



Social Monitoring Report

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**Kolkata Environmental
Improvement Project (KEIP)
ADB Loan No. 1813-IND**

Executing Agency:
KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF
RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Quarterly Report

Period of Monitoring: January, 2009 – March, 2009

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN BEING IMPLEMENTED UNDER KOLKATA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (KEIP)

Period of Monitoring: January – March, 2009

1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Description of the Project

1.1.1 Background

Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided a financial assistance in the year 2000 (Loan No.1813–IND) for Calcutta (Kolkata) Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP) to Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) in order to achieve the objectives of i) improving the urban environment in outer areas of Kolkata Municipality, ii) reducing poverty in the low-income areas through affordable access to basic urban services, iii) facilitating community empowerment by participatory process, iv) protecting environment from adverse developmental impact, v) helping KMC develop as a proficient and autonomous municipality. Supplementary loan was processed and approved in the year 2006 to address i) cost overrun, ii) price escalation, iii) cost increases due to physical and design change.

1.1.2 Project component

The project has six (6) components, namely, A) Stakeholder Consultation Programme, B) Sewerage and Drainage improvements, C) Solid Waste Management, D) Slum Improvements, E) Canal Improvements & F) Implementation Assistance and Capacity Building.

1.2 Resettlement Plan: Impact and entitlement

1.2.1 Resettlement Plan

A resettlement plan (RP), mainly to address displacement of squatters' settlement along canal banks, was prepared in 2000 according to ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and was accepted by the authorities. The Plan (RP) was updated in 2006 based on revised project design and physical changes in project components.

1.2.2 Entitlement

As per updated RP the affected families are to be resettled in flats with basic amenities, under Valmiki Ambedkar Shari Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), either purchased from KMDA or built under the Project. The beneficiary families are to contribute Rs.5000 towards construction of flats as per Resettlement Plan. Entitlements for each family also include legal title of the flat in the form of 99-year non-resalable lease in the name of female head of the family, exemption from payment of registration costs and other fees for the flat.

"Highly vulnerable" families, including those headed by the women, elderly persons and disabled/handicapped persons are entitled for ground floor flats having commercial possibility, access to canal bank land for social forestry and vegetable production. They are also entitled for facilities under income generation and poverty reduction schemes of the Govt. The shop owners among the AFs are entitled for priority in allotment of ground floor flats to carry on their livelihood.

1.3 Executing Agency & Implementing Agency

The Executing Agencies (EA) of KEIP are: (i) Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) and (ii) Irrigation and Waterways Department (I&WD) of Government of West Bengal. Implementation of the project is being carried out by the respective Project Management Units (PMU) of both the EAs. While PMU of I&WD is responsible for implementing Canal improvement component, the PMU of KMC is responsible for implementing the remaining components of the project.

One Social Development Unit (SDU) has been established at PMU level of KMC for implementation of RP. The consultants engaged as R&R Experts supervise the overall RP implementation. NGOs were engaged, from time to time, for field level activities of RP implementation. Since November, 2008 six Community Mobilisers (CM) have been engaged to carry out regular resettlement activities.

1.4 Objectives & Tasks of External Monitoring

1.4.1 Monitoring

RP implementation is monitored both internally and externally to ensure achieving resettlement objectives as per ADB's Policy of Involuntary Resettlement.

SDU at PMU level is responsible for internal monitoring of the progress of RP implementation and the activities carried out by the implementing agency, the NGOs, engaged for the purpose of day-to-day activities.

The tasks of external monitoring are mainly:

- Verify and review internal monitoring reports
- Comparative study between pre and post relocation
- Identification and selection of impact indicators
- Impact assessment through – a) Key informant interview, b) Focus group discussion, c) Community public meetings, d) Structured direct observations and e) Case studies on AFs/ communities from various social classes to assess impact of resettlement.
- Assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the resettlement procedures

Besides, external monitor will also provide direction to future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

1.4.2 Impact Indicators

Impact indicators were identified to appraise the resettlement impact both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Resettlement impact assessment is based on these impact indicators and is being dealt with in the chapter "Observation of monitoring team". The present monitoring report deals with a number of selected tasks out of those mentioned in the agreement. Impact indicators were identified earlier, in consultation with SDU, to appraise the resettlement impact both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Monitoring of resettlement impact assessment dealt with in the following chapters is based on these impact indicators.

1.5 Summary of RP Implementation Status as on March, 2009

1.5.1 Resettlement Status

In all, 2095 families have been resettled till March, 2009 at the identified resettlement sites of Nonadanga, Kasba, Purba Putiary and Shampa Mirza Nagar. During the period under review 424 families have been resettled in Shampa Mirza Nagar R&R site and

Nonadanga Phase IV R&R site. It may be mentioned that beneficiary contribution was deposited in the identified bank by further 30 families of Garfa Monfal para settlement under TP basin, but flats could not be allotted to them due to restriction imposed by the State Election Commission prior to parliament election which is scheduled to be over by May 13, 2009.

1.5.2 Project Implementation – Initiatives of Bharat Sevasram Sangha (BSS) and Jayprakash Institute of Social Change (JPISC) during October, 2005 – April, 2006

Bharat Sevasram Sangha (BSS) and Jayprakash Institute of Social Change (JPISC) were engaged for the period from October, 2005 to April, 2006 to initiate the resettlement process in Intercepting /Lead Channel - BB1 & TP main canal. They organized motivation and awareness programmes for dissemination of information on resettlement entitlements, probable relocation sites, etc. Their initiatives helped formation of CRG & SHG, setting up of Information /Grievance Redress Centres, and networking with the local CBOs/NGOs. They also opened adult literacy centres & organized health & environment awareness campaigns.

1.5.3 Project Implementation – Initiatives of I-Land Informatics Ltd during November, 2006 – April, 2007 and from June, 2007 to November 2007

The NGO, i-land informatics Ltd, was engaged from November, 2006 to April, 2007 and again from June 2007 to November, 2007. The consolidated RP implementation report prepared by them gave an insight into the overall status of RP implementation till November, 2007. The main achievements during this period are: formation of 23 CRGs, 34 SHGs, establishing 27 Information Centres, opening of bank account by 165 AFs, formation of Building Committees in 35 blocks at R&R site of Nonadanga, resettlement of 1120 families from 19 settlements within TP basin area, vocational training given to 91 persons and database created of 2326 AFs.

1.5.4 Project Implementation – Initiatives of City Level Programme of Action (CLPOA) from December, 2007 to November, 2008

Since December, 2007 CLPOA was engaged to carry on RP implementation. They continued to conduct several resettlement activities till November, 2008, the date their contract was terminated. Their activities are summarized as follows. 1) validating database of 289 APs in all, 2) help to open bank account by 7 individuals of TP Basin, 3) collection of beneficiary contribution from 12 AFs of Keorapukur, 4) providing assistance in allotment of flats for 72 families of Keorapukur, 5) formation of 2 new CRGs at Churial canal settlements, and 6) formation of new SHG – one at TP Basin and two groups at Monikhali canal. Besides, two workshops were organized in August, 2008 for 25 APs of TP Basin for training in book keeping. Women of SHG from Kasba R&R site and Rabindrapalli canal settlement, TP Basin, were trained in Suede & jeans bag making, while men of Kasba R&R site were trained in plumbing.

1.6 Observation during FGD and Community Consultation by the Monitoring Team for the period from January to March, 2009

To assess resettlement impact community consultation and FGD were carried out in Enny Sarani, Loharpool, Diamond Park settlements of Churial canal and sample household survey was conducted in Kasba R&R site. Besides, special evaluation survey of the SHGs in Nonadanga R&R site and Kasba R&R site was conducted to assess the activities of the groups after relocation. The information collected helped to compare pre and post relocation situation.

