

Resettlement Plan

June 2018

IND: Bihar State Highways III Project SH-85 (Akbar Nagar - Amarpur) Road Project

Prepared by Bihar State Roads Development Corporation Limited, Government of Bihar 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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is planning to upgrade State Highway number 85 (SH-85) from existing single lane to double lane with total road length of 29.506 km in Bhagalpur and Banka 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 A¹ for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

2. The proposed 2-lane road, situated in Bhagalpur and Banka districts originating from NH-80 near Akbarnagar traverse a length of 29.506 kms covering 23 villages along its corridor ends at Amarapur town. 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 18 meters in rural area and 12 meters in urban area. The existing Right of Way, as per the government records, is 80ft (24.4m). The proposed centerline is designed such that minimum land acquisition is required, however, for geometry improvement, junction and bus lay at different locations some amount of private land acquisition is envisaged in the subproject. The project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of private land, loss of non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. It was found that 1.3646 private land owned by 61 households and 552 structures owned by 501 households will be affected. The affected households are titleholders and 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)	1.4188
2	Area of private land to be acquired (in Acres)	1.3646
3	Total number of private structures affected	552
4	Total number of displaced households	531
5	Total number of displaced persons	3177
6	Total number of economically displaced households	348
7	Total number of physically displaced households	166
8	Total number of physically and economically displaced	17
9	Total number of vulnerable households displaced	445
10	Total number of CPR (structure) affected	88

¹ 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 326 (61.39%) households. There are 3177 displaced persons in total, which includes 1800 (56.66%) males and 1377 (43.34%) females. The average household size is 6 and the sex ratio among DPs is 765. According to project census survey there are 445 vulnerable households affected by the project. The educational status of DPs reveals that 22.65% DPs are still illiterate in the project area. Not a single scheduled tribe (ST) household was found to be affected by the project.

D. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

5. Public consultations were conducted at 5 locations attended by 99 persons (96 male and 3 female) 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 26 February 2018. The structures affected under the project will be compensated at replacement

cost. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the 26 February 2018 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 any 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 land and commercial structures, 297 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 153.09 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 plan² 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-85 (Akbar Nagar – Amarpur) Road Project is one of the prioritized roads which require land acquisition from private owners. The total road length is 29.506 kms with intermediate lane (width-5.5 mt) specification. The sub project road originated from NH-80 in Akbar Nagar (Bhagalpur district) and after covering 23 villages along its corridor ends at Amarpur market in Banka district of Bihar state. The list of village falling in the corridor of project road is provided 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-85 (Akbar Nagar – Amarpur) 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 A³ for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) as per the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

² 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."

³ 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	Akbarnagar	Bhagalpur	Sultanganj	0+000	3+450
2	Pendomenimal	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	5+550	5+750
3	Fatehpur	Bhagalpur	Sultanganj	5+250	5+300
4	Panchrukhi	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	5+950	6+450
5	Shahjadpur	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	6+000	6+450
6	Janipur	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	7+300	8+300
7	Makhampur	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	8+850	8+900
8	Kaswa Kheri	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	8+550	9+900
9	Tahwal Nagar	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	10+150	10+700
10	Panchkatiya	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	10+600	13+350
11	Kiranpur	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	15+500	15+950
12	Balia	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	16+150	16+250
13	Dohradih	Bhagalpur	Shahkund	17+700	17+900
14	Laxmipur Chiraia	Banka	Amarpur	17+850	19+150
15	Dumariya	Banka	Amarpur	19+950	20+500
16	Sangrampur	Banka	Amarpur	20+750	21+650
17	Pawai	Banka	Amarpur	21+950	24+000
18	Bhikhanpur	Banka	Amarpur	24+050	24+700
19	Dadpur	Banka	Amarpur	25+000	25+050
20	Mahota	Banka	Amarpur	25+100	26+150
21	Dakhilkunj	Banka	Amarpur	26+050	26+900
22	Bankara	Banka	Amarpur	28+700	28+800
23	Banhara	Banka	Amarpur	27+250	29+506

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, October 2017

6. The subproject road forms a very important link between NH-80 and SH- 85. It is expected that after the required strengthening and capacity augmentation of the project road, the traffic destined to Munger, Keul will start using, Amarpur- Akbarnagar Section of SH-85, as it would provide a shorter route to these destinations. This would lead to positive diversion of traffic from surrounding network to the project road.

7. The majority of the road passes through flat cultivated/agricultural plains varying in elevation from about 40m to 53 above mean sea level. The land use pattern of the project area is mainly agriculture land followed settlements and cultivable land. Some barren land has also been found in very few places. Agro-ecologically, the project area is in Alluvial Zone III A. This zone is highly productive for the agriculture purposes. The main crops of the area are wheat, rice, paddy, maize, pulses, etc. Important settlements along the project road are Akbarnagar, Panchrukhi, Shahkund, Amba, Pawai and Amarpur in the district of Bhagalpur and Banka. Apart from these settlements the road also passes through a number of small settlements at many places.

8. The sub-project road section (SH-85) is located in the Bhagalpur and Banka districts of South Bihar. The Location map of Bihar state Highway Projects-II and sub-project is given in **Fig. 1**.

Figure 1: Location Map of Project Road



C. General Profile of the Project Area

9. The project area consists of two districts of Bihar i.e. Bhagalpur and Banka. Brief profiles of the districts are narrated below.

10. Bhagalpur district is a municipality situated in the plains of the Ganga river basin at the height of 141 feet above sea level in Bihar and 220 km east of Patna and 410 km north-west of Kolkata. It is the second largest city of Bihar, and covers an area of 2569.50 km² and lies between 25.07'N - 25.30'N Latitude and between 86.37'E - 87.30'E longitude. Bhagalpur has been ranked as 120th fastest growing city in the world and the 20th fastest growing city in India by City Mayors

Foundation. Bhagalpur has registered an average annual growth of 3.72%, for the period of 2006-2010. It is the administrative headquarters of the Bhagalpur district. Bhagalpur is world renowned for its silk products and it is known in India as the "Silk City", famous for its Tussar Silk and Tussar Saree.

11. As of the 2011 India census Bhagalpur city has a population of 398,138 with a metro population of around 0.41 million, while the district as a whole has a population of 3 million. It is second largest city in Bihar in terms of urban population next only to Patna. Males constitute 54% of the population and females 46%. Bhagalpur has an average literacy rate of 39.85%, while the male literacy rate is 48.21% with women at 30.31%.

12. The district Banka is situated in far south - east of the State Bihar. The eastern and southern border of the district coincides with district Godda of the state - Jharkhand. In west and north east it touches Jamui and Munger district respectively. The old district Bhagalpur is situated in the north side of Banka. The geographical area of the district is 305621 hectare i.e. 3019 Sq Km. The district head quarter of Banka is situated in Banka town. The district has been established on 21st, February, 1991. Earlier it was a Sub-Division of district Bhagalpur. Banka is gradually becoming a religious tourism hotspot for Hinduism and Jainism. Banka has a largely agrarian economy and is considered the rice bowl of Bihar. The main crops are rice, wheat, corn, and lentils. Amarpur is the densely-populated block of Banka district. Banka is strategically located near the source of raw materials for heavy industries.

13. According to the 2011 census Banka district has a population of 2,029,339. The district has a population density of 672 inhabitants per square kilometre (1,740/sq mi) Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 26.14%. Banka has a sex ratio of 907 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 34.02%.

D. Project Impacts and Benefits

14. 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.

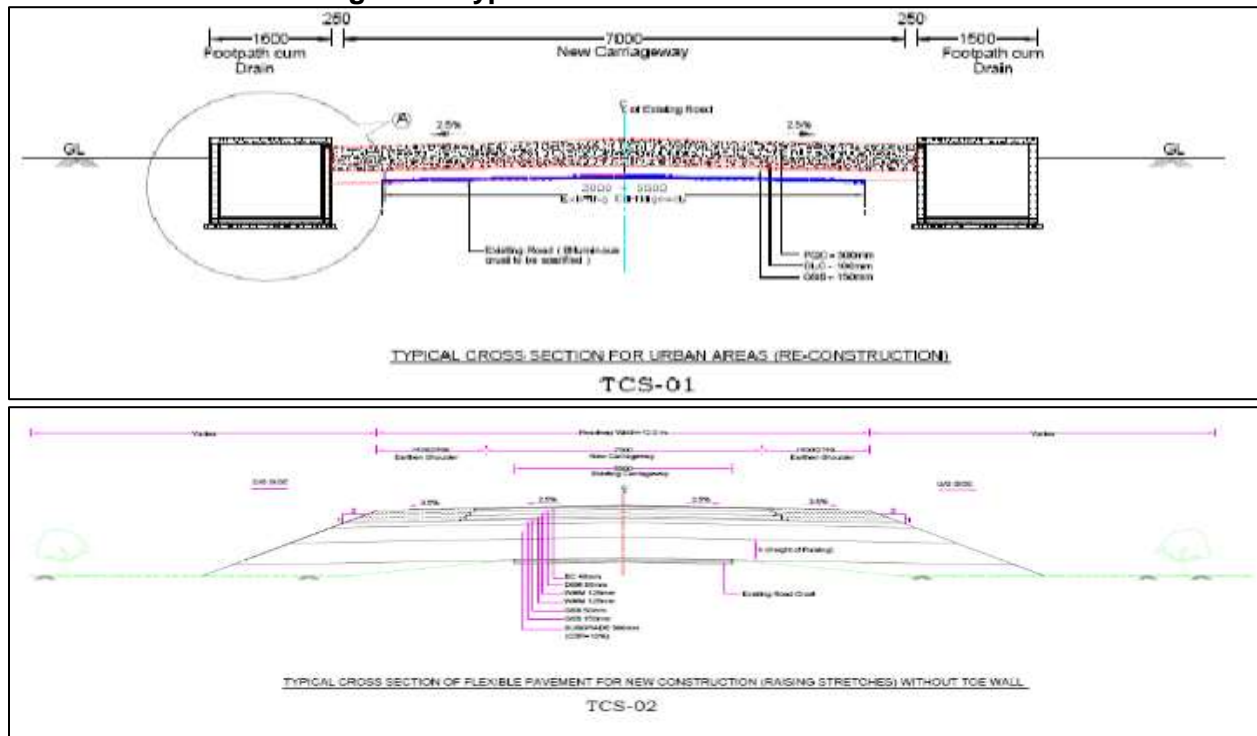
E. Minimizing Resettlement

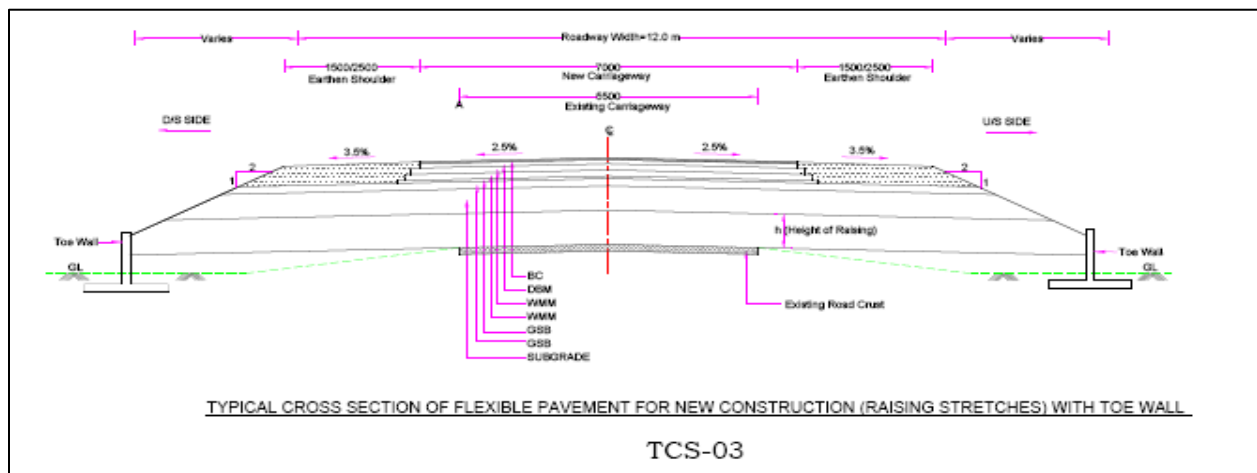
15. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impact on land acquisition and resettlement. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternatives,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

16. 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 (24.39 mt) is sufficient in various parts of the project road for the proposed widening and improvement. However, to minimize the resettlement impacts it was proposed to take 18 meters in rural area and 12 meters in urban area.

