter gourd, lady finger, etc. for household consumption. he vegetables are seasonally grown and estimated cost is around ₹5000. The person could not be interviewed due to his absence during field visit.	 
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Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	OHR / GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
HARO A	HARIPUR	GOPALPUR - I	H - XVII	Male: 30 Female: 8 Total: 38 Student: 43	Consultation was carried at Haripur Primary School land to make people aware about the forthcoming water supply project of PHED. Both local people and School teachers were consulted to share their views. Everybody appreciated the importance of the project and express their support for well-being of the village dwellers. In present scenario, doorstep supply of treated water is similar to a dream for the villagers, In spite of knowing, the years long practice of consuming ground water has been adopted by the villagers as their fortune. Considering the total number of students and teachers, the school authority expects more than one connection to meet the demand. Children of the school were also asked to save water and always drink pure water.	  

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	OHR / GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Salipur	Khalisadi	H – XV	Female: 12 Male: 8 Total: 20	The Village is badly affected by contamination of Arsenic. Many Children and aged persons are suffering with chronic skin and stomach ailment. One of the Participant's Husband was affected by Arsenic and he is still under treatment. The PHE-ADB project will definitely prove to be effective for the village dwellers. The Gram Panchayat member present there, said that, continued consultation with the local inhabitant is highly essential prior to commencement of construction work as that will reduce the chances of spreading any kind of rumors similar to the incident which occurred in recent past at BHANGAR Block regarding the issue of Power Grid. After gathering all information the villagers are expecting of execution of the project at earliest.	  

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	OHR / GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Baganati	Sonapukur - Shankarpur	H-XI	Male: 6 Female: 6 Total: 12	Participants were informed regarding the initiative taken by PHED with the financial help of ADB for supplying treated potable water through door step individual connection. The present crisis for good quality drinking water was explained by the residents. Purchasing water could not be a long-term solution. They expect with this supply of water the overall condition of the village will also develop. If the Government introduces any charges, then they will co-operate positively considering the benefit of larger section.	 

Block	Mouza	Gram Panchayat	OHR / GLR Zone Code	No. of Participants	Concerns / Issues discussed	Photographs
Haroa	Kalinagar	Sonapukur - Shankarpur	H-X	Female: 5 Male: 4 Total: 9	Residents of local families were consulted regarding the PHED Project. Door step connection will be a great relief for the village women depending on available water source, as it will reduce their Time Poverty. The proposed water supply project of PHED will solve their problem permanently. Treated Surface water will not only be good for their health but at the same time people purchasing water from private source will be able save money. Health related expenses due to water will be reduced which will indirectly increase the savings. Women and children are expected to have more benefits.	  

SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

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

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

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication:	
1. Note/Letter	
2. E-mail	
3. Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
4.	
Means of Disclosure:	

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL AND STATE LAWS AND GAP ANALYSIS

Table A6. Comparison of Key Indicators of ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 with National Law (RFCTLARRA) and State Laws

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	West Bengal State Laws ^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
1	Screen project	Screen the project to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	Section 4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government that intend to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a social impact assessment (SIA) study in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case maybe, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The SIA study report shall Be made available to the public in the manner prescribed undersection 6.	Not specified	No gap in conduct of social impact analysis between Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA) and Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) Gap in screening past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks The Project will undertake screening of all subprojects using the ADB involuntary resettlement checklist, to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
2	Consult stakeholders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned	Whenever a SIA is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Gap in establishing a project-level GRM for

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	West Bengal State Laws^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		nongovernment organizations (NGOs). Informally displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.		projects that do not have significant resettlement impacts. The Project will establish project-level GRM.
3	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt	The Deputy Commissioner having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total	WBLAM 1991 provides guidelines on determination of market price for compensation, but has not been revised post passage of RFCTLARRA 2013 to adopt the	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARRA. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	West Bengal State Laws^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	standard of compensation at replacement value.	
4	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides resettlement and rehabilitation package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for affected persons.
5	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly,	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	State laws protect scheduled tribes and scheduled castes from land alienation.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups, as defined by ADB policy.

