

# Resettlement Plan

---

June 2018

## IND: Bihar State Highways III Project

SH-82 (Kadirganj – Khaira Road) Road Project

Prepared by Bihar State Roads Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of India for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 30 April 2018)

Currency Unit	–	Indian Rupee (INR)
INR 1.00	=	0.0156 USD
USD 1.00	=	INR 66.62

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BSR	–	Basic Schedule of Rates
DC	–	District Collector
DP	–	Displaced person
EA	–	Executing Agency
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LA	–	Land acquisition
DLAO	–	District Land Acquisition Officer
RFCT in LARR Act-2013	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
LVC	–	Land Valuation Committee
MORTH	–	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
NGO	–	Nongovernment organization
NRRP	–	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
PD	–	Project Director
PIU	–	Project implementation unit
R&R	–	Resettlement and rehabilitation
RO	–	Resettlement Officer
ROW	–	Right-of-way
RP	–	Resettlement plan
SC	–	Scheduled caste
SH	–	State highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	–	Scheduled tribe

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

## CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Introduction	1
B. Project Description	1
C. General Profile of the Project Area	3
D. Project Impacts and Benefits	4
E. Minimizing Resettlement	5
F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP)	5
G. Methodology for Resettlement Plan	6
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	8
A. Land Acquisition Requirement	8
B. Resettlement Impacts	8
C. Loss of Private Structures in the Project	8
D. Type of Private Structure in the Project	9
E. Use of Private Structures affected by the Project	9
F. Type of Construction of Affected Structures	9
G. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project	10
H. Loss of Community Property Resources	10
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	11
A. General Socio-economic Profile of DPs	11
B. Social Categories of the DPs	11
C. Number of DPs	11
D. Vulnerable Households being Affected in the Project	11
E. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households	12
F. Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act	12
G. Educational Status of DPs	12
H. Occupational Status of DPs	13
I. Project Impact on Indigenous People	13
J. Project Impact on Women	13
IV. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	15
A. Stakeholders in the Project	15
B. Public Consultation in the Project	15
C. Methods of Public Consultation	15
D. Scope of Consultation and Issues	15
E. Findings of Focused Group Discussions	16
F. Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders	17
G. Plan for further Consultation in the Project	17
H. Information Disclosure	18
V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	20
A. Introduction	20
B. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013	20
C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Bihar State	21
D. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009	21
E. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies	22
F. R&R Policy Framework for the Project	26
G. Valuation of Assets	27
VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	29

A. Introduction	29
B. Cut-off-Date for Entitlement	29
C. Project Entitlement	29
D. Entitlement Matrix	31
VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	37
A. Basic Provision for Relocation	37
B. Need for Relocation	37
C. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs	37
D. Relocation Strategy	37
E. Relocation Strategy for CPR	38
VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	39
A. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project	39
B. Provisions for Loss of Livelihood	39
C. Income Restoration Measures	40
D. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs	40
IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	41
A. Introduction	41
B. Compensation	41
C. Assistance	41
D. Compensation for Community and Government Property	42
E. RP Implementation and Support Cost	42
F. R&R Budget	42
G. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management	43
X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	44
A. Introduction	44
B. Grievance Redress Mechanism	44
C. Constitution and Function of the GRC	44
XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	46
A. Institutional Requirement	46
B. Executing Agency	46
C. Resettlement Management at PIU	46
D. Nongovernment Organization (NGO)	46
E. Capacity Building on RP in the EA	48
XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	50
A. Introduction	50
B. Schedule for Project Implementation	50
C. Project Preparation Phase	50
D. RP Implementation Phase	50
E. Monitoring and Reporting Period	50
F. R&R Implementation Schedule	51
XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING	52
A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting	52
B. Monitoring in the Project	52
C. Monitoring by PIU	52
D. External Monitoring	52
E. Stages of Monitoring	53
F. Preparatory Stage	53
G. Relocation Stage	54
H. Rehabilitation Stage	54
I. Monitoring Indicators	54
J. Reporting Requirements	56

## APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Census Survey Questionnaire .....	58
Appendix 2: List of Displaced Persons .....	63
Appendix 3: List of CPR .....	83
Appendix 4: Findings of Consultations .....	86
Appendix 5: Photographs and List of Participants in FGD along the Road .....	91
Appendix 6: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO to Implement the Resettlement Plan (RP) for two-Lane SH-82 Road Project .....	107
Appendix 7: Terms of Reference for an External Monitoring Agency/Expert for 2-Lane SH-82 Road Project .....	116

## LIST OF TABLES:

Table 1: Summary Project Impacts .....	i
Table 2: List of Project Affected Villages .....	2
Table 3: Loss of Private Structures in the Project.....	8
Table 4: Magnitude of Impacts on Structures .....	9
Table 5: Type of Private Structure affected by the Project.....	9
Table 6: Use of Private Structure affected by the Project .....	9
Table 7: Type of Construction of Affected Structure (Main) .....	10
Table 8: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project .....	10
Table 9 :Type of affected CPR .....	10
Table 10: Social Categories of the DPs.....	11
Table 11: Number of DPs.....	11
Table 12: Vulnerable Households being affected .....	12
Table 13: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households.....	12
Table 14: Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act .....	12
Table 15: Educational Status of DPs.....	13
Table 16 : Occupational Status of DPs.....	13
Table 17: Methods of Public Consultations .....	15
Table 18: Summary findings of Consultation .....	16
Table 19: Details of Consultation with Officials.....	17
Table 20 :Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan .....	18
Table 21 : Comparison of ADB and GoI Policy.....	22
Table 22: Entitlement Matrix.....	32
Table 23 : Loss of Livelihoods in the Project .....	39
Table 24: R&R Budget .....	42
Table 25 : Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation .....	47
Table 26. R&R Implementation Schedule.....	51

## LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure 1: Location Map of Project Road .....	3
Figure 2: Typical Cross Section of The Road .....	5



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Project Description

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is planning to upgrade State Highway number 82 (Kadirganj –Khaira Road) from existing single lane to double lane with total road length of 75.100 km in Nawada and Jamui districts and requested ADB for financing of the project. This RP for two-lane road project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDCL. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India, and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category A<sup>1</sup> for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

2. The proposed 2-lane road, situated in Nawada and Jamui districts starts at km 10 of SH-8 at Kadirganj (Roh More) in Nawada District and after covering 60 villages/settlements along its corridor ends at Km 75.100 at Khaira in Jamui District. The project aims to provide smooth traffic movement for the escalating traffic and enhance capacity and improved services to alleviate the likely capacity constraints to be generated after the future development in the region. The project on its implementation would increase the physical infrastructure and boost the economic growth in the region.

### B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3. As per the technical design, the roadway width proposed for 2-lane carriageway with paved shoulder is 12.00 m. The existing Right of Way, as per the government records, is 20-24 mt. The proposed centerline is designed such that no land acquisition is required and thus no impact is envisaged on private land. However, the project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. It was found that 736 structures owned by 677 households will be affected. The affected households are non-titleholders i.e encroachers and squatters. A full census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and the summary findings are presented in the following Table.

**Table 1: Summary Project Impacts**

Sl. No.	Impacts	Number
1	Total Area of Land required (in Acres)	0
2	Area of private land to be acquired (in Acres)	0
3	Total number of private structures affected	736
4	Total number of displaced households	677
5	Total number of displaced persons	4435
6	Total number of economically displaced households	266
7	Total number of physically displaced households	411
8	Total number of vulnerable households displaced	529
9	Total number of CPR (structure) affected	70

<sup>1</sup> ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Operations Manual Section F1: Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

### **C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile**

4. The social stratification of the project area shows the dominance of other backward caste (OBC) population with 493 (73%) households. There are 4435 displaced persons in total, which includes 2444 (55%) males and 1991 (45%) females. The average household size is 8 and the sex ratio among DPs is 815. According to project census survey there are 529 vulnerable households affected by the project. The educational status of DPs reveals that 24% DPs are still illiterate in the project area. Not a single scheduled tribe (ST) household is being affected due to the project.

### **D. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation**

5. Public consultations were conducted at 8 locations attended by 137 persons in the project to ensure peoples' participation during the project census survey. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs and communities will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The implementing NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project.

6. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

### **E. Legal Framework**

7. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the GOI, the Government of Bihar and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the project. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. The gaps between the policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that the RP adheres to the SPS (2009) requirements.

8. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

### **F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits**

9. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the end of the census survey which is 5 April 2018. The structures affected under the project will be compensated at replacement cost. DPs

who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay a fine or suffer any sanction.

### **G. Relocation of Housing and Settlements**

10. The EA will compensate to the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.

### **H. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation**

11. The project impact reveals that due to loss of commercial structures, 321 households are losing their livelihood under the project. The entitlement proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least achieve national minimum standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

### **I. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan**

12. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total budget for the proposed project RP is Rs 125.84 million.

### **J. Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

13. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at the district level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The GRC will be headed by the District Collector (DC) or his designated representative. The GRC will have representative from the PIU, representative of APs, particularly of vulnerable DPs, local government representative, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups as felt necessary. All Grievances will be routed through the NGO to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The NGO will first of all register the grievances and take up with VLC for redress and any grievances not redressed at VLC level will be dealt in by the GRC. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints, depending on severity of problem. However an aggrieved person will have access to the country's judiciary at any stage of the project level grievance redress process. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC.

**K. Institutional Arrangement**

14. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is BSRDC, Government of Bihar. The existing BSRDC has already set up a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by a Deputy General Manager (DGM) assisted by Managers. This office will be functional for the whole Project duration. The PIU will hire an NGO for supporting it in implementation of R&R activities. The staffs at the PIU level will be provided with the training by the social/ resettlement specialist of the supervision consultant for implementation of the RP. Many of the BSRDC staffs are already having prior experience of implementing RP under previous projects and further to enhance their capacity, a training/workshop will be conducted under the project involving other implementing support agencies.

**L. Implementation Schedule**

15. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation such as Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Reporting phase.

**M. Monitoring and Reporting**

16. RP implementation for the project by the NGO will be closely monitored by the EA. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the overall project, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PIU and external monitoring by an external expert. PIU responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to PIU. PIU will submit semi-annual RP monitoring reports to ADB. The external monitoring expert responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a semi-annual review report to EA and ADB to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Introduction

1. To support the potential of industrial growth in the state of Bihar, better connectivity of villages, towns with adjoining areas is needed. The economy of Bihar is mainly based on agricultural and trading activities. The industrial and agricultural developments have led to higher transport demand. With the higher transport demand and the expansion of the existing business, there is a growing mismatch between the vehicular population and availability of road infrastructure, which has resulted in traffic congestions, deteriorated level of traffic efficiency and road safety. As a result of the aforementioned growth and need to fulfill the mismatch, various new infrastructure development projects have been planned across the state. The Government of Bihar acting through Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL) has taken the needful action.

2. The road master plan<sup>2</sup> prepared by State Government of Bihar under ADB-supported TA-8170 estimates that \$15.8 billion is requirement in capital expenditure for road improvements through 2035. Following this plan, BSRDC through the Government of Bihar, posed a proposal to ADB to take up a set of state roads for upgrading to two-lanes with paved shoulders. For the proposed sub project road, State Government of Bihar will be the Executing Agency (EA) and the Implementing Agency (IA) will be the BSRDCL. A Project Implementation Units (PIU) is established for the project and they are responsible for conducting the social assessment and formulating Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project.

### B. Project Description

3. SH-82 (Kadirganj – Khaira Road) Road Project is one of the prioritized roads which does not require land acquisition from private owners.. The total road length is 75.100 kms with single lane and intermediate (width-3.05-5.5 mtr) specification. The sub project road starts at km 10 of SH-8 at Kadirganj (Roh More) in Nawada District and after covering 60 villages/settlements along its corridor ends at Km 75.100 at Khaira in Jamui District. The list of village falling in the corridor of project road is providing below in **Table 2**.

4. The road aims to provide smooth traffic movement for the escalating traffic and enhance capacity and improved services to alleviate the likely capacity constraints to be generated after the future development in the region. The project on its implementation would increase the physical infrastructure and boost the economic growth in the region.

5. This RP for SH-82 (Kadirganj – Khaira Road) Road sub project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDCL. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category A<sup>3</sup> for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) as per the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

---

<sup>2</sup> Road Master Plan for Bihar's State Highway Development (2015-2035). Prepared under TA-8170 with Loan 2894-IND "India: Bihar State Highways II Project — Additional Financing."

<sup>3</sup> According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

**Table 2: List of Project Affected Villages**

S.N.	Project Villages	District	Block	Chainage	
				From	To
1	Kadirganj	Nawada	Nawada	0+000	1+250
2	Harla	Nawada	Nawada	2+150	2+300
3	Bahera	Nawada	Warsaliganj	3+900	4+100
4	Chorwar	Nawada	Roh	5+500	5+650
5	Goythadih	Nawada	Roh	5+700	5+850
6	Maniochak	Nawada	Roh	6+850	7+200
7	Musepur(Roh)	Nawada	Roh	7+250	7+550
8	Roh	Nawada	Roh	7+250	8+450
9	Ambedkar Chowk(Roh)	Nawada	Roh	7+900	7+950
10	Ghorahi	Nawada	Roh	11+450	11+800
11	Koshdihara	Nawada	Roh	11+950	12+150
12	Kalaundiya	Nawada	Roh	12+250	12+450
13	Chhanaun	Nawada	Roh	13+600	13+650
14	Sadikpur	Nawada	Roh	14+800	14+850
15	Rupau	Nawada	Roh	16+500	17+350
16	Jogana	Nawada	Kauakol	19+250	19+350
17	Mansagar	Nawada	Kauakol	19+300	19+350
18	Patori	Nawada	Kauakol	19+300	19+400
19	Pandey Gangaut	Nawada	Kauakol	20+050	21+050
20	Kewali	Nawada	Kauakol	22+650	22+700
21	Bhaluahi	Nawada	Kauakol	23+900	24+250
22	Lushdhani	Nawada	Kauakol	24+100	24+300
23	Bindi Chak	Nawada	Kauakol	24+300	24+500
24	Kolhuar	Nawada	Kauakol	25+450	25+850
25	Chongawa	Nawada	Kauakol	26+800	26+850
26	Gurighat	Nawada	Kauakol	27+350	27+400
27	Jorawardih	Nawada	Kauakol	29+000	29+750
28	Jogachak	Nawada	Kauakol	29+800	30+950
29	Vijho	Nawada	Kauakol	31+250	31+750
30	Rani Bazar (Kauakol)	Nawada	Kauakol	31+800	32+950
31	Paharpur	Nawada	Kauakol	35+100	36+950
32	Madhurapur	Nawada	Kauakol	35+650	35+750
33	Dhamni	Nawada	Kauakol	36+050	39+500
34	Gua Ghoghra	Nawada	Kauakol	39+350	39+900
35	Mahudar	Nawada	Kauakol	39+450	46+050
36	Farki Pathar	Nawada	Kauakol	46+050	46+150
37	Partapur	Jamui	Khaira	47+100	47+300
38	Bhaluahi	Jamui	Khaira	47+500	47+950
39	Rupabhel	Jamui	Khaira	47+900	49+150
40	Chananwar	Jamui	Khaira	50+300	51+450
41	Badaldih	Jamui	Khaira	52+600	53+150
42	Dumrajaor	Jamui	Khaira	53+100	54+100
43	Devlatand	Jamui	Khaira	54+300	54+800
44	Militand	Jamui	Khaira	54+900	55+300
45	Mohatand	Jamui	Khaira	56+100	56+800
46	Garhi (Islam Nagar)	Jamui	Khaira	56+300	56+700
47	Kaluadih	Jamui	Khaira	58+700	58+750
48	Bajrahi	Jamui	Khaira	59+400	59+800
49	Darima	Jamui	Khaira	60+700	61+900
50	Kurwatand	Jamui	Khaira	62+500	63+850

S.N.	Project Villages	District	Block	Chainage	
				From	To
51	Laldaiya	Jamui	Khaira	63+800	64+650
52	Panbharwa	Jamui	Khaira	65+300	65+500
53	Fatahpur	Jamui	Khaira	67+150	67+200
54	Badibagh	Jamui	Khaira	68+050	68+850
55	Chandrapura	Jamui	Khaira	69+800	70+600
56	Bulakbathan	Jamui	Khaira	70+550	70+900
57	Ghanberia	Jamui	Khaira	70+800	72+900
58	Chouhandih	Jamui	Khaira	72+600	72+700
59	Gopalpur	Jamui	Khaira	72+750	73+850
60	Khaira	Jamui	Khaira	73+850	75+100

Source: Census Survey, Feb- April, 2018

6. State Highway-82 is located in the Nawada and Jamui district of South Bihar. The Project Road predominantly traverses the plain and rolling terrain, starts from Kadirganj (in Nawada district) and end at Khaira (in Jamui district). The Project Road is on a normal (1.5m) embankment. The project location map is presented in **Figure 1**.

**Figure 1: Location Map of Project Road**



### C. General Profile of the Project Area

7. The project area consists of two districts of Bihar i.e. Nawada and Jamui. Brief profiles of the district are narrated below.

8. Nawada district is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar state, India, and Nawada town is the administrative headquarters of this district. The district was part of famous Magadh, Sunga and Gupta empires. It is located between historical districts of Nalanda and Gaya and falls under

Magadha Commissioner. Nawada became an independent district of Bihar on January 26, 1973. It is located in 24.31 east and 25.7 west latitude and 85.17 and 86.3 longitude. Nawada district is surrounded by Jamui district on the east, by Nalanda district and Shekhpura district on the North and by the district of Gaya and Koderma on the West and South.

9. Nawada district occupies an area of 2,494 square kilometres (963 sqm). Most parts of the district are plain but certain areas have hilly characteristics. Since the opening of The South Bihar Railway, on which it is stationed, Nawada has been growing into an important trade centre. Earlier Nawada was the main market place for most of the small villages around. Now Sirdalla bazar is rising market place and is connected with at least 25 villages. Purani Bazaar, Main Road and others are the chief commerce centres.

10. According to the 2011 census Nawada district has a population of 2,216,653. The district has a population density of 889 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 22.49%. Nawada had a sex ratio of 936 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 61.63%.

7. Jamui district was formed as a District on 21 February 1991 as a result of its separation from Munger district. It is located at a longitude of 86°13'E and the latitude is 24°55'N. Jamui district occupies an area of 3,098 square kilometres. The district has untapped reserves of resources including mica, coal, gold and iron ore. According to the 2011 census Jamui district has a population of 1,756,078. The district has a population density of 567 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 25.54%. Jamui has a sex ratio of 921 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 62.16%.

#### **D. Project Impacts and Benefits**

11. The proposed project can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development to the region. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered due to improved accessibility to various services such as to markets, health facilities, schools, and workplace, which in turn increases the income of the local residents, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage laborers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
- Improved road network will provide for improved linkages between the village communities and urban center, which provides wider marketing facilities.
- Road network will not only link the village communities to better markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant work sites and towns and engage in construction, factories, business as well as domestic works.
- Improved road network will encourage urban entrepreneurs to invest in far and remote areas in commercial farming and industrial activities.
- Improved road will also help people building strong institutional network with outside agencies. Essential and emergency services like schools, health center, public distribution system etc. can be availed faster.

- Increased frequency of interaction with outsiders will increase the awareness level of the people in the village with regard to their health and nutrition, living style, value of education and proper utilization of available resources.
- Interaction with the government, non-government and other development agents will help people gain new knowledge on improved farming, land development, development and maintenance of natural resources through the formation of various economic and social development groups.

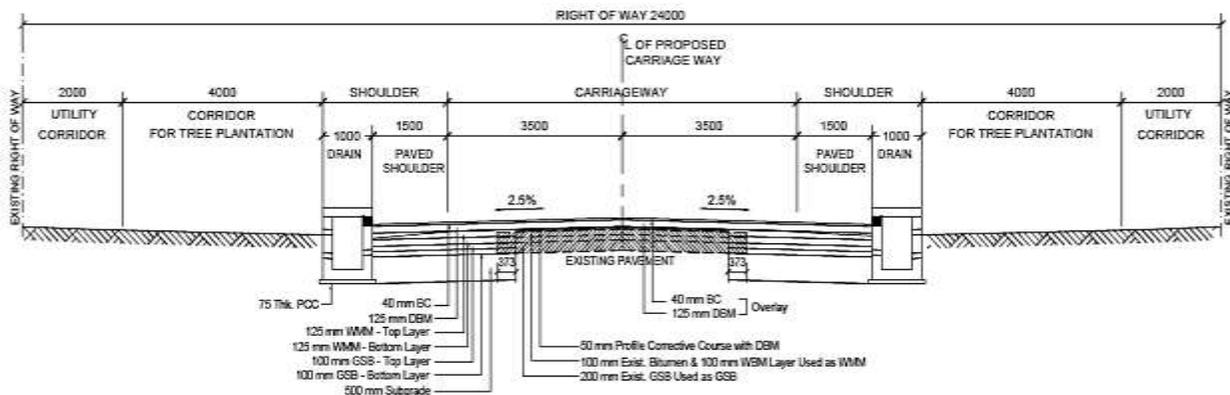
## E. Minimizing Resettlement

12. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impact on land acquisition and resettlement. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternatives, especially in relations to road safety and decreasing congestion in key sections.

13. The inventory data and typical cross-sections formed the basis of determining the widening requirement. Based on this information along with presence of buildings, trees, utility services along the project road, the centerline of the alignment is designed so as to cause minimum disturbance to existing features. The existing ROW, as per the government records, is 20-24m. The proposed centreline is designed such that no land acquisition is required.

14. The pictorial view of the proposed 2-lane typical cross section is given in **Figure 2**. The carriage way width of 7m is proposed with 2x1.5m paved shoulder and 2x1m earthen shoulder. Lined drain of RCC is proposed in urban areas.

**Figure 2: Typical Cross Section of The Road**



**Typical Cross Section of Two Lane Carriageway for Flexible Pavement with Both side Drain Portion In Overlay & Widening**

## F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP)

15. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This RP has been prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society
- Public consultation and peoples participation in the project;
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project;
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

## **G. Methodology for Resettlement Plan**

16. For preparation of RP, a detailed social impact assessment of the project road was carried out including resettlement screening, land acquisition planning, project census survey of affected assets and households and public consultation meetings. The details of methodology adopted for the social impact assessment is discussed in the following section.

### **1. Resettlement Screening**

17. A social screening exercise was performed through a reconnaissance survey to gather firsthand information on impact on land acquisition and resettlement with specific attention on land use, presence of legal and/or illegal housing, traffic patterns, cultural resources, urban settlements and other sensitive areas. The aim of reconnaissance survey was to assess the scope of land acquisition and resettlement study and accordingly the detailed plan of action was prepared for the preparation of resettlement plan.

### **2. Resettlement Planning**

18. The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment and availability of government land was confirmed from the revenue department.

19. Following finalization of the road alignment, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all displaced persons (DPs) was carried out in the project. The objective of the project census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

20. A structured census questionnaire (**Appendix 1**) was used to collect detailed information on affected households/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The survey team was selected locally including some female familiar with local languages and the team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected from the affected households.

21. The census survey includes the following:

- Inventory of the 100% non-land assets

- Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- Identification of trees and crops
- Collection of information on household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- Identification of non-titleholders
- Assessment of potential economic and livelihood impact

### **3. Public Consultation**

22. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of displaced persons (DPs) and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal and informal consultations. The vulnerable sections of DPs and women were also included in this consultation process.

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### A. Land Acquisition Requirement

23. The existing Right of Way, as verified from the government records, is 20-24.4m and it is established that the legal ownership of RoW is with BSRDCL. It is proposed to develop the existing single lane road to 2-lane carriageway with paved shoulders. The road formation width proposed for 2-lane carriageway with paved shoulder is only 12.00 m and hence, no dispute or legacy issue is envisaged under the project. Since there is no land acquisition is required and thus no impact is envisaged on private land.