17. 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





F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP)

18. 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 land and 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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.

22. 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 due to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

23. 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.

24. The census survey includes the following:

- Inventory of the 100% land and non-land assets
- Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- Physical measurements of the affected land and 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

25. 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

26. The existing Right of Way, as verified from the government records, is 80ft ((24.4 mt)) 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 18 meters in rural areas and 12 meters in urban areas. However, for geometry improvement, junction and bus lay at different locations some amount of private land acquisition is envisaged in the subproject.

27. As per the LAP prepared for proposed subproject and R&R survey conducted, 1.4188 acres of land need to be acquired. The analysis of land acquisition requirement for the project shows that out of 1.4188 acres of land 1.3646 (96%) of land is private land and 0.0542 (3.8%) land is Government land. The land acquisition requirement for the project is presented in the **Table: 3.**

Table 3: Land Acquisition Requirements under the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	Acre	%
1	Private	1.3646	96.18
2	Government	0.0542	3.82
Total		1.4188	100.00

B. Resettlement Impacts

28. Based on the above requirement, the project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of land, 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 owned are also assessed to be affected by the proposed project.

29. 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-85 was carried out in between 17 January 2018- 26 February 2018. It was revealed that a total 531 households will be displaced by this subproject. The details are being provided in the **Table:4.**

Table 4: Number of Displaced Households

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	No. of Household	%
Physically Displaced Households			
1	Owners of Residential Structure	166	100.00
2	Residential Tenant	0	0.00
Total		166	100.00
Economically Displaced Households			
1	Owners of Agricultural Land	61	17.53
2	Agricultural Labourer	0	0.00
3	Agricultural Tenants/ Leaseholders	1	0.29
4	Sharecropper	1	0.29
5	Owners of Commercial Structure	202	58.05
6	Commercial Tenants	14	4.02
7	Employees in Structures	1	0.29
8	Owners of other Structures	68	19.54
Total		348	100.00

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	No. of Household	%
Physically and Economically Displaced Households			
1	Owners of Resi+ Commerical Structure	17	100.00
Total		17	100.00

30. 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 Land in the Project

31. The land acquisition for the project will affect 61 titleholder households and the area of acquisition will be a total of 1.42 Acres. The use of land to be acquired under the project includes 0.41 acres of land being used by 18 households for agriculture, 0.64 acres of land being used by 33 households for residential purpose, 0.03 acres of land being used by 5 households for commercial purpose, 0.01 acres of land being used by 1 households for orchard and 0.32 acres of land owned by 4 households for no specific use as shown in the **Table 5**.

Table 5: Loss of Private Land

Sl. No.	Use of Land	Affected Household	Area (in Acre)	%
1	Agricultural	18	0.41	28.57
2	Orchard	1	0.01	0.92
3	Residential	33	0.64	45.36
4	Commercial	5	0.03	2.30
5	No use/Barren	4	0.28	20.08
6	Other	0	0.04	2.76
Total		61	1.42	100.00

D. Intensity of Impact on Land Owners

32. The analysis of intensity of impacts on their land assets shows that out of 61 households losing land, 62.3% households are not experiencing significant impacts as they are losing below 10% of their land asset. 37.7% households are experiencing significant impacts as they are losing more than 10% of their land as summarized in the **Table:6**.

Table 6: Intensity of Land Impact

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. of Household	%
1	Up to 10%	38	62.30
2	Above 10% and Below 25%	16	26.23
3	Above 25% and Below 50%	3	4.92
4	Above 50% and Below 75%	2	3.28
5	Above 75%	2	3.28
Total		61	100.00

E. Loss of Private Structures in the Project

33. Due to the proposed project work, 552 structures, owned by 501 displaced households will be affected. Among these, 40 structures are owned by 26 titleholders, 240 structures are owned by 222 encroacher DPs and 270 structures by 252 squatter DPs. Only two structures were found having permitted ownership by local authority. The details of loss of structures are presented in the **Table 7**.

Table 7: Loss of Private Structures in the Project

Sl. No.	Ownership Status	No. of Structure	DH	DPs	%
1	Legal Titleholder	40	26	175	5.99
2	Costumary Right/Land Allottee	0	0	0	0.00
3	Licence from Local Authority	2	1	36	1.23
4	Encroacher	240	222	1332	45.57
5	Squatter	270	252	1380	47.21
Total		552	501	2923	100.00

34. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that out of 552 affected structures, 143 (26%) structures are affected up to 25%, 126 (22.6%) structures are affected up to 50%, 66 (11.4%) structures affected up to 75% and 217 (40.3%) 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 8**. 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 8: Magnitude of Impacts on Structures

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure	AH	%
1	Below 25%	143	129	25.7
2	Up to 50%	126	113	22.6
3	Up to 75%	66	57	11.4
4	100%	217	202	40.3
Total		552	501	100.00

F. Type of Private Structure in the Project

35. As per census survey, out of 501 households losing their structures in the project, 166 household are losing residential structures, 202 households are losing commercial structures, 17 are losing their residential-cum-commercial structures and 116 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 9**. The list of DPs is attached as **Appendix-2**.

Table 9: Type of Private Structure affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DHs	%
1	Residential Structure	187	166	19.24
2	Commercial Structure	222	202	23.41
3	Resi+Commercial Structure	17	17	1.97
4	Other Private Structure	126	116	13.44
Total		552	501	100.00

G. Use of Private Structures affected by the Project

36. The structures being affected in the project are of various usages and the details are presented in the **Table 10**.

Table 10: Use of Private Structure affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
1	House	165	29.89
2	Hut	9	1.63

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
3	Other Residential	13	2.36
4	Shops	106	19.20
5	Hotel	4	0.72
6	Small Eatery	6	1.09
7	Kiosk	50	9.06
8	Clinic	1	0.18
9	Other Commercial	55	9.96
10	Resi+Commercial	17	3.08
11	Private Religious	2	0.36
12	Boundary Wall	52	9.42
13	Cattle Shed	49	8.88
14	Other Temporary (Kitchen, toilet etc.)	23	4.17
Total		552	100.00

H. Type of Construction of Affected Structures

37. The structures being affected in the project are of various types by construction such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent nature. Out of 500 main structures, 188 (37.6%) structures are of temporary in nature, 236 (47.2%) structures are of semi-permanent nature and 76 (15.2%) structures are of permanent nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the **Table 11**.

Table 11: Type of Construction of Affected Structure

Main Structure			
Sl. No.	Construction Type	No. of Structure	%
1	Temporary	188	37.60
2	Semi-Permanent	236	47.20
3	Permanent	76	15.20
Total		500	100.00
Boundary Wall			
Sl. No.	Construction Type	No. of Structure	%
1	Temporary	7	13.46
2	Semi-Permanent	45	86.54
3	Permanent	0	0.00
Total		52	100.00

I. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

38. As per the census survey, out of 365 DPs losing livelihoods includes 61 household losing land based livelihood, 202 owners of commercial structures, 17 owners of residential cum commercial structures, 14 tenants doing business activity and 1 employee in commercial structures. There are 68 owners of other private structures like cattle shed etc. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are presented in the **Table 12**.

Table 12: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

Sl. No.	Loss	Households	%
1	Owners of Agricultural/ Resi Land	61	16.71
2	Agricultural Labourer	0	0.00
3	Agricultural Tenants/ Leaseholders	1	0.27
4	Sharecropper	1	0.27
5	Loss of Commercial Structure	202	55.34

Sl. No.	Loss	Households	%
6	Commercial Tenants	14	3.84
7	Employees in Structures	1	0.27
8	Owners of Other Structure	68	18.63
9	Loss of Resi+ Commercial Structure	17	4.66
Total		365	100.00

J. Loss of Community Property Resources

In terms of community property resources (CPR), 88 structures were reported to be affected. Out of 88 structures, 33 are religious structures (temples), 9 community structure (common siting place) and 46 government structures like school, panchayat building and govt. offices. The types of affected CPRs are presented in the **Table 13**, 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. 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.

Table 13 :Type of affected CPR

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
4	Community Structure (Sitting Place etc.)	9	10.23
5	Religious Structure (Temple)	33	37.50
6	Government Structure (School and govt. offices etc.)	46	52.27
Total		88	100.00

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. General Socioeconomic Profile of DPs

39. 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

40. The social stratification of the project area shows that the dominance of other backward caste (OBC) population with 327 (61.58%) households followed by higher caste with 135 (25.42%) and schedule caste population (SC) with 66 (12.43%) 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 14**.

Table 14: Social Categories of the DPs

Sl. No.	Description of the Caste	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste	66	12.43
2	Scheduled Tribe	0	0.00
3	Other Backward Caste	327	61.58
4	Higher Caste	135	25.42
5	Others	3	0.56
Total		531	100.00

C. Number of DPs

41. There are 3177 DPs in total being affected by the project which includes 1800 (56.66%) males and 1377 (43.34%) females. The average household size is 6 and the sex ratio among the DPs is 765. 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 15**.

Table 15: Number of DPs

Sl. No.	Categories of DPs	No. of DPs	%
1	Male	1800	56.66
2	Female	1377	43.34
Total		3177	100.00

D. Vulnerable Households being Affected in the Project

42. According to project census survey there are 331 households enumerated as vulnerable households. In this project vulnerable group includes 66 SC households, 8 women headed households, 33 households headed by physically handicapped persons and 201 poor households who are living below the government poverty line. As per the latest Planning Commission, Government of India estimate, any person having monthly per capita consumption and expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 778⁴ 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 23 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 16**.

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

Table 16: Vulnerable Households being affected

Sl. No.	Vulnerable Categories	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste Households	66	14.83
2	Scheduled Tribe Households	0	0.00
3	Women Headed Households	8	1.80
4	PH Headed Households	33	7.42
5	Below Poverty Line Cardholders	201	45.17
6	Households below Minimum Per capita Income	23	5.17
7	Non-Titleholder not falling under any above Categories	114	25.62
Total		445	100.00

E. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

43. There are 68 households (12.81%) having an average monthly income of above Rs. 50000. Out of them 23 households earning less than the official poverty level i.e. Rs. 46,680/- per year and rest 45 households are earning between Rs. 46680 and Rs. 50000. The survey reveals that 297 (56%) households are earning above 50000 and below 100000, 126 households are earning between Rs. 100000 to Rs. 200000. Only 34 households were reported to be earning more than Rs. 2 lac per year. The households having average income more than Rs. 1,000,00 per year are living in comparatively good economic condition. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the **Table 17**.

Table 17: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	No. of Households	%
1	Below 50000	68	12.81
2	Above 50000 and up to 100000	297	55.93
3	Above 100000 and Below 200000	126	23.73
4	Above 200000	34	6.40
5	Not Responded/ Found	6	1.13
Total		531	100.00

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

44. There are various categories of DPs as summarized in the **Table 18** are treated as separate family under Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act-2013.

Table 18: Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act

Sl. No.	Categories of APs	No. of APs	%
1	Unmarried Son > 30 years	117	52.00
2	Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years	48	21.33
3	Physically/Mentally Challenged Person	18	8.00
4	Divorcee/Widow	42	18.67
5	Minor Orphan	0	0.00
Total		225	100.00

G. Educational Status of DPs

45. The educational status of DPs reveals that there are 22.65% DPs who are illiterate. Among the DPs, 19.07% are above matric, 6.91% are graduate and 1.16 % (33) 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 19**.

Table 19: Educational Status of DPs

S. N.	Educational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Illiterate	272	16.77	374	30.41	646	22.65
2	Literate	172	10.60	199	16.18	371	13.01
3	Up to middle	427	26.33	259	21.06	686	24.05
4	Below metric	207	12.76	168	13.66	375	13.15
5	Metric	376	23.18	168	13.66	544	19.07
6	Graduate	149	9.19	48	3.90	197	6.91
7	Above graduate	19	1.17	14	1.14	33	1.16
Total		1622	100.00	1230	100.00	2852	100.00

H. Occupational Status of DPs

46. The occupational pattern of DPs excluding children below 6 years, reveals that 9.68% DPs are engaged in business activities. Among other categories, 18.79% DPs are labourer, 2.95% engaged in service and 4.42% doing agriculture activities. The details of occupational status of DPs are summarized in the **Table 20**. As per ADB SPS, income will be restored, at least to the pre-project level. Additional information can be found in Chapter VII.