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	West Bengal State Laws^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		women, children, indigenous peoples, and those without title to land, to at least national minimum standards			
6	Negotiated settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihoods status	Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 permits direct purchase of land and undertaking direct negotiation with the land owner.	In 2015, GOWB took a policy decision that the state government shall only obtain land through negotiated purchase and will not forcibly acquire land. GOWB does not recognize the sub-soil rights of raiyats/land holders, but only recognizes surface rights.	To ensure a fair and transparent process, a third party independent monitor will be hired to certify the process the negotiated purchase was undertaken in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner.
7	Compensation for nontitle holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. In the rural area, provide them with access to resources. In the urban area, provide	Schedule II provides benefits to families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired	State laws protect the rights of sharecroppers (bargadars) and agricultural tenants and do not allow the government to obtain land if a sharecropper is left with less than 1 hectare of land. State laws allow for removal of encroachers / unauthorized occupants on government lands by the Sub Divisional Officer (SDO).	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for nontitle holders, including squatters, encroachers and sharecroppers.

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	West Bengal State Laws^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		them with access to housing.			
8	Prepare resettlement plan	Prepare a resettlement plan/indigenous peoples plan on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. Section: 16. (1) and (2). Separate development plans to be prepared. Section 41	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. resettlement plan will be prepared for subprojects with impact.
9	Disclose resettlement plan	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation processing a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case maybe, and the offices of the District Commissioner (DC) the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Taluka, and shall be published in	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. The RF and resettlement plans will be disclosed to affected persons.

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	West Bengal State Laws^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		to displaced persons and other stakeholders	the affected areas, in such manner as maybe prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.		
10	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	Section 16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary Notification under sub-section(I) of section II by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include:(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;(b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	West Bengal State Laws^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
			on the lands being acquired;(c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;(d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and(e) details of any common property		
11	Taking over possession before payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of Land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.

	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	West Bengal State Laws^a	Measures to Bridge Gaps
			resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.		
12	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	Not specified	RFCTLARR does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The Project will prepare monitoring reports semi-annually as per SPS.

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

SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on resettlement plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PMC. It will include: (1) the list of affected persons, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, 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 / 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.

	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 local languages to all stakeholders		
B. resettlement plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation due		
4	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with photographic documentation)		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per EM in resettlement plan		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons)		
7	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons assisted)		
8	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
9	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
10	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with resettlement plan implementation completed		
D. Labor			
11	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		

	resettlement plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
12	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

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

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY FOR NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

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

TOR for Independent Third Party Witness

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

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

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

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

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

Sample Certification Formats

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

Date

Officer of PHED and land donor

(Names and Signatures)

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

I certify that:

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

Signed/

Name

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Date: _____ Place: _____

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

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

NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE FROM GRAM PANCHAYATS AND LAND OWNERS**Zone H - 20 OHR Location - Ranigachi**

**KHASBALANDA GRAM PANCHAYAT
VILL - KHASBALANDA, P.O - KHASBALANDA
24 PARGANAS (N)**

Memo No:

73/Khas/2016

Date:

09/12/16

To,

The Executive Engineer
Barasat Arsenic Division
PHE Dte,

Sub - **NO Objection** for usages of 15 Katta (Approx. Khas Land) at Ranigachi Mouza for surface water supply scheme for arsenic affected are of Khasbalanda Gram Panchayat , Haroa Block , North 24 Parganas, under PHE Dte. Govt . of W.B.

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that we have found 15 Katta (Approx. Khas Land) at Ranigachi Mouza , Details given below .

1. J.L. NO-58
2. KHATIAN NO. -01
3. MOUZA - RANIGACHI

Now you are requested to kindly use this land for the above mention work

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,


Pradhan

Khasbalanda Gram Panchayat
Haroa, North 24 Parganas.

— Pradhan
KHASBALANDA G.P.

Copy forwarded to

1. Savapti, Haroa Panch. Samity
2. B.D.O. Haroa Dev. Block

Zone H - 16 OHR Location - Haripur



পশ্চিমবঙ্গ পশ্চিম বঙ্গাল WEST BENGAL

05AB 881850

প্রতি,
সচিব

তারিখ:-

উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা জেলা পরিষদ

বিষয়:- জনস্বাস্থ্য কারিগরী দপ্তরের অধীনে হাড়োয়া, রাজারহাট এবং ভাঙর - ২নং ব্লকের আসেনিক কবলিত এলাকায় ভূতলবাহিত জলভিত্তিক জলসরবরাহ প্রকল্পের জন্য জমি বিক্রয়ের সম্মতি প্রদান।