### B. Resettlement Impacts

24. Based on the above requirement, the project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. Other than this, non-land assets known as common properties resources (CPR) including religious, and community ownership are also assessed to be affected by the proposed project.

25. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost due to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The census survey of proposed SH-82 was carried out in between 24 March and 6 April 2018. The last day of project census survey is the cut-off date for non-titleholders eligible for compensation and assistance under the project. The findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

### C. Loss of Private Structures in the Project

26. Due to the proposed project work, 736 structures, owned by 677 displaced households will be affected. Among these, 419 structures are owned by 381 encroacher DPs and rest 317 structures are owned by 296 squatter DPs. The details of loss of structures are presented in the **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Loss of Private Structures in the Project**

Sl. No.	Ownership Status	No. of Structure	Displaced Households	Number of Persons	%
1	Legal Titleholder	0	0	0	0.00
2	Costumary Right/Land Allottee	0	0	0	0.00
3	Licence from Local Authority	0	0	0	0.00
4	Encroacher	419	381	2615	58.96
5	Squatter	317	296	1820	41.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>4435</b>	<b>100.0</b>

27. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that out of 736 affected structures, 204 (28%) structures are affected up to 25%, 142(19%) structures are affected up to 50%, 85 (11.5%) structures affected up to 75% and 305 (41.4%) structures are affected fully. The site condition suggests that the structures getting affected more than 50% will not be viable for living and need relocation. The details of magnitude of impacts on structures are summarized in the Table 4. Provisions are also included in the Entitlement Matrix that structures will be compensated at replacement cost fully, and partially if it is viable. Engineer from Building Department will assess the viability of structure during verification and valuation in consultation with the affected households.

**Table 4: Magnitude of Impacts on Structures**

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure	%	HH	%
1	Below 25%	204	27.7	186	27.5
2	Up to 50%	142	19.3	130	19.2
3	Up to 75%	85	11.5	74	10.9
4	100%	305	41.4	287	42.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**D. Type of Private Structure in the Project**

28. As per census survey, out of 677 households losing their structures in the project, 181 household are losing residential structures, 266 households are losing commercial structures, 21 are losing their residential-cum-commercial structures and 209 are losing other types of structures such as cattle shed, boundary wall, toilet, store room etc. The details of structures and number of displaced households are given in the **Table 5**. The list of DPs is attached as **Appendix-2**.

**Table 5: Type of Private Structure affected by the Project**

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DHs	%
1	Residential Structure	202	181	20.97
2	Commercial Structure	284	266	30.82
3	Resi+Commercial Structure	26	21	2.43
4	Other Private Structure	224	209	24.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**E. Use of Private Structures affected by the Project**

29. The structures being affected in the project are of various usages and the details are presented in the **Table 6**.

**Table 6: Use of Private Structure affected by the Project**

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
1	House	173	23.51
2	Hut	2	0.27
3	Other Residential	27	3.67
4	Shops	107	14.54
5	Hotel	2	0.27
6	Small Eatery	16	2.17
7	Kiosk	129	17.53
8	Workshop	2	0.27
9	Com. Complex	2	0.27
10	Other Commercial	26	3.53
11	Resi+Commercial	26	3.53
12	Private Religious	3	0.41
13	Boundary Wall	89	12.09
14	Cattle Shed	89	12.09
15	Other Temporary (Kitchen, toilet etc.)	43	5.84
<b>Total</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**F. Type of Construction of Affected Structures**

30. The structures being affected in the project are of various types by construction such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent nature. Out of 647 main structures, 259 (40%)

structures are of temporary in nature, 283 (44%) structures are of semi-permanent nature and 105 (16%) structures are of permanent nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the **Table 7**.

**Table 7: Type of Construction of Affected Structure (Main)**

Sl. No.	Construction Type	No. of Structure	%
<b>Main Structure</b>			
1	Temporary	259	40.03
2	Semi-Permanent	283	43.74
3	Permanent	105	16.23
<b>Total</b>		<b>647</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Boundary Wall</b>			
1	Temporary	3	3.37
2	Semi-Permanent	86	96.63
3	Permanent	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### G. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

31. As per the census survey, out of 321 DPs losing livelihoods includes 266 owners of commercial structures, 21 owners of residential cum commercial structures, 33 tenants doing business activity and 1 employee in commercial structures. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are presented in the **Table 8**.

**Table 8: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project**

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	No. of Household	%
1	Owners of Commercial Structure	266	82.87
2	Owners of Res+Commercial Structure	21	6.54
3	Commercial Tenant	33	10.28
4	Employee in Commercial Structure	1	0.31
5	Employee in Residential Structure	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>321</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### H. Loss of Community Property Resources

32. In terms of community property resources (CPR), 70 structures were reported to be affected. Out of 70 structures, 36 are religious structures (temples, Mosque etc), 1 community structure (Library) and 33 government structures like school, panchayat building and govt. offices. The types of affected CPRs are presented in the **Table 9**, and the list of CPR affected in the project is presented in **Appendix: 3**. CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community.

33. CPR clearing and reconstruction will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

**Table 9 :Type of affected CPR**

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
4	Community Structure (Sitting Place etc.)	1	1.43
5	Religious Structure (Temple)	36	51.43
6	Government Structure (School and govt. offices etc.)	33	47.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### A. General Socio-economic Profile of DPs

34. Some of the socio-economic information of DPs was collected through the census survey and its findings are presented in the following sections.

#### B. Social Categories of the DPs

35. The social stratification of the project area shows that the dominance of other backward caste (OBC) population with 493 (72.8%) households followed by schedule caste (SC) with 113 (16.7%) and higher caste population with 71 (10.5%) households. Not a single household belong to scheduled tribe community is being affected by the project. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the **Table 10**.

**Table 10: Social Categories of the DPs**

Sl. No.	Description of the Caste	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste	113	16.69
2	Scheduled Tribe	0	0.00
3	Other Backward Caste	493	72.82
4	Higher Caste	71	10.49
<b>Total</b>		<b>677</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### C. Number of DPs

36. There are 4435 DPs in total being affected by the project which includes 2444 (55%) males and 1991 (45%) females. The average household size is 8 and the sex ratio among the DPs is 815. The average household size is quite large because of many joint families and joint ownership. The details of DPs being affected in the project are presented in the **Table 11**.

**Table 11: Number of DPs**

Sl. No.	Categories of APs	No. of APs	%
1	Male	2444	55.11
2	Female	1991	44.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>4435</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### D. Vulnerable Households being Affected in the Project

37. According to project census survey there are 529 households enumerated as vulnerable households. In this project vulnerable group includes 113 SC households, 65 women headed households, 4 households headed by physically handicapped persons, 256 poor households who are living below the government poverty line and the 80 non-titleholders not falling under any other category of vulnerability. As per the latest Planning Commission, Government of India estimate, any person having monthly per capita consumption and expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 778<sup>4</sup> in rural area and Rs. 923 in urban area of Bihar is considered to be living below poverty line. Based on this calculation of poverty line figure, average annual household MPCE in rural Bihar is Rs. 46680. There are 11 households not falling under any other category but earning less than the average MPCE are also considered as vulnerable households in the project. The vulnerable household details are presented in the **Table 12**.

<sup>4</sup> Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013

**Table 12: Vulnerable Households being affected**

Sl. No.	Vulnerable Categories	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste Households	113	21.36
2	Scheduled Tribe Households	0	0.00
3	Women Headed Households	65	12.29
4	PH Headed Households	4	0.76
5	Below Poverty Line Cardholders	256	48.39
6	Households below Minimum Per capita Income (not falling under any other category of Vulnerability)	11	2.08
7	Non-Titleholder not falling under any above Categories	80	15.12
<b>Total</b>		<b>529</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**E. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households**

38. There are only 72 (10.64 %) households earning less than the official poverty level i.e. Rs. 46,680/- per year. There are 403 households (59.53%) having an average monthly income of above Rs. 46680 and up to Rs. 100000. The survey reveals that 149 (22%) households are earning above Rs. 100000, 53 households are earning above Rs. 2,000,00 which is a good economic indicator of their standard of living. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the **Table 13**.

**Table 13: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households**

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	No. of Households	%
1	Upto 46680	72	10.64
2	Above 46680 and up to 100000	403	59.53
2	Above 100000- Below 200000	149	22.01
4	Above 200000	53	7.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>677</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**F. Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act**

39. There are various categories of DPs as summarized in the **Table 14** are treated as separate family under Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act-2013.

**Table 14: Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act**

Sl. No.	Categories of APs	No. of APs	%
1	Unmarried Son > 30 years	78	43.82
2	Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years	41	23.03
3	Physically/Mentally Challenged Person	20	11.24
4	Divorcee/Widow	39	21.91
5	Minor Orphan	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>178</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**G. Educational Status of DPs**

40. The educational status of DPs reveals that there are 24% DPs who are illiterate. Among the DPs, 17.88% are above matric, 5.86% are graduate and 0.6 % (24) are above graduate. This data excludes the children below 0 to 6 years. The gender segregated details of educational status of DPs are presented in the **Table 15**.

**Table 15: Educational Status of DPs**

S. N.	Educational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Illiterate	356	16.31	599	33.39	955	24.01
2	Literate	391	17.91	371	20.68	762	19.16
3	Up to middle	508	23.27	407	22.69	915	23.01
4	Below metric	217	9.94	160	8.92	377	9.48
5	Metric	508	23.27	203	11.32	711	17.88
6	Graduate	182	8.34	51	2.84	233	5.86
7	Above graduate	21	0.96	3	0.17	24	0.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>2183</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## H. Occupational Status of DPs

41. The occupational pattern of DPs excluding children below 6 years, reveals that 11.2% DPs are engaged in business activities. Among other categories, 12% DPs are labourer, 2.17% engaged in service and 10% doing agriculture activities. The details of occupational status of DPs are summarized in the **Table 16**. As per ADB SPS, income will be restored, at least to the pre-project level. Additional information can be found in Chapter VII.

**Table 16 : Occupational Status of DPs**

S. N.	Occupational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Service	71	3.25	14	0.78	85	2.14
2	Business	432	19.79	12	0.67	444	11.16
3	Agriculture	364	16.67	29	1.62	393	9.88
4	Study	767	35.14	532	29.65	1299	32.66
5	Housewife	0	0.00	1126	62.76	1126	28.31
6	Labor	452	20.71	28	1.56	480	12.07
7	Unemployed	18	0.82	4	0.22	22	0.55
8	Professional	7	0.32	0	0.00	7	0.18
9	Old/Inactive	72	3.30	49	2.73	121	3.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>2183</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## I. Project Impact on Indigenous People

42. As per the 2011 census of India survey, total ST population of Bihar is about 1.28% of total. Since the project road is close to the state capital and falling mostly semi-urban area, the presence of ST population is less. In this sub-project not a single ST household is getting affected. The ST people affected under the project are considered vulnerable and special provision made in the entitlement matrix of RP.

## J. Project Impact on Women

43. Improved roads will bring great benefits to women and girls. Direct benefits include a decrease in travel time and an increase in reliable and convenient transport services. Indirect benefits include improved access to products and services, including social services such as health, education, as well as other government services. During construction, women will also benefit from the increased employment opportunities. However, road construction and improvements may also lead to potential negative impacts such as the spread of STIs (sexually transmitted infections), trafficking, and road safety issues. Potential negative impacts will be addressed through community awareness raising sessions that will be implemented by the NGO who will assist the EA (**see Appendix 5 for TOR of NGO**). The NGO will coordinate with relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the activities. In addition, the

contractor will also carry out HIV/AIDS awareness program among worker camps and nearby community as mandated in their contract.

44. As per the findings of consultation with women group, the perceived benefits from the subprojects includes:

- Improved access to social facilities like health, education
- Increase in income generating activities
- Frequent and affordable transport
- Management of emergency situation
- Improved community relations
- Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits
- Improved access to market
- Increased Leisure time
- Reduced time spent on transportation of forest produces
- Side pavements will make walking easy

45. During the consultation process the negative impacts could not be easily articulated by the women apart from loss of assets. However, along with the loss of assets the following negative impacts were also recorded:

- Loss of assets as a result of the road construction
- Preference to men as wage labor over women during construction
- Discrimination in wage payment
- More dependence of mechanized techniques in road construction likely to have very little opportunity for labor for women

46. There are 86 women headed households affected in the project. The negative impacts of the sub-project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance has been made in the entitlement of the RP. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA.

## IV. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### A. Stakeholders in the Project

47. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. The stakeholders in the project are both primary and secondary. The primary stakeholders are project displaced persons (DPs), project beneficiaries, Executing Agency, Implementing Agency especially the officials in BSRDC. The secondary stakeholder includes district magistrates and the revenue officials village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, village administrative officers, village council, district council, NGO and business communities in the area.

### B. Public Consultation in the Project

48. Public consultations were arranged at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process beneficial in projecting planning and implementation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of APs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

### C. Methods of Public Consultation

49. Consultations and discussions were held along the project with the affected families and other stakeholders. All displaced households were consulted while interacting with them during the project census survey. Consultation meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions) are detailed below in **Table 17**.

**Table 17: Methods of Public Consultations**

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Consultation Method</b>
Displaced Persons	Through Census Survey involving head of the household as respondent
Village Head/representative of APs	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Local communities	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Women's groups	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Vulnerable groups (SC, ST, BPL)	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Executing Agency, Implementing Agency	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments/Agencies	Individual meeting/interview, discussion

### D. Scope of Consultation and Issues

50. All the survey and consultation meetings were organised with free and prior information to the displaced persons and participants. Women members of the survey team assisted women to present their views on their particular concerns. During the consultation process efforts were made by the survey teams to:

- Ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to road alignment and minimization of impacts;
- Understand views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- Examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- Identify people's expectations from project and their absorbing capacity;
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

### E. Findings of Focused Group Discussions

51. During the resettlement survey, FGDs were conducted in affected villages along the project road. The participants in these FGDs are not limited to the place of meeting or DPs only but also included the other interested parties from the affected villages as all of them road users and beneficiaries under the Project.

52. In addition to the individual consultation with all displaced households during census survey, a total of 137 persons were consulted in eight consultation meetings/focused group discussions. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the villagers during the course of the consultations and measures taken are summarized in the **Table 18**. The list of participants and consultation photographs are presented in the **Appendix-4**. Summary of DP's concerns and preferences toward relocation and resettlement were discussed and are recorded in Chapter VII: Relocation of Housing and Settlements.

**Table 18: Summary findings of Consultation**

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Discussion/Suggestion</b>	<b>Measures Taken</b>
Existing Road Condition	Existing road condition is very poor. Road is narrow and accident prone due to heavy traffic and high speed of vehicles	The proposed road will have 2 lane specifications, provide all weather connectivity to people living in village along the corridor
Transport and communication problem	Existing road is narrow and congested and traffic jam is very common in this area.	The project road will provide better connectivity and a faster transportation to distance places
Positive project impact	The positive project impacts perceived by the local people are all weather road, direct access to many facilities, transportation of their agricultural and forest produce, business and employment opportunities, appreciation of land value etc.	The alignment is planned to provide maximum connectivity to the area and benefits to the local people
Negative project impacts	None	All loss of structure will be compensated at replacement cost. Loss of livelihoods will also be compensated and assisted by the project including opportunity for laborer in construction work

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
Rate of compensation	Compensation at market rate	The rate of compensation will be decided as per market value and increased value provided by New LA RR Act-2013.
Option for relocation	Willingness for self relocation and cash compensation. Majority of the DPS want cash compensation.	The affected people will be given cash compensation for loss of their assets. The implementing NGO will assist the DPs during the process.
Income Restoration	Additional assistance for income restoration	NGO will assist in loan from bank, preference will be given to locals in road construction work
Consultation and participation	People want more consultation during project implementation and want to participate in the project	Public consultation will continue throughout the project cycle. Implementing NGO will assist people in participation at various stages.
Road safety	The proposed two lane road may be concern for safety specifically for women and children, accident risk will increase	Proper road safety measures are incorporated in the project design. Special measures like signage, speed breakers at schools, hospitals and market places will provided by the project.
Transparency in Project Implementation	The project should ensure transparency in implementation and quality control	There are provisions like GRC, VLC and direct access to Implementation Office for any complain or grievances

#### F. Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

53. Other stakeholders in the project such as Executing Agency especially the officials in BSRDCL, PIU staff and the concerned district administration and the revenue officials were also consulted on various issues. The details of some of such consultations are summarized in the **Table 19**.

**Table 19: Details of Consultation with Officials**

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed
1	Mr. Mukesh Kumar DGM-PIU-Rajgir, BSRDCL	Project proposal, alignment, detailed design report, LA and R&R issue,
2	Mr. Ashutosh Kumar DGM (Tech), HQ, BSRDCL	DPR, Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue map and landholder's details, site visit, coordination with line department
3	Mr. Sanjeet Kumar, Manager (Tech), PIU, BSRDCL	Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue map and landholder's details, site visit, coordination with line department

#### G. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

54. The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The implementing NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the RP:

- In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the APs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- Together with the NGO, the PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the AP's in Plan implementation.
- During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

55. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by PIU/NGO for the project as per the format below in **Table 20**.

**Table 20 :Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	Agencies	Remarks
Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date for NTH		PIU/NGO	
Disclosure of RP	Translate RP in Hindi and disclose at PIU Office and Panchayat		PIU /NGO	
Distribution of R&R information leaflet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to APs		PIU/NGO	
Internet disclosure of the RP	Post RP on ADB and EA website		ADB/PIU	
Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meetings with APs		PIU /NGO	
Disclosure of updated RP	Disclosure after joint measurement survey		PIU /NGO	
Disclosure of the final or updated RP	RP disclosed on ADB and EA website and to affected households and other stakeholders at PIU and/or Panchayat offices		ADB/PIU	

## H. Information Disclosure

56. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The draft resettlement plan has been disclosed in panchayat offices and the ADB website.<sup>5</sup> The EA will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

<sup>5</sup> [Insert hyperlink]

- i. the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of displaced persons has been completed;
- ii. a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if required; and
- iii. the resettlement monitoring reports.

57. The EA will translate the RP in Hindi and disclose it at PIU office and panchayat office. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in Hindi language and distributed to DPs by the implementing NGO during initial consultation after verification of DPs. For DPs who are illiterate, appropriate and implementable method will be followed in order for the DPs to be notified and informed. Implementing NGO will disseminate relevant information through public consultations and other channels and will pay specific attention to ensure those who are illiterate receive information on a timely basis.

## V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### A. Introduction

58. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Bihar and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and the section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability for the project. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements.

### B. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013

59. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR Act - 2013) has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. This Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

60. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

61. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

62. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015: With an intention to overcome the procedural difficulties in land acquisition for important national projects, President of India has issued an amendment ordinance on 30th May 2015. Three main features of the ordinance among others are as following:

(i) The Chapter II and III of the RFCT in LARR Act - 2013 regarding *determination of social impact assessment and public purpose and special provision to safeguard food security* shall not apply to the project such as (a) vital to national security or defence of India and every part thereof, including preparation for defence or defence production; (b) rural infrastructure including electrification; (c) affordable housing and housing for the poor people; (d) industrial corridors ; and (e) infrastructure and social infrastructure projects including projects under public private partnership where the ownership of land continues to vest with the Government.

(ii) The five year period set by the principal Act in Section 24 under sub-section (2), for lapse of 1894 Act shall exclude the cases where acquisition process is held up on account of any stay or injunction issued by any court or the period specified in the award of a Tribunal for taking possession.

(iii) The five year period set by the principal Act for any land acquired and unused is now will be a period specified for the setting up of any project or five years, whichever is later.

### **C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Bihar State**

63. The legislations and policy concerning the land acquisition and resettlement by State Government of Bihar are discussed in the following section.

#### **1. Bihar Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014** (Government of Bihar Department of Revenue and Land Reforms Notification No-1401, Dated-27/10/2014)

64. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the Governor of the State of Bihar notified the rules to apply for land acquisition in the state where the State Government will be the requiring body as defined by the prime Act.

#### **2. Appointment of Social Impact Assessment Unit by Government of Bihar** (Government of Bihar Department of Revenue and Land Reforms Notification No-647, Dated-09/05/2014)

65. The Government of Bihar has authorized Lalit Narayan Mishra Institute of Economic Development & Social Change, Patna and A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna as Social Impact Assessment Unit under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

#### **3. Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014 (No. 14/D.L.A (Lease) – Policy –69/2014 – 1440/R) with Amendment Rules April-2018.**

66. In exercise of the powers conferred under section 104 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the State Government of Bihar has announced its state policy for taking land on perpetual lease from the raiyats for the works of public purposes as an option for public projects of infrastructure and public purposes. The subsequent amendment of this policy in April 2018 specifies the limit of purchase of land under this policy by Road Construction Department is up to 25 Acres and empowers the Executive Engineers to register the land in their name. BSRDCL plans to acquire land for the project through compulsory purchase instead of this land lease policy.

### **D. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009**

67. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all

displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable<sup>6</sup> groups.

68. ADB's SPS (2009) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

69. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to national minimum standard of living.

## E. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

70. The new act 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) with that of The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 (as amended in 1984), recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition area notified under the Act. Whereby, squatters and encroachers on existing government land are excluded from the purview of the act.

71. RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 has come into effect from January 1, 2014. This Act is both complement the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the LAA and ADB's SPS, 2009. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and solatium being 100% of the all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore has match ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

72. Therefore, the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 has established near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB's SPS, 2009. Adoption of the below principles for the project has ensured that both are covered in their application to this project. A comparison of ADB and Gol policy and measures to fill the gaps is presented in the Table: 21.

**Table 21 : Comparison of ADB and Gol Policy**

	<b>Aspect</b>	<b>ADB Safeguard Requirement</b>	<b>Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</b>	<b>Measures to Bridge the GAP</b>
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons,	4 (l) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of

<sup>6</sup> vulnerable groups includes: especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
2	Consultation with stake holders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation and other Livelihood assistances and income restoration measures will be included.
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 R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.  Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for DPs.
5.	Improve standard of	Improve the standards of living of the displaced	FCTLARR only provide special provisions scheduled tribe..	Provisions outlined in ADB

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	living of displaced vulnerable groups	poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards		SPS will be followed for the project
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 livelihood status	FCTLARR only apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.
7.	Compensation For non-title 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.	Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about non-titleholders in existing govt. land	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.
8.	Requirement of RP	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating 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 time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i>  Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.  RP will be prepared for project with impact.
9.	Public disclosure	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 displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.

	<b>Aspect</b>	<b>ADB Safeguard Requirement</b>	<b>Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</b>	<b>Measures to Bridge the GAP</b>
		resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	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 and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	16. (l) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (l) of section 11 by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include: (a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any common property resources being acquired'	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.
11.	Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (l) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.
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	48 (l)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.	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.		

## F. R&R Policy Framework for the Project

73. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- (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. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced 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, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land. .
- (vii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
- (viii) 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 displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xi) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard 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.

## **G. Valuation of Assets**

74. The valuation of affected structures will be governed by the following process:

### **1. Valuation of Building and Structure:**

75. The cost of buildings will be estimated based on updated Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. Since, all the affected structures belong to non-titleholders, no Solatium will be added to the estimated market value of the structure as it is provided to only the titleholders under the provision of RFCT in LARR Act -2013. During valuation of structure/building following parameters should be taken in to account:

- From where they use to buy materials
- Type of shops
- Distance to be traveled
- Sources (local or foreign) and the cost of various materials
- Who will built the structures (owner or contractor) and whether they will use the hired labor or their own labor;
- Obtaining cost estimates by meeting at least three contractors/suppliers in order to identify cost of materials and labor

- Identifying the cost of different types of houses of different categories and compare the same with district level prices.
- Calculation of the labor cost even if the structure is constructed by the household only without hiring any labour.

76. Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. In case of any structures not removed by the DPs in stipulated 60 days period, a notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

## **2. Valuation of Trees:**

77. Compensation for trees will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of determining the market value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons/agencies in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

78. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. DPs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 60 days prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

79. For temporary impact on land and common resources, any land required by the project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with landowners and will be restored to previous or better quality. Implementation issues can be found in the Entitlement Matrix.

## VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### A. Introduction

80. The project will have displaced persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to these displaced persons and the RP describes provision for the DPs and accordingly formulated the entitlement matrix.

### B. Cut-off-Date for Entitlement

81. In case of non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the end of the census survey which is 5 April 2018. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The cut-off date for non-titleholders will be officially declared by the EA along with the disclosure of RP and notified in the project area through newspaper and other methods to ensure people who are illiterate are made aware. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

### C. Project Entitlement

82. In accordance with the R&R measures outlined in the previous chapter, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- a) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- b) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- c) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- d) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.
- e) Compensation for the loss of trees at their replacement cost;

83. **Loss of land** is not envisaged under the Project as there is no private land acquired hence, no cost for land acquisition is involved in this project.

84. **Loss of Structures** will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to the non-titleholders. The details of entitlement will be as:

- (i) Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation.
- (ii) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (iii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000
- (iv) One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction
- (v) One time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.

85. **Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income** will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are only non-titleholders in this project losing primary source of income. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

- (i) One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000.
- (ii) Skill up-gradation training to DPs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- (iii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- (iv) Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award

86. **Loss trees and crops** will be compensated by cash compensation. The entitlements to the DPs losing trees will be compensated 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.

87. **Additional assistance to vulnerable households** (Vulnerable households includes BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) will be paid with special assistance as detailed below. The following provision in addition to the compensation for lost assets will ensure that the vulnerable people affected under the Project will be able to improve their standard of living or attain at least national minimal level.

- (i) One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other.
- (ii) Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.
- (iii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation according to their acquired skills.
- (iv) Access to basic utilities and public services.

88. **Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources** will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the **community** structure in consultation with the affected community. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

89. **Temporary Impacts** on agricultural land due to plant site for contractor etc will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential including:

- (i) Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.
- (ii) Rent at market value for the period of occupation
- (iii) Compensation for assets at replacement cost
- (iv) Restoration of land to previous or better quality
- (v) Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.
- (vi) 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood.
- (vii) Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.

- (viii) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

90. **Any unanticipated impacts** due to the project will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the Entitlement Matrix of this RP.

#### **D. Entitlement Matrix**

91. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and ADB SPS-2009 (**refer to Table 22**). Appropriate compensation and assistance will be fully paid prior to any physical or economic displacement.

92. All compensation and other assistances<sup>7</sup> will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The cost of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

---

<sup>7</sup> While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

**Table 22: Entitlement Matrix**

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
<b>Land</b>						
1	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land, RoW of road	Non-Title Holders/Squatters <sup>8</sup> , Encroachers <sup>9</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land.</li> <li>Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops and compensation.</li> <li>Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.</li> </ul>	PIU will ensure provision of notice. PIU will identify vulnerable households.
<b>Residential Structures<sup>10</sup></b>						
2	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 60 days advance notice to shift.</li> <li>Replacement cost<sup>11</sup> of structure without depreciation</li> <li>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets without any cost</li> <li>One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</li> <li>All displaced families (squatters only) will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</li> </ul>	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

<sup>8</sup> Squatters are those who have no recognizable rights on the land that they are occupying.

<sup>9</sup> Encroachers are those who build a structure which is in whole or is part of an adjacent property to which he/she has no title. The vulnerability of these encroachers will be based on their other criteria except their NTH status..

<sup>10</sup> Some of the some entitlements under section are the same as previous rows as it is structured separately for each affected category and should not be duplicated in reading.

<sup>11</sup> Replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>		
<b>Commercial Structures</b>						
3	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 60 days advance notice to shift.</li> <li>Replacement cost of structure without depreciation</li> <li>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets without any cost</li> <li>One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</li> <li>All displaced families (squatters only) will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</li> <li>Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
<b>Livelihood</b>						
4	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	<p>Legal titleholder losing business/ commercial establishment</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p> <p>Commercial tenant</p> <p>Commercial leaseholder</p> <p>Employee in commercial establishment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000.</li> <li>Skill up-gradation training to APs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.</li> <li>Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.</li> <li>Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award</li> <li>Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>For Agricultural laborer (long timer) Only those who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance.</p>

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			<p>Agricultural laborer (long term)</p> <p>Artisans</p> <p>Commercial Squatters and Encroachers</p>			
<b>Trees and Crops</b>						
5	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	<p>Legal titleholder</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p> <p>Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder</p> <p>Sharecroppers</p> <p>Non-Title Holders</p> <p>Squatter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice of 60 days to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers.</li> <li>• Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible</li> <li>• Work schedules will avoid harvest season.</li> <li>• Seasonal crops will be given at least 60 days' notice. If notice cannot be given, compensation for standing crops will be compensated at market value.</li> <li>• Market value of trees/crops has to be determined.</li> </ul>	PIU will ensure provision of notice. Valuation Committee will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with APs.
<b>Vulnerable</b>						
6	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance provided in items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.</li> </ul>	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive preferential in income restoration training program under the project.</li> <li>• Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.</li> <li>• Access to basic utilities and public services</li> </ul>		<p>The PIU with support from the PMAE and NGO<sup>12</sup> will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p>
<b>Temporary Loss</b>						
8	Temporary loss of land <sup>13</sup>	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Legal titleholders  Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.</li> <li>• Rent at market value for the period of occupation</li> <li>• Compensation for assets at replacement cost</li> <li>• Restoration of land to previous or better quality<sup>14</sup>.</li> <li>• Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.</li> </ul>	<p>Assessment of impacts if any on structures, assets, crops and trees due to temporary occupation.</p> <p>Site restoration.</p>	<p>Valuation Committee will determine rental value and duration of construction survey and consultation with APs. PIU will ensure compensation is paid prior to site being taken-over by contractor. Contractor will be responsible for site restoration.</p>

<sup>12</sup>When suitable NGO is not available, the PIU will be staffed with qualified and experienced social workers to assist the IA in RP implementation

<sup>13</sup>Temporary possession of land for project purpose can be taken only for three years from the date of commencement of such possession/occupation.

<sup>14</sup> If the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the appropriate Government shall proceed under the Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.</li> <li>Cash assistance based on the average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.<sup>15</sup></li> <li>Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.<sup>16</sup></li> </ul>	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
<b>Common Resources</b>						
10	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc.</li> </ul>	Follow ADB SPS	PIU and Contractor.
<b>Other</b>						
11	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated.</li> </ul>	-	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.

<sup>15</sup> This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

<sup>16</sup> For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

## VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

### A. Basic Provision for Relocation

93. The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement of structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost.

### B. Need for Relocation

94. Despite being a linear project and efforts made to minimize the resettlement impacts, the proposed project will affect residential and commercial structures as a result of which both physical and economic displacement will arise and need of relocation in the project. Efforts are made through various provisions in this resettlement plan to mitigate negative social impacts caused up on displaced persons and communities by supporting relocation of affected households and by restoration of income to national minimum standard.

95. In the project 202 residential structures owned by 181 households, 284 commercial structures owned by 266 households, 26 residential-cum-commercial structures owned by 21 households and 224 other private structure owned by 209 households are being affected.

### C. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

96. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and out of 677 households losing structures 653 have opted for self-relocation and only 24 have opted for project based relocation. The choice of DPs is further supported by their compensation option as there are 653 DPs opted for cash compensation against loss of their structure.

### D. Relocation Strategy

97. With the scattered nature of resettlement impacts the residential structures affected in the project are spread over more than 29 kilometres. Most of the DPs preferred for cash compensation and self-relocation and during the focused group discussion, while discussing about relocation options people were very much in favour of resettlement within the village to avoid disruption of community life and problem with host community. Therefore cash compensation at market rate along with relocation assistances is adopted as more practical solution in this case.

98. All the structures affected in the project as per provisions made in the entitlement matrix will be eligible for the following:

- (i) Compensation for structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation,
- (ii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household
- (iii) Shifting assistance to all structures at @ of Rs. 50,000 per structure,
- (iv) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value, and

99. To help the DPs losing structures in getting all above entitlements and relocating themselves, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the project:

- a) At least 60 days advance notice before demolition of structure.
- b) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
- c) The NGO engaged for RP implementation will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- d) The NGO will assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
- e) In close consultation with the DPs, the NGO will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- f) In case of self-relocation also, the NGO will assist the DPs in finding alternative land within the village if so desired by the DPs in consultation with village committee and other beneficiaries in the villages.

#### **E. Relocation Strategy for CPR**

100. There are 70 common property resources reported to be affected under the sub-project as provided in table 9 of this RP. The CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

## VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

### A. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

101. The project impacts reveal that due to loss of commercial structures 321 households will be getting economically displaced. As per the findings of census survey, 266 owners of commercial structures, 21 owners of residential-cum-commercial structures, 33 tenants doing business activity and 1 employees in commercial establishment will be losing their livelihood due to the project. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are summarized in the **Table 23**.

**Table 23 : Loss of Livelihoods in the Project**

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	No. of Household	%
1	Owners of Commercial Structure	266	82.87
2	Owners of Res+Commercial Structure	21	6.54
3	Commercial Tenant	33	10.28
4	Employee in Commercial Structure	1	0.31
5	Employee in Residential Structure	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>321</b>	<b>100.00</b>

102. The above table shows that about 83% households losing livelihood under the project are owners of commercial structure. Income losses due to loss of commercial structure will be restored in a sustainable manner; in addition to subsistence allowance and livelihood allowance, DPs will be provided with skill up-gradation and training.

### B. Provisions for Loss of Livelihood

103. The DPs losing their livelihoods includes non-titleholders having commercial structures, commercial tenants, employees in affected commercial structures under the project. In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the EA will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The EA will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to national minimum standard. The implementing NGO will prepare the micro plan with specific income restoration activities for each DPs at such appropriate time to enable the DPs to initiate restore their income in line with the construction schedule.

104. Non-titleholder households losing business structure and livelihood will be compensated for the structure loss and receive transitional assistance as well. The EA will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until:

- (i) compensation at full replacement will paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed;
- (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to displaced persons; and
- (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

### **C. Income Restoration Measures**

105. The entitlement proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least regain national minimum standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

106. Among specific rehabilitation measures, capacity buildings of all the economically displaced persons will be carried out by the project authority. The NGO to be engaged for implementation of RP will identify the eligible and most suitable candidate from the family by carry out training need assessment and prepare micro plan for rehabilitation of DPs. The NGO will impart training to the selected/eligible DPs for income restoration and skill up-gradation as per the micro plan. The EA will also provide opportunities to displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. The vulnerable DPs will be given preference in availing employment opportunities in project construction work. The women headed households also will be taken care of in a case to case basis and the NGO will help them in forming Self-help Groups (SHGs), establish linkages to available credit facilities, special trainings, and linking them with ongoing govt. schemes. Budget for training in terms of assistance is provided to DPs losing livelihoods and the NGO will either organize training programs by employing appropriate resource persons or link the DPs to various ongoing training schemes. Fund for training is provided in the R&R budget keeping in view the average expenditure for ongoing training programs in the project area.

### **D. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs**

107. In addition to project-sponsored programs, the implementing NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize DPs to get benefits from various government schemes and ensure their accessibility particularly of vulnerable groups. In India, panchayat government systems at the village, block and district levels are now responsible for planning and implementation of all anti-poverty programs funded by the central and state governments. The implementing NGO will work with the panchayat governments to make available to the DPs benefits of some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction.

## **IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

### **A. Introduction**

108. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- Transitional assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood
- Compensation for trees
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Training allowance
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- Cost for implementation of RP.

### **B. Compensation**

109. Residential/ Commercial and other structures: For the purpose of cost estimate, average rates of various types of structures are estimated on the basis of latest BSR and market assessment. The average rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 12,000/m<sup>2</sup>, semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 7,000/m<sup>2</sup>, and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 4,000/m<sup>2</sup>. However the actual compensation will be calculated by the professional valuer taking into account the latest BSR without depreciation.

110. Compensation for tree: For cost estimate in RP for affected private trees enumerated during the census survey, a lump sum rate of Rs. 15,000/- for fruit bearing trees and Rs. 8,000/- for non-fruit bearing trees has been considered based on the market assessment. The actual cost of trees will be calculated as per the Horticulture Department.

### **C. Assistance**

111. All non-titleholder DPs losing structures will be eligible for onetime resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

112. Non-titleholder DPs losing structures (squatters only) and tenants will be eligible for onetime shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) towards transport costs.

113. DPs losing cattle shed will be eligible for Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) as assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed.

114. All DPs losing livelihood will be eligible for monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award i.e. Rs. 36,000/- (Rupees Thirty Six Thousand Only) per affected family.

115. All DP losing livelihood will be eligible for onetime financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) per affected family.

116. Skill up-gradation training to DPs (one member of the affected family) opted for income restoration. Based on the prevailing training expenditure Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) per families losing livelihood.

117. Additional onetime assistance of Rs. 25,000 (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) per affected vulnerable family.

#### **D. Compensation for Community and Government Property**

118. The inventory of CPR was conducted under the census survey and the list of the affected CPRs are provided in Appendix 3. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

#### **E. RP Implementation and Support Cost**

119. The unit cost for hiring of the implementing NGO has been calculated on a lump sum basis for Rs. 30,00,000/- (Rupees thirty Lakhs Only). The cost of NGO engagement is based on the requirement of new LA Act which suggests that the service of NGO will be required for 2 to 3 years period. Costs will be updated during implementation if required. A 10% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. For grievance redress process and carrying out consultation during project implementation a lump sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs only) is provided. The other cost of RP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert a lump sum Rs. 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakhs only) has been made.

#### **F. R&R Budget**

120. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RP works out to Rs. 125.84 million. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in **Table 24**.

**Table 24: R&R Budget**

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation for Land</b>	<b>in Acre</b>		<b>in Rupees</b>
1	Compensation for Private Land	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal A</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Compensation for Structure</b>	<b>in Sq. mtr.</b>	<b>Rupees</b>	
1	Compensation for Permanent Structure	730.2	12000	8762400
2	Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	1414.5	7000	9901500
3	Compensation for Temporary Structure	1701.3	4000	6805200
	<b>Subtotal B</b>			<b>25469100</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Compensation for Trees</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rupees</b>	
1	Fruit Bearing Tree	6	15000	90000

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
2	Timber Tree	6	8000	48000
<b>Subtotal C</b>				<b>138000</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Assistance</b>	<b>Number</b>		
1	Resettlement allowance to all DPs	677	50000	33850000
2	Shifting assistance to DPs losing structure & Tenants	367	50000	18350000
3	Subsistence allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	321	25000	8025000
4	Onetime allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	321	36000	11556000
5	Training Assistance	321	10000	3210000
6	Special assistance to Vulnerable DPs	529	25000	13225000
7	Assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed	81	25000	2025000
<b>Subtotal D</b>				<b>90241000</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>RP Implementation Support Cost</b>	<b>Number</b>		
1	Hiring of NGO for RP Implementation	1	3000000	3000000
2	Grievance Redressal Cost	Lump sum	500000	500000
3	Hiring External Monitoring Agency/Expert	1	500000	500000
<b>Subtotal E</b>				<b>4000000</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>				<b>119848100</b>
<b>Contingency (10%)</b>				<b>5992405</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>125840505</b>

#### G. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

121. The cost related to resettlement will be borne by the EA. The EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs. The implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

## **X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **A. Introduction**

122. In the project RP implementation there is a need for an efficient grievance redress mechanism that will assist the DPs in resolving their queries and complaints. Therefore, formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be most important for grievance redress and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, would be settled by the GRC.

### **B. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

123. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address displaced people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

124. During project preparation, information regarding GRCs will be disclosed as part of the public consultation process. Grievances related to the implementation of the project will be acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant with corrective action proposed. The outcome shall also form part of the semi-annual monitoring report that will be submitted to ADB. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by the court of law. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the maintenance period.

### **C. Constitution and Function of the GRC**

125. The GRC will be headed by the District Collector (DC) or his designated representative. The GRC will have representative from the PIU office, representatives of DPs, particularly of vulnerable DPs, local government representatives, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups. The GRC will meet at least once in each 15 days. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. At least one member from each Panchayat will be a woman. The Committee will co-opt a member from each of the affected Panchayat institution when dealing with matters coming from a particular panchayats. Some of the specific functions of the GRC will be as following:

- To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of land/property acquisition like award of compensation and value of assets;
- To record the grievances of the DPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that needs to be resolved by the Committee and solve them within a month;
- To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

126. It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least twice in a month) on a pre-fixed date. The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The claims will be reviewed and resolved within 15

days from the date of submission to the committee. All Grievances will be routed through the NGO to the GRC. Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress. The DPs can call upon the support of the NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The DPs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the BSRDC Head Office for its redress. Failing the redressal of grievance at BSRDC, the DPs may take the case to Judiciary. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC. All grievances received (written or oral) and their redress will be recorded and documented properly. The EA will ensure that, such records will be made available to the external monitor or ADB review mission on request. All the GRC related expenses will be borne by the project.

127. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.<sup>17</sup>

---

<sup>17</sup> For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

## **XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

### **A. Institutional Requirement**

128. For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. For successful implementation of the RP the proposed institutional arrangement with their role and responsibility has been outlined in this section. The primary institutions, who will be involved in this implementation process, are the following:

- Bihar State Road Development Corporation (BSRDC), Government of Bihar
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- Non-Government Organization (NGO)
- Village Level Committee (VLC)
- District Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)
- Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

### **B. Executing Agency**

129. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is BSRDC, Government of Bihar. The EA, headed by MD will have overall responsibility for implementation of loan and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among ADB, Government of Bihar. BSRDC has already set up a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for implementation for the project which will be functional for the whole Project duration.

### **C. Resettlement Management at PIU**

130. For resettlement activities, PIU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing and monitoring. The PIU is headed by Deputy General Manager (DGM) and assisted by two Managers. Each of the Managers will be responsible for looking after the Land Acquisition and R&R activities of respective sections i.e. North and South sections. The PIU will hire an NGO for supporting implementation of resettlement activities in the project. The PIU will maintain all databases, work closely with DPs and other stakeholders and monitor the day today resettlement activities. Some of the specific functions of the PIU with regards to resettlement management will include:

- Overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring of R&R activities in the Project;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Liaison lined agencies support for land acquisition and implementation of RP;
- Selection and appointment of the NGOs.
- Coordinating with line Departments, PIU, implementing NGO and CSC.
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- Participate in regular meetings in GRC; and
- Organize monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R

### **D. Nongovernment Organization (NGO)**

131. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and strong experience in R&R matters along with community related skills will be required by the PIU in order to build a good rapport with the affected community and facilitate satisfactory R&R of the DPs. To overcome this deficiency,

experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the PIU in the implementation of the RP. The NGO would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PIU and the affected community. NGO will assist DPs in income restoration by preparing micro plan and guiding to access into various ongoing government development schemes and agencies providing financial assistance and loan. Taking into account the significant role of the NGO in RP implementation, it is extremely important to select NGO that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned in order to ensure the success of the Plan. The Terms of Reference for the NGO is appended as **Appendix: 5**.

132. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in **Table 25**.

**Table 25 : Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation**

<b>Key Agency</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
EA (BSRDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make final decision on roads to be included under the project</li> <li>• Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIU</li> <li>• Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed social safeguards measures</li> <li>• Ensure that all project comply with the provisions of ADB's SPS 2009 and Gol's policies and regulations</li> <li>• Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB</li> </ul>
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	<p>(a) District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from DPR Consultants</li> <li>• Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the district level for grievance redress with assistance from DPR Consultants</li> </ul> <p>(b) Field Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media.</li> <li>• Disseminate project information to the community in coordination with DPR Consultants</li> <li>• Facilitate the socioeconomic survey and census</li> <li>• Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation</li> <li>• Oversee land acquisition and coordinate with Deputy Commissioner</li> <li>• Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress</li> <li>• Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports</li> </ul>
Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake consultations involving community and DPs</li> <li>• Prepare due diligence report if no land acquisition</li> <li>• Encourage community/ DPs to voluntarily participate during the implementation</li> </ul>
RP Implementing NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in the implementation of the RP if involuntary resettlement is identified.</li> </ul>
Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical support and advise to the IAs in the implementation of the RP specifically for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC</li> <li>• Monitor and assist the NGO by providing Technical Support and advice during implementation of RP.</li> <li>• Provide technical advice and on the job training to the contractors as necessary</li> </ul>

Key Agency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring checklists and submission to RDA for further submission to ADB</li> <li>• Act as External Monitor for project with significant impact</li> </ul>
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps</li> <li>• Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use of land and restore the land to equal or better condition upon completion</li> <li>• Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance</li> <li>• Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs</li> </ul>
District level officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide any existing socioeconomic information, maps and other related information to DPR Consultant prior to the field data/information collection activities.</li> <li>• Act as the local focal point of information dissemination</li> <li>• Execute land acquisition process</li> </ul>
Community Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the community participation at various stages of the project</li> <li>• Coordination with stakeholder organizations</li> <li>• Assist in Monitoring of the project</li> <li>• Providing indigenous knowledge as required</li> </ul>
Village Level Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide correct and accurate data and information from project formulation stage</li> <li>• Assist the project team to implement the project smoothly</li> <li>• Arrange proper community participation</li> </ul>
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review due diligence report/RP and endorse or modify the project classification</li> <li>• Review planning documents and disclose the draft and final reports on the ADB's website as required</li> <li>• Monitor implementation through review missions</li> <li>• Provide assistance to the EA and IA of project, if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance</li> <li>• Monitor overall compliance of the project to ADB SPS</li> </ul>

### **E. Capacity Building on RP in the EA**

133. The BSRDC has already established a PIU headed by a DGM dealing with the land acquisition and resettlement for other projects. These officers have been working closely with the consultant team for the preparation of RP. The designated officials from BSRDC were also actively participated during the preparation of LA Plan and census survey. Capacity building training was also initiated through a series of consultations and informal orientation sessions in the local administration level especially in the local revenue offices. The concerned district collector were also informed about the project and the local revenue officials were consulted for collection of relevant land data and land holders' details. During, the preparation of RP and especially, during the land acquisition and resettlement survey, concerned officials were informed about their role during the implementation of RP particularly during the disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation etc.

134. To allow an effective execution of all RP related tasks some expansion of the capacity on RP currently available at EA/PIU may be needed. As soon as the project will become effective BSRDC will carry out a capacity need assessment and will define the capacity building activities and if needed the additional experts required. All concerned staff at PIU level involved in land acquisition and resettlement activities will undergo an orientation and training in ADB resettlement policy and management. The ADB's PPTA consultant's resettlement specialist will organize a

training workshop and provide training to the PIU staff. Broadly, the training will cover various topics such as (i) Principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) Public consultation and participation; (iii) Entitlements and compensation & assistance disbursement mechanisms; Grievance redress; and (iv) Monitoring of resettlement operations. These will be covered through a formal workshop by the consultant under the ongoing technical assistance program. The specific components under the training will cover the following:

- Understanding of the ADB Policy Guidelines and requirements and differences between country policy and laws
- Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted for the Project
- Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step
- Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation measures

## **XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

### **A. Introduction**

135. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. The EAs and PIUs will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Furthermore, all RPs will be revised during detailed design, and the updated RPs will be approved by government and ADB and disclosed prior to implementation. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

### **B. Schedule for Project Implementation**

136. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases-Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

### **C. Project Preparation Phase**

137. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PIU at project level; submission of RP for ADB approval; appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

### **D. RP Implementation Phase**

138. After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

### **E. Monitoring and Reporting Period**

139. As mentioned earlier the monitoring will be the responsibility of PIU and implementing NGO and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the complementation of the project. Keeping in view the significant involuntary resettlement impacts, an external monitoring and reporting expert will be hired for the project.



### XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

#### A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

141. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement management in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfilment of the project objectives.

#### B. Monitoring in the Project

142. RP implementation for the project by the NGO will be closely monitored by the EA. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the project and being categorised overall as 'A', the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PIU and external monitoring by an external expert.