Table 20 : Occupational Status of DPs

S. N.	Occupational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Service	70	4.32	14	1.14	84	2.95
2	Business	271	16.71	5	0.41	276	9.68
3	Agriculture	125	7.71	1	0.08	126	4.42
4	Study	546	33.66	345	28.05	891	31.24
5	Housewife	7	0.43	816	66.34	823	28.86
6	Labor	525	32.37	11	0.89	536	18.79
7	Unemployed	12	0.74	3	0.24	15	0.53
8	Professional	9	0.55	1	0.08	10	0.35
9	Old/Inactive	57	3.51	34	2.76	91	3.19
Total		1622	100.00	1230	100.00	2852	100.00

I. Project Impact on Indigenous People

47. 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 in semi-urban area, the presence of ST population is less. In this sub project no ST household will be affected by land acquisition and resettlement.

J. Project Impact on Women

48. 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.

49. 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

50. 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

51. There are 8 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

52. 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

53. 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

54. 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 21**.

Table 21: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
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

55. 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

56. 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.

57. In addition to the individual consultation with all displaced households during census survey, a total of 99 persons (3 females and 96 males) were consulted in five 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 22**. 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 22: Summary findings of Consultation

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
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	Loss of productive land and assets like commercial structures	All loss of land and 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

58. 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 23**.

Table 23: Details of Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed
1	Mr. JP Srivastava GM HQ.	Project proposal, alignment, detailed design report, LA and R&R issue,
2	PC Gupta, DGM	Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue map and landholder's details, site visit, coordination with line department
3	Mr. Ashutosh Kumar DGM (Tech), BSRDCL	Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue map and landholder's details, site visit, coordination with line department
4	Mr. Mukesh Kumar	Collection of revenue map and landholder's details, R&R Survey
5	Mr. Ranendra, BSRDCL	Collection of revenue map and landholder's details, R&R Survey

G. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

59. 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, project related employment,

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.

60. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by PIU/NGO for the project as per the format below in **Table 24**.

Table 24 :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/or EA website and to affected households and other stakeholders through t PIU and Panchayat offices		ADB/PIU	

H. Information Disclosure

61. 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.⁵ The EA will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

- 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.

62. 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.

⁵ [Insert hyperlink]

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

63. 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

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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

68. 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)

69. 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)

70. 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.**

71. 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

72. 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 vulnerable⁶ groups.

73. 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.

74. 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

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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 25**.

Table 25 : Comparison of ADB and Gol Policy

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or	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 the potential

⁶ 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
		census of displaced persons, 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.	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.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	FCTLARR only provide special provisions scheduled tribe..	Provisions outlined in ADB 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	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made	In addition to the publishing of the approved

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		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	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 website of the appropriate Government.	resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
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. (1) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (1) 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.	38 (1) 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	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	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.	
12.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

F. R&R Policy Framework for the Project

78. 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

79. The valuation of affected land and structures will be governed by the following process:

80. Land surveys for determining the payment of compensation would be conducted on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and classification of land will be updated expeditiously for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the entitled displaced persons. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of RFCT in LARR Act, 2013. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.

81. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will be calculated as per the provision made in the RFCT in LARR Act -2013, which take account of market value, additional solatium, transitional value and therefore, equivalent to the replacement cost as defined in the SPS 2009.

1. Valuation of Land:

82. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall determine the market value of the land with assessment of (a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or (c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon, whichever is higher.

83. Where the market value as per above section (1) cannot be determined for the reason that: (a) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or (b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or (c) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; the appropriate authority, the State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the Price calculated in the manner specified in the above section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas.

84. The market value calculated as per above section (1) shall be multiplied by a factor of (a) 1 (one) to 2 (two) in rural areas based on the distance of project from Urban Area as notified by the Government of Bihar; and (b) one in urban areas.

85. Solatium amount equivalent to 100% of the market value calculated on the basis of above (1 or 2) x 3.

Hence;

The cost of land in rural areas = $X + 100\%$ of X ,

The cost of land in urban areas = $X + 100\%$ of X

Where X = Market Value as determined above x 1 to 2.

2. Valuation of Building and Structure:

86. 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.

87. 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.

3. Valuation of Trees:

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. 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.

H. Procedure for Land Acquisition under the Project

91. The land acquisition in this project context will be accordingly the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013. The process for land acquisition in the context of this project will be as follows:

- i. Submission of requisition for land acquisition along with other required document to concerned District Authority.
- ii. Notification by Government for commencement of consultation and SIA.
- iii. Completion of SIA study culminating in SIA report.
- iv. Conduct public hearing for SIA
- v. Constitution of SIA Group to appraise SIA study report.

- vi. Submission of appraisal of SIA report and recommendations by expert group.
- vii. Preliminary notification for acquisition of land under section 11 of the Act.
- viii. Updation of land records by LA Authority
- ix. Hearing of objection under section 15 of the Act.
- x. Preparation of R&R Scheme and disclosure
- xi. Declaration that land is required for public purpose u/s 19.
- xii. Hearing of objection under section 23 of the Act.
- xiii. Declaration of final award by collector.
- xiv. Payment of full amount of compensation
- xv. Payment of monetary part of R&R.
- xvi. Taking possession of land acquired.
- xvii. Infrastructural component of R&R package to be provided.
- xviii. Displacement of affected families.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

92. The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. The project involve land acquisition and therefore legal titleholders will be affected, the RP describes provision for all type of DPs and formulated the entitlement matrix.

B. Cut-off-Date for Entitlement

93. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the end of the census survey which is 26th February 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. 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

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

95. **Loss of land** will be compensated at replacement cost plus refund of transaction cost (land registration cost, stamp duties etc) incurred for purchase of replacement land. DPs with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land at replacement value. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it and (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if

AP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. The replacement of land option will be considered by the District Collector while acquiring land wherever feasible alternate land is available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA. Each family losing land will be entitled for following assistances.

- (i) One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
- (ii) One time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) one-time payment of Rs. 500,000.

96. **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.

97. **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

98. **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.

99. **Additional assistance to vulnerable households** (Vulnerable households includes BPL, SC, ST, WHH, Non-titleholder, 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.

100. **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.

101. **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.

102. **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

103. 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 26**). Appropriate compensation and assistance will be fully paid prior to any physical or economic displacement.

104. All compensation and other assistances⁷ 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.

⁷ 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 26: Entitlement Matrix

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Land						
1-a	Loss of private land	Agricultural land ⁸ , homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/ Family with traditional titleholders ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement cost or land-for-land where feasible.¹⁰ If land-for-land is offered, titles will be in the name of original landowners. • One time Resettlement allowance¹¹ of Rs. 50,000 per affected family¹² • Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) One-time payment of Rs. 500,000 per affected family. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation. • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. • Re-titling to be completed prior to project completion • For option of choosing job created through project, job will be paid at living wage and monitored by CSC. 	The Valuation Committee will determine replacement value as per the procedures outlined in the subsequent sections of this document. PIU will ensure provision of notice. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of APs, determine assistance, and identify vulnerable households.

⁸ The LARR, 2013 Act says no irrigated multi cropped land shall be acquired under this Act, except in exceptional circumstances, as a demonstrable last resort. Wherever such land is acquired, an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security. Such costing shall also reflect while preparing Resettlement Budget.

⁹ Traditional land rights refer to households with customary rights to land, and shall be treated equivalent to titleholders. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 defines "Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes" as the members or community of the Scheduled Tribes who primarily reside in and who depend on the forests and forest lands for bona fide livelihood needs and includes the Scheduled Tribe pastoralist communities. The act provides right to in situ rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement or rehabilitation prior to the 13th of December 2005.

¹⁰ Including option for compensation for non-viable residual portions.

¹¹ The LARR Act-2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- only. This is to cover transport and shifting.

¹² 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act-2013.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1-b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not / Sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of land owners). • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	PIU will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease, and report to PIU. PIU will ensure provision of notice.
1-c	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of the lessee). • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice and identify vulnerable households.
1-d	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land, RoW of road	Non-Title Holders/Squatters ¹³ , Encroachers ¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops and compensation. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice. PIU will identify vulnerable households.
Residential Structures¹⁵						
2-a	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets ¹⁶	<p>Legal titleholders</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p>	Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time assistance option from: (i) Replacement cost of the structure and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation. 	Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey

¹³ Squatters are those who have no recognizable rights on the land that they are occupying.

¹⁴ 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..

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶Other assets include, but is not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, etc.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable);</p> <p>or</p> <p>(ii) In Rural area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house as per Indira AwaasYojana specifications in lieu of cash compensation;</p> <p>(iii) In Urban area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area in lieu of cash compensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household • One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction • All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation. 	<p>of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p>

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
2-b	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction. All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<p>Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.</p>	Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
2-c	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 days advance notice to shift. Replacement cost¹⁷ of structure without depreciation 	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

¹⁷ 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"> • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets without any cost • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families (squatters only) will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		identify vulnerable households.
Commercial Structures						
3-a	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) • Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing shop for reconstruction of shop. • All physically displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation. <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	Valuation committee will determine replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey 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"> • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
3-b	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<p>Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	Valuation committee will determine replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3-c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non Title Holders/Squatters, Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive one time Shifting 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	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
				assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance. Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
Livelihood						
4	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder losing business/ commercial establishment Family with traditional land right Commercial tenant Commercial leaseholder Employee in commercial establishment Agricultural laborer (long term) Artisans Commercial Squatters and Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000. Skill up-gradation training to APs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration. Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	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. 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.
Trees and Crops						
5	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice of 60 days to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting prior to acquisition will be 	PIU will ensure provision of notice. Valuation Committee

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			<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"> • Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value • 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. 	<p>accommodated to the extent possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work schedules will avoid harvest season. • 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. • Market value of trees/crops has to be determined. 	<p>will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with APs.</p>
Vulnerable						
6	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Receive preferential in income restoration training program under the project. • Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. • Access to basic utilities and public services 	<p>Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.</p>	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>The PIU with support from the PMAE and NGO¹⁸ will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop</p>

¹⁸When suitable NGO is not available, the PIU will be staffed with qualified and experienced social workers to assist the IA in RP implementation

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
						appropriate income restoration schemes. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
Temporary Loss						
7	Temporary loss of land ¹⁹	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders. Rent at market value for the period of occupation Compensation for assets at replacement cost Restoration of land to previous or better quality²⁰. Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community. 	Assessment of impacts if any on structures, assets, crops and trees due to temporary occupation. Site restoration.	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.
8	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Cash assistance based on the average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the 	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.

¹⁹Temporary possession of land for project purpose can be taken only for three years from the date of commencement of such possession/occupation.

²⁰ 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
				<p>period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.²¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.²² 		
Common Resources						
9	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. 	Follow ADB SPS	PIU and Contractor.
Other						
10	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated. 	-	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.

²¹ 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.

²² 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

105. 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

106. 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.

107. In the project 187 residential structures owned by 166 households, 222 commercial structures owned by 202 households, 17 residential-cum-commercial structures owned by 17 households and 126 other private structure owned by 116 households are being affected.

C. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

108. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and out of 501 households losing structures 478 (95.4%) have opted for self-relocation and only 23 have opted for project based relocation. The choice of DPs is further supported by their compensation option as all the 478 DPs opted for self-relocatin demanded for cash compensation against loss of their structure.

D. Relocation Strategy

109. With the scattered nature of resettlement impacts the residential structures affected in the project are spread over more than 29.5 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.

110. 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

111. 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

112. There are 88 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 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

113. The project impacts reveal that due to loss of commercial structures 365 households will be getting economically displaced. As per the findings of census survey, 61 owners of agriculture and residential land, 202 owners of commercial structures, 17 owners of residential-cum-commercial structures, 14 tenants doing business activity, 68 owners of cattleshed and other private structure 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 27**.