মাননীয় মহাশয়/মহাশয়া,

আপনাকে জানাই যে শ্রী দেবনাথ রকের শ্রী বসুমৈজার ১২৬৭/০৪/৬৬ দাগে/দাগগুলিতে আমার ১১৪.৫০ শতক জমি আছে। এই জমি/জমি থেকে ২৫ শতক জমি আমি উপরে উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পের জন্য বিক্রয় করতে ইচ্ছুক। এই জন্য আমার খতিয়ান এবং জমির দলিল আমি এই চিঠির সঙ্গে যুক্ত করে দিলাম। আমি সরকারী প্রকল্পের জন্য সরকারের নির্ধারিত মূল্যে আমার জমি বিক্রয় করতে সম্মতি জ্ঞাপন করছি। আশাকরি বিষয়টি বিবেচনা করে সত্তর উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবেন।

সংগোষ্ঠিত :- উপরোক্ত জমিসংক্রান্ত নথিপত্র

ইতি

বিনীত

Rathindra Nath Khanপিতা- Late Akurach. Khanগ্রাম :- কালিগাছাপোস্ট- ১২৬৭/০৪/৬৬পেট- ১২৬৭/০৪/৬৬

জেলা-উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা

Teacher of English
Bachchan Karmacharya
P.O. - Khatu - School
Dist. - Murshidabad

Zone H - 15 OHR Location - Jinkia



পশ্চিমবঙ্গ পশ্চিম বঙ্গাল WEST BENGAL

04AB 588227

তারিখ:-০৮-০৯-২০১৬

প্রতি,

সচিব

উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা জেলা পরিষদ

বিষয় :- জনস্বাস্থ্য কারিগরী দপ্তরের অধীনে হাড়োয়া, রাজারহাট এবং
ভাঙড়-২ নং ব্লকের আর্সেনিক কবলিত এলাকায় ভূতলবাহিত
জলভিত্তিক জলসরবরাহ প্রকল্পের জন্য জমি বিক্রয়ের সম্মতি
প্রদান।

মাননীয় মহাশয়/মহাশয়া,

আপনাকে জানাই যে হাড়োয়া ব্লকের বিনকিয়া মৌজার
২৭০ দাগে/ দাগগুলিতে আমার ৭৯ শতক জমি আছে। ঐ
জমি/জমি থেকে ১৫ শতক জমি আমি উপরে উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পের

Zone H - 12 OHR Location - Parchandpur



পশ্চিমবঙ্গ পশ্চিম বঙ্গাল WEST BENGAL

04AB 588226

তারিখ:-০৮-০৯-২০১৬

প্রতি,
সচিব

উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা জেলা পরিষদ

বিষয় :-জনস্বাস্থ্য কারিগরী দপ্তরের অধীনে হাড়োয়া ,রাজারহাট এবং
ভাঙড়-২ নং ব্লকের আর্সেনিক কবলিত এলাকায় ভূতলবাহিত
জলভিত্তিক জলসরবরাহ প্রকল্পের জন্য জমি বিক্রয়ের সম্মতি প্রদান।

মাননীয় মহাশয়/মহাশয়া,

আপনাকে জানাই যে হাড়োয়া ব্লকের পারচাঁদপুর মৌজার
৩১৮ দাগে/ দাগগুলিতে আমার ৩৮ শতক জমি আছে । এ
জমি/জমি থেকে ২২ শতক জমি আমি উপরে উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পের
জন্য বিক্রয় করতে ইচ্ছুক।এই জন্য আমার খতিয়ান এবং জমির
দলিল আমি এই চিঠির সঙ্গে যুক্ত করে দিলাম । আমি সরকারি

Zone H - 11 OHR Location - Akandaberia



পশ্চিমবঙ্গ পশ্চিম বঙ্গাল WEST BENGAL

04AB 588228

তারিখ:-০৮-০৯-২০১৬

প্রতি,

সচিব

উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা জেলা পরিষদ

বিষয় :- জনস্বাস্থ্য কারিগরী দপ্তরের অধীনে হাড়োয়া, রাজারহাট এবং
ভাঙড়-২ নং ব্লকের আর্সেনিক কবলিত এলাকায় ভূতলবাহিত
জলভিত্তিক জলসরবরাহ প্রকল্পের জন্য জমি বিক্রয়ের সম্মতি প্রদান।