#### C. Monitoring by PIU

143. One of the main roles of PIU will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Monitoring will be a regular activity for PIU and Resettlement Officer at this level will see the timely implementation of R&R activities. Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU and its agents, such as NGOs and will prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or any implementation problems as identified. This monitoring will form parts of regular activity and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps. The monitoring by PIU will include:

- (i) **administrative monitoring:** daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual DP database maintenance, and progress reports;
- (ii) **socio-economic monitoring:** case studies, using baseline information for comparing DP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) **impact monitoring:** Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the displaced persons. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PIU for review and approval from ADB.

#### D. External Monitoring

144. The monitoring of RP will be undertaken by the Social Development Monitoring Expert of the CSC. The main objective of this monitoring is to supervise overall monitoring of the project and submit a biannual report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitoring consultant will be mobilized within three months of loan approval and the monitoring will be carried out intermittently during the RP implementation. The external monitor will 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. The EM will undertake a post-resettlement evaluation of the effectiveness of RP implementation with comparison to baseline information.

145. The ToR for External monitoring is attached as **Appendix 6**. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- Review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU;
- Review of socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons and conduct (if necessary) baseline survey;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the displaced persons;
- Consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

146. The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring of the project:

- socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period;
- communication and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- changes in housing and income levels;
- rehabilitation of informal settlers;
- valuation of property;
- grievance procedures;
- disbursement of compensation; and
- level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period.

## **E. Stages of Monitoring**

147. Considering the importance of the various stage of project cycle, the EA will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below:

## **F. Preparatory Stage**

148. During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with APs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlement due, grievance redresses and so on. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Conduct baseline survey
- Consultations
- Identification of AP and the numbers
- Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- Collection of gender disaggregated data
- Inventory and losses survey
- Asset inventory
- Entitlements
- Valuation of different assets

- Budgeting
- Information dissemination
- Institutional arrangements
- Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

### **G. Relocation Stage**

149. Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with APs, development of relocation sites, assistance to DPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise aspects such as adjustment of DPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the new comers and development of community life are also considered at this stage. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Payment of compensation
- Delivery of entitlement
- Grievance handling
- Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities (water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- Consultations
- Relocation
- Payment of compensation
- Livelihood restoration assistance and measures

### **H. Rehabilitation Stage**

150. Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of economic recovery programs including income restoration measures, acceptance of these schemes by DPs, impact of income restoration measures on living standards, and the sustainability of the new livelihood patterns. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Initiation of income generation activities
- Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- Consultations
- Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

### **I. Monitoring Indicators**

151. The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The RP contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks are of three kinds:

- Process indicators including project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- Output indicators indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc and
- Impact indicators related to the longer-term effect of the project on people's lives.

152. Some of the indicative monitoring indicators are as following and a sample land acquisition planning and monitoring form is presented in the **Annexure: 6**.

## 1. **Delivery of Entitlements**

- Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.
- Disbursements against timelines.
- Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included.
- Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule.
- Provision of replacement land plots.
- Quality of new plots and issue of land titles.
- Construction of relevant community infrastructure.
- Restoration of social infrastructure and services.
- Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted.
- Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.

## 2. **Consultation and Grievances**

- Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.
- Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons.
- Use of the grievance redress mechanism by the displaced persons.
- Information on the resolution of the grievances.
- Information on the implementation of the social preparation phase.
- Implementation of special measures for Indigenous Peoples.

## 3. **Communications and Participation**

- Number of general meetings (for both men and women).
- Percentage of women out of total participants.
- Number of meetings exclusively with women.
- Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups.
- Number of meetings at new sites.
- Number of meetings between hosts and the displaced persons.
- Level of participation in meetings (of women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate.
- Information disclosure.
- Translation of information disclosure in the local languages.

## 4. **Budget and Time Frame**

- Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work.
- Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule.
- Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.
- Funds allocation for resettlement to resettlement agencies on time.
- Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices.

- Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan.
- Social preparation phase as per schedule.
- Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.

#### **5. Livelihood and Income Restoration**

- Number of displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Types of training and number of participants in each.
- Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of new employment activities.
- Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs.
- Extent of participation in vocational training programs.
- Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs.
- Percentage of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
- Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
- Number of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
- Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, men and vulnerable groups)
- Number. of households with agricultural equipment
- Number of households with livestock

#### **6. Benefit Monitoring**

- Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation.
- Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards.
- Changes occurred for vulnerable groups.
- Benefiting from the project by the displaced persons.

### **J. Reporting Requirements**

153. The PIU, responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit semi-annual reports to ADB.

154. The external monitoring expert responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a semi-annual review report to PIU to determine whether resettlement goals have been

achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

155. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed on ADB Website.

**APPENDIX 1: CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

A. Subproject Road Name: ..... B. Questionnaire No: .....  
 C. Name of the Village: ..... D. Name of Block: .....  
 E. District: ..... F. Thana No: ..... G. Plot No. ....  
 H. Km/Chainage. ....

1. Ownership of the Land   
 1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others

2. Type of Land   
 1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Forest 5. Other.....

3. Use of Land   
 1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial  
 5. Forestation 6. No Use/ Barren 7. Other (specify) .....

4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Acre): .....

5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Acre): .....

6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre)  
 1. Irrigated: ..... 2. Non-irrigated: .....  
 3. Other: ..... 4. Total: .....

7. Status of Ownership   
 1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority  
 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify): .....

8. Type of Private Ownership   
 1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify): .....

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s): .....

10. Father's Name: .....

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)  
 1. Market Rate: ..... 2. Revenue Rate: .....

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land  
 A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No   
 Name (i)..... (ii) .....

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No   
 Name (i)..... (ii) .....

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No

- Name (i)..... (ii) .....
13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....
14. Distance of the main structure from center line of the road (in mtr.).....
15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr.).....
16. Area of the affected structure (in Square Meter)  
a) Length ..... b) Width ..... c) Height .....
17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Length .....b) Height .....
18. Area of the total structure (in Square Meter)  
a) Length ..... b) Width ..... c) Height .....
19. Scale of Impact on structure   
a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%
20. Type of Construction of the Structure   
1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)  
2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)  
3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)
21. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall (use code from Question: 20)
22. Age of the Structure (in years): .....
23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.): .....
24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)   
A. Residential Category  
1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify).....  
B. Commercial Category  
4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House  
9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth  
12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex  
15. Industry 16. Pvt. Office 17. Other (specify).....  
C. Mixed Category  
18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure  
D. Community Type  
19. Community Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials  
23 Other (specify).....  
E. Religious Structure  
24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines  
29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify).....  
F. Government Structure  
31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College  
35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify).....

G. Other Structure

37. Boundary Wall    38. Foundation    39. Cattle Shed
40. Other (specify).....
25. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household: .....
26. Status of the Structure
1. Legal Titleholder    2. Customary Right    3. License from Local Authority  
4. Encroacher    5. Squatter
27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?
- A. Tenant in the structure    1. Yes    2. No
- Name (i) ..... (ii) .....  
(iii) ..... (iv) .....
- B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure    1. Yes    2. No
- Name (i) ..... (ii) .....  
(iii) ..... (iv) .....
- C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure    1. Yes    2. No
- Name (i) ..... (ii) .....  
(iii) ..... (iv) .....
28. Number of trees within the affected area
1. Fruit Bearing.....2. Non-fruit Bearing.....3. Total.....
29. Social Category of AP
1. SC    2. ST    3. OBC    4. General
5. Others (specify).....
30. Religious Category
1. Hindu    2. Muslim    3. Christian    4. Buddhist  
5. Jain    6. Other (specify).....
31. Number of family members    Male.....    Female.....    Total.....
32. Number of family members with following criteria
1. Unmarried Son > 21 years.....2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 18 years.....
3. Divorcee/Widow.....4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person .....
5. Minor Orphan.....
33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
- A. Is it a woman headed household?    1. Yes    2. No
- B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person?    1. Yes    2. No
- C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL)    1. Yes    2. No
34. Annual income of the family Rs.....

35. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No

36. Resettlement/ Relocation Option

1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation

37. Compensation Option for Land loser

1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss

38. Compensation Options for Structure loser

1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss

39. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work

2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme

3. Vocational Training

4. Others (specify ..... )

40. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		in years	1. Male 2. Female	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above Grad. 8. Below 6 years	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labor 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Below 6 years 10. Old/inactive
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

(Signature of the Supervisor) Date: .....

(Signature of the investigator)

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
1	KADIRGANJ	0+000 - 0+050	SINTU KUMAR SHARMA	3.74	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
2	HARLA	2+200 - 2+250	LAKHAN PANDIT	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			GEN	BPL
3	HARLA	2+250 - 2+300	KRISHAN PANDIT	1.36	0-25	Semi Permanent	Kitchen	Squatter			GEN	WHH
4	HARLA	2+250 - 2+300	SANJAY PANDIT	7.35	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			GEN	BPL
5	HARLA	2+250 - 2+300	ASHOK MISTRI	1.9	0-25	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
6	BAHERA	3+900 - 3+950	SAMBHU MANJHI	13.16	76-100	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			SC	WHH
7	BAHERA	3+900 - 3+950	ARJUN MANJHI	7	76-100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
8	BAHERA	3+900 - 3+950	HARI CHOUDHARY	14.31	76-100	Permanent	House	Squatter			SC	BPL
9	BAHERA	3+900 - 3+950	VIJAY CHAUDHARY	19.38	76-100	Permanent	House	Squatter			SC	BPL
10	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	NAGESHWAR CHAUDHARY	7.5	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
11	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	BINOD SAW	0.82	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
12	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	DARO CHAUDHARY	20.16	76-100	Temporary	House	Squatter			SC	WHH
13	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	UMESH CHAUDAHRI	3.6	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
14	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	ARJUN CHAUDHARY	8.58	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
15	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	SUKHDEV CHAUDHARY	1.64	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	WHH
16	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	DAMODAR CHAUDHARY	1.8	51-75	Semi Permanent	Temple	Encrocher			SC	BPL
17	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	MUNESHWAR CHAUDHARI	6.36	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	WHH
18	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	CHHOTAN SHARMA	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
19	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	KARU SAW	4.34	51-75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
20	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	RAJENDRA MISTRI	3.04	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	WHH
21	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	RAMPATI SAW	3.4	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
22	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	HAZARI RAVIDAS	2.89	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
23	BAHERA	4+050 - 4+100	ANIL CHAUDHARI	3.8	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
24	BAHERA	4+100 - 4+150	KARU CHAUDHARY	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			SC	SC
25	CHORWAR	5+500 - 5+550	MANOHAR YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
26	CHORWAR	5+600 - 5+650	PRABHU CHAUDHARI	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	WHH
27	CHORWAR	5+600 - 5+650	SARYUG SHARMA	2.89	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
28	GOYTHADIH	5+800 - 5+850	SUDHIR SINGH	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			GEN	BPL
29	ROH	7+250 - 7+300	GARBU MAHTO	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
30	ROH	7+300 - 7+350	SUKAR CHAUHAN	2.4	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
31	ROH	7+300 - 7+350	DHARMENDAR KUMAR CHAUHAN	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
32	ROH	7+300 - 7+350	SHADEV CHAUHAN	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
33	ROH	7+850 - 7+900	SANJAY SAW	2.88	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Poor
34	ROH	7+900 - 7+950	OMPRAKASH SINGH	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
35	ROH	7+900 - 7+950	AKSHAY KUMAR	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
36	ROH	7+900 - 7+950	MAYA MANTI DEVI	4.92	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
37	ROH	8+000 - 8+050	ANIL KUMAR MEHTA	4.18	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
38	ROH	8+000 - 8+050	DAMODAR PRASAD	1.3	0-25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	PH
39	ROH	8+000 - 8+050	JITENDRA KUMAR	0.68	0-25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
40	ROH	8+000 - 8+050	SHAMBHU SINGH	1.25	0-25	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	
41	ROH	8+000 - 8+050	LAXMI NARAYAN SINGH	4.75	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	WHH
42	ROH	8+000 - 8+050	RAJENDRA CHAUDHARI	2.89	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	SC
43	ROH	8+150 - 8+200	MD TALIFUDDIN	3.85	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
44	ROH	8+150 - 8+200	MD ASIF (MD SABIR HUSSAIN)	2.3	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	2		OBC	
45	ROH	8+250 - 8+300	MOHAMAD KHALIL	2.56	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
46	ROH	8+250 - 8+300	DR M S ALAM	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
47	KOSHDIHARA	11+950 - 12+000	DINESH YADAV	27.5	76-100	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
48	KOSHDIHARA	11+950 - 12+000	BHUNESHWAR YADAV	28.5	76-100	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
49	KOSHDIHARA	12+050 - 12+100	SARJUN YADAV	26.04	76-100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
50	KOSHDIHARA	12+100 - 12+150	ALAKHDEV YADAV	18	76-100	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
51	KALAUNDIYA	12+300 - 12+350	CHHOTAN CHOUHAN	1.76	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
52	KALAUNDIYA	12+400 - 12+450	RANJEET KUMAR	3.36	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	PH
53	RUPAU	17+050 - 17+100	RAJENDRA PRASAD	1.82	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
54	RUPAU	17+100 - 17+150	SANTU SINGH	2.56	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
55	RUPAU	17+100 - 17+150	CHANDAN GUPTA	1.8	26-50	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
56	RUPAU	17+100 - 17+150	DEEPAK KUMAR	2.24	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	WHH
57	RUPAU	17+150 - 17+200	NAGO MALAKAR	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
58	RUPAU	17+150 - 17+200	ISHWARI PRASAD	3.24	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
59	RUPAU	17+200 - 17+250	SHAMVU GUPTA	2.88	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
60	RUPAU	17+200 - 17+250	KISHORI RAM	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	WHH
61	RUPAU	17+200 - 17+250	BHARAT BARAI	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
62	RUPAU	17+200 - 17+250	SHUSHILA DEVI	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	WHH
63	RUPAU	17+200 - 17+250	RAJESH KUMAR RAJAK	3.84	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	SC
64	RUPAU	17+200 - 17+250	SANJAY RAM	2.4	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	WHH
65	JOGANA	19+250 - 19+300	SARVAN CHAUDHRY	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	PH
66	JOGANA	19+300 - 19+350	LAKHAN CHAUDHARY	2.89	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
67	MANSAGAR	19+300 - 19+350	RANJU DEVI	6.09	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
68	PATORI	19+300 - 19+350	CHANDRA YADAV	25.3	51-75	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
69	PANDEY GANGAUT	20+050 - 20+100	SAROJ RAM	2.2	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	BPL
70	PANDEY GANGAUT	21+000 - 21+050	AJAY SAW	21.36	51-75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	3		OBC	BPL
71	PANDEY GANGAUT	21+000 - 21+050	MANOJ KUMAR	15	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1		GEN	

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
72	KEWALI	22+650 - 22+700	YOGENDRA KUMAR TAYAGI	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			GEN	WHH
73	BHALUAHI	23+900 - 23+950	DINESH RAM	7.79	51-75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			SC	SC
74	BHALUAHI	23+900 - 23+950	BINOD PASWAN	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
75	BHALUAHI	23+900 - 23+950	SANJAY CHAUDHARI	3.42	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	SC
76	BHALUAHI	23+900 - 23+950	MANOJ KUMAR	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
77	LUSHDHANI	24+100 - 24+150	DAHU YADAV	15.84	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
78	LUSHDHANI	24+150 - 24+200	BESHAR MAHTO	5.1	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
79	LUSHDHANI	24+250 - 24+300	UMESH SHARMA	5.44	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
80	BINDI CHAK	24+300 - 24+350	UMESH CHORASIYA	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
81	BINDI CHAK	24+300 - 24+350	ANIL YADAV	8.03	26-50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
82	BINDI CHAK	24+450 - 24+500	HARI YADAV	2.66	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
83	KOLHUAR	25+450 - 25+500	RANA RAMCHANDAR SINGH	3.15	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
84	KOLHUAR	25+600 - 25+650	HARDWAR SINGH	5.5	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
85	KOLHUAR	25+700 - 25+750	BHOLA YADAV	2.88	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
86	KOLHUAR	25+800 - 25+850	BISHUNDEV PASWAN	0.91	26-50	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
87	GURIGHAT	27+350 - 27+400	MAHESH YADAV	2.44	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
88	JORAWARDIH	29+000 - 29+050	MALTI DEVI	15.95	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
89	JORAWARDIH	29+050 - 29+100	JUGAL KISHOR MANDAL	10.58	76-100	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	BPL
90	JORAWARDIH	29+100 - 29+150	DEVNATH MANDAL	9.72	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
91	JORAWARDIH	29+100 - 29+150	URMILA DEVI	7.7	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
92	JORAWARDIH	29+200 - 29+250	SHAYAM KISHOR PRASAD	3.96	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
93	JORAWARDIH	29+250 - 29+300	AMBIKA YADAV	6.45	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
94	JORAWARDIH	29+300 - 29+350	HIRALAL MANDAL	1.9	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
95	JORAWARDIH	29+350 - 29+400	SAHDEV YADAV	1.59	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
96	JORAWARDIH	29+350 - 29+400	NAVIN YADAV	1.05	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
97	JORAWARDIH	29+400 - 29+450	BIPIN JYADAV	0.62	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
98	JORAWARDIH	29+450 - 29+500	AVDHESH KUMAR	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
99	JORAWARDIH	29+450 - 29+500	KAMLESH MANDAL	6.12	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
100	JORAWARDIH	29+450 - 29+500	RARESH MANDAL	B wall	76-100	Temporary	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
101	JORAWARDIH	29+450 - 29+500	DASRATH MANDAL	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	SC
102	JORAWARDIH	29+500 - 29+550	RAJESHWAR MANDAL	8.97	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
103	JORAWARDIH	29+550 - 29+600	GHANSHYAM MANDAL	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
104	JORAWARDIH	29+550 - 29+600	GAJADHAR RAUT	0.8	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
105	JORAWARDIH	29+550 - 29+600	RAM BALAK YADAV	10.88	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
106	JORAWARDIH	29+600 - 29+650	BINOD MANDAL	1.86	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
107	JORAWARDIH	29+600 - 29+650	SARWAN YADAV	7.31	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
108	JORAWARDIH	29+650 - 29+700	PAVITRA MANDAL	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
109	JORAWARDIH	29+650 - 29+700	PARAS MANDAL	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Poor
110	JORAWARDIH	29+650 - 29+700	SANGO MANDAL	2.89	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Poor
111	JOGACHAK	30+650 - 30+700	BADRI SAW	11.6	26-50	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1	1	OBC	WHH
112	JOGACHAK	30+800 - 30+850	INDRAJEET KUMAR SAW	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
113	JOGACHAK	30+800 - 30+850	JADU LAL	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
114	JOGACHAK	30+800 - 30+850	MD.SHAUD ALAM	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
115	JOGACHAK	30+900 - 30+950	RAMCHANDRA PRASAD YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
116	VIJHO	31+400 - 31+450	MD. ALAUDDIN	12.8	76-100	Temporary	Kitchen	Squatter			OBC	BPL
117	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	31+800 - 31+850	INDRA DEVI	1.3	26-50	Semi Permanent	Kitchen	Squatter			SC	BPL
118	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	31+800 - 31+850	LALAN SAW	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
119	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+050 - 32+100	SHRI SATYDEV PANDEY	8.58	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			GEN	BPL
120	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+050 - 32+100	BALDEV PANDY	12.88	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
121	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+100 - 32+150	ANIL PASWAN	2.56	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
122	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+100 - 32+150	JANKI DAS	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
123	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+150 - 32+200	LAXMAN SAW	8.8	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher	1		OBC	
124	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+200 - 32+250	JITENDRA PRASAD	2.75	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
125	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+200 - 32+250	SANDEEP KUMAR	9.45	26-50	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
126	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+200 - 32+250	PRAHLAD GOSWAMI	0.72	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
127	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+200 - 32+250	GOPAL SAW	4.2	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
128	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+200 - 32+250	NARESH SAW	2.52	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
129	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	RAJENDRA PRASAD	10.8	26-50	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	
130	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	RAJ KUMAR SAW	1.15	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
131	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	CHHOTU SAW	6.2	26-50	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher	1		OBC	