Table 27 : Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	Households	%
1	Owners of Agricultural/ Resi Land	61	16.71
2	Agricultural Labourer	0	0.00
3	Agricultural Tenants/ Leaseholders	1	0.27
4	Sharecropper	1	0.27
5	Loss of Commercial Structure	202	55.34
6	Commercial Tenants	14	3.84
7	Employees in Structures	1	0.27
8	Owners of Other Structure	68	18.63
9	Loss of Resi+ Commercial Structure	17	4.66
Total		365	100.00

114. The above table shows that about 55% households losing livelihood under the project are owners of commercial structure. Income loses 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

115. The DPs losing their livelihoods includes titleholders losing land and structures, non-titleholders having commercial structures, commercial tenants and 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 constructon schedule.

116. In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures, affected business owners are entitled to:

- (i) the costs of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere;
- (ii) the net income lost during the transition period; and
- (iii) the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment.

117. Business owners with legal rights or recognized or recognizable claims to land where they carry out commercial activities are entitled to replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost. 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 be 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

118. 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.

119. Among specific rehabilitation measures, capacity building 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 to 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 on 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

120. 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

121. 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 agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value
- 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

122. Private Agricultural Land: For the purpose of cost estimate, the unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated on the basis of latest official rate and prevailing market value assessment during census survey. The base cost has been calculated as per the government rate published in 2015. However, the actual compensation for land at replacement cost will be determined by District Collector as prescribed by the LA Act.

123. 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/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 7,000/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 4,000/m². However the actual compensation will be calculated by the professional valuer taking into account the latest BSR without depreciation.

124. 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

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

126. Titleholder DPs losing land will be eligible for onetime assistance of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh Only) per affected family.

127. Titleholder DPs losing structure, 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.

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

129. 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.

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

131. 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.

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

D. Compensation for Community and Government Property

133. The inventory of CPR was conducted under the census survey and the list of the affected CPRs are provided in Attachment-3. The contractor will reconstruct the CPR including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures and the cost estimate for the same has been included in the civil work contract cost.

E. RP Implementation and Support Cost

134. 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

135. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RP works out to Rs. 153.09 million. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in **Table 28**.

Table 28: R&R Budget

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
A	Compensation for Land	in Acre		in Rupees
1	Compensation for Private Land	1.3646	Varied	2160235
	Being rural nature of land		Multiplied by 2	4320470
			100% solatium	8640940
Subtotal A				15121645
B	Compensation for Structure	in Sq. mtr.	Rupees	
1	Compensation for Permanent Structure	639.48	12000	7673760
2	Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	1314.23	7000	9199610
3	Compensation for Temporary Structure	1286.23	4000	5144920
Subtotal B				22018290
C	Compensation for Trees	Number	Rupees	
1	Fruit Bearing Tree	12	15000	180000
2	Timber Tree	2	8000	16000
Subtotal C				196000
D	Assistance	Number		
1	Resettlement allowance to all DPs	531	50000	26550000
2	One time assistance to DPs losing land	61	500000	30500000
3	Shifting assistance to DPs losing structure & Tenants	183	50000	9150000
4	Onetime allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	365	25000	9125000
5	Subsistence allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	365	36000	13140000
6	Training Assistance	365	10000	3650000
7	Special assistance to Vulnerable DPs	445	25000	11125000
8	Assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed	49	25000	1225000
Subtotal D				104465000
E	RP Implementation Support Cost	Number		
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
Subtotal E				4000000
Total (A+B+C+D+E)				145800935
Contingency (10%)				7290047
GRAND TOTAL				153090981.8

G. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

136. 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

137. 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

138. 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.

139. 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

140. 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.

141. 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.

142. 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.²³

²³

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

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Institutional Requirement

143. 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

144. 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

145. 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)

146. 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**.

147. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in **Table 29**.

Table 29 : Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

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

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

E. Capacity Building on RP in the EA

148. 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.

149. 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

150. 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

151. 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

152. 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

153. 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

154. 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

156. 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

157. 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

158. 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

159. 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.

160. 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.

161. 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

162. 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

163. 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

164. 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

165. 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

166. 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.

167. 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

168. 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.

169. 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.

170. 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) Lengthb) 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 (km)	Plot No.	Name of the Owner	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Type of Land	Use of Land	Area of Structure Affected (Sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Social Category	Vulnerable Category
5	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050		LALMANI KUMAR				3	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
6	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050		SAKAL DEV KUMAR				32	100	Temp	Hotel	Squatter	OBC	BPL
7	AKBARNAGAR	0+100-0+150		UNKNOWN/CLOSED				2.7	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter		
8	AKBARNAGAR	0+100-0+150		UNKNOWN/CLOSED				3	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter		
11	AKBARNAGAR	0+150-0+200		MAKUN YADAV				1.5	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	SC	BPL
12	AKBARNAGAR	0+150-0+200		PRAMOD YADAV				1.8	25	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	
13	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	0+150-0+200		RAJESH KUMAR				3	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	PH
14	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	0+150-0+200		HIMANSHU KUMAR				5	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	PH
16	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	0+400-0+450		OPE YADAV				4.9	25	Temp	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	OBC	PH
17	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	0+400-0+450		SALIKHAN YADAV				11.2	50	Temp	House	Encrocher	OBC	PH
18	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	0+400-0+450		LALE YADAV				4	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	PH
19	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	0+400-0+450		AMOD KUMAR				2.25	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	PH
23	PENDOMENIMAL	5+550-5+600		AWADH LAL MANDAL				13	50	Temp	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	OBC	PH
24	PENDOMENIMAL	5+600-5+650		INDRA DEV MANDAL				13.5	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	SC	PH
24A	PENDOMENIMAL	5+600-5+650		INDRA DEV MANDAL				8.74	100	Temp	Hut	Squatter		PH
25	PENDOMENIMAL	5+600-5+650		GHUTTU THAKUR (SADEO MANDAL)				14.62	100	Temp	Hut	Squatter	OBC	PH
26	PENDOMENIMAL	5+700-5+750		YOGENDRA THAKUR				10.5	100	Temp	Hut	Squatter	OBC	PH
27	PENDOMENIMAL	5+800-5+850		BABLU RAM				71.5	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	PH
28	PENDOMENIMAL	5+800-5+850		SAHDEO PODDAR				10.08	100	Temp	Shed	Squatter	OBC	PH
28A	PENDOMENIMAL	5+800-5+850		SAHDEO PODDAR				14.72	100	Temp	House	Squatter		PH
29	PANCHRUKHI	5+950-6+000		ANANDI MANDAL				5.55	50	Temp	Hut	Squatter	OBC	PH
30	PANCHRUKHI	6+200-6+250		NAWAL PASWAN				7.2	75	Temp	Shed	Squatter	SC	PH
31	PANCHRUKHI	6+300-6+350		VINOD KUMAR GOSWAMI				4	50	Pucca	House	Squatter	General	PH
33	JANIPUR (SADHPUR)	7+300-7+350		MANTU YADAV				31.2	100	Semi Pucca	Temple	Squatter	OBC	PH
36	JANIPUR	8+200-8+250		SARYUG MANDAL				42.56	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	PH
36A	JANIPUR	8+200-8+250		SARYUG MANDAL				30.66	100	Temp	House	Squatter		PH
37	JANIPUR	8+250-8+300		JHUMMAN MANDAL				16.5	100	Temp	House	Squatter	OBC	PH
38	JANIPUR	8+500-8+550		BAJRANGI MANDAL				7.28	100	Semi Pucca	Godown	Squatter	OBC	PH
39	JANIPUR	8+500-8+550		BASHUDEV MANDAL				13.2	100	Temp	Hut	Squatter	OBC	PH
42	KASWA KHERI	8+600-8+650		MANOJ KUMAR SAH				1.54	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	PH
43	KASWA KHERI	8+650-8+700		BISWAJEET KUMAR				0.84	25	Semi Pucca	Bathroom	Encrocher	OBC	PH

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage (km)	Plot No.	Name of the Owner	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Type of Land	Use of Land	Area of Structure Affected (Sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Social Category	Vulnerable Category
44	KASWA KHERI	8+750-8+800		PARSHURAM YADAV				2.16	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	OBC	PH
45	KASWA KHERI	8+750-8+800		BALRAM YADAV				3.36	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	OBC	PH
46	KASWA KHERI	8+800-8+850		VIJAY YADAV				2.4	25	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	PH
47	KASWA KHERI	8+800-8+850		RAMASHISH YADAV				4.2	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	PH
48	KASWA KHERI	8+800-8+850		NARESH YADAV				8.33	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	PH
49	KASWA KHERI	8+800-8+850		BHAGWAN YADAV				7.54	75	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	PH
50	KASWA KHERI	8+800-8+850		RAJ KUMAR SHARMA				9.1	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	PH
50A	KASWA KHERI	8+850-8+900		GOVT.				1.44	50	Pucca	Water Tank	Squatter		PH
51	KASWA KHERI	8+900-8+950		RANJEET SAH				1.5	50	Temp	Toilet	Encrocher	OBC	PH
52	KASWA KHERI	9+450-9+500	1791	MD QAYYUM	0.00055	Irrigated	Residential	51.75	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	PH
53	KASWA KHERI	9+450-9+500	1791	MD ISTEYAQ	0.00055	Irrigated	Residential	12.8	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
54	KASWA KHERI	9+500-9+550	1796	RAM CHANDRA PATHAK	0.0454	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					General	2
55	KASWA KHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	9+950-10+000		GOURI SHANKAR SAH				4.2	50	Temp	Small Eatery	Squatter	OBC	BPL
56	KASWA KHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	9+950-10+000		ASHOK CHOUDHARY				4.8	75	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
57	KASWA KHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+000-10+050		PREM PODDAR				4.95	50	Temp	Small Eatery	Squatter	OBC	BPL
58	KASWA KHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+000-10+050		DINESH JAISWAL				3.42	50	Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
59	KASWA KHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+000-10+050		JYOTI JAISWAL				5.7	50	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
60	KASWA KHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+000-10+050		ARUN MANDAL				4.94	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	OBC	2
61	KASWA KHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+000-10+050		UPENDRA MANDAL				5	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	OBC	2
62	KASWA KHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+000-10+050		JAGESHWAR NATH MISRA				10.45	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	General	BPL
63	TAHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+150-10+200		MAHINDAR SAW				21.6	75	Temp	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
64	TAHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+150-10+200		MD SHAHWAZ				14.75	100	Temp	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	PH
65	TAHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+150-10+200		BABLU GUPTA				16.2	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
66	TAHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+150-10+200		SURESH PRASAD SAH				23	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
67	TAHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+150-10+200		GAUTAM KUMAR				17.48	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
69	TAHWAL NAGAR (SUKH SAROBAR)	10+600-10+650		RAJAN PRASAD RAI				2.43	50	Temp	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	2
70	PANCHKATIYA (SUKH SAROWAR)	10+600-10+650		MUKUNDI SINGH				4.94	50	Temp	Shop	Squatter	General	2
71	TAHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+850-10+900		SUMIT KUMAR GUPTA				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage (km)	Plot No.	Name of the Owner	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Type of Land	Use of Land	Area of Structure Affected (Sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Social Category	Vulnerable Category
72	TAHWAL NAGAR (SU KH SARO BAR)	10+850-10+900		MUNNA SAW				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
73	PANCHKATIYA (SHIV SHANKARPUR)	11+650-11+700		SATRU DHAN PODDAR				5.45	25	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
76	PANCHKATIYA	12+550-12+600		AVDHESH BHAGAT				12.25	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
76A	PANCHKATIYA	12+550-12+600		AVDHESH BHAGAT				4.2	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher		
77	PANCHKATIYA	12+850+12+900		LALAN RAM				27.44	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	BPL
79	PANCHKATIYA	12+900+12+950		RAJU DAS				20.25	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	BPL
80	PANCHKATIYA	12+900+12+950		BHAIRAW DAS				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	SC	BPL
81	PANCHKATIYA	12+950+13+000		AJAY PASWAN				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	SC	BPL
82	PANCHKATIYA	12+950+13+000		DILIP DAS				6.8	50	Temp	House	Encrocher	SC	BPL
83	PANCHKATIYA	12+950+13+000		RAJENDRA DAS				9.2	25	Semi Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	SC	PH
84	PANCHKATIYA (AMBA)	13+700-13+750		LALAN SINGH				5.83	25	Pucca	Mill	Encrocher	General	2
87	KIRANPUR	15+500-15+550		BRAMDEV SINGH				1.95	25	Temp	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
88	KIRANPUR	15+550-15+600		ENWA DEVI (SANDIP KUMAR)				1.98	50	Semi Pucca	Kitchen	Encrocher	OBC	WH
89	KIRANPUR	15+550-15+600		RAJ KUMAR SINGH				4.32	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
90	KIRANPUR	15+550-15+600		PUNAM DEVI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	OBC	WH
91	KIRANPUR	15+550-15+600		SADANAND SINGH				13.44	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
92	KIRANPUR	15+550-15+600		DIWAKAR SINGH				4.51	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
93	KIRANPUR	15+550-15+600		MIRTUNJAY PRASAD SINGH				3.15	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
94	KIRANPUR	15+550-15+600		CHANDRA SEKHAR VENKAT RAMAN				2.04	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
95	KIRANPUR	15+650-15+700		BHAGWAN SINGH				11.7	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
96	KIRANPUR	15+700-15+750		BAISHKHI MANJHI				1.96	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	SC	BPL
97	KIRANPUR	15+750-15+800		PRAMOD MANJHI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	SC	BPL
98	KIRANPUR	15+750-15+800		MAHINDAR MANJHI				10.26	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	2
99	KIRANPUR	15+750-15+800		BHAJJAN MANJHI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	SC	BPL
100	KIRANPUR	15+750-15+800		DINESH MANJHI				6.25	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	BPL
101	KIRANPUR	15+800-15+850		RANJEET PRADHAN				4.81	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	General	2
101A	KIRANPUR	15+800-15+850		RANJEET PRADHAN				6.37	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter		
102	KIRANPUR	15+900-15+950		PRABHU KUMAR SINGH				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	General	2
104	BALIA	16+150-16+200		SURENDRA PRASAD SINGH				2.6	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	General	PH
104A	BALIA	16+150-16+200		SURENDRA PRASAD SINGH				9.54	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	General	
105	BALIA	16+150-16+200		SAHINDRA YADAV				1.05	25	Temp	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
107	BALIA	16+200-16+250		SHANKAR PASWAN				3.45	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	SC	BPL