মাননীয় মহাশয়/মহাশয়া,

আপনাকে জানাই যে হাড়োয়া ব্লকের আকন্দবেড়িয়া
মৌজার ১৫৪৮ দাগে/ দাগগুলিতে আমার ২৭ শতক জমি আছে।
এ জমি/জমি থেকে ^{১৫} শতক জমি আমি উপরে উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পের
জন্য বিক্রয় করতে ইচ্ছুক। এই জন্য আমার খতিয়ান এবং জমির
দলিল আমি এই চিঠির সঙ্গে যুক্ত করে দিলাম। আমি সরকারি

Zone H - 6 OHR Location - Puratan Kamarganti



প্রতি,

সচিব, পশ্চিম বঙ্গাল WEST BENGAL

06AB 259163

উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা জেলা পরিষদ

বিষয়: জনস্বাস্থ্য কারিগরী দপ্তরের অধীনে হাড়োয়া, রাজারহাট এবং ভাঙড়-২ নং ব্লকের আঙ্গনিক কবলিত এলাকায় ভূতলবাহিত জলভিত্তিক জলসরবরাহ প্রকল্পের জন্য বিক্রয়ের সম্মতি প্রদান।

মাননীয়: মহাশয়/মহাশয়া,

আপনাদেরকে জানাই যে ভূপেন্দ্রনাথ মণ্ডল, শ্যামল মণ্ডল, সুশান্ত মণ্ডল, পিতা-অনিল মণ্ডল, হাড়োয়া ব্লকের অন্তর্গত পুরাতন কামারগাঁতি মৌজার জে.এল. নং-৪৪ দাগ নং-১৪৪ জমির পরিমাণ ৩০(ত্রিশ) শতকের মধ্যে ৩০(ত্রিশ) শতক উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পের জন্য বিক্রয় করতে ইচ্ছুক। এই জন্য আমাদের খতিয়ানে এবং জমির দলিল এই চিঠির সঙ্গে যুক্ত করে দিলাম। আমরা সরকারি প্রকল্পের জন্য সরকারের নির্ধারিত মূল্যে আমাদের জমি বিক্রয় করতে সম্মতি প্রদান করছি। আশাকরি বিষয়টি বিবেচনা করে সত্ত্বর উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবেন।

সংগৃহীত :- উপরোক্ত জমিসংক্রান্ত নথিপত্র

ইতি

বিনীত

১. ভূপেন্দ্রনাথ মণ্ডল
২. শ্যামল মণ্ডল
৩. সুশান্ত মণ্ডল

পিতা-অনিল মণ্ডল

গ্রাম:-পুরাতন কামারগাঁতি, পোষ্ট:-কামারগাঁতি

জেলা:- উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা



প্রতি,

সদিকচমুগে পশ্চিম বঙ্গাল WEST BENGAL

উত্তর ২৪ পরগণা জেলা পরিষদ

06AB 220268

বিষয় :- জনস্বাস্থ্য কারিগরী দপ্তরের অধীনে হাডোয়া, রাজারহাট এবং ভাঙড়-২ নং ব্লকের আসেনিক কবলিত এলাকায় চূড়তলবাহিত জলভিত্তিক জলসরবরাহ প্রকল্পের জন্য বিক্রয়ের সম্মতি প্রদান।

মাননীয় মহাশয়/মহাশয়া,

আপনাকে জনাই যে শ্রী মাধব গাঙ্গুলী, পিতা- শ্রীশ্যামনাথ গাঙ্গুলী, হাডোয়া ব্লকের অন্তর্গত লাউগাছি মৌজার জে.এল. নং-৪৮ দাগ নং-১০০৫ জমির পরিমাণ ১৪৮ ১/২ (একশো সাড়ে আরচলিশ) শতকের মধ্যে ২৪ ১/২ (সাড়ে চল্লিশ) শতক উল্লিখিত প্রকল্পের জন্য বিক্রয় করতে ইচ্ছুক। এই জন্য আমার বর্তমানে এবং জমির দলিল এই চিঠির সঙ্গে যুক্ত করে দিলাম। আমি সরকারি প্রকল্পের জন্য সরকারের নির্ধারিত মূল্যে আমার জমিটি বিক্রয় করতে সম্মতি জ্ঞাপন করছি। আশাকরি বিষয়টি বিবেচনা করে সত্ত্বর উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবেন।