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
132	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	ARJUN PRASAD	5.18	26-50	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
133	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	BHUSHAN SAW	2.34	26-50	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher	1		OBC	
134	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+350 - 32+400	SADHU SAW (REFUSED)	1.44	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher				
135	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+400 - 32+450	ANIL SINGH	3.1	0-25	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Encrocher			SC	BPL
136	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+400 - 32+450	MUNNA LAL	2.07	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
137	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+400 - 32+450	DAYACHAND LAL	1.02	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
138	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+450 - 32+500	JAGDISH PRASAD	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
139	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+450 - 32+500	UDAY SINGH	3.8	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
140	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+600 - 32+650	MD.JAVED	1.25	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
141	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+600 - 32+650	RAJESH RAM	3.78	0-25	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Encrocher			SC	BPL
142	PAHARPUR	35+100 - 35+150	PRAKASH YADAV	13.75	51-75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
143	PAHARPUR	35+650 - 35+700	PRAKASH YADAV	6.12	76-100	Semi Permanent	Store Room	Squatter			OBC	BPL
144	DHAMNI	36+050 - 36+100	RAJENDRA YADAV	6.3	0-25	Semi Permanent	Staff Room	Encrocher			OBC	
145	DHAMNI	36+500 - 36+550	SAKENDRA KUMAR	2.25	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
146	PAHARPUR(NORTH DHAMNI)	36+900 - 36+950	MD MATIN	3.08	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
147	GUA GHOGHRA	39+350 - 39+400	BHOLA SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
148	GUA GHOGHRA	39+350 - 39+400	HARVANSH YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
149	MAHUDAR	39+450 - 39+500	SANJAY LAL	5.8	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
150	MAHUDAR	39+450 - 39+500	UMA DEVI	4.38	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Squatter			OBC	WHH
151	MAHUDAR	39+450 - 39+500	BHAGWAN PRASAD	8.14	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	
152	MAHUDAR	39+450 - 39+500	SAMBHU LAL	5.59	51-75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
153	MAHUDAR	39+450 - 39+500	RAMLAKHAN LAL	6.11	51-75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
154	MAHUDAR	39+450 - 39+500	PRAMOD KUMAR	4.4	51-75	Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
155	MAHUDAR	39+500 - 39+550	ARUN SAW	5.2	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	
156	MAHUDAR	39+500 - 39+550	RAMLAKHAN YADAV	5.5	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
157	MAHUDAR	39+500 - 39+550	BHIM YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
158	MAHUDAR	40+250 - 40+300	PRABHU YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
159	MAHUDAR	40+300 - 40 - 350	PARMESHWAR YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
160	MAHUDAR	40+300 - 40+350	BIRU YADAV	5	26-50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	WHH
161	MAHUDAR	40+300 - 40+350	SARYUG YADAV	7.37	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
162	MAHUDAR	40+350 - 40+400	KRISHAN YADAV	7.93	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
163	MAHUDAR	40+350 - 40+400	KULDIP YADAV	6.24	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
164	MAHUDAR	40+400 - 40+450	SAKALDEV YADAV	19.2	26-50	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
165	MAHUDAR	40+400 - 40+450	PARMESHVAR YADAV	7.14	26-50	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
166	MAHUDAR	40+600 - 40+650	HIRA SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	WHH
167	MAHUDAR	40+600 - 40+650	NANDU SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
168	MAHUDAR	40+650 - 40+700	MAHO SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
169	MAHUDAR	40+700 - 40+750	KARU SAW	17.43	26-50	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	BPL
170	MAHUDAR	40+750 - 40+800	MADAN SAW	3.52	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	BPL
171	MAHUDAR	40+750 - 40+800	DINESH SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	WHH
172	MAHUDAR	40+750 - 40+800	SURESH SAW	4.38	0-25	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	BPL
173	MAHUDAR	40+750 - 40+800	KAILASH PAMDIT	13.65	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	BPL
174	MAHUDAR	40+800 - 40+850	MURLIDHAR PANDEY	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
175	MAHUDAR	40+800 - 40+850	CHANDO SAW	1.25	0-25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
176	MAHUDAR	40+850 - 40+900	SHRI LAXMI SAW	2.76	0-25	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
177	FARKI PATHAR	46+050 - 46+100	ARJUN TURIYA	14.04	51-75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
178	FARKI PATHAR	46+100 - 46+150	VINOD TURIYA	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	BPL
179	PARTAPUR	47+100 - 47+150	RAMSARUP ROY	38.13	51-75	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
180	PARTAPUR	47+200 - 47+250	NANDKISHORE RAI	18.45	76-100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
181	PARTAPUR	47+250 - 47+300	TOOKLAL RAVIDAS	12.22	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			SC	BPL
182	BHALUAHI	47+900 - 47+950	KALESHWAR YADAV	11.2	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
183	RUPABHEL	47+900 - 47+950	SATNARAYAN SAW	7.5	26-50	Temporary	Kitchen	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
184	RUPABHEL	47+900 - 47+950	MAHAVIR SAW	7.8	51-75	Semi Permanent	Store Room	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
185	RUPABHEL	48+150 - 48+200	MANOJ SAW	6.51	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
186	RUPABHEL	48+200 - 48+250	TIRPURARI SAW	10.62	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
187	RUPABHEL	48+300 - 48+350	RAJENDRA SINGH	8.1	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
188	RUPABHEL	48+450 - 48+500	ATAWARI SINGH	7.2	51-75	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
189	RUPABHEL	48+700 - 48+750	HUBI RAJAK	8.67	76-100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			SC	BPL
190	RUPABHEL	48+800 - 48+850	PARBHU MODI	15.66	76-100	Temporary	Resi+Comm	Encrocher	1		OBC	
191	RUPABHEL	48+850 - 48+900	SRIKANT PANDEY	7.04	51-75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
192	CHANANWAR	50+450 - 50+500	SANJAY KUMAR YADAV	11.89	26-50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
193	CHANANWAR	50+650 - 50+700	JHAMAN YADAV	46.06	26-50	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
194	CHANANWAR	50+950 - 51+000	JHAMAN YADAV	30.72	76-100	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
195	CHANANWAR	50+950 - 51+000	RUPLAL YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
196	CHANANWAR	51+050 - 51+100	BHOLA YADAV	40.48	51-75	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
197	CHANANWAR	51+150 - 51+200	RAJESHWAR YADAV	2.4	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
198	CHANANWAR	51+250 - 51+300	DHANPAT RAI	18.4	76-100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
199	CHANANWAR	51+250 - 51+300	BADRI RAI	20.8	76-100	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
200	CHANANWAR	51+250 - 51+300	NARESH MODI	11.22	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
201	CHANANWAR	51+250 - 51+300	SHIVDANI MODI	14.64	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
202	CHANANWAR	51+250 - 51+300	MANOJ MODI	7.2	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
203	CHANANWAR	51+350 - 51+400	SONU KUMAR	9.52	51-75	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
204	CHANANWAR	51+400 - 51+450	GHANSHYAM PANDIT	26.45	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
205	CHANANWAR	51+550 - 51+600	GANESH RAI	2.89	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
206	BADALDIH	52+600 - 52+650	BIJAY YADAV	2.19	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
207	BADALDIH	53+000 - 53+050	AJIT THAKUR	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
208	DUMRAJOR	53+100 - 53+150	DINESH PANDIT	12.19	76-100	Temporary	House	Encrocher			GEN	
209	DUMRAJOR	53+900 - 53+950	PRASHADI YADAV	17.6	76-100	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
210	DUMRAJOR	54+050 - 54+100	SANJAY RAY	16.74	76-100	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
211	DEVLATAND	54+300 - 54+350	MD. NAZAM ANSARI	16.08	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
212	DEVLATAND	54+400 - 54+450	ABDUL LATIF	3.3	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
213	DEVLATAND	54+500 - 54+550	AMANAT MIAN	7.68	51-75	Temporary	Abandoned	Encrocher			OBC	
214	DEVLATAND	54+500 - 54+550	KAMRUDIN	3.76	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
215	DEVLATAND	54+500 - 54+550	TSLAM ANSARI	6.64	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
216	DEVLATAND	54+500 - 54+550	ALI HASAN	12.21	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
217	DEVLATAND	54+550 - 54+600	YOUNUS MIAN	17	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
218	DEVLATAND	54+550 - 54+600	TOUFIK MIAN	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
219	DEVLATAND	54+600 - 54+650	MD. MUKIM MIAN	4.76	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
220	DEVLATAND	54+650 - 54+700	MD. EHSAN	7.2	51-75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
221	DEVLATAND	54+700 - 54+750	ALI HUSSAIN	1.56	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
222	MILITAND	54+900 - 54+950	RAHMAN ANSARI	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
223	MILITAND	54+950 - 55+000	MD ZAKIR HUSSAIN (REHANA KHATOON)	3.24	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
224	MILITAND	55+100 - 55+150	MD MISHABUL	10.01	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
225	MILITAND	55+100 - 55+150	MD NAYEMUDDIN	3.74	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
226	MILITAND	55+150 - 55+200	MD ABBAS	6.6	51-75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
227	MILITAND	55+200 - 55+250	SAJID ANSARI	5	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
228	MILITAND	55+200 - 55+250	MD. IDRIS	10.5	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
229	MILITAND	55+250 - 55+300	MD. ISRAIL	11.52	51-75	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
230	MILITAND	55+250 - 55+300	MD. SAIFULLA	11.16	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
231	MILITAND	55+250 - 55+300	MD. YASIN	5.27	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
232	MOHATAND	56+100 - 56+150	MD. SABIR	2.38	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
233	MOHATAND	56+300 - 56+350	MD. MUSTAKIM (MD SANAULLAH)	2.55	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
234	MOHATAND	56+300 - 56+350	MD. SAGIR	17.85	51-75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
235	MOHATAND	56+300 - 56+350	MD. RAZZAQUE	3.04	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
236	MOHATAND	56+500 - 56+550	MD SAFZAR MIYA	2.07	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
237	MOHATAND	56+700 - 56+750	SHAKIR	0.69	0-25	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
238	MOHATAND	56+700 - 56+750	MAQBUL ANSARI	7.04	51-75	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
239	MOHATAND	56+700 - 56+750	MD SAMSUDDIN MIAN	9.24	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
240	MOHATAND	56+750 - 56+800	MD ISLAM	0.22	0-25	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
241	KALUADIH	58+700 - 58+750	NONESAR YADAV(SUNITA DEVI)	10	0-25	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
242	BAJRAHI	59+400 - 59+450	JOGENDER YADAV	4.76	0-25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
243	BAJRAHI	59+600 - 59+650	DWARKA YADAV	2.01	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
244	BAJRAHI	59+700 - 59+750	ANIL YADEV	31.25	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
245	DARIMA (AMADIH)	60+700 - 60+750	BIJAY THATHERA	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	WHH
246	DARIMA (AMADIH)	60+700 - 60+750	GOANARI THATHERA	1.05	0-25	Permanent	Temple	Squatter			OBC	BPL
247	DARIMA (AMADIH)	60+750 - 60+800	PRASHADI YADAV (HURO YADAV)	4.8	26-50	Semi Permanent	Abandoned	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
248	DARIMA (AMADIH)	60+800 - 60+850	RAJU THATHERA	0.4	0-25	Semi Permanent	Kitchen	Encrocher			OBC	
249	DARIMA (AMADIH)	60+800 - 60+850	PURARI THATHERA	0.52	0-25	Temporary	Kitchen	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
250	DARIMA (AMADIH)	60+800 - 60+850	KHATO THATHERA	0.91	26-50	Temporary	Kitchen	Encrocher			OBC	
251	DARIMA (AMADIH)	60+900 - 60+950	SITA RAM YADAV	6.37	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
252	DARIMA (AMADIH)	61+000 - 61+050	YOGENDAR YADAV	1.7	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
253	DARIMA (AMADIH)	61+350 - 61+400	RAMAWATER YADAV	8.4	26-50	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
254	DARIMA	61+350 - 61+400	ISHWAR YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
255	DARIMA	61+550 - 61+600	RAJENDRA VISHWKARMA	8.37	26-50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
256	DARIMA	61+750 - 61+800	YAMUNA YADAV	9.52	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
257	KURWATAND	62+500 - 62+550	NIWAS SINGH	3.96	51-75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			GEN	
258	KURWATAND	62+550 - 62+600	SANJAY SINGH	4.96	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			GEN	
259	KURWATAND	63+050 - 63+100	BHOPAL YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
260	KURWATAND	63+100 - 63+150	MUDEL YADAV	1.8	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	PH
261	KURWATAND	63+100 - 63+150	TALO YADAV	1.98	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
262	KURWATAND	63+200 - 63+250	BRAMDEV YADAV	6.72	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
263	KURWATAND	63+250 - 63+300	TRIPURARI YADAV	1.8	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
264	KURWATAND	63+500 - 63+550	RANJIT MALAKAR	8	26-50	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
265	KURWATAND (KETARIBAGH)	63+750 - 63+800	BHANGO MODI	5.44	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
266	KURWATAND (KETARIBAGH)	63+750 - 63+800	RAJENDRA THAKUR	3.2	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
267	KURWATAND (KETARIBAGH)	63+750 - 63+800	CHANMUNI THAKUR	2.46	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
268	LALDAIYA	63+800 - 63+850	RAMCHANDER MODI	5.4	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
269	LALDAIYA	63+900 - 63+950	SHAMBHU THAKUR	6.66	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
270	LALDAIYA	63+950 - 64+000	PARKASH YADAV	3.2	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
271	LALDAIYA	63+950 - 64+000	JAMUNA YADAV	3.2	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
272	LALDAIYA	64+550 - 64+600	BIRU YADAV	13.65	26-50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
273	LALDAIYA	64+600 - 64+650	VINOD YADAV	B wall	76-100	Temporary	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
274	LALDAIYA	64+800 - 64+850	GENOURI YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
275	PANBHARWA	65+300 - 65+350	NIRANJAN MODI	40.7	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
276	BADIBAGH	68+650 - 68+700	RAJNI DEVI	3	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	WHH
277	BADIBAGH	68+700 - 68+750	RAMCHANDER MODI	20.24	51-75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
278	BADIBAGH	68+700 - 68+750	CHOTTU KUMAR BARNWAL	7.5	76-100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
279	BADIBAGH	68+700 - 68+750	VISHNU MODI	21.76	76-100	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
280	BADIBAGH	68+750 - 68+800	PARMESHWAR YADAV	2.85	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
281	CHANDRAPURA	69+900 - 69+950	BIPIN KUMAR GUPTA	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
282	CHANDRAPURA	69+950 - 70+000	ASHOK GUPTA	11.84	0-25	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
283	CHANDRAPURA	70+000 - 70+050	DAROGA SINGH	2.6	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
284	CHANDRAPURA	70+000 - 70+050	RANDHIR SINGH	1.2	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
285	CHANDRAPURA	70+000 - 70+050	ASHOK SINGH	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			GEN	
286	CHANDRAPURA	70+000 - 70+050	INDERDEN SINGH	14.94	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			GEN	
287	CHANDRAPURA	70+500 - 70+550	SHIV KUMAR YADAV	4.88	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
288	CHANDRAPURA	70+550 - 70+600	MITHLESH YADAV	9.12	0-25	Temporary	Poultry Farm	Encrocher			OBC	
289	CHANDRAPURA	70+550 - 70+600	DAROGA YADAV	25.5	76-100	Temporary	Hut	Squatter			OBC	WHH
290	BULAKBATHAN	70+550 - 70+600	RAMKHELABAN YADAV	8.6	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
291	BULAKBATHAN	70+600 - 70+650	GOBARDHAN YADAV	9.57	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
292	BULAKBATHAN	70+650 - 70+700	BHOLA YADAV	7.56	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
293	BULAKBATHAN	70+650 - 70+700	KALESWAR YADAV	16.56	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
294	BULAKBATHAN	70+650 - 70+700	PARDIP YADAV	7.82	0-25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
295	GHANBERIA	70+800 - 70+850	BHOLA YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
296	GHANBERIA	70+800 - 70+850	MANOJ KUMAR SAH	8.99	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
297	GHANBERIA	70+900 - 70+950	BALKISHAN SINGH	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
298	GHANBERIA	71+550 - 71+600	SIYARAM SINGH	12.4	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
299	GHANBERIA	71+650 - 71+700	DASO TANTI	9.45	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	WHH
300	GHANBERIA	72+100 - 72+150	HARENDRA SINGH	60	76-100	Semi Permanent	Workshop	Squatter			GEN	BPL
301	CHOUHANDIH	72+600 - 72+650	SATISH SINGH	10.72	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			GEN	
302	CHOUHANDIH	72+650 - 72+700	DIGOMBER SINGH	1.96	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	BPL
303	GOPALPUR	72+750 - 72+800	RAJESH SINGH	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
304	GOPALPUR	72+800 - 72+850	NAND KISHOR SINGH	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			GEN	
305	GOPALPUR	73+000 - 73+050	SHUDHIR RAVIDAS (TUNTUN)	1	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			SC	SC
306	GOPALPUR	73+000 - 73+050	UPENDER DAS (TUN TUN)	1.92	76-100	Semi Permanent	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	SC

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
307	GOPALPUR	73+000 - 73+050	GRIH SINGH	2.21	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	BPL
308	GOPALPUR	73+050 - 73+100	SATROGHAN MANJHI	1.68	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			SC	BPL
309	GOPALPUR	73+050 - 73+100	SUNIL SAH	2.05	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
310	GOPALPUR	73+050 - 73+100	RADHEY SHYAM PRASAD	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
311	GOPALPUR	73+200 - 73+250	INDERDEV YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
312	GOPALPUR	73+250 - 73+300	RAMDEV YADAV	0.92	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
313	GOPALPUR	73+300 - 73+350	NARESH PRASAD VERMA	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
314	GOPALPUR	73+300 - 73+350	HARIHAR SONAR	8.74	51-75	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
315	GOPALPUR	73+300 - 73+350	THANOJ KUMAR	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
316	GOPALPUR	73+300 - 73+350	NIRANJAN PRASAD SWARNKAR	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
317	GOPALPUR (MARKET)	73+350 - 73+400	DINESH TANTI	4.72	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
318	GOPALPUR (MARKET)	73+350 - 73+400	MISHO TANTI	2.75	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
319	GOPALPUR (MARKET)	73+350 - 73+400	ARUN THANTHI	7.29	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			SC	BPL
320	GOPALPUR	73+350 - 73+400	BALDEV TANTI	5.85	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	PH
321	GOPALPUR	73+350 - 73+400	BHASO TANTI	3.63	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
322	GOPALPUR	73+400 - 73+450	BANARSI TANTI (BITTU KUMAR)	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	BPL
323	GOPALPUR	73+400 - 73+450	MANOJ KUMAR TANTI	2.08	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	WHH
324	GOPALPUR	73+400 - 73+450	SHAMBHU TANTI	3.08	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			SC	SC
325	GOPALPUR	73+450 - 73+500	SAKINDER SWARNKAR	6.72	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
326	GOPALPUR	73+450 - 73+500	MATHURA PASWAN (CHANDAN)	7.56	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1		SC	WHH
327	GOPALPUR	73+450 - 73+500	RAJENDRA CHAUDHRI	4.42	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			SC	SC
328	GOPALPUR	73+450 - 73+500	VINOD BARNWAL	14.62	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
329	GOPALPUR	73+550 - 73+600	MANI TANTI	13.12	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	SC
330	GOPALPUR	73+550 - 73+600	JAIRAM TANTI	10.37	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			SC	SC
331	GOPALPUR	73+600 - 73+650	MONESHWAR PANDIT	13.35	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			GEN	WHH
332	GOPALPUR	73+600 - 73+650	RAMLAKHAN PANDIT	8.71	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
333	GOPALPUR	73+650 - 73+700	SHANKAR PASWAN	2.4	76-100	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			SC	BPL
334	KHAIRA	73+850 - 73+900	BIHARI RAWAT	5.6	76-100	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	BPL
335	KHAIRA	73+850 - 73+900	VYAS PASWAN	17.1	76-100	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
336	KHAIRA	73+850 - 73+900	SUJIT PASWAN	12	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	PH
337	KHAIRA	73+900 - 73+950	MADAN RAWAT	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
338	KHAIRA	73+900 - 73+950	CHANDRA SHEKHER RAWAT	7.11	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
339	KHAIRA	73+950 - 74+000	YOGENDRA RAWAT	2.1	76-100	Semi Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			OBC	BPL
340	KHAIRA	73+950 - 74+000	SRI RISHIKANT RAO	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
341	KHAIRA	73+950 - 74+000	ANITA DEVI	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	WHH
342	KHAIRA	74+000 - 74+050	TRIPURARI RAO	1.8	0-25	Semi Permanent	Oil Mill	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
343	KHAIRA	74+250 - 74+300	SANJEET TANTI	2.4	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
344	KHAIRA	74+250 - 74+300	ANJAY RAWAT	2.1	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
345	KHAIRA	74+300 - 74 - 350	GANESH RAWAT	1.2	26-50	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	
346	KHAIRA	74+350 - 74+400	SHAILENDRA RAWAT	6.44	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	2		OBC	
347	KHAIRA	74+350 - 74+400	SIYARAM MODI	4.8	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
348	KHAIRA	74+350 - 74+400	JAYRAM MODI	5.6	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
349	KHAIRA	74+350 - 74+400	MURARI KUMAR	3.45	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
350	KHAIRA	74+350 - 74+400	SUNIL MODI	3.22	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
351	KHAIRA	74+350 - 74+400	DHANESHWAR YADAV	5.4	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
352	KHAIRA	74+400 - 74+450	BHARAMDEO RAWAT	6.79	0-25	Semi Permanent	Hotel	Encrocher			OBC	
353	KHAIRA	74+400 - 74+450	AMIT KUMAR	12.24	26-50	Semi Permanent	Hotel	Encrocher			OBC	
354	KHAIRA	74+400 - 74+450	BACHCHU GUPTA	3.5	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
355	KHAIRA	74+400 - 74+450	BISHESHAR ABADH	16.15	26-50	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
356	KHAIRA	74+600 - 74+650	SUBASH YADAV	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
357	HARLA	2+150 - 2+200	RUPLAL SAW	9.36	26-50	Semi Permanent	Under Const	Encrocher			OBC	
358	HARLA	2+200 - 2+250	VIJAY KUMAR MANDAL	3.76	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
359	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	LATAN CHAUDHARY	2.34	26-50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	BPL
360	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	SURESH CHAUDHARY	4.8	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	SC
361	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	CHAMELIA DEVI	6.65	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	WHH
362	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	INDRADEV CHOUDHRY	2.28	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
363	BAHERA	3+950 - 4+000	ARJUN SAW	8.16	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
364	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	RAJENDRA PRASAD	5.5	76-100	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
365	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	NARESH CHAUDHARY	16.92	51-75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	BPL
366	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	RADHESHYAM MAHTO	13.44	51-75	Semi Permanent	Baithak	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
367	BAHERA	4+000 - 4+050	ANIL CHOUDHRY	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
368	BAHERA	4+050 - 4+100	CHANDRIKA PRASAD	3.63	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
369	BAHERA	4+050 - 4+100	GAYA SINGH	8.99	76-100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	
370	BAHERA	4+050 - 4+100	RAJENDAR PRASAD	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
371	BAHERA	4+050 - 4+100	RAJO SAW (RAKESH SAW)	3.78	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
372	GOYTHADIH	5+700 - 5+750	SHIVNANDAN SINGH	2.56	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	BPL
373	GOYTHADIH	5+700 - 5+750	ANJU SINGH	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
374	GOYTHADIH	5+750 - 5+800	UPENDRA SINGH	3.6	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
375	GOYTHADIH	5+800 - 5+850	MADAN SINGH	6.16	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			GEN	
376	MANIOCHAK	6+850 - 6+900	UPENDRA MAHTO	5.58	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
377	MANIOCHAK(ROH)	7+150 - 7+200	MANOJ YADAV	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
378	MANIOCHAK(ROH)	7+150 - 7+200	ARUN YADAV	1.8	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
379	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+250 - 7+300	UPENDRA CHAUHAN	0.51	0-25	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	WHH
380	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+250 - 7+300	MUSHAFIR KUMAR	4.08	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
381	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+250 - 7+300	CHOUTHY CHAUHAN	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
382	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+300 - 7+350	RAMESH KUMAR	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
383	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+300 - 7+350	GANAURI PANDIT	3.23	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
384	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+300 - 7+350	SUNIL PANDIT	2.04	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
385	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+300 - 7+350	DINESH PANDIT	0.8	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
386	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+350 - 7+400	ANIL KUMAR	3.5	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
387	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+500 - 7+550	MOSAFIR CHAUHAN	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
388	ROH	7+750 - 7+800	RAMESHWAR CHAUHAN	2.25	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	WHH
389	ROH	7+800 - 7+850	JITENDAR YADAV	3.04	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
390	AMBEDAKAR CHOWK (ROH)	7+900 - 7+950	GANESH RAVIDAS	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
391	ROH	7+950 - 8+000	BRAHAMDEV PASWAN	2.34	26-50	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1		SC	WHH
392	ROH	7+950 - 8+000	ASHOK PASWAN	6.3	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1		SC	WHH
393	ROH	8+000 - 8+050	YOGENDAR PASWAN	3.21	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher	4		SC	BPL
394	ROH	8+050 - 8+100	MANOHAR SHARMA	3.4	51-75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
395	ROH	8+100 - 8+150	KRISHAN SAW	2.56	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
396	ROH	8+250 - 8+300	ALOK KUMAR	4.05	26-50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher	1		GEN	Poor
397	ROH	8+250 - 8+300	MURARI RAWAT	2.56	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
398	ROH	8+250 - 8+300	MUSKAN RAWAT	2.56	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
399	ROH	8+250 - 8+300	SHYAM LAL SINGH	2.5	76-100	Semi Permanent	Stair	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
400	ROH	8+300 - 8+350	RAMSHAHAY PRASAD	7	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	3		OBC	
401	ROH	8+300 - 8+350	UMA DEVI	4.1	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	2		OBC	
402	ROH	8+350 - 8+400	FAHIM RAIN(MD.SAHEB)	6.08	26-50	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
403	ROH	8+400 - 8+450	ANIL RAWAT	2.88	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	WHH
404	ROH	8+400 - 8+450	PINTU SHARMA	3.78	76-100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
405	ROH	8+400 - 8+450	ANIL RAJ KUMAR	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
406	ROH	8+400 - 8+450	BINAY KUMAR	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
407	GHORAHY	11+750 - 11+800	PRAKASH DAS	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
408	GHORAHY	11+750 - 11+800	SURENDRA RAM	2.89	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
409	GHORAHY	11+750 - 11+800	MAHESH RAM	2.89	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
410	GHORAHY	11+750 - 11+800	LALDEV RAM	1.95	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	WHH
411	KALAUNDIYA	12+250 - 12+300	NAGINA CHAUHAN	2.25	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
412	SADIKPUR	14+800 - 14+850	BHUNESHWAR YADAV	3.8	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
413	SADIKPUR	14+800 - 14+850	VIKASH KUMAR	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
414	RUPAU	16+850 - 16+900	NAWAL KISHORE SINGH	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			GEN	
415	RUPAU	16+900 - 16+950	BHOLI SINGH	1.76	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1		GEN	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
416	RUPAU	16+950 - 17+000	SHANKAR SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
417	RUPAU	17+000 - 17+050	AKSHAY KUMAR	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	WHH
418	RUPAU	17+000 - 17+050	SANDEEP SAW	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
419	RUPAU	17+000 - 17+050	KAPILDEV SINGH	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Poor
420	RUPAU	17+150 - 17+200	RADHEY SHYAM	3.74	26-50	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			SC	BPL
421	RUPAU	17+150 - 17+200	UPENDAR PRASAD	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Poor
422	RUPAU	17+150 - 17+200	MD.SHAHID ALAM	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
423	RUPAU	17+150 - 17+200	ASHISH CHAUDHARI	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	SC
424	RUPAU	17+200 - 17+250	SATYA PRKASH SINGH	1.5	76-100	Semi Permanent	Stair	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
425	RUPAU	17+200 - 17+250	AJAY KUMAR	2.22	0-25	Permanent		Encrocher			GEN	
426	RUPAU	17+300 - 17+350	MAHESH PASWAN	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	SC
427	RUPAU	17+300 - 17+350	LALAN PASWAN	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	WHH
428	MANSAGAR	19+300 - 19+350	BALMIKI CHAUDHARY	8.61	51-75	Permanent	Godown	Encrocher			SC	BPL
429	PATORI	19+350 - 19+400	MD KHALIK (MD MERAJ)	15.5	51-75	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
430	PANDEY GANGAUT	20+950 - 21+000	UTTAM RAM	15.98	51-75	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Encrocher			SC	BPL
431	BHALUAHI	23+800 - 23+850	ZABBAR KHAN	10.54	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
432	BHALUAHI	23+850 - 23+900	AMBIKA YADAV	5.13	0-25	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
433	BHALUAHI	23+900 - 23+950	BIMLA DEVI	3	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher	1		OBC	WHH
434	BHALUAHI	23+900 - 23+950	RAJENDRA RAM	3.36	51-75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			SC	WHH
435	BHALUAHI	23+950 - 24+000	JAGDISH CHAURASIA	2.89	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
436	BHALUAHI	24+100 - 24+150	CHHOTAN SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
437	BHALUAHI	24+200 - 24+250	SURENDAR PASWAN	1.75	26-50	Semi Permanent	Temple	Encrocher			SC	SC
438	BINDI CHAK	24+300 - 24+350	KRISHNA NONIA (RAKESH NONIA)	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
439	BINDI CHAK	24+450 - 24+500	RAMBRICH YADAV	4.8	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
440	KOLHUAR	25+600 - 25+650	INDERDEV YADAV	2	51-75	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
441	KOLHUAR	25+750 - 25+800	DULAR YADAV	1.84	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
442	KOLHUAR	25+800 - 25+850	MITHU RAVIDAS	0.92	26-50	Semi Permanent	Toilet	Encrocher			SC	BPL
443	KOLHUAR	25+800 - 25+850	BACHU RAVIDAS	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	BPL
444	JORAWARDIH	29+000 - 29+050	ARVIND MANDAL	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
445	JORAWARDIH	29+100 - 29+150	SADANAND MANDAL	4.8	51-75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
446	JORAWARDIH	29+100 - 29+150	PARMANAND MANDAL	7.2	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
447	JORAWARDIH	29+200 - 29+250	HARI KISHORE PRASAD YADAV	11.96	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
448	JORAWARDIH	29+200 - 29+250	KESHO YADAV	12.22	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
449	JORAWARDIH	29+200 - 29+250	AMBIKA YAAV	14.74	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
450	JORAWARDIH	29+200 - 29+250	BIPAT RAI	7.22	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
451	JORAWARDIH	29+200 - 29+250	MATHURA RAI	6.46	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
452	JORAWARDIH	29+250 - 29+300	GARIB MANDAL	1.05	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
453	JORAWARDIH	29+250 - 29+300	ARJUN PRASAD	10.8	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	WHH
454	JORAWARDIH	29+250 - 29+300	BHAGIRATH YADAV	5.76	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
455	JORAWARDIH	29+250 - 29+300	INDRADEV MANDAL	4.27	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
456	JORAWARDIH	29+250 - 29+300	DARWARI MANDAL	3.22	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
457	JORAWARDIH	29+300 - 29+350	GANPAT YADAV	8	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
458	JORAWARDIH	29+300 - 29+350	SUNIL KUMAR	0.68	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
459	JORAWARDIH	29+300 - 29+350	AVDESH MANDAL	5.2	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	WHH
460	JORAWARDIH	29+350 - 29+400	PANALAL MANDAL	7.82	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
461	JORAWARDIH	29+350 - 29+400	PYARE MANDAL	5.7	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
462	JORAWARDIH	29+350 - 29+400	BASUDEV MANDAL	3.52	0-25	Semi Permanent	Store Room	Squatter			OBC	BPL
463	JORAWARDIH	29+350 - 29+400	BISWNATH PRASAD	17.4	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
464	JORAWARDIH	29+350 - 29+400	SAHDEV YADAV	16.5	76-100	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
465	JORAWARDIH	29+350 - 29+400	LAKESHAR YADAV	10.37	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
466	JORAWARDIH	29+400 - 29+450	SHIVALIK YADAV	12.24	26-50	Semi Permanent	Flour Mill	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
467	JORAWARDIH	29+400 - 29+450	PARMOD MANDAL	4.6	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
468	JORAWARDIH	29+450 - 29+500	SUDHIR MANDAL	4.86	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
469	JORAWARDIH	29+450 - 29+500	SUMENDRA MANDAL	7.2	0-25	Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
470	JORAWARDIH	29+450 - 29+500	AJAY KUMAR	6.44	0-25	Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	BPL
471	JORAWARDIH	29+450 - 29+500	SURAJVAN KUMAR	3.01	0-25	Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	BPL
472	JORAWARDIH	29+500 - 29+550	KANTI DEVI	15.93	26-50	Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	WHH
473	JORAWARDIH	29+500 - 29+550	HIRA LAL GUPTA	5.51	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
474	JORAWARDIH	29+500 - 29+550	SITARAM SAW	15.96	0-25	Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
475	JORAWARDIH	29+500 - 29+550	KAPILDEV PARASD GUPTA	31.05	0-25	Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
476	JORAWARDIH	29+550 - 29+600	REKHA DEVI	10.05	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	WHH
477	JORAWARDIH	29+550 - 29+600	KAMESHAR YADAV	1.64	0-25	Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	BPL
478	JORAWARDIH	29+550 - 29+600	MINTI DEVI	5.4	0-25	Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	WHH
479	JOGACHAK	29+800 - 29+850	BHIM MANDAL	3.78	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
480	JOGACHAK	30+600 - 30+650	MD. GULAM RABBANI	9.96	26-50	Permanent	Store Room	Encrocher			OBC	
481	VIJHO	31+250 - 31+300	SHARVAN SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
482	VIJHO	31+300 - 31+350	ASHOK KUMAR	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
483	VIJHO	31+700 - 31+750	MANOJ KUMAR KUSHWAHA	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
484	VIJHO	31+700 - 31+750	SHANKAR MAHTO	5.74	26-50	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	WHH
485	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+100 - 32+150	SAKALDEV RAM (MADUSUDAN)	3.06	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
486	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+200 - 32+250	DAWRIKA SAW	2.2	0-25	Permanent	House	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
487	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+250 - 32+300	RAMDHANI SAW	0.81	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
488	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+250 - 32+300	MITHLESH KUMAR	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
489	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	SITARAM SAW	7.35	51-75	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	
490	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	SHIVNANDAN SAW (RAJESH)	5.18	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	2		OBC	
491	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	NARAYAN SAW	1.72	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
492	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	BISHUNDEV SAW	3.9	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher	1		OBC	
493	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+300 - 32+350	SHAMBHU SHRAN PRASAD	2.2	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
494	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+350 - 32+400	DEVSHARAN PRASAD	5.5	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1		GEN	WHH
495	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+400 - 32+450	VINOD KUMAR	14	51-75	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1		GEN	
496	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+400 - 32+450	KAPILDEV PRASAD	11	26-50	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
497	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+400 - 32+450	MAHINDER LAL	1.5	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			GEN	
498	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+500 - 32+550	OMPRAKASH SAW	0.72	0-25	Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
499	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+500 - 32+550	RAMBRIKSH	1.75	26-50	Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
500	RANI BAZAR (KAUAKOL)	32+900 - 32+950	AJIT YADAV	34.24	76-100	Semi Permanent	Hut	Squatter			OBC	BPL
501	MADHURAPUR	35+650 - 35+700	BHUNESWAR YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
502	MADHURAPUR	35+650 - 35+700	BINDESHAR YADAV	23.8	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
503	MADHURAPUR	35+700 - 35+750	VIJAY YADAV	11.76	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
504	DHAMNI	36+200 - 36+250	SHIVDANI YADAV	48.96	51-75	Semi Permanent	Poultry Farm	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
505	DHAMNI	36+250 - 36+300	SURESH YADAV	8.54	0-25	Semi Permanent	Poultry Farm	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
506	DHAMNI	36+500 - 36+550	BHRAT CHOUDHARY	10.34	76-100	Temporary	House	Squatter			SC	BPL
507	DHAMNI	36+550 - 36+600	SITARAM SAW	6.8	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
508	DHAMNI	36+750 - 36+800	CHANDO SAW	2.25	0-25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
509	DHAMNI	36+900 - 36+950	ARIF	3.04	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
510	DHAMNI	36+950 - 37+000	BARIK MIYA	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
511	DHAMNI	39+450 - 39+500	KAMESHAR YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	PH
512	DHAMNI	39+450 - 39+500	BALGOVIND PASWAN	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	SC
513	GUA GHOGHRA	39+450 - 39+500	CHANDO PASWAN	1.45	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			SC	WHH