1.6.1 Pre- resettlement situation at Canal settlement of Churial canal

(a) Livelihood and Income

About 92 families are now living at settlements of Enny Sarani, Diamond Park of Churial Canal. The proportion of worker to total population is 56%, of which men and women consist of almost equal proportion. The highest proportion of male workers are day labourers (40%), followed by self employed skilled craftsmen like, carpenter & mason (25%). The rickshaw pullers account for 15% of workers, while about 10% of the men earn by vending various consumer items. Monthly income of the day labourer varies from Rs 1000-1500, while skilled workers like mason or carpenter earn Rs 150 a day. They are hardly out of work round the year. The rickshaw pullers, on the other hand, find it difficult to fetch passenger on rainy months. They earn an average of Rs 70-80 a day, out of which Rs 15 is paid as hire charge to the vehicle owner.

The women mostly work as maid or as cook (80%). They find work in the nearby residential quarters. Their monthly income varies from Rs 1000-1200. A few are also engaged as midwife with an average monthly income of Rs 1500.

About 10% of the families in Enny Sarani, are rag pickers, living below poverty line.

(b) Civic Amenities

(i) Drinking water facility

The Canal settlers of Enny Sarani & Diamond park depend solely on 4 tube wells, all within the locality. As reported water is free of arsenic pollution. Only few people are aware of need for purification of drinking water or hygienic condition of storage of drinking water. Pond or *Jhil* are frequented for washing, bathing or for other domestic use. There is also water pipeline in the locality, from where the residents carry drinking water some time.

(ii) Educational Facility

Most of the children attend Govt. schools situated within a distance of 1.5 to 2 km, particularly those at primary level of education. They have to walk for about 15 minutes to reach school. The residents of Annie Sarani, Churial Canal have established a pre-nursery school for their children with assistance from an NGO. They also have easy access to college within a distance of 3 km.

Proportion of children aged 6-14 years going to school is very high, about 95%. The girls constitute 45% of the school going students. There are ICDS schools catering to the need of pre-nursery children. About 10% students drop out of their school during transition from primary to secondary level.

(iii) Health Care Facility

Government hospitals situated at a varying distance of 2-5 km are mostly visited by the ailing patients of Churial Canal settlements. The children are also provided polio vaccination under child immunization programmes conducted by the GP/Govt. Health centres. A few depend on private homeopath for their treatment.

The most common diseases are fever, cold, gastro-enteric disorder, which are related with the environment they live in. Gastro-enteric disorder is common among the residents particularly during rainy season.

(c) Outcome of Project Sensitization and Awareness Programme

(i) Project sensitization process

The Churial canal settlers came to know about revised resettlement option through series of consultation meetings organized since 2005 by KEIP. However, the residents of Enny Sarani and Diamond park insist on the initial resettlement option of providing a piece of land to each of the families, assured in 2000. Attempts have been made by SDU, KEIP to make the residents of these settlements realize the revised relocation option of providing flats, which are under construction at Bankra Hanspukur, near Churial extension canal.

ii) Consultation with APs

During the period January-March, 2009 informal discussions were undertaken in selected canal settlements of Monkhali canal and TP Basin, AFs from where were scheduled to be shifted in January, 2009, for making the residents aware of health & hygiene, for proper sanitation, operation and maintenance of assets created by KEIP and most importantly for creation of housing cooperative society in order to carry on community living in the new environment.

(iii) Awareness about Clean Environment

In the absence of any organized garbage disposal system, the Canal dwellers are accustomed to disposing the garbage into the canals. The residents, however, keep the locality clean according to their capability.

(iv) Prospect about R&R site

The residents of Enny Sarani and Diamond Park are aware of the proposed R&R site, which will be a little away from their existing place of residence. Although flats are under construction at Kalagachhiya R&R site, near Churial Main canal they hope to find out a solution which will enable them to remain in the present location. KEIP with assistance from Gram Panchayat have tried to convince them about the prospect of the R&R site. More motivation and intervention at KMC level are required to realize the difficulty of land availability within a vicinity of 1 km.

(vi) Grievance Redress mechanism

SDU, since inception, adopted grievance redress method by interacting with the AFs on individual basis. Recently inducted community mobilisers try to address people's complaints effectively during their frequent visits. It is expected that by dissemination of information about resettlement entitlement, relocation process, etc. at appropriate time will help reduce grievances among the AFs.

1.6.2 Post- resettlement situation at Kasba R&R site

Kasba R&R site is at a prime location in the heart of a developing industrial area within Kolkata metropolis. The site is located in the Ward no.107 and Mukul Guhathakurta is the councilor. Building committees have been formed in all the blocks where committee members collect monthly contribution for maintenance of the flats. The Kasba residents have submitted necessary documents for housing cooperative registration under West Bengal State Co-operative Society. The post relocation situation, in respect of socio-economic, environmental and infrastructural facilities, is based on sample household survey conducted by monitoring team.

(a) Demography

The average family size of Kasba residents is 5.7 persons. Majority of the families belong to scheduled caste community and average sex ratio is 957 females per 1000 males. The literacy rate is 65% for all population, but women's achievement in literacy is poor, 35% of total literates. Proportion of school going children is quite encouraging - 79%, while 18% of them drop out from secondary level of education. On query it was learned, many of them are trying for vocational training in order to start earning at an early age.

(b) Livelihood, Income and assets

Work participation ratio of men is more than the women, accounting for 69% compared to 38% of women workers. However, women work for more number of days a month, 28 days, than the men – 23 days. There is no visible change in occupational pattern in comparison to pre-relocation period as yet. Average monthly income of a family is Rs 3092 which just enables a family manage to cover his monthly expenditure of Rs. 2404 a month. The most significant change in behavioral pattern is the habit of savings which has been inculcated through community consultation, individual motivation and awareness generation programmes organized by KEIP.

So far as household assets are concerned, 66% of households possess television sets, while music systems are owned by 33%. Cycle is a universal vehicle of movement, owned by half of the sample families. 50% households have now gas oven to cook their meals. This is definitely a healthier way of cooking, especially for the women, although expenditure is more compared to previous method of cooking in coal/firewood. A few households also possess refrigerators. However, absence of water purification system is conspicuous, which shows a casual attitude towards safer drinking water.

(c) Need assessment of infrastructural facilities

The source of drinking water ranks the highest among the need of the residents of Kasba R&R site, followed closely by garbage disposal vat. Better arrangement for street light also featured among high priorities. Necessity for internal road and play ground for the children is also felt after basic need of health and hygiene is fulfilled. The prioritization of the need for infrastructural facilities by the residents of Kasba indicates that they are more concerned about basic necessity of safe drinking water, a good environment without indiscriminate garbage disposal and safety of residents at night.

1.6.3 Community Consultation and awareness campaign

The community mobilisers organized awareness campaign at all the R&R sites where AFs have shifted, with the help of informal discussion and FGD. Separate meetings were held with the women, household heads and grown up children up to 19 years of age. Following issues were discussed and information shared during the consultations.