সংপ্রাপ্তি :- উপরোক্ত জমিসংক্রান্ত নথিপত্র

ইতি

বিনীত

১. শ্রী মাধব গাঙ্গুলী

পিতা- শ্রীশ্যামনাথ গাঙ্গুলী
১৪৩/ ১৮৬-পিকনিক গার্ডেন রোড, থানা-তিলজলা,
কোল-৭০০০৩৯

Zone H - 8 OHR Location - Bantosh



পশ্চিমবঙ্গ পশ্চিম বঙ্গাল WEST BENGAL

05AB 929375

১০৫৮৮ দ্বিতীয় ১০৫৮৮
১০৫৮৮০ (১০৫৮৮)

১০৫৮৮ ১০৫৮৮

১০৫৮৮০ (১০৫৮৮)

প্রতি
সচিব
উত্তর ২৪ পরগনা জেলা পরিষদ

Prodhan
asbalanda Gram Panchayat

বিষয় :- জনস্বাস্থ্য কারিগরী দপ্তরের অধীনে হাড়োয়া, রাজারহাট এবং ভাঙর - ২ নং ব্লকের
আর্সেনিক কবলিত এলাকায় ভূতল বাহিত জলভিত্তিক জলসরবরাহ প্রকল্পের জন্য জমি
বিক্রয়ের সম্মতি প্রদান।

মাননীয় মহাশয় / মহাশয়া,

আপনাকে জানাই যে হাড়োয়া ব্লকের বনতোষা মৌজার ২৫৪ দাগে / দাগগুলিতে আমার
২৫ শতক জমি আছে। ঐ জমি / জমি থেকে ২০ শতক জমি আমি উপরে উল্লেখিত প্রকল্পের জন্য
বিক্রয় করিতে ইচ্ছুক। এজন্য আমার খতিয়ান এবং জমির দলিল আমি এই চিঠির সঙ্গে যুক্ত করে
দিলাম। আমি সরকারী প্রকল্পের জন্য সরকারের নির্ধারিত মূল্যে আমার জমিটি বিক্রয় করিতে
সম্মতি জ্ঞাপন করছি। আশাকরি বিষয়টি বিবেচনা করে সত্তর উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা গ্রহন করবেন।

Zone H - 3 OHR Location – Adampur



পশ্চিমবঙ্গ পশ্চিম বঙ্গাল WEST BENGAL

99AA 511869

স্বীকৃত
অধিবস্বাক্ষর
তারিখ

অনু-

উত্তর ২৪ পরগনা জেলা পশ্চিম

বিষয়: জনস্বাস্থ্য কারিগরি হস্তশিল্পের অধীনস্থ শ্রমিক
রাজস্বসহ নব্বু ভাড়া-২ নব্বু নব্বু আর্থনিক অবস্থান
এলাকায় তেলবাড়ি জনস্বাস্থ্য জনস্বাস্থ্য
স্বাক্ষর করুন তদন্ত তদন্ত বিবরণের অধীনে স্বাক্ষর
জাননীয় স্বাক্ষর/অধিকা

জাননীয় জাননীয় শ্রমিক স্বাক্ষর আর্থনিক
স্বাক্ষর ৬৭ দ্বারা আর্থনিক ২০ জাতক তদন্ত আর্থনিক
২০ জাতক তদন্ত আর্থনিক উল্লিখিত স্বাক্ষর করুন
বিবরণ করুন স্বাক্ষর। এই তদন্ত আর্থনিক তদন্ত
তদন্ত তদন্ত আর্থনিক তদন্ত তদন্ত তদন্ত তদন্ত
আর্থনিক তদন্ত তদন্ত তদন্ত তদন্ত তদন্ত তদন্ত
তদন্ত আর্থনিক তদন্ত তদন্ত তদন্ত তদন্ত তদন্ত
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Photographs of Road Alignments of Haroa Blocks

1. GRAM PANCHAYAT – SALIPORE Payragacha to Boalghata Road



2. GRAM PANCHAYAT – SALIPORE Arjuntala Sub Center to Mahanta Battala via Khalisadi



3. GRAM PANCHAYAT – SALIPORE Dhanpota Bazar Kali Mandir to Dhutrapota



4. GRAM PANCHAYAT – BOKJURI
Uttar Salipore Dhanpota Bazar to Purba Khadubala



5. GRAM PANCHAYAT – BOKJURI
Goria Nagar to Kharubala