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage (km)	Plot No.	Name of the Owner	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Type of Land	Use of Land	Area of Structure Affected (Sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Social Category	Vulnerable Category
108	BALIA	16+250-16+300	373,375,375/401,391	RAMANAND SINGH (RANVIR PRASAD SINGH)	0.1766	Irrigated	Barren	0					General	2
110	DOHRADIH (POSTIYA)	17+750-17+800		SALIGRAM KUMAR				3	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	SC	BPL
111	DOHRADIH (POSTIYA)	17+800-17+850		ARUN SHARMA				11.4	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
112	DOHRADIH (POSTIYA)	17+850-17+900		NARAD SHARMA				14.4	100	Temp	Hut	Squatter	OBC	PH
113	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		MD SIRAJUDDIN				1.08	25	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
114	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		GOKUL SAH				2.28	25	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
115	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		MUKESH SAH				5.76	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
116	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		SUBODH SAH				8.32	100	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
117	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		SHAMBHU SAH				3.99	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
118	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		RAKESH SAH				3.3	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
119	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		BALMIKI SAH				4.37	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
120	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		GOKUL PRASAD SAH				3.08	75	Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
120A	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		GOPAL SAH				3	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher		
121	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		JOGINDRA SAH				4.44	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
122	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		RAVINDRA SAH				6.3	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	OBC	2
123	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		MANTU SAH				6.08	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
124	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		UMESH SAH				4.96	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
125	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		SAYED ZAKIR				4.8	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	General	PH
126	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		MD MOIM				2.7	50	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	General	2
127	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		SAIYAD AFSAR ALAM				1.29	25	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	General	BPL
128	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		MD AFROJ ALAM				2.9	50	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
129	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		MD MOINUDDIN				2.64	75	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	General	2
130	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		MD MANZUR (MD MOINUDDIN)				2.64	75	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
131	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		BIBI RUHI PARVIN				3.85	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	General	WH
133	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		MAHESH SAH				0.68	25	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
134	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		UMER FAIUQ				4.56	25	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	General	2
135	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		VIRENDRA SAH				1.4	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
136	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		AJAY SAH				1.74	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	PH
137	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		PARMOD SAH				1.36	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
138	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+050-18+100	673	VINAY MISHRA	0.0069	Irrigated	Residential	1.72	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
139	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+050-18+100	673	BIPIN MISHRA	0.0069	Residential	Residential	2.08	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	General	2
140	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+050-18+100	673	SHANKAR MISHRA	0.0069	Residential	Residential	3.9	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
141	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA (BAIJACHAK)	18+050-18+100	673	PAPPU MISHRA	0.0069	Residential	Residential	7.42	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	General	2
142	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA (BAIJACHAK)	18+050-18+100	673	SUBHAS MISHRA	0.0069	Residential	Residential	0					General	2
143	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA (BAIJACHAK)	18+050-18+100	673	ANIL MISHRA	0.0069	Residential	Residential	0					General	2
144	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA (BAIJACHAK)	18+100-18+150	673	SUDHIR MISHRA	0.0069	Irrigated	Commercial	5.78	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Titleholder	General	BPL
145	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA (BAIJACHAK)	18+100-18+150	673	KAILASH MISHRA	0.0069	Residential	Residential	0					General	2

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146	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	18+150-18+200	642	ASHA DEVI	0.0098	Residential	Commercial	0					SC	WH
147	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	18+150-18+200	642	MISO DAS	0.0098	Residential	Commercial	18.17	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	SC	BPL
147A	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	18+150-18+200		MISO DAS				11.06	50	Pucca	Shop	Titleholder		
147B	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	18+150-18+200		MISO DAS				3.6	25	Pucca	House	Titleholder		
148	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	18+150-18+200		VIJAY DAS				2.56	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	SC	2
149	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	18+150-18+200	641	MD MUKHTAR ALAM	0.0031	Residential	Commercial	7.98	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Titleholder	OBC	BPL
150	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	18+150-18+200	641	KANAHAI RAJAK	0.0031	Residential	Commercial	0					SC	2
152	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+050		UMA DEVI				21.84	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Squatter	OBC	WH
152A	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+050		UMA DEVI				21.84	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher		
154	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+050-19+100		VINOD SINGH				14.5	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
155	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+050-19+100		LALJEET SINGH				12.92	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
156	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+050-19+100		ASHOK SINGH				8.91	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
157	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+050-19+100		SARVAN KUMAR				9.6	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
158	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+050-19+100		MANTU SINGH				6.48	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
159	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+050-19+100		SIYA RAM SINGH				5.55	25	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
160	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+050-19+100		RAMESH SINGH				3.3	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
161	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+100-19+150		NARAD SINGH				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
163	DUMARIYA ARAZI	19+950-20+000		PRABHAS CHAND SINGH				3.51	100	Semi Pucca	Toilet	Squatter	General	2
163A	DUMARIYA ARAZI	19+950-20+000		PRABHAS CHAND SINGH				7.59	75	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher		
165	DUMARIYA ARAZI	19+950-20+000		BINAY KUMAR SINGH				8.58	100	Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	2
166	DUMARIYA ARAZI	20+200-20+250		RAJ KUMAR SINGH				7.2	100	Semi Pucca	Kiosk	Squatter	General	2
167	DUMARIYA ARAZI	20+200-20+250		NIWAS SINGH				6.27	100	Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	2
168	DUMARIYA	20+350-20+400		JITENDAR SINGH				1.96	25	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
169	DUMARIYA	20+350-20+400		DR. MD KHUSTAR AZAMI				9.75	50	Semi Pucca	Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
170	SANGRAMPUR	20+750-20+800		PYARY KHAN				2.28	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL
171	SANGRAMPUR	20+750-20+800		MD AFTAB ALAM KHAN				6.37	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
173	PAWAI	21+950-22+000		ABDUL KAYUM				7.84	50	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2

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173A	PAWAI	21+950-22+000		ABDUL KAYUM				7.13	50	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher		
174	PAWAI	22+050-22+100		MD SAJDULLA				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
175	PAWAI (DONA)	22+150-22+200		KHUSH RANG				8.58	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
176	PAWAI (DONA)	22+250-22+300		MD AYAZ				5.44	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Squatter	OBC	PH
177	PAWAI (DONA)	22+250-22+300		INTEKHAB				5.46	75	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
178	PAWAI	22+250-22+300		MD ANSAR (MD WAZAIR)				3.05	25	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
180	PAWAI	22+750-22+800		UNKNOWN/CLOSED				1.11	25	Pucca	Marriage hall	Encrocher		
180A	PAWAI	22+750-22+800		UNKNOWN/CLOSED				4.38	25	Semi Pucca	Marriage hall	Encrocher		
180B	PAWAI	22+750-22+800		UNKNOWN/CLOSED				6.16	25	Pucca	Marriage hall	Encrocher		
182	PAWAI	22+800-22+850		MAHENDRA DAS				23.32	75	Temp	Hut	Squatter	SC	BPL
184	PAWAI	22+800-22+850		MAHENDRA SAH				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
185	PAWAI	23+000-23+050		SHASHI MANDAL				4.65	75	Temp	Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
186	PAWAI	23+000-23+050		RANJEET MANDAL				2.64	50	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
187	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		ASHOK MANDAL				2.99	50	Temp	Resi+Com	Squatter	OBC	BPL
188	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		BABU LAL MANDAL				4.16	75	Temp	Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
189	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		KARU MANDAL				5.1	50	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
190	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		DHIRAJ KUMAR MANDAL				4.14	75	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	PH
191	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		SATDHAN MANDAL (SALTU MANDAL)				2.16	50	Temp	Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
192	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		PRADUMAN KUMAR CHAUDHARY				2.25	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	General	2
193	PAWAI	23+100-23+150		FAKIR MANDAL				9.72	100	Temp	Shed	Squatter	OBC	PH
194	PAWAI	23+150-23+200		SURAJ KUMAR PODDAR				1.8	25	Temp	Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
195	PAWAI	23+150-23+200		NAND KISHOR MANDAL				3.23	50	Temp	Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
196	PAWAI	23+150-23+200		MURLIDHAR MANDAL				5.32	75	Temp	Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
200	PAWAI	23+450-23+500		MANTU DAS				2.89	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	SC	BPL
201	PAWAI	23+450-23+500		RUPAN DAS				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	SC	BPL
202	PAWAI	23+550-23+600		RAKESH KUMAR				2.04	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
203	PAWAI	23+650-23+700	1858	SUNIL YADAV	0.00092	Irrigated	Residential	0.78	25	Semi Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
204	PAWAI	23+650-23+700		PUNAM DEVI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	WH
205	PAWAI	23+700-23+750	1858	MAHESHWARI YADAV	0.00092	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	BPL
206	PAWAI	23+700-23+750	1858	SANGEETA DEVI	0.00092	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	2
207	PAWAI	23+700-23+750	1858	SANJAY YADAV	0.00092	Irrigated	Residential	0					OBC	BPL
208	PAWAI	23+700-23+750	1858	NIJO YADAV	0.00092	Irrigated	Residential	12.24	50	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
209	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+700-23+750	1857	PARMANAND MANDAL	0.01064	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	2
210	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+700-23+750	1857	NAWAL KISHOR MANDAL	0.01064	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	BPL
211	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+700-23+750	1857	ASWANI KUMAR MANDAL	0.01064	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	2
212	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+700-23+750	1857	SADANAND MANDAL	0.01064	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	BPL