- (i) Basic health and personal hygiene, proper sanitation inside the flats;
- (ii) Additional assets to be constructed by KEIP;
- (iii) Operation & maintenance of assets.
- (iv) Besides, in depth consultations were held with the residents, as part of withdrawal strategy, in order to instill knowledge about functioning of cooperatives so that the building committees and later housing cooperatives can carry forward independent of project intervention. As a result three building committees of Shampa Mirza Nagar, Purba Putiary and Kasba Rajdanga R&R sites have opened current bank account with Rs 3000 for covering O&M cost of the assets. Applications for cooperative registration were submitted

by Shampa Mirza Nagar & Kasba R&R sites, while that of Purba Putiary R&R site will be submitted soon.

The task of sustaining good living in the housing provided by the project is more crucial after initial euphoria of relocation in a flat at R&R site subsides. It is felt by the residents that formation of Cooperative is instrumental to joint ownership and sharing of responsibility.

1.6.4 Strengthening of SHG

During the period under review two new SHGs were formed – one each in Shampa Mirza Nagar R&R site, Monikkhali canal and at Nonadanga Phase IV, TP Basin. One SHG at Rajdanga is being closely monitored for further strengthening.

The monitoring team carried out a SHG evaluation study among the groups at Nonadanga Block A & C and Nilkantha Abasan, Kasba.

The members of SHGs at Nonadanga were known to each other since their days at transit camp prior to relocation at Nonadanga, where they were provided vocational training in tailoring to initiate the idea of self dependence. About 21 women received the training. Gradually, the concept of group formation was instilled among them by the coordinator of SDU and the women were attracted to the idea.

Group solidarity and sincerity is well exemplified among the SHGs formed in Nonadanga block A & C with active nurturing by SDU. The FGD held with the SHG members revealed that they meet once every month on prefixed day when monthly subscription is collected and loan /interest on loan amount is repaid as per predetermined rate of Rs 2 a month. The members subscribe at a rate of Rs 50 a month. The amount collected is deposited in the bank each month by themselves and required amount is withdrawn when necessary.

Majority of the members take loan for payment of lump sum amount for their children's admission to school. Participation in SHG has resulted in increase of savings of the members substantially. The benefit which changed their attitude is the habit of savings and a feeling of group solidarity. They also celebrate Nutrition Day & Women's Day. The women SHG members participated in signature collection campaign in support of their demands like, setting up of primary school, health centre within R&R campus. The group also collected donation of Rs 500 to build temporary shelters for the fire affected residents of Panchannagram by the side of EM Bypass.

Formation of Neighborhood committee (NHC) is a major achievement of the SHGs of Ward no. 107 with a consolidation of 29 SHGs from different localities of the ward. There are 6 groups from Nonadanga R&R site and Secretary of one SHG is the president (*Sabhanetri*) of the Neighborhood committee. This forum has given them a wider exposure which they could not have earned otherwise.

2.0 Description of the Project

Calcutta (Kolkata) Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP) was formulated in 2000 by Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) to achieve the objectives of i) improving the urban environment in outer areas of Kolkata Municipal Corporation ii) reducing poverty in the low-income areas through affordable access to basic urban services, iii) facilitating community empowerment by participatory process, iv) protecting environment from adverse developmental impact, v) helping KMC to develop as a proficient and autonomous municipality. To realize these goals Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided a loan (Loan No. 1813-IND) for Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP). Despite initial delay and subsequent cancellation of a part of loan proceeds it was felt that the Executing Agencies were well equipped to complete the objectives as proposed in the original loan. After review of the status of project implementation, the project design was revised. To address the time and cost overrun and requirements of revised project components, supplementary financing was processed and approved by ADB in 2006.

2.1 Project component

The project has six (6) components, namely,

- A. Stakeholder Consultation Programme
- B. Sewerage and Drainage improvements
- C. Solid Waste Management
- D. Slum Improvements
- E. Canal Improvements
- F. Implementation Assistance and Capacity Building

Land is required for implementation of the component B (Sewerage & Drainage), component C (Solid waste Management) and component E (Canal improvement) of the project. Government land is available for sewage pumping stations (2.58 hectares) under component B. An estimated 60 hectares of land will be required for component C, Solid waste management, which will be located within KMC property. For improvement of 77.31 km of canals under component E no land acquisition is necessary.

2.3 Executing Agencies (EA) and Implementing Agencies (IA)

The Executing Agencies (EA) of KEIP are: (i) Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) and (ii) Irrigation and Waterways Department (I&WD), Government of West Bengal. Implementation of the project is being carried out by respective Project Management Units (PMU) of both EAs. While PMU of I&WD is responsible for implementing Canal improvement component of the project, the PMU of KMC is responsible for implementing the remaining components under the project.

3.0 Resettlement Plan: Impact and entitlement

3.1 A Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared for the Project in 2000. The RP was updated in 2006 based on revised project design and physical changes; specifically: (i) increase in the length of canal improvements, (ii) cancellation of sewage treatment plant components and drainage pumping stations, and (iii) a change in location for the solid waste management facility. The design change addressed the objective of resettlement according to ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy, by avoiding densely populated canal settlement areas. For example, length of improvement of Keorapukur Canal was reduced from 9 km to 1.148 km. Similarly, in case of Churial canal, a slight diversion through

Churial Extension Canal achieved the goal of avoiding densely populated settlement and thereby the length of Churial canal improvement increased from 24 km to 27.545 km. In the revised design lengths of other canals considered for improvement also increased, e.g. length of T.P Canal increased from 9.00km to 34.048km and length of Monikhali and Begore canal system increased from 10.6 km to 14.565km. In all, the length of canal improvement increased from 52.6km to 77.31km.

Canal improvement component of the project is divided into three packages (Sub-components). These are: (i) Canal rehabilitation in parts of T-P basin, Keorapukur basin, Churial basin and Monikhali basin, (ii) Construction of 53 bridges over the rehabilitated canals and (iii) construction of 4 pumping stations at Chowbhaga, Keorapukur, Manikhali and Ghushighata to handle additional storm water flow. The canal rehabilitation works are being implemented through 11 work packages, while construction of 4 canal pumping stations will be done under one package and construction of 53 bridges is being implemented through 2 packages.

3.2 Canal Improvement components will cause displacement of squatter settlements of canal dwellers, majority of whom are poor migrants from adjoining districts, and even from neighbouring states and Bangladesh.

A comparative statement of the resettlement impact, as indicated in the original RP of 2000 and the Updated RP of 2006 are summarized in the following table.

Table 1 Resettlement Impact – 2000 and 2006

Canal System	Original length (km)	Revised length (km)	Affected Households 2000	Affected Persons 2000	Affected Households 2006	Affected Persons 2006
T.P.(including TP Main, Intercepting, Lead canal, addl Canals)	9.0	34.048	2,334	8,559	2,668	11,936
Keorapukur	9.0	1.148	397	612	43	184
Monikhali & Begore	10.6	14.565	449	1,233	510	2,284
Churial (Main & Extension)	24.0	27.545	327	1,145	345	1,549
Bridge sites	-	-	-	-	60	366
Total	52.6	77.306	3,507	11,549	3,626	16,317

Source: Updated Resettlement Plan, July, 2006

Resettlement of 3626 canal side households is also included in this component. Land of about 19.07 acres is required for resettlement, which is in possession of the Project authority. As per Updated RP the affected households are being relocated permanently in an area not far away from the canal settlements, being compensated and assisted in shifting prior to commencement of canal rehabilitation works.