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
514	GUA GHOGHRA	39+450 - 39+500	RAJENDRA PASWAN	1	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			SC	BPL
515	GUA GHOGHRA	39+450 - 39+500	MUNA SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
516	GUA GHOGHRA	39+650 - 39+700	ANIL YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
517	GUA GHOGHRA	39+650 - 39+700	UPENDAR YADAV	2.66	51-75	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Encrocher			OBC	
518	GUA GHOGHRA	39+700 - 39+750	DHANU YADAV	7.54	76-100	Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Poor
519	GUA GHOGHRA	39+750 - 39+800	BHOLI PRASAD YADAV	7	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
520	GUA GHOGHRA	39+850 - 39+900	BARHMDEV YADAV	24.64	76-100	Semi Permanent	Store Room	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
521	MAHUDAR	40+300 - 40+350	GORI LAL YADAV	5.6	26-50	Semi Permanent	Biocompost Tank	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
522	MAHUDAR	40+400 - 40+450	SONA DEVI	23.76	26-50	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
523	MAHUDAR	40+600 - 40+650	MUNA SAW	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
524	MAHUDAR	40+600 - 40+650	NANDU SAW	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
525	MAHUDAR	40+750 - 40+800	ARJUN SAW	1.54	26-50	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	BPL
526	MAHUDAR	40+750 - 40+800	ASHOK SAW	7.04	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
527	MAHUDAR	40+800 - 40+850	MUKTAR MIYA	1.4	26-50	Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			OBC	WHH
528	MAHUDAR	40+800 - 40+850	SOHRAJ SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
529	MAHUDAR	41+000 - 41+050	BALESHER PANDIT	22.75	76-100	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			GEN	BPL
530	MAHUDAR	41+000 - 41+050	SARASWATI DEVI	4.2	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shed	Encrocher			GEN	WHH
531	MAHUDAR	41+100 - 41+150	JOGENDRA SAW	2.34	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
532	MAHUDAR	46+000 - 46+050	MATUSH MURMUR	17.16	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			SC	BPL
533	BHALUAHI	47+500 - 47+550	ARJUN RAVIDAS (SANTOSH DAS)	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	BPL
534	BHALUAHI	47+650 - 47+700	ARJUN YADAV	3.12	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
535	BHALUAHI	47+750 - 47+800	HARI SAW	B wall	76-100	Temporary	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
536	BHALUAHI	47+900 - 47+950	GOVIND SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	WHH
537	RUPABHEL	48+050 - 48+100	DHARMENDRA KUMAR	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
538	RUPABHEL	48+100 - 48+150	ASHOK MODI	9.03	51-75	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
539	RUPABHEL	48+300 - 48+350	MAHESH SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
540	RUPABHEL	48+350 - 48+400	BHOLA SAW	8.14	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
541	RUPABHEL	48+350 - 48+400	GUDDU SAW (SHMBHU SAW)	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
542	RUPABHEL	48+450 - 48+500	JITAN RAI	13.2	51-75	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
543	RUPABHEL	48+500 - 48+450	AMIRKA RAJAK	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			SC	SC
544	RUPABHEL	48+750 - 48+800	VIJAY TURI	6.1	26-50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	WHH
545	RUPABHEL	48+800 - 48+850	HARI MODI	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
546	RUPABHEL	48+800 - 48+850	BABLU RAJAK	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	BPL
547	RUPABHEL	48+850 - 48+900	PAYARE THAKUR	2.01	0-25	Semi Permanent	Flour Mill	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
548	RUPABHEL	48+850 - 48+900	ANIL MODI	5.55	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
549	RUPABHEL	48+950 - 49+000	CHAMRU THAKUR	3.41	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
550	RUPABHEL	49+100 - 49+150	BAIJNATH SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
551	CHANANWAR	50+300 - 50+350	MITHU YADAV	11.88	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
552	CHANANWAR	50+450 - 50+500	TULSI YADAV	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
553	CHANANWAR	50+650 - 50+700	JAWAHIR YADAV	13.5	76-100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
554	CHANANWAR	50+700 - 50+750	CHHOTU YADAV	22.75	76-100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
555	CHANANWAR	50+700 - 50+750	SHIV KUMAR YADAV	22.4	76-100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
556	CHANANWAR	50+750 - 50+800	GOVIND THAKUR	33.35	76-100	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
557	CHANANWAR	50+950 - 51+000	BANO YADAV	11.73	51-75	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
558	CHANANWAR	51+150 - 51+200	RAJKUMAR YADAV	7.31	0-25	Semi Permanent	Paddy Mill	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
559	CHANANWAR	51+250 - 51+300	RITAL RAI	14	76-100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
560	BADALDIH	52+600 - 52+650	DHANESWAR SAH	16.6	0-25	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	
561	BADALDIH	52+600 - 52+650	BINOD YADAV	4.07	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
562	BADALDIH	52+650 - 52+700	ARJUN YADAV	35.28	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
563	BADALDIH	52+700 - 52+750	TAJO YADAV	11.22	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
564	BADALDIH	53+100 - 53+150	DAMODAR YADAV	15.81	51-75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
565	DEVLATAND	53+300 - 53+350	JIBRAIL MIAN	3	26-50	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Encrocher			OBC	
566	DEVLATAND	54+300 - 54+350	RIZWAN ANSARI	5.67	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
567	DEVLATAND	54+400 - 54+450	MD. REYAZ ANSARI	5	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
568	DEVLATAND	54+500 - 54+550	DUKHIM MIYAN	9.45	51-75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
569	DEVLATAND	54+600 - 54+650	MAGEL MIAN	3.33	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
570	DEVLATAND	54+600 - 54+650	MD MANZOOR ALAM	8.96	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
571	DEVLATAND	54+650 - 54+700	MD. SHALIM ANSARI	7.5	51-75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
572	DEVLATAND	54+750 - 54+800	NAND KISHOR THAKUR	4.8	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
573	DEVLATAND	54+750 - 54+800	KISHUN SAH	4	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	WHH
574	MILITAND	54+900 - 54+950	DHARMENDAR RAVIDAS	16.5	51-75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			SC	WHH
575	MILITAND	54+900 - 54+950	MD. MAHAMOD ALAM (MD SADAM)	15.54	51-75	Semi Permanent	Flour Mill	Encrocher			OBC	
576	MILITAND	54+950 - 55+000	MD. KHALIL (SABINA KHATOON)	19.43	26-50	Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
577	MILITAND	54+950 - 55+000	BASHIR MIAN (MD RIZWAN)	29.04	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
578	MILITAND	55+000 - 55+050	MD. MAHFOOZ ALAM	7.38	26-50	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
579	MILITAND	55+000 - 55+050	MD NAYEEM	1.6	51-75	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
580	MILITAND	55+050 - 55+100	MD. KHURSHID	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
581	MILITAND	55+050 - 55+100	MD. NISAR	10.81	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
582	MILITAND	55+050 - 55+100	MD. SUBHAN MIAN	3.6	0-25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
583	GARHI (ISLAM NAGAR)	56+300 - 56+350	MD . ISLAM	3.64	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
584	GARHI (ISLAM NAGAR)	56+500 - 56+550	TAHIR ANSARI	2.46	0-25	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
585	GARHI (ISLAM NAGAR)	56+600 - 56+650	MD. MUMTAZ	1.33	26-50	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
586	GARHI (ISLAM NAGAR)	56+650 - 56+700	MD. TAUFEEQ RAZA	2.35	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
587	BAJRAHI	59+450 - 59+500	BHARAT YADAV (JAINTI DEVI)	3.2	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
588	BAJRAHI	59+450 - 59+500	CHAUBA YADAV	4.2	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
589	BAJRAHI	59+450 - 59+500	GURSAHI YADAV	12.8	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
590	BAJRAHI	59+500 - 59+550	SARVAN MODI	2.58	0-25	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
591	BAJRAHI	59+700 - 59+750	ARJUN YADAV	8.8	0-25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
592	BAJRAHI	59+700 - 59+750	JAGO YADAV (SEMI KUMARI)	3.74	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
593	DARIMA (AMADIIH)	60+700 - 60+750	SATO THATHERA	17.28	26-50	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
594	DARIMA (AMADIIH)	60+700 - 60+750	BARHAMDEO THATHERA	4.32	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
595	DARIMA (AMADIIH)	60+700 - 60+750	SANJAY THATHERA	2.52	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
596	DARIMA (AMADIIH)	60+750 - 60+800	ANJANI THATHERA	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
597	DARIMA (AMADIIH)	60+900 - 60+950	BARESHWAR YADAV	2.46	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
598	DARIMA	61+400 - 61+450	VIJAY KANT MISHRA (PRITOSH)	3.78	0-25	Semi Permanent	Clinic	Encrocher			GEN	
599	DARIMA	61+600 - 61+650	LILO YADAV	2.7	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
600	DARIMA	61+600 - 61+650	BAHADUR YADAV	1.85	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
601	DARIMA	61+700 - 61+750	DAMODAR YADAV (REKHA DEVI)	12.06	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
602	DARIMA	61+700 - 61+750	YOGI YADAV	9.31	26-50	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
603	DARIMA	61+850 - 61+900	PUNIT YADAV	1.6	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	
604	KURWATAND	62+550 - 62+600	KANTI LAL SINGH (RAVINDEL SINGH)	3.56	0-25	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			GEN	BPL
605	KURWATAND	62+550 - 62+600	DHEERAJ SINGH	2.16	26-50	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Encrocher			GEN	
606	KURWATAND	63+050 - 63+100	BIRKHU YADAV	1.11	0-25	Semi Permanent	Kitchen	Encrocher			OBC	
607	KURWATAND	63+150 - 63+200	RAJENDAR PRASAD	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
608	KURWATAND	63+250 - 63+300	BHARAT YADAV	11.68	0-25	Temporary	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
609	KURWATAND	63+300 - 63+350	GOVIND MALAKER	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			SC	SC
610	KURWATAND	63+400 - 63+450	SINGESWAR MODI	2.24	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
611	KURWATAND	63+550 - 63+600	RUPES KUMAR	2.52	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
612	KURWATAND	63+600 - 63+650	GOPAL MALAKAR	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			SC	SC
613	KURWATAND	63+800 - 63+850	RAJA PRTAP MODI	20.4	26-50	Temporary	House	Squatter			OBC	WHH
614	LALDAIYA	63+900 - 63+950	SAKAL DEV YADAV (PVT SCHOOL CLOSE)	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
615	BADIBAGH	68+750 - 68+800	BHUVNESWAR PRASAD	9.66	0-25	Semi Permanent	Workshop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
616	BADIBAGH	68+750 - 68+800	ABADH KISHOR MODI	1.24	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
617	BADIBAGH	68+750 - 68+800	PRABHU YADAV (NITYANANAD THAKUR)	8.61	51-75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
618	BADIBAGH	68+750 - 68+800	KEDAR VISHWKARMA	13	0-25	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
619	BADIBAGH	68+800 - 68+850	MAHESH KUMAR	11.4	76-100	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
620	BADIBAGH	68+800 - 68+850	SURAJ KUMAR (JUSAL YADAV)	3.6	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
621	BADIBAGH	68+800 - 68+850	BAIDHNATH MODI	3.6	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
622	BADIBAGH	68+800 - 68+850	CHANDIRKA YADAV	17.68	26-50	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
623	CHANDRAPURA	69+800 - 69+850	KAPIL MANJHI (AJAY BARNBAL)	10.88	51-75	Temporary	House	Encrocher			SC	SC
624	CHANDRAPURA	69+900 - 69+950	RAM KRISHNA ACHARYA	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	
625	CHANDRAPURA	70+000 - 70+050	CHANDAR SHEKHAR SINGH (ASOK SAH)	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
626	CHANDRAPURA	70+250 - 70+300	PARDEEP KUMAR SINGH	8.7	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			GEN	
627	CHANDRAPURA	70+300 - 70+350	MANOJ GOSWAMI (GULSHAN GOSHWAMI)	31.16	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
628	BULAKBATHAN	70+650 - 70+700	ASHOK YADAV	28.05	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
629	BULAKBATHAN	70+700 - 70+750	LAXMAN YADAV	1.96	0-25	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
630	BULAKBATHAN	70+750 - 70+800	SARYUG YADAV	4.15	0-25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
631	BULAKBATHAN	70+850 - 70+900	SUBODH YADAV	4.95	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
632	BULAKBATHAN	70+850 - 70+900	OMKAR KUMAR YADAV	2.55	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
633	GHANBERIA	71+600 - 71+650	HARDEV SINGH	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			GEN	
634	GHANBERIA	71+650 - 71+700	KEDAR SINGH	24.5	26-50	Permanent	House	Encrocher			GEN	
635	GHANBERIA	71+800 - 71+850	DHARO SINGH	2.01	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			GEN	
636	GHANBERIA	71+900 - 71+950	GOUTAM MODI	14	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
637	GHANBERIA	71+900 - 71+950	SABITA CHOWDHARY	5.52	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			SC	WHH
638	GHANBERIA	71+900 - 71+950	BALESHER CHOWDHARY	16.15	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			SC	SC
639	GHANBERIA	71+900 - 71+950	RAMDHARI CHOWDHARY	14.03	76-100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			SC	SC
640	GHANBERIA	71+900 - 71+950	PRAKASH CHOWDHARY	15.86	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
641	GHANBERIA	71+950 - 72+000	MANTU VAJPAYEE	15.84	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			GEN	BPL
642	GHANBERIA	72+000 - 72+050	JAY KUMAR VAJPAYEE (MANTU VAJPAYEE)	10.5	26-50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			GEN	
643	GHANBERIA	72+050 - 72+100	MANISH VAJPAYEE	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			GEN	
644	GHANBERIA	72+050 - 72+100	SUNIL VAJPAYEE	2.52	26-50	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Encrocher			GEN	
645	GHANBERIA	72+150 - 72+200	SIKANDER VAJPAYEE	1.76	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	BPL
646	GHANBERIA	72+300 - 72+350	CHANDAN SINGH	2.86	76-100	Semi Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			GEN	WHH
647	GHANBERIA (CHAUHANDIH)	72+500 - 72+550	RAJKUMAR SINGH	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
648	GHANBERIA (CHAUHANDIH)	72+850 - 72+900	BABLU SINGH	5.6	76-100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
649	GOPALPUR	73+100 - 73+150	SITA RAM PRASAD VERMA	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
650	GOPALPUR	73+300 - 73+350	NIRANJAN PRASAD VERMA	5.64	0-25	Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
651	GOPALPUR	73+300 - 73+350	ANIL VERMA	9.12	26-50	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
652	GOPALPUR	73+350 - 73+400	KALESWAR TANTI	2.04	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
653	GOPALPUR	73+350 - 73+400	BHANSO TANTI	2.79	0-25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			SC	BPL
654	GOPALPUR	73+350 - 73+400	SUDHIR TANTI	2.24	0-25	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm	Encrocher			SC	SC
655	GOPALPUR	73+400 - 73+450	RAM SURIF RAM (CHANDO VISWAKARMA)	34.56	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			SC	BPL
656	GOPALPUR	73+400 - 73+450	DHOBI THAKUR	4.5	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			OBC	
657	GOPALPUR	73+400 - 73+450	BAJRANGI PASWAN (UPENDER)	5.61	26-50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			SC	SC
658	GOPALPUR	73+500 - 73+550	NAND KISHOR TANTI	5.44	51-75	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	BPL
659	GOPALPUR	73+550 - 73+600	AVDHESH TANTI	3.72	51-75	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Encrocher			SC	BPL
660	GOPALPUR	73+550 - 73+600	SRI RAM PANDIT	2.7	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	BPL
661	GOPALPUR	73+550 - 73+600	RAM TANTI	2.67	0-25	Semi Permanent	House	Encrocher			SC	BPL
662	GOPALPUR	73+550 - 73+600	BALDEV TANTI	9.2	51-75	Semi Permanent	House	Squatter			SC	BPL
663	GOPALPUR	73+600 - 73+650	SITARAM SAW	B wall	76-100	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall	Encrocher			OBC	WHH
664	GOPALPUR	73+650 - 73+700	CHANDRASHEKHAR PANDIT	4.14	26-50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
665	GOPALPUR	73+650 - 73+700	PARDEEP SAW	10.2	76-100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
666	GOPALPUR	73+700 - 73+750	JAYMANTI DEVI	5.25	76-100	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title
667	GOPALPUR	73+750 - 73+800	JAMUNA SAW	4.55	51-75	Semi Permanent	Kitchen	Encrocher			OBC	
668	GOPALPUR	73+800 - 73+850	HIRALAL PANDIT	26.52	51-75	Permanent	House	Encrocher			GEN	
669	KHAIRA	74+000 - 74+050	RAHUL KUMAR	10.56	76-100	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	BPL
670	KHAIRA	74+300 - 74+350	ROHIT KUMAR (SUMIT)	2.4	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
671	KHAIRA	74+300 - 74+350	RAMANAND RAWAT	2.4	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	WHH
672	KHAIRA	74+300 - 74+350	BIJAY KUMAR RAWAT	2.72	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
673	KHAIRA	74+350 - 74+400	BHOLA SINGH	3.15	76-100	Semi Permanent	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
674	KHAIRA	74+950 - 75+000	DHARAM MISHRA	3.2	76-100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
675	KHAIRA	74+950 - 75+000	UPENDAR PANDIT	1.8	0-25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			GEN	Non-Title
676	KHAIRA	75+000 - 75+050	SHEKHAR SAW (VIKASH SAW)	4.76	26-50	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
677	KHAIRA	75+000 - 75+050	BIPIN KUMAR SAW	2.9	26-50	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
678	KHAIRA	75+000 - 75+050	MURARI KUMAR SAW	1.5	0-25	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	Non-Title