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213	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+700-23+750	1857	KRISHAN KUMAR	0.01064	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	BPL
214	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+750-23+800		KARU PASWAN				10.8	100	Temp	House	Squatter	SC	BPL
215	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+800-23+850		ARJUN SINGH				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	BPL
216	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+800-23+850		MUKESH MANDAL				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
217	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+800-23+850		UPENDRA YADAV				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	PH
218	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+850-23+900		PARMILA DEVI				2.08	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	WH
219	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+850-23+900		CHALITAR MANDAL				7.5	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
220	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+900-23+950		KOKAN MANDAL				3.85	50	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
221	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+950-24+000		SUBHIT MANDAL				2.99	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	PH
222	BHIKHANPUR	24+050-24+100		ANIL YADAV				4.68	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	PH
223	BHIKHANPUR	24+100-24+150		MAHESWARI YADAV				3.4	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
224	BHIKHANPUR	24+250-24+300		GANESH YADAV				5.92	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
225	BHIKHANPUR	24+350-24+400		VINOD SINGH				13.94	100	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter	General	PH
226	BHIKHANPUR	24+350-24+400		SURENDRA SINGH				5.67	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	PH
227	BHIKHANPUR	24+350-24+400		DEVENDRA SINGH				7.28	75	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter	General	2
228	BHIKHANPUR	24+350-24+400		NARENDRA SINGH				7.13	75	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	General	PH
229	BHIKHANPUR	24+350-24+400		RAMANAND CHAUDHARY				7.41	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
229A	BHIKHANPUR	24+350-24+400		RAMANAND CHAUDHARY				5.31	75	Semi Pucca	Toilet	Squatter		
230	BHIKHANPUR	24+400-24+500		AJIT KUMAR AMAN				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	General	PH
231	BHIKHANPUR	24+600-24+650	127	DHANESHWAR YADAV	0.0131	Irrigated	Orchard	0					OBC	2
232	BHIKHANPUR	24+600-24+650	127	DHUKHAN YADAV	0.0131	Irrigated	Residential	0					OBC	2
233	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	154, 184,180,130	AMARKANT CHAUDHARY	0.0908	Residential	Residential	0	100		Boundry Wall	Tittleholder	General	2
233A	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050		AMARKANT CHAUDHARY				16.74	25	Pucca	House	Tittleholder		
233B	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050	180	AMARKANT CHAUDHARY				40.95	75	Semi Pucca	House	Tittleholder		
233C	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050	180	AMARKANT CHAUDHARY				55.76	50	Pucca	House	Encrocher		
235	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+950-25+000	170	DHEBU SAH	0.01265	Residential	Residential	25.23	50	Pucca	House	Tittleholder	OBC	2
236	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+950-25+000	170	PURAN SAH	0.01265	Residential	Residential	36.68	75	Semi Pucca	House	Tittleholder	OBC	BPL
237	DADPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050	189	VINAY CHAUDHARY	0.0132	Residential	Residential	15.6	50	Pucca	House	Tittleholder	General	BPL
237A	DADPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050		VINAY CHAUDHARY				6.6	100	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Tittleholder		
238	DADPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050	184	LAKHAN CHAUDHARY	0.01255	Residential	Residential	0					General	BPL
239	DADPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050	184	RAMAVTAR CHAUDHARY	0.01255	Residential	Residential	1.69	100	Semi Pucca	Toilet	Tittleholder	General	BPL
239A	DADPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050		RAMAVTAR CHAUDHARY				6.45	50	Temp	Cattle Shed	Tittleholder		

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240	DADPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050	183	HARS BARDHAN SHARMA	0.0034	Residential	Residential	0					General	BPL
241	BHIKANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+000-25+050	180/841	RAM BILASH SINGH	0.0663	Residential	Residential	16	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Tittleholder	General	BPL
242	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+100-25+150	89	SHAMBHU SHARMA	0.0357	Residential	Residential	0					General	PH
243	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+100-25+150	129,136	MUCHKUND RAI	0.0881, 0.0967	Residential	Residential	9.9	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Tittleholder	General	BPL
244	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+150-25+200	128	NIHAMBAR RAI	0.0257	Residential	Residential	0	100		Boundry Wall	Tittleholder	General	2
245	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+150-25+200		RAVINDRA KUMAR SHARMA				0	100		Boundry Wall	Tittleholder	General	2
246	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+200-25+250		WAKIL SHARMA				32.94	75	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	General	2
247	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+200-25+250		AWADH NARAIAI RAI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Tittleholder	General	2
248	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+200-25+250		NAVIN KUMAR RAI				4	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	General	PH
249	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+200-25+250		SHIV NARAIAI RAI				4	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	General	PH
250	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+200-25+250		SITA RAM RAI				5.76	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Tittleholder	General	PH
251	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+200-25+250		RAM RACHAYA RAI				8.71	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Tittleholder	General	2
251A	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+200-25+250		RAM RACHAYA RAI				6.7	25	Pucca	House	Tittleholder		
252	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+200-25+250		VIMAL KUMAR RAI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Tittleholder	General	2
253	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+250-25+300		SUBODH PRASAD RAI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Tittleholder	General	BPL
254	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+250-25+300		PRAMANAND RAY				30.59	75	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Tittleholder	General	2
255	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+300-25+350		RAM RACHAYA RAI				2.66	25	Semi Pucca	House	Tittleholder	General	2
256	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+300-25+350		VIRENDRA RAI				2.31	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	General	2
257	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+300-25+350		BIPUL RAI				1.65	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	BPL
258	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+300-25+350		VIRENDRA KUMAR RAI				1.02	25	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	General	BPL
259	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+400-25+450		SATRUDHAN SHARMA				12.8	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	General	BPL
260	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+400-25+450		MAHENDAR SHARMA				23.78	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	General	PH
260A	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	26+000-26+050		MAHENDRA SHARMA				1.83	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher		
261	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+400-25+450		BHOLA SHARMA				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	General	PH
262	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+400-25+450		CHAMAK LAL SHARMA				9.18	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	General	PH
263	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+400-25+450		JAMUNA PRASAD RAI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	General	PH
266	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		UDAY KUMAR SHARMA				11.16	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
267	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		NAND KISHOR MISTRI				5.88	50	Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL

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268	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		RAMANAND SHARMA				4.2	25	Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
269	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		DASHRATH PANDIT				3.42	50	Pucca	Resi+Com	Squatter	OBC	BPL
270	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		JAY RAM PANDIT				3.42	25	Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
271	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		MADAN PANDIT				4.68	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
272	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		AKKAL PANDIT				10.32	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	PH
273	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		KRISHAN NARAYAN PANDIT				2.73	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL
274	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		MURLIDHAR PANDIT				3.68	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
275	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		PARMOD PANDIT				3	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
276	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+100-26+150		SUBHASH PANDIT				0.6	25	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	2
277	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		RAGHU NANDAN MALAKAR				1.29	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
278	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		KANHAY MALAKAR				0.66	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
279	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		SHIV NARAYAN MALAKAR				2.6	25	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
280	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		ARJUN MALAKAR				1.12	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
281	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		BHIM MALAKAR				1.2	50	Semi Pucca	Under Const.	Squatter	OBC	2
282	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		RAJESH MALAKAR				2.32	75	Semi Pucca	Under Const.	Squatter	OBC	BPL
283	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		RAM MALAKAR				7.8	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
284	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		SUDHIR MALAKAR				3.3	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	OBC	PH
284A	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		SUDHIR MALAKAR				2.04	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter		
285	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		LUTAN SAH				6.75	100	Semi Pucca	Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
286	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		BIKESH PASWAN				5.6	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	BPL
287	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		SUNNY PASWAN				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	SC	BPL
288	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		CHEDI PASWAN				10.5	50	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	BPL

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289	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+150-26+200		KUTHAL PASWAN				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	SC	BPL
290	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+200-26+250		CHATURI PASWAN				9	50	Temp	House	Squatter	SC	BPL
291	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+200-26+250		JITENDRA PASWAN				3.76	25	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	BPL
291A	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+200-26+250		JITENDRA PASWAN				3.15	25	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter		
292	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+200-26+250		MUKESH PASWAN				6.27	50	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	BPL
293	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+200-26+250		RAKESH PASWAN				4.18	50	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	PH
293A	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+200-26+250		RAKESH PASWAN				9	75	Temp	Hotel	Squatter		
294	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+250-26+300		UCHIT PASWAN				1.32	25	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	SC	BPL
295	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+250-26+300		RAKESH PASWAN				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	SC	BPL
296	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+300-26+350		SADANAND KUMAR				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	General	2
297	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+300-26+350		SASHI RAI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	General	BPL
297A	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+300-26+350		SASHI RAI				3.96	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter		
298	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+300-26+350		MANTU RAI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	General	BPL
299	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+400-26+450		PAWAN SHARMA				12.35	50	Semi Pucca	Resi+Com	Squatter	General	2
300	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+450-26+500		RAM CHANDRA MISTRI				2.16	25	Semi Pucca	Under Const.	Squatter	OBC	BPL
301	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+850-26+900		VIJAY SHARMA				0.93	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
302	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+850-26+900		AJAY SHARMA				3.96	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
303	BANHARA	27+250-27+300		CHANGURI MANDAL				2.45	25	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
304	BANHARA	27+350-27+400		JITENDRA SINGH				3.01	25	Semi Pucca	Shed	Squatter	General	BPL
307	BANHARA	28+000-28+050		ANIL SAH				3	25	Temp	Small Eatery	Encrocher	OBC	2
309	BANHARA	28+200-28+250		BASUDEV SHARMA				2.85	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	PH
310	BANHARA	28+200-28+250		LAXMIKANT SHARMA				2.25	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
311	BANHARA	28+550-28+600		SITA RAM PANDIT				1.5	25	Semi Pucca	Small Eatery	Squatter	OBC	PH
312	BANHARA	28+750-28+800		KAILASH MANDAL				1.95	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL
315	BANHARA	29+050-29+100		RAJESH MEHTAR				6.6	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	2
316	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	29+300-29+350		KAMAL KISHOR				2.89	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	PH
317	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	29+450-29+500		MD SAHBAT				0.66	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	OBC	2

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317A	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	29+450-29+500		MD SAHBAT				4.4	25	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher		
318	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	29+450-29+500		MD SHAHBAZ				3.6	25	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher		
319	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	29+450-29+500		SHANKAR SAH				7.8	50	Semi Pucca	Hotel	License	OBC	BPL
319A	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	29+450-29+500		SHANKAR SAH				3.72	50	Semi Pucca	Hotel	License		
2	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050		PRAKSH YADAV (RANJAN YADAV)				24.5	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
3	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050		NITESH JHA (FANTOOS KUMAR)				3	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	General	2
4	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050		RAJENDAR YADAV				36	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
5	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050		FUDO YADAV				28	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
6	AKBARNAGAR	0+250-0+300		SANJEEV KUMAR				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
7	AKBARNAGAR (SHREE RAMPUR)	0+400-0+450		USHA DEVI				7.44	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	WH
8	AKBARNAGAR (SHREE RAMPUR)	0+400-0+450		PRAKASH YADAV (MOUSAM KUMAR)				10.8	50	Temp	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
9	AKBARNAGAR (SHREE RAMPUR)	0+400-0+450		SAMBHU KUMAR SUMAN				7.36	75	Temp	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
10	AKBARNAGAR (SHREE RAMPUR)	0+400-0+450		SADANAND YADAV				12.19	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
11	AKBARNAGAR (SHREE RAMPUR)	0+600-0+650		VISHUNDEV PRASAD				31.5	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
13	FATEHPUR (MILKY)	5+250-5+300		NITISH KUMAR				14	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
14	FATEHPUR (MILKY)	5+250-5+300		MINTU KUMAR				13.5	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
15	FATEHPUR (MILKY)	5+250-5+300		SITARAM MANDAL				14	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
16	PENDOMENIMAL	5+300-5+350		VISHAN MANDAL				22.5	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
17	PENDOMENIMAL	5+450-5+500		KHIRO MANDAL				10	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
18	PENDOMENIMAL	5+450-5+500		MANOJ MANDAL				7.5	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
19	PENDOMENIMAL	5+450-5+500		PARVATI DEVI				10.08	100	Temp	Hut	Squatter	OBC	BPL
20	PENDOMENIMAL	5+450-5+500		SUMIT MANDAL				23.32	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
21	PENDOMENIMAL	5+500-5+550		RAMU KUMAR				12.25	100	Temp	House	Squatter	OBC	2
22	PENDOMENIMAL	5+500-5+550		JAWAHAR MANDAL				18	100	Temp	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
23	PENDOMENIMAL	5+550-5+600		CHHATHU MANDAL				22.75	100	Temp	House	Squatter	OBC	2
24	PENDOMENIMAL	5+600-5+650		CHANDRDEV MANDAL				19.25	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
25	PENDOMENIMAL	5+700-5+750		SURESH MANDAL				52.5	100	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
27	PANCHRUKHI	6+000-6+050		VIDESHI MANDAL				8.75	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL
28	PANCHRUKHI	6+100-6+150		CHANDRADEV MANDAL				2.72	100	Semi Pucca	Bathroom	Squatter	OBC	2