3.3 The entitlement provided in the Updated RP of 2006 differs considerably from the RP of 2000. The Affected families will be resettled in Valmiki Ambedkar Shari Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) type of flats, either purchased from KMDA or built by the Project, initially at a cost of Rs 84,000 each. The flats built by KEIP will however, cost more. The beneficiary

family will have to contribute a sum of Rs 5000. The living area of the flat is 190 sq.ft. with basic amenities like, water, electricity connections and personal toilets. As additional entitlement the flat owners will enjoy legal title in the form of 99-year non-resalable lease in the name of female head of the family. They will also enjoy exemption from any registration costs and other fees for being resettled in the VAMBAY flats.

The “highly vulnerable” people, including those headed by women, the elderly persons and the disabled/handicapped will be allotted ground floor flats which have commercial possibility and will be given access to land for social forestry and vegetable production along the rehabilitated canal banks. Besides they will be facilitated by access to income generation and poverty reduction schemes of the Government. The shop owners among the AFs will also be given priority in allotment of ground floor flats so that they can continue with their livelihood.

4.0 Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of RP

One Social Development Unit (SDU) has been established at PMU level of KMC for implementation of RP. The consultants engaged as R&R Experts supervise the overall RP implementation. To carry out field level activities several NGOs were engaged at different phases of project implementation. City Level Programme of Action (CLPOA) was engaged since December, 2007 to carry on the resettlement implementation. Their contract has been terminated on 30 November, 2008.

The project authority has recently strengthened capability of SDU by engaging six (6) Community Mobilizers in the SDU to assist in resettlement activities on a daily basis. They have joined the unit in November, 2008. All of them have post graduate degree in Social Science and Social work and possess experience of working with NGOs, ICDS, Institute for handicapped and counseling with the marginalized people. This team of community mobilizers are continuing with validation of database of the AFs which was being carried out by members of CLPOA, the NGO engaged earlier.

5.0 Objectives & Tasks of External Monitoring

Monitoring is a key activity in RP implementation in order to achieve resettlement objective as per ADB’s Policy of Involuntary Resettlement. The main tasks of monitoring agency as mentioned in the agreement are:

- Verify and review internal monitoring reports
- Comparative study between pre and post relocation
- Identification and selection of impact indicators
- Impact assessment through – a) Key informant interview, b) Focus group discussion, c) Community public meetings, d) Structured direct observations and e) Case studies on AFs/ communities from various social classes to assess impact of resettlement.
- Assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the resettlement procedures
- Provide direction to future resettlement policy formulation and planning

The present monitoring report deals with a number of selected tasks out of those mentioned in the agreement. Impact indicators were identified earlier, in consultation with SDU, to appraise the resettlement impact both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Monitoring of resettlement impact assessment dealt with in the following chapters is based on these impact indicators. Information on progress of resettlement was collected

from the newly appointed community mobilisers and is incorporated in structured format for better documentation.

The External Monitoring team, during their field visits, verified and corroborated the activities as mentioned in the internal monitoring reports prepared by SDU.

Community consultation meetings and FGD were held by the monitoring team with the AFs and CRG members of Enny Sarani, Loharpool and Diamond park of Churial canal. Sample households survey was undertaken in Kasba R&R site to assess post-relocation status of the AFs relocated there. Besides, an evaluation study of the SHGs of Nonadanga was carried out to assess effectiveness of SHG formation and potential of income enhancement through group activity.

Some impact indicators were identified for measuring the resettlement impact both in qualitative and quantitative terms. These have been dealt with in the chapter "Observation of monitoring team".

6.0 Summary of RP Implementation Status as on March, 2009

During the period January to March, 2009 following activities were undertaken by SDU as stated in the table below. During this period database of 555 AFs, comprising 199 AFs residing in 8 settlements of Monikhali canal, 274 AFs in 5 settlements of TP Basin and 82 AFs of one settlement in Churial canal were revalidated. Five formal community consultation meetings were organized by SDU with the AFs of Shampa Mirza Nagar, and Kankhuli Ghoshpara of Monikhali Canal, Rabindra Nagar E of TP basin to make them aware about relocation process. Consultations were also made with the residents of Nonadanga Phase IV, Purba Putiary and Kasba R&R sites in order to motivate them to form housing co-operative society. Details of consultations are annexed as **Annex no. 1**.

Minutes of some important meetings organized with the canal settlers and the residents of the Kasba R&R site are enclosed as **Annex no.2**.

Apart from scheduled resettlement activities, other social sector intervention was carried out by the SDU with every day assistance by the Community Mobilisers (CM) of SDU, at field level. Informal meetings with residents at relocation sites and with the canal settlers were also undertaken to make them aware of personal hygiene and community health, operation and maintenance of assets created and formation of housing cooperative. Following table summarizes the progress of resettlement and rehabilitation during the period from October to December, 2008 as reported by SDU.

Table 2. Summary of Progress in Resettlement & Rehabilitation Activities undertaken during January-March, 2009

Sl.No.	Activities Undertaken	Canal Settlements / R&R Site	No. of AFs covered
1	Revalidation Survey	8 settlements of Monikhali canal, 5 settlements of TP basin & 1 settlement of Churial canal	555
2	Beneficiary's contribution for flats	Monikhali Canal and TP Basin	480 (150 AFs of Monikhali and 330 AFs of TP basin)
3	Lottery for flat allotment	Monikhali and TP Basin	424 (95 flats in Shampa Mirza Nagar & 329 flats in Nonadanga Ph IV)
4	Relocation of AFs	Monikhali and TP Basin	424
5	Registration of Flats	TP Basin, Keorapukur and	2047 (1893 flats of TP Basin, 59 flats at Purba Putiary,

		Monikhali	Keorapukur and 95 flats at Shampa Mirza Nagar of Monikhali)
6	Other R&R activities		
	Events/Activities	Area/Settlements with no. of Participants	Remarks
i)	Formation of New SHG	TP Basin – R&R Site, Monikahli R&R site	One SHG each in Nonadanga Ph IV and in Shampa Mirza Nagar was formed.
ii)	Strengthening of SHG	TP basin – Kasba R&R site	One SHG formed earlier at Rajdanga, members of which are now relocated at Nilkantha Abasan, Kasba R&R site is being monitored closely and avenues for their earning is being searched. Few members of this group received vocational training in bag making earlier.
iii)	Community consultation (Annex no.1 & 2)	Keorapukur, Monikhali, TP Basin, Banka Hanspukur, Churial – In all 874 participants from 15 canal settlements & R&R sites attended consultation meetings	The canal settlers of Rabindra Nagar E and Kankhuli Ghosh Para – all within Monikhali canal, Bankra Hanspukur, Churial canal, Kalikapur, U.Kalikapur, Rabindra pally, Santoshpur- all of TP Basin- were informed of the resettlement option and process, such as, details of R&R site, area of flat, beneficiary contribution, separate individual electrical connection, etc. They were made aware about necessity of opening bank A/c. Residents of Purba Putiary, Shampa Mirza Nagar and Nonadanga Phase IV R&R sites were explained of the procedure of formation of Housing Cooperative, necessity of forming building committee to maintain their flats and common property. Problems faced by the residents were also discussed to be conveyed to Project authority.

Source: Internal Monitoring Report of SDU, during the period January – March, 2009

In all, 2095 families have been resettled till March, 2009 at the identified resettlement sites of Nonadanga Phase IV, Kasba, Purba Putiary and Shampa Mirza Nagar. During the period under review 424 families have been resettled in Shampa Mirza Nagar R&R site and Nonadanga Phase IV. It may be mentioned that beneficiary contribution was deposited in the identified bank by further 30 families of Garfa Monfal para settlement under TP basin, but flats could not be allotted to them due to restriction imposed by the

State Election Commission prior to parliament election which is scheduled to be over by May 13, 2009. Out of 29 AFs of Vivekananda Sarani, TP Basin flats were allotted to only 11 AFs. Flats for the rest of the families will be allotted after construction of further 480 flats since all the AFs of this settlements are shop owners and hence entitled for ground floor flats.