## APPENDIX 3: LIST OF CPR

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of the Affected Structure			Scale of Impact(%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure
				Length (M)	Width (M)	Area (Sq.m)			
1	KADIRGANJ	1+200 - 1+250	GOVT.OF BIHAR	7.3	3.1	22.63	76-100	Permanent	Bus Stop
2	BAHERA	4+450 - 4+500	SAMADHI STHAL			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
3	ROH	7+850 - 7+900	AMBEDKAR STATUE	4.8	2	9.6	26-50	Semi Permanent	Statue
4	RUPAU	16+500 - 16+550	GOVT.OF BIHAR (MIDDLE SCHOOL)	6.1	1.2	7.32	0-25	Permanent	School
5	PANDEY GANGAUT	20+950 - 21+000	TEMPLE	6.3	1.5	9.45	0-25	Permanent	Mosque
6	BHALUAHI	23+900 - 23+950	GOVT.OF BIHAR	5.8	1.8	10.44	0-25	Semi Permanent	Abandoned
7	JORAWARDIH	29+200 - 29+250	GOVT. OF BIHAR	1.8	0.9	1.62	26-50	Permanent	Water Tank
8	PAHARPUR(NORTH DHAMNI)	36+900 - 36+950	GOVT.OF BIHAR	5.2	3	15.6	76-100	Permanent	Bus Stop
9	MAHUDAR	44+600 - 44+650	GOVT. OF BIHAR	6.5	2.6	16.9	76-100	Permanent	Bus Stop
10	RUPABHEL	48+250 - 48+300	GOVT. OF BIHAR	4.6	1.8	8.28	26-50	Semi Permanent	Caupal
11	CHANANWAR	51+550 - 51+600	TEMPLE			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
12	DEVLATAND	54+400 - 54+450	GOVT. OF BIHAR	5.2	0.4	2.08	0-25	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
13	DEVLATAND	54+800 - 54+850	GOVT. OF BIHAR (SCHOOL)			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
14	MOHATAND	56+300 - 56+350	KABRISTAN (RELIGIOUS)			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
15	KURWATAND	62+800 - 62+850	GOVT. OF BIHAR	8	0.6	4.8	26-50	Semi Permanent	School
16	KURWATAND	63+150 - 63+200	TEMPLE	3.8	2	7.6	51-75	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
17	KURWATAND	63+300 - 63+350	TEMPLE	6	1.9	11.4	26-50	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
18	LALDAIYA	64+200 - 64+250	TEMPLE	5.3	2.8	14.84	26-50	Permanent	Temple
19	BADIBAGH	68+050 - 68+100	TEMPLE	6.8	3	20.4	26-50	Permanent	Temple
20	CHANDRAPURA	70+000 - 70+050	TEMPLE	6.5	3.3	21.45	26-50	Permanent	Temple
21	CHANDRAPURA	70+000 - 70+050	GOVT. OF BIHAR	8.9	3.5	31.15	76-100	Permanent	Bus Stop
22	GHANBERIA	71+950 - 72+000	GOVT. OF BIHAR (SCHOOL)			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
23	GHANBERIA	72+050 - 72+100	TEMPLE			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
24	GOPALPUR	73+800 - 73+850	TEMPLE	5.6	3.7	20.72	51-75	Permanent	Temple
25	KHAIRA	74+400 - 74+450	TEMPLE	3.3	0.5	1.65	76-100	Semi Permanent	Gate
26	KHAIRA	74+950 - 75+000	TEMPLE	3.8	1.1	4.18	26-50	Permanent	Temple
27	BAHERA	4+050 - 4+100	TEMPLE	1.8	1.8	3.24	76-100	Permanent	Temple
28	GOYTHADIH	5+800 - 5+850	SRI RAM JANKI MANDIR(TEMPLE) TRUST	7	1	7	0-25	Permanent	Shop
29	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+300 - 7+350	TEMPLE	5.8	0.6	3.48	0-25	Permanent	Temple
30	MUSEPUR (ROH)	7+350 - 7+400	GOVT. OF BIHAR (POLICE STATION ROH)			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
31	ROH	7+900 - 7+950	GOVT. OF BIHAR (ICDS OFFICE)			0	76-100		Boundary Wall

SI.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of the Affected Structure			Scale of Impact(%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure
				Length (M)	Width (M)	Area (Sq.m)			
32	ROH	8+300 - 8+350	GOVT. OF BIHAR	11.2	1.8	20.16	0-25	Permanent	Panchayat Bawan
33	GHORAH	11+450 - 11+500	TEMPLE	2.8	2.8	7.84	51-75	Permanent	Temple
34	KOSHDIHARA	12+100 - 12+150	TEMPLE	2.7	2	5.4	26-50	Permanent	Temple
35	CHHANAUN	13+600 - 13+650	GOVT. OF BIHAR	5.1	1.2	6.12	26-50	Permanent	Bus Stop
36	SADIKPUR	14+800 - 14+850	GOVT. OF BIHAR	5	1.8	9	51-75	Permanent	Bus Stop
37	RUPAU	16+500 - 16+550	GOVT OF BIHAR (SCHOOL)			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
38	RUPAU	17+250 - 17+300	DR BHIM RAO AMBEDAR LIBRARY			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
39	PANDEY GANGAUT	21+000 - 21+050	GOVT. OF BIHAR	5.1	2.2	11.22	51-75	Semi Permanent	Bus Stop
40	BHALUAHI	23+750 - 23+800	MOSQUE	8.3	1.7	14.11	0-25	Permanent	Mosque
41	KOLHUAR	25+650 - 25+700	TEMPLE			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
42	CHONGAWA	26+800 - 26+850	GOVT.OF BIHAR	4.7	2.6	12.22	76-100	Permanent	Bus Stop
43	JORAWARDIH	29+150 - 29+200	TEMPLE	3.2	2.3	7.36	51-75	Permanent	Temple
44	JORAWARDIH	29+300 - 29+350	CHABUTRA (CHABUTRA)	6.4	3.2	20.48	76-100	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
45	JORAWARDIH	29+700 - 29+750	GOVT.OF BIHAR (COLLEGE)			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
46	JOGACHAK	29+800 - 29+850	TEMPLE	1.5	2.1	3.15	76-100	Permanent	Temple
47	MADHURAPUR	35+650 - 35+700	TEMPLE	9.6	2.6	24.96	26-50	Permanent	Temple
48	GUA GHOGHRA	39+700 - 39+750	GOVT. OF BIHAR (SCHOOL )	17.1	2	34.2	26-50	Permanent	School
49	GUA GHOGHRA	39+800 - 39+850	GOVT. OF BIHAR	2.1	2.6	5.46	76-100	Permanent	Toilet
50	MAHUDAR	40+500 - 40+550	TEMPLE (DEVI MANDIR)	3.8	1.8	6.84	0-25	Permanent	Temple
51	MAHUDAR	41+000 - 41+050	GOVT. OF BIHAR	1.7	0.5	0.85	26-50	Permanent	Water Tank
52	RUPABHEL	48+550 - 48+600	GOVT. OF BIHAR	5	0.8	4	26-50	Permanent	Bus Stop
53	RUPABHEL	48+600 - 48+650	GOVT. OF BIHAR			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
54	CHANANWAR	50+700 - 50+750	GOVT. OF BIHAR	4.6	1.5	6.9	26-50	Permanent	Bus Stop
55	BADALDIH	52+600 - 52+650	TEMPLE			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
56	MILITAND	55+250 - 55+300	MADARSA GARIB NAWAJ	4.2	0.9	3.78	0-25	Semi Permanent	Bathroom
57	BAJRAHI	59+750 - 59+800	TEMPLE	2.6	0.6	1.56	0-25	Semi Permanent	Temple
58	KURWATAND	62+550 - 62+600	GOVT. OF BIHAR	8.4	0.3	2.52	0-25	Permanent	Community Centre
59	KURWATAND	63+400 - 63+450	TEMPLE	1.3	1.3	1.69	76-100	Permanent	Temple
60	KURWATAND	63+700 - 63+750	TEMPLE	3.7	0.9	3.33	0-25	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
61	PANBHARWA	65+450 - 63+500	TEMPLE			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
62	FATAHPUR	67+150 - 67+200	TEMPLE			0	76-100		Boundary Wall
63	BADIBAGH	68+650 - 68+700	TEMPLE	8.4	1.9	15.96	0-25	Permanent	Temple
64	BADIBAGH	68+650 - 68+700	CHABUTRA (RELIGIOUS)	4.2	1.5	6.3	26-50	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
65	BULAKBATHAN	70+600 - 70+650	TEMPLE	5.3	3.3	17.49	76-100	Semi Permanent	Temple
66	GHANBERIA (CHAUHANDIH)	72+500 - 72+550	GOVT. OF BIHAR	6.8	3.2	21.76	76-100	Permanent	Bus Stop

SI.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of the Affected Structure			Scale of Impact(%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure
				Length (M)	Width (M)	Area (Sq.m)			
67	GOPALPUR	73+350 - 73+400	TEMPLE	4.4	4.8	21.12	76-100	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
68	GOPALPUR	73+450 - 73+500	GOVT OF BIHAR	2.5	1.7	4.25	76-100	Semi Permanent	Water Tank
69	KHAIRA	75+000 - 75+050	GOVT. OF BIHAR	6.5	0.5	3.25	0-25	Permanent	Bus Stop
70	KHAIRA	75+000 - 75+100	GOVT.OF BIHAR(COLLEGE)			0	76-100		Boundary Wall

## APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS OF CONSULTATIONS

Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	Measures Taken	Name of Participants	Profession	Age	Sex
1	Date: 28-03-2018 Village: Bahera Block: Warisaliganj District: Nawada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village amenities, issues and problems.</li> <li>Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village.</li> <li>Awareness about the project.</li> <li>Accident prone areas and cause of accidents.</li> <li>Benefits of the project.</li> <li>Negative impacts of the project.</li> <li>Issue of relocation( self or project based)</li> <li>Schemes for income generation</li> <li>Mode of compensation for loss of assets.</li> <li>Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sewerage system should be constructed at both side of the road to evacuate the water of village and avoid the water logging.</li> <li>Footpath must be constructed along the road at market place.</li> <li>Employment to local skilled and unskilled laborers should be preferred during road construction and operation.</li> <li>Compensation should be given for structure loss at earliest.</li> <li>Govt. should construct a shopping complex near to this market and shop should be allotted to the effected persons.</li> <li>Compensation should be distributed few months before from demolish of structure.</li> <li>Requirement of underpasses/foot over bridge has been demanded by peoples due to major transition of the peoples, including children and women.</li> </ul>	GANESH SHARMA	LABOUR	36	M
				PRAVIND KUMAR	STUDENT	26	M
				YOGENDRA CHAUDHARY	FARMER	31	M
				ABDHESH CHAUDHARY	DRIVER	23	M
				VINOD CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	33	M
				INDRADEV CHAUDHARY	FARMER	45	M
				MAHESH CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	42	M
				SATISH CHAUDHARY	FARMER	23	M
				SUKHDEV CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	48	M
				NARESH CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	45	M
				CHAND CHAUDHARY	FARMER	60	M
				VISHNUCHAUDHARY	LABOUR	50	M
				HARI CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	65	M
				DHNPAT CHAUDHARY	FARMER	25	M
				DULARI DEVI	HOUSE WIFE	46	F
				MITHLESH CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	22	M
				BALMIK CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	32	M
BASDEV CHAUDHARY	OLD	72	M				
GAYA SINGH	SHOP KEEPER	65	M				
MAHENDRA PRASAD	FARMER	50	M				
2	Date: 28-03-2018 Village: Roh Block: Roh District: Nawada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village amenities, issues and problems.</li> <li>Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village.</li> <li>Awareness about the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper safety measures for new road should be proposed in the design and care will be taken during construction.</li> <li>Employment to local skilled and unskilled laborers should be preferred during road construction and operation.</li> </ul>	MITHLESH KUMAR	FARMER	60	M
				RATAN KR SINGH	BUSINESS	55	M
				SHAMSHER	BUSINESS	46	M
				MD MUZAHID	SHOPKEEPER	45	M
				SHAMIM AHMAD	LABOUR	42	M
				PARWEZ	LABOUR	26	M
				MD NEHAL	SHOPKEEPER	28	M
				MD BELAL	STUDENT	24	M



Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	Measures Taken	Name of Participants	Profession	Age	Sex
4	Date: 30-03-2018 Village: Jorawardih Block:Kawakol District: Nawada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village amenities, issues and problems.</li> <li>Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village.</li> <li>Awareness about the project.</li> <li>Accident prone areas and cause of accidents.</li> <li>Benefits of the project.</li> <li>Negative impacts of the project.</li> <li>Issue of relocation( self or project based)</li> <li>Schemes for income generation</li> <li>Mode of compensation for loss of assets.</li> <li>Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The subproject road will provide better connectivity to the nearby health, education and other facilities.</li> <li>Employment to local skilled and unskilled laborers/contractors should be preferred during road construction and operation.</li> <li>More compensation should be given to effected person. Because they can settle easily at other place.</li> <li>Compensation should be distributed at earliest.</li> <li>Drainage system should be constructed with the road to evacuate the water of village to avoid the water logging.</li> <li>An underpass/foot over bridge must be constructed. It is necessary For pet and peoples.</li> <li>Footpath must be constructed along the road at market place.</li> <li>Proper signage, speed breaker and zebra crossing should be given at appropriate locations.</li> <li>Compensation should be prepared properly with the consideration of price hike</li> </ul>	NAVEEN KUMAR	PANCHAYAT SAMITI MEMBER	34	M
				SUBODH KUMAR	SERVICE	37	M
				PANKAJ KUMAR	STUDENT	23	M
				RANJEET KUMAR	FARMER	37	M
				MADHAV MANDAL	FARMER	75	M
				PYARE MANDAL	FARMER	75	M
				MAHESHWAR MANDAL	FARMER	70	M
				BRAJESH KUMAR	STUDENT	22	M
				DHARMENDRA MANDAL	BUSINESS	38	M
				SANJAY MANDAL	BUSINESS	35	M
				SUNIL KUMAR	BUSINESS	35	M
				MITHLESH YADAW	FARMER	27	M
				UMESH KUMAR	FARMER	25	M
				BIPIN YADAV	LABOUR	28	M
				VARUN KUMAR	FARMER	30	M
				SANJAY KUMAR	TECHNICIAN	45	M
				SHIVALAK MANDAL	FARMER	70	M
				SURENDRA MANDAL	FARMER	56	M
				SHIV SHANKAR MANDAL	TEACHER	67	M
				DINESH KUMAR	LABOUR	25	M
CHANDRA SHEKHAR	FARMER	26	M				
VIVEK MANDAL	MECHANIC	36	M				
5	DATE: 30-03-2018 Village: Rani Bazar (Kauakol) Block: Kauakol District: Nawada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village amenities, issues and problems.</li> <li>Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village.</li> <li>Awareness about the project.</li> <li>Accident prone areas and cause of accidents.</li> <li>Benefits of the project.</li> <li>Negative impacts of the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper safety measures for new road are proposed in the design and care will be taken during construction</li> <li>Employment to local skilled and unskilled laborers should be preferred during road construction and operation.</li> <li>Road should be constructed with best materials for long lasting.</li> <li>Sewerage system should be constructed with the road to evacuate the water of village to avoid the water logging.</li> </ul>	BINAY PRASAD	BUSINESS	45	M
				MOHIT KUMAR	STUDENT	20	M
				RAMDEV SAH	LABOUR	40	M
				JAGDISH PRASAD	BUSINESS	60	M
				KAPILDEV PRASAD	DEALER	43	M
				MD JAWED	BUSINESS	42	M
				PANKAJ SAH	BUSINESS	35	M
				CHANDRIKA KUMAR	BUSINESS	30	M
				RAMVIJAY KUMAR	BUSINESS	45	M
				SURAJ KUMAR	STUDENT	20	M
				GRIDHARI YADAW	LABOUR	35	M
				SAHDEV PRASAD	BUSINESS	64	M





**APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN FGD ALONG THE ROAD**

Date of Cosultation: 28-03-2018

Name of Village: Bahera



## BAHERA

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
GANESH SHARMA	LABOUR	36	M	गणेश शर्मा
PRAVIND KUMAR	STUDENT	26	M	Pravind Kumar
DEVEYOGENDAR CHAUDHARY	FARMER	31	M	yogendra choudhary
ABDHESH CHAUDHARY	DRIVER	23	M	Abdesh Choudhary
VIMOD CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	33	M	Vimod Choudhary
INDARDEV CHAUDHARY	FARMER	45	M	इन्दरदेव चौधरी
MAHESH CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	42	M	Mahesh Choudhary
SATISH CHAUDHARY	FARMER	23	M	सतीश चौधरी
SUKHDEV CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	48	M	सुकदेव चौधरी
NARESH CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	45	M	
CHANDRIKA CHAUDHARY	FARMER	60	M	चन्द्रिका चौधरी
VISHUNDEV CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	50	M	
HARI CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	65	M	हरि चौधरी
DHANPAT CHAUDHARY	FARMER	25	M	धनपत चौधरी
DULARI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	46	F	
MITHLESH CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	22	M	मिथलेश चौधरी
BALMIK CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	32	M	बालमिक चौधरी
BASDEV CHAUDHARY	OLD	72	M	
GAYA SINGH	SHOPKEEPER	65	M	गया सिंह
MAHENDAR PRASAD	FARMER	50	M	महेंद्र प्रसाद

Date of Consultation: 28-03-2018  
Name of Village: Roh



ROH

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
MITHLESH KUMAR	FARMER	60	M	Mithlesh Kumar
RATAN KR SINGH	BUSINESS	55	M	Ratan Singh
SHAMSHER	BUSINESS	46	M	Shamsher
MD. MOJIB MUJAHID	SHOPKEEPER	45	M	Md. Moji Mujahid
SHAMIM AHMAD	LABOUR	42	M	Shamim Ahmad
PARBEJ	LABOUR	26	M	MD Parwez
MD. NEHAL	SHOPKEEPER	28	M	Md Nehal
MD. BELAL	STUDENT	24	M	Md Belal
SAHNAJ AHMAD	BUSINESS	40	M	Shahnawaz
KAMLESH KUMAR	SHOPKEEPER	36	M	Kamlesh Kumar
NAVIN KR SINGH	FARMER	44	M	Navin Singh
NANDKISHOR RAM	SHOPKEEPER	36	M	Nandkishor Ram
ASHEQUE AHMAD	SHOPKEEPER	60	M	Asheque Ahmad
SURENDAR SINGH	TEACHER	59	M	Surender Singh
MD. SAIF ULLA	BUSINESS	55	M	Md Saif Ulla
MD. MUSO	LABOUR	35	M	Md Muso

Date of Consultation: 28-03-2018  
Name of Village : Rupau



## RAPAU

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
BISHNUDEO PASWAN	FARMER	50	M	
KAPILDEV RAJAK	FARMER	29	M	
DINANATH SINGH	COMPOUNDER	32	M	
M.D. MIRAJ ALAM	SHOPKEEPER	32	M	मिर्जा अलम
SATENDAR PASWAN	FARMER	35	M	Satendar Paswan
M.D. NAJM	TAILOR MASTER	50	M	M D Naam
BABLU VISHUKARMA	BUSSINESS	35	M	बबलू विशुकरमा
RAJEN KR RANJAN	LIC	29	M	Rajendra Ranjan
ANUP KUMAR	STUDENT	19	M	Anup Kumar
LALAN PASWAN	FARMER	52	M	ललान पस्वान
RAUSHAN KUMAR	STUDENT	22	M	Raushan Kumar
MUNESHAR MANJHI	LABOUR	32	M	मुनेशर मंजु
PRINCE	STUDENT	20	M	Prince Raj
BAIJU MANJHI	LABOUR	32	M	बाजू मंजु
RANJIT KR GUPTA	SHOPKEEPER	40	M	
RAJENDAR SINGH	LABOUR	55	M	
JITENDAR KUMAR	BUSSINESS	48	M	Jitendar Kumar
RAKESH KUMAR	"	44	M	Rakesh

Date of Consultation: 30-03-2018  
Name of Village: Jorawardih



## JORAWAR PIH

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Narain Kumar	Panchayat Samiti	34	M	Narain Kumar
Subodh Kumar	Service (Army)	37	M	Subodh Kumar
Pankaj Kumar	Student	23	M	Pankaj Kumar
Ranjeet Kumar	Farmer	37	M	Ranjeet Kumar
Madhav Mandal	Farmer	75	M	Madhav Mandal
Pyare Mandal	Farmer	75	M	Pyare Mandal
Maheshwar Mandal	Farmer	70	M	Maheshwar Mandal
Brajesh Kumar	Student	22	M	Brajesh Kumar
Dharmendra Mandal	Business	38	M	Dharmendra Mandal
Sanjay Mandal	Business	35	M	Sanjay Mandal
Sunil Kumar	Business	35	M	Sunil Kumar
Mithilesh Yadav	Farmer	27	M	Mithilesh Yadav
Unesh Kumar	Farmer	25	M	Unesh Kumar
Bipin Yadav	Labour	28	M	Bipin Kumar
Varun Kumar	Farmer	30	M	Varun Kumar
Sanjay Kumar	Technician	45	M	Sanjay Kumar
Simlak Mandal	Farmer	70	M	Simlak Mandal
Surendra Mandal	Farmer	56	M	Surendra Mandal
Shiv Sankar Mandal	Teacher	67	M	Shiv Sankar Mandal
Dinesh Kumar	Labour	25	M	Dinesh Kumar
Chandra Shekhar Pd	Farmer	26	M	Chandra Shekhar Pd
Vivek Mandal	Mechanic	36	M	Vivek Mandal

Date of Consultation: 30-03-2018  
Name of Village: Rani Bazar



## RANI BAZAR

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Bhimraj Prasad	Business	45	M	Bhimraj Prasad
Mohit Kumar	Student	20	M	Mohit Kumar
Ram Dev Sah	Labour	40	M	Ram Dev Sah
Jagdish Prasad	Business	60	M	Jagdish Prasad
Kapil Dev Prasad	Jan Vitram	43	M	Kapil Dev Prasad
Md. Javed	Business	42	M	Md. Javed
Pankaj Sah	Business	35	M	Pankaj Sah
Chandrika Kumar	Business	30	M	Chandrika Kumar
Ram Vijay Kumar	Business	35	M	Ram Vijay Kumar
Suraj Kumar	Student	20	M	Suraj Kumar
Aradhari Yadav	Labour	35	M	Aradhari Yadav
Sabdeo Prasad	Business	64	M	Sabdeo Prasad
Goopal Das	Service	60	M	Goopal Das
Dilip Kumar	Business	42	M	Dilip Kumar
Shital Yadav	Labour	60	M	Shital Yadav
Shashi Bhushan Ka.	Amaan	56	M	Shashi Bhushan Ka.