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29	PANCHRUKHI	6+100-6+150		DEEPAK SAH				1.3	25	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	2
30	PANCHRUKHI	6+150-6+200		BISUNDEO MANDAL				3.52	50	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
31	PANCHRUKHI	6+150-6+200		GOPAL BHAGAT				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
32	PANCHRUKHI	6+150-6+200		RAJENDRA SAH				2.2	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
33	PANCHRUKHI	6+150-6+200		RAM DULAR SAH				0.95	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
34	PANCHRUKHI	6+150-6+200		NAVAL SAH				1.25	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
35	PANCHRUKHI	6+150-6+200		MAHADEV SAH				3.6	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
36	PANCHRUKHI	6+200-6+250		TARNI PODDAR				2.64	100	Semi Pucca	Toilet	Squatter	OBC	2
38	PANCHRUKHI	6+200-6+250		RAMDEV SAH (RAMBHA DEVI)				5.45	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
39	PANCHRUKHI	6+400-6+450		GHANSHYAM SAH				4.8	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
39A	PANCHRUKHI	6+400-6+450		GHANSHYAM SAH				8.5	75	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher		
40	PANCHRUKHI	6+400-6+450		PAPPU KUMAR SAH				8.5	50	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
41	SHAHJADPUR	6+450-6+500		MAHINDRA RAJAK				26.4	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	BPL
42	SHAHJADPUR	6+500-6+550		LADDU MALIK				6.25	100	Temp	House	Squatter	SC	2
43	SHAHJADPUR	6+500-6+550		PANKAJ MALIK				7.5	100	Temp	House	Squatter	SC	2
44	SHAHJADPUR	6+500-6+550		KAILASH MALIK				7.75	50	Temp	House	Encrocher	SC	2
44A	SHAHJADPUR	6+500-6+550		KAILASH MALIK				7.5	75	Temp	House	Squatter		
45	SHAHJADPUR	6+500-6+550	91	MRS. PINKI DEVI	0.0044	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	BPL
46	SHAHJADPUR	6+550-6+600	91	MRS. JINSI DEVI	0.0044	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					SC	2
47	SHAHJADPUR	6+500-6+550	89,90,77	DEEP NARAYAN SINGH	0.00998	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					General	2
48	SHAHJADPUR	6+550-6+000	88	MRS. RADHA DEVI	0.0051	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	BPL
49	SHAHJADPUR	6+550-6+000	77	MRS. SUBAINA DEVI	0.00126	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	2
50	SHAHJADPUR	6+550-6+000	77	MRS. MANDODARI KUMARI	0.00126	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					OBC	2
52	JANIPUR	7+400-7+450		YOGENDRA YADAV				1.4	25	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
52A	JANIPUR	7+400-7+450		YOGENDRA YADAV				0.8	25	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter		
53	JANIPUR	7+450-7+500		SILADHAR YADAV				1.5	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
55	JANIPUR	8+250-8+300		CHAKRADHAR MANDAL				14	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
57	JANIPUR	8+250-8+300		PARYAG MANDAL				38.25	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	2
58	JANIPUR	8+250-8+300		BASHUKI MANDAL				18	100	Temp	House	Squatter	OBC	2
59	JANIPUR	8+250-8+300		JANARDHAN MANDAL				6.25	100	Temp	Bathroom	Squatter	OBC	2
60	MAKHAMPUR	8+850-8+900		RANJEET SAH				1.5	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
61	KESHWAKHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	9+650-9+700		GOPAL THAKUR				4.4	50	Temp	Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
64	KESHWAKHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	9+750-9+800		SALMA				6.25	50	Pucca	House	Squatter	General	2
65	KESHWAKHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	9+850-9+900		MANOJ SINGH				6.5	25	Temp	Shop	Squatter	General	2
66	KESHWAKHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	9+850-9+900		BAMBAM SINGH				3	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	2
67	KESHWAKHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	9+850-9+900		CHANDRKET PRASAD SINGH				2	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	General	2

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68	TEHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+000-10+050		GOURI SHANKAR SAH				17.85	75	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
69	TEHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+100-10+150		LALAN PRASAD GUPTA				9.2	75	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
72	TEHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+650-10+700		KUMARI RAGINI				0	100	Pucca	Boundry Wall	Encrocher	General	2
73	TEHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+650-10+700		MANILAL SHARMA				2.5	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
74	TEHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+650-10+700		DILIP SHARMA				6.57	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
76	TEHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+650-10+700		PAPPU MANDAL				2.7	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
77	PANCHKATIYA (SHANTI NAGAR)	11+200-11+250		RAMEKWAL BHAGAT				2.45	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
78	PANCHKATIYA (SHANTI NAGAR)	11+250-11+300		PRAKASH MANDAL				3.96	25	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
80	PANCHKATIYA	11+500-11+550		ARJUNBIND (FANTOSH RAJ)				1.5	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
82	PANCHKATIYA	11+800-11+850		NAVIN SHARMA				1.52	25	Temp	House	Squatter	OBC	2
83	PANCHKATIYA	11+800-11+850		GOPAL SINGH				0.57	25	Pucca	Chabuttra	Encrocher	OBC	2
85	PANCHKATIYA	11+800-11+850		BASHUKI SHARMA				0.68	50	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
85A	PANCHKATIYA	11+800-11+850		BASHUKI SHARMA				1.68	25	Temp	House	Encrocher		
86	PANCHKATIYA	11+800-11+850		NARESH SHARMA				1.68	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
87	PANCHKATIYA	11+800-11+850		SANJAY THAKUR				4.64	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
89	PANCHKATIYA	11+850-11+900		SURENDRA KUMAR				2.25	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
90	PANCHKATIYA	11+850-11+900		TITU RAI				1.8	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
91	PANCHKATIYA	11+850-11+900		BARMHDEV RAI				2.1	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
92	PANCHKATIYA	11+850-11+900		SHAMBHU KUMAR MANDAL				2.52	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
94	PANCHKATIYA	12+500-12+550		BINAY CHAUDHARY				2.1	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
95	PANCHKATIYA (HARIJANTOLA)	12+900-12+950		PRAKASH DAS				9.6	100	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	SC	2
96	PANCHKATIYA	12+900-12+950		PUTUL DAS				26.24	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	BPL
98	PANCHKATIYA (HAJIJANTOLA)	12+950-13+000		JITENDRA DAS				14.52	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	SC	2
99	PANCHKATIYA	12+950-13+000		AKHARI DAS				18.6	100	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	BPL
100	PANCHKATIYA (HAJIJANTOLA)	13+000-13+050		NEERAJ DAS				18.72	75	Temp	House	Squatter	SC	2
102	KIRANPUR	15+550-15+600		SADANAND SINGH				0.42	25	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	PH
103	KIRANPUR	15+600-15+650		SAHDEV SINGH				2.25	50	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	2
104	KIRANPUR	15+650-15+700		NARSHING SINGH				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
105	KIRANPUR	15+650-15+700		RAMANAND SINGH				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
106	KIRANPUR	15+750-15+800		RAMANAND SINGH (VIMAL SINGH)				1.6	25	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL

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107	KIRANPUR	15+750-15+800		SHARVAN KUMAR SINGH				1.4	25	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
109	KIRANPUR	15+900-15+950		SAHENDER YADAV				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
110	BALIYA	16+150-16+200		MOHAN SAH (BABY DEVI)				6.4	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
111	BALIYA	16+150-16+200		MANTU SAH				5.51	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
112	BALIYA	16+150-16+200		RAVINDRA SAH (GOURAV KUMAR)				1.62	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
113	BALIYA	16+150-16+200		DINESH SAH				4.08	25	Temp	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
114	BALIYA	16+150-16+200		KRISHNANAND SAH				2.12	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
116	BALIYA	16+200-16+250		SUBHASH PASWAN (JITENDAR)				4.4	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	SC	2
117	BALIYA	16+200-16+250		SURESH THAKUR				5.5	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
119	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+800-17+850		SHEIKH AKBAR				12.74	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	General	2
120	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+800-17+850		MD THOHIL				1.23	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	General	2
121	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+800-17+850		BHIM SAH				2.65	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
122	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		GONAURI SHAH(SUNIL SAH)				0.52	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
123	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+850-17+900		SAKUL SAH (VIKRAM SAH)				0.42	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
124	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		PAWAN SHARMA				4.81	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	General	2
125	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		CHALITAR SHARMA (SHEK SALIM)				8.4	50	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
126	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		SHEKH SALIM				20.44	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
127	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		PRAKASH SAH				2.65	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
128	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		MANOJ SAH				13.2	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
129	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		NIRANJAN PRASAD SAH				1.28	25	Pucca	Clinic	Encrocher	OBC	2
130	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		AVDESH SAH				2.6	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
131	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+900-17+950		AMRENDRA KUMAR				6.24	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
132	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		SAIYAD NISHAR				2.4	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	General	BPL
133	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		ALAM (DILSHAN ALI)				1.95	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	General	2
134	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	17+950-18+000		SAIYAD AFSAR ALAM				2.34	25	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	General	BPL
135	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		BABLU KUMAR				4.2	25	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
136	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		SITARAM SAH				5.04	25	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
137	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		ASHOK SAH				2.4	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
138	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		GHUTO SAH				2	25	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
139	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		MANTU SAH (CHOTU SAH)				3.24	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
140	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		MATRU SAH				5.6	25	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
141	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		SANJEEV SAH				7.84	50	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
142	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+000-18+050		BABLU SAH				5.39	25	Temp	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
143	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+050-18+100		UMESH SAH				9.1	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
144	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+050-18+100		SHEKH WASI AHMAD				1.4	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
145	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+050-18+100		SHEKH JAFIR (IQBQL)				4.5	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	General	2
146	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+050-18+100		SARVAN KUMAR SAH				8.6	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
147	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+050-18+100		DEEP NARAYAN SAH				6.2	25	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
149	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+200-18+250		UEMSH DAS				4.08	50	Temp	Shop	Squatter	SC	2
150	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIA	18+500-18+550	1185/611,613	SHEKH ANWAR ALI	0.1115	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					General	2

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151	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI	18+900-18+950		FULCHAN SINGH				6.02	50	Temp	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
151A	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI	18+900-18+950		FULCHAN SINGH				6.63	50	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter		
152	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI	18+900-18+950		KARU SINGH (PINTU SINGH)				4.7	25	Temp	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
153	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+950		SANJAY SHARMA				5.5	25	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	2
154	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+950		RAM SAH				7.36	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
155	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+950		GANESH SINGH (OPINDAR SINGH)				10.24	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
155A	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+950		GANESH SINGH (OPINDAR SINGH)				5.4	75	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter		
156	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+950		BASDEO SINGH				15.3	75	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	2
157	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+950		VINA SINGH				7.59	50	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
158	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+050-19+100		PRAKASH SINGH (BASUKI MISTRY)				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	BPL
159	LAXMIPUR CHIRAI (BAIJACHAK)	19+100-19+150		CHATURI RAM (DHANANJAY SINGH)				7.81	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	2
160	DUMARIA AARAZI	19+550-19+600		RAM VILASH SINGH				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	General	2
161	DUMARIA AARAZI	19+600-19+650		RITESH KUMAR SINGH				4.48	50	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	2
162	DUMARIA AARAZI	19+750-19+800		DINESH SINGH				10.92	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	2
163	DUMARIA AARAZI	20+050-20+100		GOVERDHAN SINGH				8.37	50	Semi Pucca	Bathroom	Squatter	General	2
164	DUMARIA AARAZI	20+050-20+100		NIWASH SINGH				8.74	75	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	General	2
166	DUMARIA AARAZI	20+150-20+200		BIMAL SINGH				2.76	100	Temp	Small Eatery	Squatter	General	2
167	DUMARIA AARAZI	20+150-20+200		SHANKAR SINGH				2.88	75	Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
168	DUMARIA AARAZI	20+150-20+200		PURSUTTAM SINGH				5.52	100	Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
169	DUMARIA AARAZI	20+150-20+200		MANOJ KUMAR SINGH				1.32	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	BPL
170	DUMARIA AARAZI	20+350-20+400		PRIYWAT NARAYAN SINGH	0.0622	Irrigated	Cultivation	0.42	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	General	2
170A	DUMARIA AARAZI	20+350-20+400		PRIYWAT NARAYAN SINGH				3.92	50	Temp	Shop	Squatter		
171	DUMARIA	20+450+20+500		SITARAM SHARMA				2.66	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
171A	DUMARIA	20+450+20+500		SITARAM SHARMA				18	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher		
174	PAWAI	22+100-22+150		MD BABLU (MD MAHBUB)				7.54	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	General	2
174A	PAWAI	22+100-22+150		MD BABLU (MD MAHBUB)				11.31	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter		
174B	PAWAI	22+100-22+150		MD BABLU (MD MAHBUB)				1.8	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter		
175	PAWAI	22+100-22+150		MD IMAM (UMESH SHARMA)				31.08	50	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	General	2
176	PAWAI	22+400-22+450		AFTAB ALAM				1.98	100	Semi Pucca	Chabutra	Squatter	General	BPL
178	PAWAI	22+450-22+500		MD MEHRAB				3	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL
179	PAWAI	22+650-22+700		SIKANDRA SAH				14	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
180	PAWAI	22+750-22+800		MAHARANA DAS				6.44	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Squatter	SC	BPL