7.0 Observation of Monitoring Team on: Resettlement activities and Assessment of Resettlement impact with the help of FGD, Community consultation and Sample Household survey

During the period under review the monitoring team conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and community consultation in Enny Sarani and Diamond Park of Churial canal. Sample household survey was also conducted in Kasba R&R site to assess economic status of the families after relocation at the site. Besides, evaluation of some SHGs of Nonadanga and Kasba R&R sites was also done through key informant interviews (KII) and FGD. Interaction was held with the Community Mobilisers (CM) and other SDU team members in order to have feedback on the information received from the canal dwellers and the resettled residents at R&R sites and to record progress of resettlement activities carried out by the SDU, particularly the Community Mobilizers. Due to restriction imposed by State Election Commission relocation process including beneficiary contribution and lottery of flats were stalled prior to parliamentary election which is scheduled to be complete on 13 May, 2009. It appears that the CMs concentrated more on motivating the AFs who are scheduled to be shifted soon to complete all the necessary formalities prior to shifting and organize resettlement activities accordingly. Besides, community consultation was also undertaken by them for a hygienic way of living, adjustment with the life style at flats and other important matters of concern for the residents. In the relocation sites of Purba Putiary & Shampa Mirza Nagar they have started motivating the residents to form cooperative.

The settlements and R&R sites where FGD, sample household survey and community consultations were held are:

- A. Resettlement Site – at (i) Indu Park Nilkantha Abasan, Kasba R&R site, Nonadanga Block A & C
- B. Canal settlement – at Enny Sarani, Diamond Park, Churial Main Canal, Shampa Mirza Nagar, Monikhali

The information was collected with a view to assessing resettlement impact, by comparing pre and post relocation situation. The selected impact indicators are: (i) change in income level & livelihood pattern, if any; (ii) access to basic civic amenities, such as, drinking water, children's school, hospitals, work place, electricity, etc; (iii) awareness of a healthy environment and personal hygiene; (iv) people's perception regarding resettlement entitlement and process of implementation; (v) SHG formation and strengthening, etc. Opinion & views expressed by the AFs of the canal settlers & the residents of the R&R sites during FGD sessions, apart from direct observation, form the basis of resettlement impact assessment.

7.1 Pre- relocation situation at Canal settlements:

The monitoring team visited Enny Sarani, Loharpool, Diamond Park situated at Churial Main Canal within the jurisdiction of Joka II Gram Panchayat several times in March, 2009 to assess existing socio-economic condition and likely impact of relocation on the AFs.

The people have been residing in this settlement for about 20-30 years. Most of them came from surrounding districts of North and South 24 Parganas, with a few families

migrating from Bangladesh. There were 192 households affected due to project, 12 families of which have resettled at Purba Putiary R&R site. **For the rest of the families one site at Bankra Hanspukur, at a distance of 4 km, has been selected and buildings are under construction there.**

FGD was also held with Monikhali canals settlers at Shampa Mirza Nagar and Jinjia Bazar who were scheduled to be relocated to R&R site at nearby location, named Nabapally Shampa Mirza Nagar, to get feed back on resettlement process followed by KEIP.

7.1.1 Livelihood & Income

The working population comprises about 56% of the population. The males are mostly engaged as day labourers (40%) with various types of job. The rickshaw pullers constitutes 15% of male workers, while self employed professionals like, mason, carpenter are 25% of the total male working population. The women are mostly engaged as domestic maid and cook (98%), while a few are midwife. There are a few families of rag pickers.

Apart from the self employed males and day labourers who travel to a long distance in search of work, the women move within a radius of 2 km from their residence. The rickshaw pullers also fetch passengers up to a distance of 4-5 km. The day labourers find difficulty in fetching work during monsoon season. On an average male workers find work for 15-20 days a month, while the women work for 25-28 days.

On an average the income of self employed professionals is around Rs 150 a day, which is higher than the income of a rickshaw puller, who earns Rs 70-80 a day from which Rs 15 is paid to the vehicle owner as rent.

A women domestic maid working in 3-4 households, earns about Rs 450-650 a month, while the midwife earns a handsome amount of Rs 1000-1500 at times, although their number is few.

The total household income of an average family is Rs 2200-3000 a month.

7.1.2 Civic Amenities

(i) Drinking water facility

The AFs of Enny Sarani depend solely on 4 tube wells. As reported drinking water quality is satisfactory and is free of arsenic poisoning. None are aware of need for purifying drinking water or hygienic condition of storage of drinking water. Pond or *Jhil* are frequented for washing, bathing or for other domestic use.

(ii) Educational Facility

Most of the children, particularly those at primary level attend Govt. schools situated within a walking distance of 1.5 to 2 km. The residents of Enny Sarani, Churial Canal have established a school for the children with assistance from NGO. They also have easy access to college within a distance of 3 km.

Proportion of children aged 6-14 years going to school is very high, nearly 100%. The ratio of boy and girl students is 55:45. However, about 10% students drop out of their school during transition from primary to secondary level. Overall literacy rate is 80%.

(iii) Health Care Facility

Government hospitals situated at a distance of 5-8 km are mostly visited by the ailing patients. Very few visit private homeopath doctors.

The most common diseases are fever, cold, gastro-enteric disorder, which are related with the environment they live in. The gastro-enteric disorder is common among the residents during rainy season.

The children are also provided polio vaccination under child immunization programmes conducted by the Govt. Health centres.

7.1.3 Outcome of Project Sensitization and Awareness Programme

The FGD conducted during visit of the monitoring team revealed some serious issues raised by the people of the area, particularly by their representatives. Even the team was resisted from conducting household survey in order to record pre-relocation socio-economic condition of the canal residents. It is understood that their disagreement regarding R&R site has been communicated to ADB by their representatives and KEIP authority has been asked to intervene in order to convince people about prospect of the site where construction is ongoing.

(i) Project sensitization process and prospect of relocation site

The AFs of Enny Sarani came to know about the project in 2000 when photo identity cards were prepared by KEIP. They were later informed about relocation option in 2005 and of late about the relocation site selected for them. However, the AFs of Enny Sarani, through their representatives, have protested against selection of relocation site, which according to them is not suitable. Moreover, some of their CRG representatives have raised question of relocation option, which is contrary to option of providing a piece of land assured during project inception phase in 2000. Their another contention is that the size of the flats is too small for a large family to accommodate. During consultation with the people and their representatives, monitoring team explained to them about revised RP, which was formed due to certain constraints of availability of land and is approved by ADB. The situation needs proper motivation and repeated explanation and consultation with the affected people.

This issue of land identified for relocation was discussed with SDU in details. According to KEIP, several plots were searched for relocating the AFs at a nearby location. However, none were found suitable due to various reasons, including litigation over land. The present site at Banka Hanspukur, which is very close to other Churial Main canal settlements at Kalagachhiya was ultimately selected as the area available is sufficient to accommodate all the AFs of Churial Main & Extension canal settlements. Construction has already begun to keep pace with civil construction work schedule of the Churial canal.

(ii) Consultation with APs

The consultation held with the AFs of Monikhali canal settlements and of Santoshpur JOra bridge, Rabindra Pally, Garfa Mondalpara of TP Basin during FGD sessions concentrated mainly on adjustment with new way of life at flats. Although the accommodation is smaller compared to their present dwellings, all were happy to get a new lease of life as bonafide residents with a status of respectability. They were shifted to the new R&R site in January, 2009.