Date of Consultation: 02-04-2018  
Name of Village : Garhi (Islamnagar)



GARHI

## 4. List of Participants

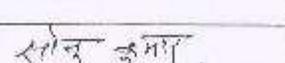
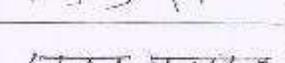
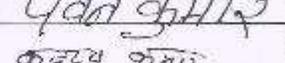
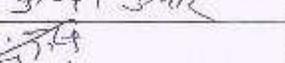
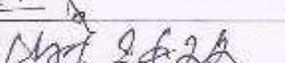
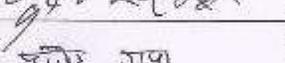
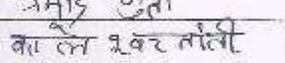
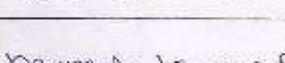
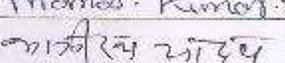
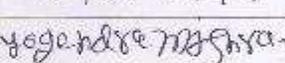
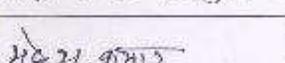
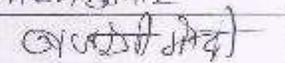
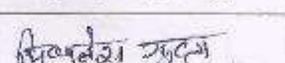
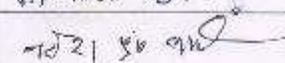
Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Md. Nezam Ansari	Labour	35	M	میر نعام انصاری
Md. Saeed	Labour	21	M	Md. Saeed
Md. Yusuf	Teacher	37	M	محمد یوسف
Md. Quamruddin	Ex-Serviceman	74	M	
Md. Toufique Raza	Shop Keeper	34	M	Md. Toufique Raza
Ashim Hussain	Labour	41	M	Ashim Hussain
Salamuddin	Labour	45	M	
Md. Jateem	Labour	70	M	
Idris Mian	Farmer	40	M	
Md. Amanat J	Farmer	55	M	امان علی انصاری
وکیل محمد	Farmer	40	M	وکیل محمد
Muammar Ansari	Shopkeeper	36	M	
Md. Tahir	Ex-Serviceman	70	M	
Md. Shamshuddin	Labour	60	M	
Md. Zafiruddin	Labour	58	M	
Bhuvneshwar Yadav	Farmer	55	M	Bhuvneshwar Yadav
Md. Jalaluddin	Shopkeeper	52	M	محمد جلال الدین

Date of Consultation: 03-04-2018  
Name of Village: Gopalpur



## GOPALPUR

## 4. List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Jannuma Manjhi	Labour	50	M	
Sita Ram Prasad	mechanic	35	M	
Sonu Kumar	Business	30	M	
Pawan Kumar	unemployed	25	M	
Kundan Kumar	student	21	M	
Santosh Kumar	Business	30	M	
Fuleshwar Das	Business	50	M	
Parnod Gupta	Business	30	M	
Kaleshwar Tati	Amanat	75	M	
Manoj Kr. Gupta	Business	52	M	
Bhagirath Yadav	farmer	60	M	
Jogindra Mishra	Farmer	58	M	
Mahesh Kumar	Business	32	M	
Bajrangji Modi	Business	37	M	
Mithilesh Kr. Gupta	Business	28	M	
Naresh Pd. Verma	Business	40	M	

Date of Consultation : 04-04-2018  
Name of Village: Khaira (Bazar)



## KHAIRA

## 4. List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Nandlal Rao	Tailor	48	M	Nandlal Rao
Sanjay Ram	Business	45	M	Sanjay Ram
Pappu Rawat	Business	40	M	Pappu Rawat
Bairavith Rawat	Business	60	M	Bairavith Rawat
Vijay K. Rawat	Shopkeeper	35	M	Vijay Kumar Rawat
Hirendra Rawat	Business	48	M	Hirendra Rawat
Indradeo Thakur	Shopkeeper	26	M	Indradeo Thakur
Ramanand Rawat	Shopkeeper	40	M	Ramanand Rawat
Anjay Rawat	Shopkeeper	42	M	Anjay Rawat
Karamveer Singh	Tour & Travel	31	M	Karamveer Singh
Ramakant Singh	Tour & Travel	45	M	Ramakant Singh
Sunil Kumar	Tour & Travel	41	M	Sunil Kumar

## **APPENDIX 6: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR THE NGO TO IMPLEMENT THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP) FOR TWO-LANE SH-82 ROAD PROJECT**

### **A. Project Background**

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is presently implementing Bihar State Highways (BSHP) Project under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance to strengthen and rehabilitate the deteriorated state roads and upgrade some newly declared state roads to provide reliable road transport services in the state. BSRDCL is planning for Upgradation of SH-82 ( 75.100 km) into 2-lane road in Nawada and Jamui Districts and requested ADB for financing under project loan modality.

2. This RP for two-lane SH-82 project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDC. As per the RP total number of structure affected is about 736, number of household affected is about 677 and number of CPRs is about 70. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category-A<sup>18</sup> as per as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned. BSRDC is implementing the project and an NGO is required to implement the Resettlement Plan prepared for the project.

3. The NGO shall be responsible for assisting BSRDCL in implementing resettlement activities for the two-lane SH-82 project. The proposed road bridge traverses along 60 villages of Nawada and Jamaui districts.

4. The project construction would necessitate clearance of road and displacement and loss of assets, livelihood and community property resources. The displaced households include only non-titleholders losing assets.

5. The overall implementation period for this assignment is 36 months from the commencement of contract.

### **B. Objectives of the Assignment**

6. The NGO shall be responsible for assisting BSRDC in facilitating and Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation and assistance in getting the Government land transferred in name of BSRDC in an efficient and transparent manner for the project road. The implementation shall follow The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

7. The overall tasks of the NGO are to:

---

<sup>18</sup> According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

- (i) Coordinate the entire process from start to finish for disseminating assistance to relevant DPs;
- (ii) Coordinate with, and provide support, where needed, to Revenue officials and other relevant line agencies in expediting the land acquisition and resettlement process;
- (iii) Implement livelihood and income restoration program;
- (iv) Disseminate project information to DPs in an ongoing manner;
- (v) Assist the DPs in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the project);
- (vi) Conduct awareness program for HIV/AIDs, health and hygiene, and human trafficking in affected villages;
- (vii) Conduct awareness on Road Safety aspect and train the stakeholders with regard to road safety as required/directed by the Project Management and Authority Engineer of the Project.
- (viii) Collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for BSRDC to monitor the progress of RP implementation; and
- (ix) Any other tasks as assigned by BSRDC.

### **C. Scope of Work**

8. The principal responsibilities of the NGO will include, but not limited to the following:

#### **1. Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO**

9. The NGO will work under the direction of the Deputy General Manager (Tech.)/ Project Resettlement Officer or any person authorized by the him. NGO shall assist BSRDC in carrying out the implementation of the RP for the project road.

10. The NGO shall assist BSRDC in conducting all public meetings, information campaigns at the commencement and during implementation the road safety information as per the direction of Road safety Expert of Project Management and Authority Engineer of the project and give full information to the affected villages. This includes translating the summarized RP into local language in a form of a Project Information Brochure for disclosure and dissemination to DPs.

11. The NGO shall submit monthly and quarterly progress report to BSRDC. The report should cover implementation issues, grievances and summary of consultations

12. The NGO shall assist BSRDC in convening the GRC and keep the records of GRC at PIU and State level.

13. Assist BSRDC in the management of the database of the DPs, and at the end of the assignment, ensure proper handover of all data and information to BSRDC.

#### **2. Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP**

26. The NGO shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the relevant DPs. They should validate the data provided in the RP and make suitable changes if required and wherever changes are made it should be supported by documentary evidence. The NGO shall establish rapport with all DPs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible DPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the DP, the extent of loss

suffered due to the project, and the choice of the DP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance.

27. The NGO shall develop rapport between the DPs and the Project Authority. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the PIU and the DPs. Meetings with the PIU will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the DPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO.

28. The NGO shall display the list of eligible DPs in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat Offices, Block/Tehsil headquarters, and the District Headquarters.

29. During the verification of the eligible DPs, the NGO shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with women from the DP families especially women headed households.

30. Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of DPs. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and Individual meetings and interactions.

31. The NGO shall explain to the DPs the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements.

32. The NGO shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.

33. In all of these, the NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.

34. The NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the DPs, the NGO shall inform PIU about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.

35. The NGO shall assist the DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a bank account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to. The NGO shall recommend methods of disbursement for assistance to BSRDC for approval. The disbursement method should be transparent, efficient and meets government audit requirements.

36. The NGO shall prepare a micro plan based on its verification and socio-economic survey and implement the livelihood restoration program for those DPs who qualify for the same. The NGO shall coordinate with relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the training activities.

37. The NGO shall ensure proper utilisation of the R&R budget available for the subproject. The NGO shall counsel the DPs in finding suitable economic investment options and help them in regaining the losses of land and other productive assets.

38. Accompanying and Representing the DPs at the Grievance Committee Meetings

39. The NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to be a member of the GRCs. The NGO shall make the DPs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs).

40. The NGO shall help the DPs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.

41. The NGO shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the DPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the DP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the NGO representative in the GRC.

42. To accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.

**3. Carry out Public Consultation**

43. In addition to counseling and providing information to DPs, the NGO will carry out periodic and ongoing consultation with DPs and other stakeholders.

44. Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities

45. The NGO shall assist the BSRDC to implement Road safety awareness, HIV/AIDS awareness measures, basic health and hygiene and trafficking. The NGO shall coordinate with Project Management and Authority Engineer and relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the activities.

**4. Monitoring and Reporting**

46. The NGO involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitor.

**D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO**

47. The NGO shall submit all of the following reports, brochures and outputs in a format approved by BSRDC.

- (i) **Inception Report.** To be submitted within two weeks of mobilization which includes work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract.
- (ii) **Project Information Brochure.** Summarize the RP, translate summary and produce Project Information Brochure in local language within 1 month of mobilization. For distribution to all affected households.
- (iii) **Microplans for relevant Non-titleholders.** Includes issuance of ID cards and other documents. To be completed at an agreed time with BSRDC.
- (iv) **Monthly Progress Reports.** To be submitted to BSRDC at the end of each month. Shall include weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.

- (v) **Quarterly Progress Reports.** To be submitted to BSRDC at the end of each quarter. Shall include progress on implementation, livelihood restoration program, GRC, HIV/AIDS awareness program, issues and challenges, and etc.
- (vi) **Completion Report** at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the DPs.
- (vii) All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- (viii) Record minutes of all meetings.

## E. Staffing Schedule

48. The table below details the required staffing structure for the assignment. Key personnel will be evaluated during the proposal evaluation stage. The NGO is required to submit CVs for the key personnel positions. Non-key personnel will not be evaluated during proposal stage. At least one woman should be included as Field Support Staff.

### 1. Required Experts

No.	Particulars	No. Positions	Estimated Person-months
<b>Key Personnel</b>			
1.	Team Leader	1	18 (intermittent over 36 months)
2.	Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	2 (one for each revenue district)	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
3.	Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	2 (one for each revenue district)	6 (intermittent over 36 months)
4.	Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	2 (one for each revenue district)	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
5.	Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	2 (one for each revenue district)	18 (intermittent over 36 months)
<b>Non-key Personnel</b>			
6.	Field Support Staff	4 (two for each revenue district)	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
7.	MIS Expert	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
8.	Support Staff Amin, Chain-man and field staff	6 (one each for each revenue district)	12 (intermittent over 36 months)
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>354</b>

49. All staff should be mobilized within 3 days of notice from the project resettlement officer.

### 2. Key Indicative Tasks per Position

50. The position-based tasks specified for each of the positions is mentioned below. The tasks are indicative and the NGO needs to propose its own working arrangement as a team based on the overall requirements in the TOR.

No.	Particulars	
1	Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide overall technical and operational management of NGO team.</li> <li>• Act as main counterpart when communicating with BSRDC and relevant government agencies.</li> <li>• Draft work plan and ensure work plan is followed.</li> <li>• Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion.</li> <li>• Review documentation and reports to verify accuracy.</li> </ul>
2	Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for assigned section of alignment</li> <li>• Provide guidance to Field Staff and verify information collected.</li> <li>• Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion.</li> <li>• Provide support to Grievance Redressal Mechanism</li> </ul>
3	Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for assigned section of alignment.</li> <li>• Valuation of assets of DPs.</li> <li>• Responsible collecting field level information.</li> <li>• Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation.</li> </ul>
4.	Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for community development and community awareness related assignment.</li> <li>• Road Safety and Highway users psychology understanding. Responsible collecting field level information.</li> <li>• Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
5.	Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for land acquisition related matter and co-ordination with revenue department of the district.</li> <li>• Preparation of compensation with LA office and facilitating distribution of compensation.</li> <li>• Preparation/distribution of assistance amount.</li> </ul>
6.	Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for working on field with DPs.</li> </ul>
6.	MIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform all computer/database related needs for the assignment.</li> </ul>

### 3. Qualification & Experience

51. Qualification and experience requirements for experts are listed below.

Staff	Qualification & Experience
Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: Post graduate degree in social science or Sociology/ Economics/ Master in Social Work/ Masters in Rural Development, Bachelors of law shall be added qualification</li> <li>• 10 years of minimum professional experience in R&amp;R implementation.</li> <li>• 5 years of minimum relevant experience with 3 (three) linear project experience in implementing land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Previous experience in project funded by external donors. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</li> </ul>
Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Social Science (Sociology/Social work/Anthropogy/Geography/Economics). Post graduate degree in social science is preferred</li> <li>• 10 years of minimum professional experience</li> <li>• 5 years of minimum relevant experience in at least 3 linear project implementing land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Previous experience in project funded by external donors strongly preferred. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Proficient in local language preferred.</li> </ul>
Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering. 3 years of minimum professional experience with experience in valuation of land asset/building, preparation of estimate. Knowledge of LA act is essential particularly the estimate preparation.</li> <li>• Previous experience in working rural communities required. Proficiency in local language is required.</li> </ul>
Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Social Science (Sociology/Social work/Anthropogy/Geography/Economics). Post graduate degree in social science is preferred</li> <li>• 10 years of minimum professional experience. 5 years of minimum relevant experience in at least 3 linear project in community development and community awareness projects. Previous experience in project funded by external donors strongly preferred. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Proficient in local language preferred.</li> </ul>
Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Acquisition Expert Should be at least a graduate. S/he should have about 15 years of working experience in the field of land measurement, land records, and, acquisition of land. Should have worked for about 5 years in R&amp;R or rural development projects. S/he should have experience of participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.</li> </ul>
Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The field support professionals should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region is essential.</li> </ul>
MIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: Bachelor's degree in computer application or related fields.</li> <li>• 3 years of minimum professional experience</li> <li>• Proficient in operating computer and Microsoft Word, and Excel. Ability to design and manage database. Proficient in English and local language.</li> </ul>

#### 4. Condition of Services

52. The NGO shall ensure that the RP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the NGO shall be to ensure that each and every eligible DP receives appropriate and due entitlement (within the Entitlement Framework) and that, at the end of the project R&R services, the eligible DPs have improved (or at least restored) their previous standard of living. Additionally the NGO shall help the BSRDC in all other matters deemed to be required to implement the RP in its spirit and entirely including activities involving some financial implications.

53. All documents created, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of the BSRDC. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment shall be disclosed by the NGO without explicit permission of the BSRDC.

#### **5. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by BSRDC**

54. The BSRDC will provide to the NGO the copies of all relevant documents required for the NGO to undertake its work. Documents will include the DPs' Census, the RP, and technical drawings. The BSRDC will assist the NGO in collaborating with the Supervision Consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

#### **6. Payment Schedule:**

55. The following payment milestone is proposed for making the payment to the NGO. The payment will be made subject to the submission of a certificate from the BSRDC that the targets have been achieved in a satisfactory manner.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Indicative Payment Milestone</b>	<b>Payment (% of contract Value)</b>
1	On submission and approval of the inception Report complete in all respects	10%
2	On completion of the identification, verification of DPs and initial consultation sessions, and submission of updated data on DPs (Identification and Verification report) and review of the same by the BSRDC.	10%
3	Demarcation of ROW, providing DGPS, TBM, Notice Boards and Concrete Pillars of appropriate shape and size and Publication of Preliminary Notification under Section 11 of L.A. Act as well as submission of proposal for transfer of Govt. land to Revenue & Land Reform Department.	10%
4.	Publication of Declaration and Summary of R&R up to Section 19 of LA Act	10%
5.	Preparation of Compensation sheet and Declaration Award up to Section 22 & 23 of LA Act	10%
6.	On submission and approval of first 30% of the Micro Plans of DPs	3%
7.	On submission and approval of second 30% of the Micro Plans of DPs	3%
8.	On submission and approval of final 40% of the Micro Plans of DPs	4%
9.	On completion of distribution of compensation amount to DPs.	10%
9.	On completion of the rehabilitation process and implementation of Livelihood and Income Restoration Program, Road Safety	10%

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Indicative Payment Milestone</b>	<b>Payment (% of contract Value)</b>
	Awareness and HIV/AIDs, health and hygiene, and human trafficking in affected villages.	
7	On submission of the Final Completion Report	10%
8	On approval of the Final Completion Report	10%
	Total	100%

56. For livelihood restoration Road Safety awareness and HIV/AIDS awareness component, BSRDC will provide additional funding specific for those activities. NGO will submit cost proposal to BSRDC for approval prior to implementation of specific component. NGO will be reimbursed based on actual costs.

57. The above remuneration includes all costs related to carrying out the services, including overhead. The service tax or any other tax component shall be reimbursed/ paid to NGO on production of documents. The insurance cost will be separate of the total project cost; the client shall be billed for this.

## **APPENDIX 7: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY/EXPERT FOR 2-LANE SH-82 ROAD PROJECT**

### **A. Introduction**

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is presently implementing Bihar State Highways (BSHP) Project under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance to strengthen and rehabilitate the deteriorated state roads and upgrade some newly declared state roads to provide reliable road transport services in the state. BSRDCL is planning for upgradation of SH-82 (75.100 km) into two-lane road and requested ADB for financing under project loan modality.

2. This RP for two-lane road project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDC. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category-A<sup>19</sup> as per as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned. BSRDC require an independent consultant for external monitoring and reporting of RP implementation for the project.

### **B. Objectives and Requirements of Monitoring and Evaluation**

3. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to assess whether the RP is implemented on schedule and within budget and whether the goals and principles of the RP are achieved. Specifically, monitoring and evaluation will focus on the following aspects of the DPs' situation and the resettlement process.

- Social and economic situation prior to and after resettlement;
- Timely disbursement of funds;
- Functioning of the grievance redress mechanism
- Environmental conditions;
- Social adaptability after resettlement;
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- Special items related to the vulnerable groups;
- Condition and quality of land temporarily acquired when it is returned to the original land users;
- Measures taken to restore affected livelihoods; and,
- Living conditions and economic status of DPs following resettlement in comparison to the "without project" scenario.

4. Monitoring and evaluation will include (i) the verification or establishment of a socio-economic baseline of the DPs prior to actual land acquisition, physical displacement/relocation, loss of assets or disruption of businesses (as relevant); (ii) verification of internal monitoring data and reports; (iii) the regular monitoring of their {resettlement or displacement/relocation (as relevant)} and adjustment during Project implementation; and (iv) evaluation of their situation for a period of one year after land acquisition or displacement or relocation (as relevant). In addition, qualitative and quantitative evaluation will be made on the sustainability of living conditions of

---

<sup>19</sup> According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

DPs. Investigation will include consultations and observations with DPs, IAs, local officials, village leaders, as well as a quantitative sample survey of displaced households. Focus group discussion will be conducted with male and female DPs, and vulnerable groups.

5. If the findings of the EM indicate significant compliance DPs, the EM will work with the EA and PIU to prepare a separate corrective action plan (CAP) in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, to address pending or new LAR impacts. The EM will monitor and report on the implementation of the CAP.

### C. Monitoring Indicators

6. Monitoring will include process, output and outcome indicators. The monitoring framework and formats stipulated in the RP will be adopted. The following general indicators will be covered.

- Disbursement of entitlements to DPs and enterprises/businesses: compensation, relocation, housing, cultivated farmland, and employment as specified in the RP.
- Provision of relocation options: the affected persons must move into chosen resettlement/housing option at least one month before physical displacement/relocation; for those opting for self-construction, payment of compensation and provision of housing sites should be completed at least three months before physical displacement/relocation; the compensation for construction of houses should be equivalent to the replacement cost; the DPs must receive their entitlements and allowances on time.
- Development of economic productivity: re-allocation of cultivated land, land restoration, job opportunities available to DPs, number of DPs employed or unemployed.
- Standard of living: Throughout the implementation process, the trends in standards of living will be observed and the potential problems in the way of restoration of standards of living will be identified and reported. The Monitor will carry out a comprehensive socio-economic survey after the completion of resettlement implementation to document the standards of living and the conditions of the DPs after resettlement. The survey will be updated annually.
- Restoration of civic infrastructure: all necessary infrastructure should be restored at the resettlement sites at least up to a standard equal to the standard at the original location; the compensation for all infrastructure should be sufficient to reconstruct it to the same quality
- Effectiveness of resettlement planning. Adequacy of assets measurement, entitlements, sufficiency of budget, and timeliness of mitigation measures.
- Level of satisfaction of DPs: level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the resettlement program; the operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress will be reviewed and the speed and results of grievance redress measures will be monitored.
- Social adaptability and cohesion: impacts on children, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, public participation, DPs' attitudes and reaction to post resettlement situation, number of complaints and appeal procedures, implementation of preferential policies, income restoration measures, and improvements in women's status in villages.
- Other Impacts. The monitor will verify if there are unintended environmental impacts and impacts on employment and incomes.

### D. Special Considerations

7. Special attention will be paid to women, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities/groups, as well as the poor and vulnerable groups during monitoring; these include:

- The status and roles of women: Closely monitor any change in women's status, function and situations.
- Differential impacts on indigenous peoples/ethnic minority groups. Closely monitor the socioeconomic status of indigenous peoples to ensure that they have not been further marginalized. Monitoring indicators should to the extent possible be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.
- Care and attention to vulnerable groups: Closely monitor living conditions of the poor, the elderly, the handicapped, female headed households and other vulnerable groups after resettlement, to ensure that their livelihood is improved.
- Monitoring and evaluation will provide information on the utilization and adequacy of resettlement funds.