Before shifting the Community Mobilisers organized series of consultation meetings with them regarding entitlement matrix, system of allotment of flats by draw of lottery, provision of ground floor flats to the vulnerable people, such as old persons and shop owners. Feed back from monitoring team's survey revealed that impartiality in allotment of flats was well accepted by the residents. Also policy of ground floor flats to the vulnerable and shop owners was greeted by them as a sign of sensitiveness of resettlement policy.

Consultation was also held on the policy of depositing Rs 5000 in the dedicated Bank, as part of beneficiary contribution. This is an attempt to make AFs feel to have contributed, even if in small proportion, towards construction of flats which will be their future legal place of residence. This gives a sense of ownership and pride to the AFs. The AFs were made aware of this compulsory contribution in advance so that they can arrange for necessary amount on time.

(iii) Awareness about Clean Environment

In the absence of any organized garbage disposal system, the residents are accustomed to disposing the garbage into the canals. Many are not aware of possible danger of health hazard in the absence of garbage disposal. However, demand for garbage vat was raised by the Monikhali canal settlers prior to their relocation.

(iv) Individual & Community Health

The canal settlement at Enny Sarani, Churial canal have individual toilets and bathrooms for the women arranged by themselves. They have taken care to maintain cleanliness in their settlement according to their capability.

7.2 Post-resettlement situation at Kasba R&R site

Kasba R&R site is at a prime location in the heart of a developing industrial area within Kolkata metropolis. The site at Kasba is located in the Ward no.107 and Mukul Guhathakurta is the councilor. Building committees are formed in all the blocks where committee members collect monthly contribution for maintenance of the flats. The Kasba residents have submitted necessary documents for cooperative registration under West Bengal State Co-operative Society. KEIP officials are organising consultation meetings with the residents to make them aware of the procedures and formalities of the society as well as benefit of such cooperative society. This is part of a gradual withdrawal mechanism, by which the resettled families will be able to deal with all necessities of a cooperative life even after closure of the project. It is imperative to form a permanent committee among the residents.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and sample household survey were conducted at Indu Park Nilkanth Abasan, Kasba. Women members of Self Help Group were also interviewed apart from the residents.

A sample survey at household level was conducted to identify present socio-economic status of the families after relocation. Following tables portrays some demographic and socio-economic information of the residents at Kasba R&R site.

7.2.1. Demography

Table 2 Major Demographic features

SI. No.	Demographic criteria	Average Figure
1	Family size	5.7
2	Family Type	Joint – 60%
3	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	957
4	Community (Majority)	Sched. Caste
5	Literate (All Population)	65%
6	Literate (Female to total population)	35%
7	Literate (6-14 yrs)	79%

8	Drop-outs (14-18 yrs)	18%
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Source: Sample household survey, March, 2009

The figures show average family of Kasba residents of medium size with 5.7 persons. Majority of the families belong to scheduled caste community and average sex ratio is 957 females per 1000 males. The literacy rate is 65% for all population, but women's performance in literacy is poor, 35% of total literates. Proportion of school going children is quite encouraging – 79%, while 18% of them drop out from secondary level of education. On query it was learned, many of them are trying for vocational training in order to start earning at an early age.

7.2.2 Socio-economic status

Table 3 Working status, Occupation and Income

Sl.No.	Economic Criteria	Average figure
1	Percentage of worker	38%
2	Percentage of Male worker to Total worker	69%
3	Percentage of Female worker to Total worker	38%
4	Occupational category:	
	i) Rickshaw puller	39%
	ii) Plumber/Mason	15%
	iii) Business	15%
	iv) Maid	31%
5	No. of working days per month:	
	Male	23 days
	Female	28 days
6	Income:	
	Total HH per month	Rs. 3092
	Total HH per year	Rs.37,100
7	Savings pattern: P.C. of HH with Bank A/c	83%
8	Expenditure:	
	Total HH per month	Rs. 2404
	Total HH per year	Rs. 28,847

Source: Sample household survey, March, 2009

Although sample household survey can portray only a glimpse of socioeconomic scenario, some significant characteristics may be discerned. Work participation ratio of men is more than the women, as evident from the figures of 69% of male workers compared to 38% female. This may be a recent trend. However, women work for more number of days a month, 28 days, than the men - 23 days, with obviously better income. There is no visible change in occupational pattern in comparison to pre-relocation period as yet. Average monthly income of a family is Rs 3092 which just enables a family manage to cover his monthly expenses within the limited resource, as evident from average household expenditure of Rs. 2404 a month. The most significant change in behavioral pattern is the habit of savings which has been inculcated through community and individual consultation and awareness generation programmes organized by KEIP.

So far as household assets are concerned, 66% of households possess television sets, while music systems are owned by 33%. Cycle is a universal vehicle of movement, owned by half of the sample families. Similarly, 50% households have now gas oven to cook their meals. This is a definitely healthier way of cooking, especially for the women, although expenditure is more compared to previous method of cooking in coal/firewood. A few households also possess refrigerators. However, absence of water purification system is conspicuous, which shows a casual attitude towards safer drinking water.

7.2.3 Civic amenities

In order to depict people's opinion regarding availability and adequacy of civic amenities and their demand for better infrastructural facilities the households were asked to prioritize their specific infrastructural requirements, by ranking the facilities, or lack of it, so that their requirement and demand at the R&R site can be assessed.

Table 4 Infrastructural Facilities: Need assessment

Sl. No	Infrastructural Facilities	Rank of High Priority by p.c. of sample HH				
		Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1	Drinking water – pipe line		33%			
2	Drinking water – Tube well	30%				
3	Garbage Vat	50%				
4	Internal road				50%	
5	Street light		33%			
6	Play ground					33%
Sl. No.	Infrastructural Facilities	Rank of Low Priority by p.c. of sample HH				
		Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Rank 9	Rank 10
1	Individual electric connection				33%	33%
2	Community shed				50%	
3	Boundary wall		50%			
4	Open space for garden/park			50%		50%
5	Play ground	33%				

Source: Sample household survey, March, 2009

It is evident from the above table that source of drinking water ranks the highest among the need of the residents of Kasba R&R site, followed closely by garbage disposal vat. Better arrangement for street light also featured among high priorities. Necessity for internal road and play ground for the children is also felt after basic need of health and hygiene is fulfilled. Surprisingly, boundary wall, demand for which was placed before KEIP authority, does not figure among high priority needs. The prioritization of the need for infrastructural facilities by the residents of Kasba indicates that they are more concerned about basic necessity of safe drinking water, a good environment without indiscriminate garbage disposal and safety of residents at night.

7.2.4 Consultation and awareness campaign at R&R site

The community mobilisers organized awareness campaign at all the R&R sites where AFs have shifted, with the help of informal discussion and FGD. Separate meetings were held with the women, household heads and grown up children up to 19 years of age. The consultations can be categorized as follows.

1. Basic health and personal hygiene, influence of hygiene on good living, prevention of diseases through maintaining healthy living and proper sanitation in side the flats.

2. Information regarding construction and provision of basic urban services was also disseminated. Additional assets to be created by KEIP, besides assets as per entitlement matrix, include boundary wall with two main gates, 1 garbage disposal vat, alternate pump during emergency, internal street light and one community shed for common activities.
3. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of assets were given adequate emphasis during consultation. These include
 - Maintenance of buildings
 - Maintenance of internal pathways
 - Drainage
 - Operation of pump
4. Additional in depth consultations were held with the residents, as part of withdrawal strategy, in order to instill knowledge regarding functioning of cooperatives so that the building committees and later housing cooperatives can carry forward independent of project intervention. The discussion resulted in following actions assured and undertaken.
 - Formation of a separate body among the residents for O&M of common properties, e.g. boundary wall, staircase, community shed, cleaning of roof top and campus area.
 - Current accounts with an amount of Rs 3000 were opened by building committees of Shampa Mirza Nagar at State Cooperative bank, New Alipore branch in March, 09; by Purba Putiary committee at Gol Park Branch in March, 09 and by Kasba Rajdanga R&R committee at Gol Park in October, 08. These accounts were opened with a view to covering O&M costs of common assets. All these accounts are now lying dormant and will be operative once the depository cooperative societies are registered under cooperative act.
 - Applications for cooperative registration were submitted by Nilkantha Abasan, Kasba and Nabapally Abasan of Shampa Mirza Nagar. That of Upahar Cooperative at Purba Putiary will be submitted soon.

The task of sustaining good living in the housing provided is more crucial after initial euphoria of relocation in a flat at R&R site subsides. In fact this is a step to reorganize informal settlers from various background & different settlements to live together in a new environment and adjust to a different way of life to which they were unused. Also, formation of Cooperative is instrumental to a joint ownership and sharing of responsibility. It is a vital stage for successful withdrawal strategy for KEIP, when the project will be complete and the resettled families will have to lead their flat life together.

7.2.5 Strengthening of SHG

During the period under review no vocational training was offered to the SHG members or individuals. Two new SHGs were formed – one each in Shampa Mirza Nagar R&R site, Monikkhali canal and at Nonadanga Phase IV, TP Basin. One SHG at Rajdanga is being closely monitored for further strengthening.

The SHG was formed at Nabapally Shampa Mirza Nagar R&R site on March 21, 2009 with 10 members. Two more groups are scheduled to be formed soon in April. During

initial awareness building meeting organized by SDU, KEIP about 25 women among the resettled families assembled to listen to the information shared by SDU team members.

Similarly one new group was formed at Nonadanga phase IV for women members of the resettled families of the R&R site.

The monitoring team carried out a SHG evaluation study among the groups at Nonadanga Block A & C and Nilkantha Abasan, Kasba.

The members of SHGs at Nonadanga were known to each other since their days at transit camp prior to relocation at Nonadanga. During their temporary occupancy, KEIP organized vocational training for the women on tailoring to initiate the idea of self dependence. About 21 women received the training. Gradually, the concept of group formation was instilled among them by the coordinator of SDU and the women were attracted to the idea. Later *Akash Mahila Swanirvar Gosthi* and *Krishna Mahila Swanirvar Gosthi* were formed, which continued to thrive till today.

Success of SHG's sustenance depends on group solidarity and sincerity. This is well exemplified among the SHGs formed in Nonadanga block A & C with active nurturing by SDU. The FGD held with the SHG members revealed following activities performed religiously by them.

- SHG members arrange meeting every month on prefixed day. Various topics are discussed in the meetings, including proposal of loan by the members.
- Initially they decided on monthly subscription of Rs 30 which they increased to Rs 50 as agreed upon by all every members.
- Members' written application for loan is approved unanimously after detailed discussion on requirement and justification. The rate of interest is Rs 2 per month which has to be paid on time even if principal amount remains unpaid. So far three members received loan from the group for tailoring work.
- Collection of every month's contribution and amount received on account of loan repayment is deposited immediately in the bank by the office bearers of the group. Specified amount is withdrawn from bank as per requirement.

The SHG members revealed the benefits they perceive after group formation. The majority agree that opportunity of taking loan in emergency, in stead of from professional money lenders is the greatest advantage they get from the group. Loan is taken mostly for their children's education at the time of admission. This fact indicates level of consciousness among the women. Although earning of the group members did not increase over the period of last one and a half year their savings have increased substantially. The benefit which changed their attitude is the habit of savings and a feeling of group solidarity. One SHG faced constraint when some members of the group, formed during their stay at transit camp, were dispersedly settled after relocation resulting in loss of contact.

Other group activities undertaken by the members are as follows.

- ❖ Celebrating Nutrition Day, Women's Day
- ❖ Apart from men of the R&R site, women SHG members participated in signature collection campaign in support of their demands like, setting up of primary school, health centre within R&R campus. The memorandum of demand was submitted to their Ward councilor. At present, construction of health centre building is ongoing.

- ❖ The group also collected donation of Rs 500 to build temporary shelters for the fire affected residents of Panchannagram by the side of EM Bypass.

Formation of Neighborhood committee (NHC) is a major achievement of the SHGs of Ward no. 107 with a consolidation of 29 SHGs from different localities of the ward. There are 6 groups from Nonadanga R&R site and SHG Secretary of *Akash Mahila Swanirvar Gosthi* at Nonadanga block A is the president (*Sabhanetri*) of the Neighborhood committee. This forum has given them a wider exposure which they could not have earned otherwise.

8.0 Initiative of Project Authority

It is learnt that works proposed to be undertaken by KEIP at the R&R site, as mentioned in earlier quarterly report, will be executed after General parliamentary election is over by May, 2009.

9.0 Acknowledgement

The External Monitor gratefully acknowledges the interactive session held with Mr D.Guha Thakurta, Administrative Officer, Mr.Kali Ghosh and Mr Prabir Roy and the Community Mobilisers of SDU, KEIP, for their views and information on resettlement issues and for providing details of resettlement implementation activities undertaken during the period under review. Monitoring team expresses its appreciation for Ms Nipa Satpathi and Mr Hiranmoy Nath, both of SDU, who provided important feed back on SHG formation.

It was agreed that such interactive session with those involved in RP implementation would be held as frequently as possible to make note of progress of RP implementation.

Lastly, cooperation of the SHG members of Nonadanga A & C block, Kasba R&R site and the canal settlers of Monikhali canal and Churial canal and the residents at Nabapally Shampa Mirza Nagar R&R site during the community consultation and FGD sessions is appreciated.

Month: January 2009**Details of Community Consultation**

Sl. No.	Date	Canal Area	Venue of consultation meeting	No. of participants	Issues/Topics Discussed
1	2.1.09	Monikhali	Jinjira Bazar	22	Lottery system was explained to them, which is part of entitlement matrix and which can ensure impartiality in allotment of flats. Policy of allotting ground floor flats to the vulnerable people, shop owners was also explained. Feed back received during FGD.
2	3.1.09	Monikhali	Gobindapur	19	Lottery system was explained to them, which is part of entitlement matrix and which can ensure impartiality in allotment of flats. Policy of allotting ground floor flats to the vulnerable people, shop owners was also explained.
3	5.1.09	TP Basin	Uttar Kalikapur	43	Entitlement matrix and Lottery process, including provision of ground floor flats to the vulnerables and shop owners, was explained to the AFs who are soon to be relocated to Nonadanga Phase IV.
4	8.1.09	TP Basin	Kalikapur	27	Entitlement matrix and Lottery process, including provision of ground floor flats to the vulnerables and shop owners, was explained to the AFs who are soon to be relocated to Nonadanga Phase IV.
5	8.1.09	TP Basin	Santoshpur Jora Bridge	21	As part of policy of resettlement adopted in the revised RP, all the AFs have to deposit beneficiary contribution of Rs 5000 in the dedicated Bank A/c. This gives a sense of ownership and pride to the AFs.
6	10.1.09	TP Basin	Uttar Kalikapur	20	As part of policy of resettlement adopted in the revised RP, all the AFs have to deposit beneficiary contribution of Rs 5000 in the dedicated Bank A/c. This gives a sense of ownership and pride to the AFs.
7	13.1.09	TP Basin	Uttar Kalikapur	55	Discussion was held to explain policy of allotment of flats through lottery system to ensure impartiality and also the method of handing over flats to make AFs aware of relocation process.
8	13.1.10	TP Basin	Kalikapur	18	Process of lottery and handover of flats
9	14.1.09	TP Basin	Uttar Kalikapur	31	Process of lottery and handover of flats
10	14.1.09	TP Basin	Santoshpur Jora Bridge	36	Process of lottery and handover of flats
11	29.1.09	Keorapukur	Purbaputiary	17	Consultation was held to divulge information on cooperative formation, which is a difficult task after relocation at R&R site. It is a step to reorganize AFs from various settlements and background to live together in a new environment and adjust to a new
Total of January		Total no. of meeting: 11		Total participants: 309	

Source: Internal Monitoring Report, SDU, KEIP

Month: February 2009**Details of Community Consultation**

Sl. No.	Date	Canal Area	Venue of consultation meeting	No. of participants	Issues/Topics Discussed
1	9.2.09	TP Basin	Uttar Kalikapur	65	Disseminate information regarding handover of flats
2	9.2.09	TP Basin	Kalikapur	33	Disseminate information regarding handover of flats
3	10.2.09	Monikhali	Sampa Mirza Nagar	56	Disseminate information regarding maintenance of assets
4	24.2.09	TP Basin	Rabindrapally	47	Announcement to shift in flats and to make canal side free for rehabilitation work
5	24.2.10	TP Basin	Uttar Kalikapur	43	Announcement to shift in flats and to make canal side free for rehabilitation work
6	25.2.09	Monikhali	G.L.Roy Market, Jinjira Bazar	31	Announcement to shift in flats and to make canal side free for rehabilitation work
7	27.2.09	Monikhali	G.L.Roy Market	15	Interaction with the AFs regarding formation of Housing Cooperative
Total of February		Total no. of meeting: 07		Total participants: 290	

Source: Internal Monitoring Report, SDU, KEIP

Month: March 2009**Details of Community Consultation**

Sl. No.	Date	Canal Area	Venue of consultation meeting	No. of participants	Issues/Topics Discussed
1	2.3.09	TP Basin	Vivekananda Sarani	47	Lottery system was explained to them, which is a part of entitlement matrix and which can ensure impartiality in allotment of flats. Policy of allotting ground floor flats to the vulnerable people, shop owners was also explained.
2	13.3.09	TP Basin	Nonadanga Phase IV	97	Importance of SHG formation was discussed with a view to regaining pre-relocation economic situation. Besides, grievance redress mechanism was discussed as part of R&R process. This is a proven method of trust building mechanism by which project authority.
3	1.3.09	Monikhali	Kankhuli ghoshpara	18	Deposition of beneficiaries' contribution and lottery process.
4	16.3.09	Monikhali	Rabindranagar (East & West)	21	Deposition of beneficiaries' contribution and lottery process.
5	19.3.09	TP Basin	Rajdanga	22	Importance of SHG formation was discussed with a view to regaining pre-relocation economic situation, which is an objective of RP. Women at R&R site were motivated to continue with income generation activities for which they received training.
6	21.3.09	Monikhali	Sampa Mirza Nagar	41	Women at R&R site were motivated to form SHG in order to attain self sustenance and regain their economic status of pre-relocation situation.
7	26.3.09	Churial	Bankra Hanspukur	29	Resettlement process
Total of March 2009		Total no. of meeting: 07		Total participants: 275	

Source: Internal Monitoring Report, SDU, KEIP

Minutes of the Consultation Meeting - No. 1

Date & Time	29.01.09
Place	Purba Putiary R&R site
Participants	19 residents of settlement and 4 officials of KEIP
Agenda	Information dissemination regarding formation of Cooperative
Issues discussed	Cooperative formation
Details of the discussion /consensus arrived at	Cooperative is a tool to maintain the assets of the resettlement area. Besides, it is an association of the owners. KEIP officials have taken responsibility to facilitate the process of formation of cooperative. For this reason the proposed committee need to open up a bank A/c at adjacent State Cooperative Bank within the jurisdiction of cooperative area. After that they need to submit the all the related documents to the authorised officer of the Cooperative department. All the aspect and operation of the cooperative have been discussed in the meeting.

Minutes of the Consultation Meeting - No. 2

Date & Time	10.02.09
Place	Sampa Mirza Nagar R&R site
Participants	56 residents of settlement and 7 officials of KEIP
Agenda	List of other facilities provide by the KEIP
Issues discussed	Flats have already been handed over to the AFs. Apart from that some other constructional commitment and cooperative formation
Details of the discussion /consensus arrived at	<p>AFs are aware of the entitlement matrix of the project but the urban services which will be newly added in the matrix are as follows-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary wall along with couple of main gates • Community hall for the residents' • Street lights within the campus. • Garbage vat. • An additional pump for emergency purpose. <p>In this meeting AFs also disclosed their demands, such as,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fresh dinking water • Internal path way • Library and coaching centre for school going children. • Revised allotment letter for shop keepers which will comprise permission for closure of the shops. • The resettlers were told about need to form a cooperative to maintain the assets created.

Minutes of the Consultation Meeting - No. 3

Date & Time	13.03.09
Place	Nonadanga Phase IV R&R site
Participants	97 residents of settlement and 4 officials of KEIP
Agenda	SHG formation
Issues discussed	Formation of SHGs and recent problem of the flat owners
Details of the discussion /consensus arrived at	On behalf of KEIP an official discussed the positive aspects of SHGs. She also discussed the procedure to form a self help group. Before forming a group one training programme will be arranged to develop the skills of the participants. The AFs also expressed their problems to the KEIP officials, e.g. Constructional defects, Internal Path way, absence of Garbage disposal & Street light etc.

Minutes of the Consultation Meeting - No. 4

Date & Time	14.03.09
Place	Kankhuli Ghosh Para, Monikhali canal
Participants	18 residents of canal bank and 4 officials of KEIP
Agenda	Resettlement of Canal Bank Dwellers
Issues discussed	Entitlement Matrix
Details of the discussion /consensus arrived at	The meeting was conducted with the issue of resettlement, the officials were discussed the entitlement matrix of the project that- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each flat constructed with 190 Sq.ft. of area, • Flats with attach bath and in house water facility • Separate electric connection for each flat. • Proper drainage and sewerage system • Each Block constitute with 32 flats. Secondly, it was also discussed that each card holders need to deposit Rs.5000/- one time for flat at State Bank Of Mysore Ruby Park branch.

Minutes of the Consultation Meeting - No. 5

Date & Time	16.03.09
Place	Rabindra Nagar East, TP Basin
Participants	21 residents of canal bank and 3 officials of KEIP
Agenda	Resettlement of Canal Bank Dwellers
Issues discussed	Entitlement Matrix
Details of the discussion /consensus arrived at	. The officials discussed the entitlement matrix of the RP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each flat constructed with 190 Sq.ft. of area, • Flats with attached bath and in house water facility • Separate electric connection lay out for each flat. • Proper drainage and sewerage system • Each Block constituting of 32 flats. It was also told that each card holder need to deposit Rs.5000/- as lump sum for flat at State Bank Of Mysore Ruby Park branch.