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181	PAWAI	22+800-22+850		NAVIN MANDAL				1.68	25	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	2
182	PAWAI	22+800-22+850		KRANTI MANDAL				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	BPL
183	PAWAI	22+850-22+900		RAM MANDAL				6	100	Semi Pucca	Chabutra	Encrocher	OBC	2
184	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		PRAFUL KUMAR CHAUDHARY				1.75	25	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	General	2
185	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		GURUDEV MANDAL				3.42	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL
186	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		BADAL MANDAL				2.97	50	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
187	PAWAI	23+050-23+100		SARVAN DAS (DHANESAR RAI)				7.65	75	Semi Pucca	Shed	Encrocher	SC	BPL
188	PAWAI	23+100-23+150		DHANESHWAR RAI				1.5	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
189	PAWAI	23+100-23+150		SANTOSH KUMAR SAH				7.56	50	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
190	PAWAI	23+100-23+150		CHANDRAKANT BHARTI (SUMAN SAH)				9.17	25	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
190A	PAWAI	23+100-23+150		CHANDRAKANT BHARTI (SUMAN SAH)				2.28	25	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher		
190B	PAWAI	23+100-23+150		CHANDRAKANT BHARTI (SUMAN SAH)				2.5	25	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher		
191	PAWAI	23+250-23+300		BHARAT MALAKAR				2.7	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL
192	PAWAI	23+250-23+300		ASHOK SHARMA (PANCHANAND SINGH)				4.42	75	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
193	PAWAI	23+350-23+400		NIRAJ PANDEY (DEVKI NANDAN CHAUDHARY)				0.68	100	Pucca	Tank	Squatter	OBC	2
196	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+900-23+950		BASHUDEV MANDAL				2.05	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
197	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+900-23+950		LABBU MANDAL				1.28	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
198	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+900-23+950		DAMODAR MANDAL				5.84	50	Temp	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
199	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+950-24+000		BANKU MANDAL				1.44	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
200	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+050-24+100		RAVINDRA YADAV				5.8	50	Temp	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	BPL
201	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+100-24+150		PRASHURAM YADAV				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
202	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+100-24+150		SHAYAM YADAV (SHAYAMI DEVI)				2.68	25	Temp	Other Religious	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
203	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+100-24+150		PAPPU YADAV				8.14	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
204	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+100-24+150		AMIT YADAV				11.4	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
205	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+100-24+150		PRAKASH YADAV				0.99	25	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter	OBC	2
206	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+150-24+200		BHOLA YADAV				7.67	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
207	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+150-24+200		SUBODH SINGH (SUNITA DEVI)				1.96	100	Pucca	Toilet	Squatter	SC	BPL
208	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+150-24+200		AJAY SINGH				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	SC	BPL
209	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+150-24+200		MAHENDRA RAM				8.14	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	BPL

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210	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+150-24+200		RAKESH YADAV				35	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
211	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+200-24+250		DIVAKAR YADAV				8.7	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
212	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+200-24+250		RAMDHAN YADAV				25.9	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
213	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+350-24+400		SHIVNANDAN SINGH				7	50	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Encrocher	General	2
214	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+350-24+400		RAEKSH KUMAR (PHOOLMANI DEVI)				24.84	100	Semi Pucca	Car shed	Encrocher	OBC	2
215	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+350-24+400		BINAY KUMAR				28.67	75	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
216	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+350-24+400		AMIN CHAUDHARY				54	100	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter	General	2
216A	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+350-24+400		AMIN CHAUDHARY				35.2	100	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Squatter		
217	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+400-24+450		UDAY KUMAR CHAUDHARY				3.57	100	Pucca	Bathroom	Squatter	General	2
218	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+400-24+450		RAVINDRA CHAUDHARY				0	100		Boudry Wall	Squatter	General	2
219	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+400-24+450		BALMIKI CHAUDHARY				9.92	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	BPL
220	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+400-24+450		RAMDEV CHAUDHARY				12.9	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
221	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+450-24+500		KANHAI CHAUDHARY (SITA DEVI)				2.8	25	Temp	House	Encrocher	General	BPL
223	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+600-24+650	312/226,311/227	AJAY KUMAR SINGH	0.07005	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					General	2
224	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+600-24+650	312/226,304/228	PARMANAND SINGH	0.03475	Irrigated	Cultivation	0					General	2
225	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	173,157,171	NILESH RAI	0.0369	Residential	Barren	23.45	100	Semi Pucca	Other Resi	Tittleholder	General	BPL
225A	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	171	NILESH RAI (ASHUTOSH RAI)		Residential	Residential	31.02	50	Pucca	House	Encrocher		
226	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	#####	YOGENDRA PRASAD RAI	0.0541	Residential	Barren	30.1	50	Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
226A	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	169	YOGENDRA PRASAD RAI		Residential	Residential	25.16	100	Temp	House	Tittleholder		
227	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	#####	SURESH PRASAD RAI	0.0539	Residential	Residential	58.88	100	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	BPL
227A	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+950-25+000	169	SURESH PRASAD RAI		Residential	Residential	29.52	100	Pucca	House	Tittleholder		
227B	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	171	SURESH PRASAD RAI		Residential	Residential	13.8	100	Pucca	House	Tittleholder		
228	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	172	SUBHAS RAI	0.0024	Residential	Residential	17.6	100	Pucca	Resi+Com	Tittleholder	General	BPL
229	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	172	RAM PRAKASH RAI	0.0023	Residential	Barren	4.2	100	Semi Pucca	Temple	Tittleholder	General	BPL
230	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+900-24+950	172	CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAI	0.0023	Residential	Residential	0	100		Boudry Wall	Tittleholder	General	BPL
231	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+950-25+000	171	UMESH CHANDRA SHARMA	0.0031	Residential	Residential	16.92	50	Pucca	House	Tittleholder	General	2
232	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+050-25+100	181	RAMPIYARI DEVI	0.00975	Residential	Residential	3.24	100	Pucca	Bathroom	Encrocher	General	2
232A	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+050-25+100	181	RAMPIYARI DEVI		Residential	Residential	20.4	100	Semi Pucca	House	Tittleholder		

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232B	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+050-25+100	181	RAMPIYARI DEVI		Residential	Residential	21.6	75	Pucca	House	Titleholder		
233	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+050-25+100	181	VINODANAND SINGH	0.00975	Residential	Residential	16.32	75	Semi Pucca	Cattle Shed	Titleholder	General	BPL
233A	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+050-25+100	181	VINODANAND SINGH		Residential	Residential	17.55	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Titleholder		
233B	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+050-25+100	181	VINODANAND SINGH		Residential	Residential	7.8	25	Pucca	House	Titleholder		
234	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+050-25+100	183	ARVIND SINGH	0.009	Residential	Residential	1.6	50	Pucca	Bathroom	Titleholder	General	2
235	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+050-25+100	183	ANUJ SINGH	0.009	Residential	Residential	0	100		Boundry Wall	Titleholder	General	2
236	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+100-25+150	183	SHYAMA DEVI	0.0089	Residential	Residential	0					General	2
237	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+200-25+250		GOPAL SHARMA				5.64	25	Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
238	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+300-25+350		KUDDAR SAH				19	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
239	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+300-25+350		MAHESANAND RAI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	General	2
239A	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	25+250-25+300		MAHESANAND RAI				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher		
240	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+350-25+400		GOPAL SHARMA				17.64	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
241	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+400-25+450		ASHOK KUMAR SHARMA				9.62	100	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
242	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+400-25+450		RISHIKESH SHARMA				12.4	100	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	2
243	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+400-25+450		ANITA DEVI				12.96	100	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	General	BPL
246	MAHOTA (BADSHAGANJ)	26+000-26+050		RAMANUJ SHARMA				20.59	100	Semi Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	General	2
247	MAHOTA (BADSHAGANJ)	26+050-26+100		SUNIL SHARMA (MANTU SHARMA)				5.1	75	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	General	2
249	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+250-26+300		BHARAT MALAKAR				26.32	50	Temp	House	Squatter	OBC	BPL
250	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+250-26+300		BABLU PASWAN				11.4	100	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	SC	2
251	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+250-26+300		SAHSHI RAI				11.76	100	Semi Pucca	House	Squatter	General	BPL
252	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+250-26+300		SUBIT PASWAN				1.35	25	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	SC	BPL
253	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+250-26+300		SUSHIL PASWAN				3.52	75	Temp	Other Resi	Encrocher	SC	BPL
254	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+250-26+300		NAKUL PASWAN				3	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	SC	2
255	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+300-26+350		SIYARAM PASWAN				8.36	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	BPL
256	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+300-26+350		BACHHAN PASWAN				7.4	75	Temp	Other Resi	Squatter	SC	BPL
257	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+300-26+350		PARAN PASWAN				7.13	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	SC	2
258	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+350-26+400		SHASHI BHUSHAN SHARMA				4.9	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	General	2
259	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+350-26+400		SHIVNANDAN SHARMA (SHASHI BHUSHAN)				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	General	2

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage (km)	Plot No.	Name of the Owner	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Type of Land	Use of Land	Area of Structure Affected (Sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Social Category	Vulnerable Category
260	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+400-26+450		KANGALI DAS				3.38	50	Temp	House	Encrocher	SC	2
261	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+400-26+450		ROHIT DAS				3.12	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	2
263	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+400-26+450		GOPAL DAS				0.99	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	SC	BPL
264	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+400-26+450		SHYAM DAS				3.5	50	Temp	Shed	Squatter	SC	BPL
265	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+450-26+500		FIRANGI DAS				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	SC	BPL
266	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+700-26+750		GULCHI CHAUDHARY (LAXMAN YADAV)				27.2	75	Pucca	Shop	Encrocher	General	2
267	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+700-26+750		LAXMAN YADAV				64.9	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
268	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+700-26+750		MANOJ YADAV				2.88	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
269	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+700-26+750		YOGENDRA YADAV				8.05	50	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
270	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+750-26+800		BACHNESHWAR YADAV				13.5	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	2
271	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+750-26+800		PANCHANAND CHAUDHARY				6.44	50	Temp	Shed	Encrocher	General	BPL
272	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+800-26+850		BHARAT KUMAR ISWAR (SHIV SHANKAR SHARMA)				1.1	25	Semi Pucca	Stair	Encrocher	OBC	2
273	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+800-26+850		SHANKAR PODDAR				2.38	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
276	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+850-26+900		GUDDU YADAV				2.4	25	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
278	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+850-26+900		BABU LAL RAI (SURESH YADAV)				17.22	100	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	2
278A	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+850-26+900		BABU LAL RAI (SURESH YADAV)				2.55	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter		
279	BANHARA (MODI NAGAR)	27+200-27+250		ARJUN SHARMA (BAJRANGI MANDAL)				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	OBC	2
280	BANHARA (MODI NAGAR)	27+250-27+300		BUCHHO MANDAL				2.64	25	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
281	BANHARA	27+250-27+300		CHANGURI MANDAL				15.5	75	Semi Pucca	House	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
282	BANHARA	27+250-27+300		RAM SHARMA (CHANGURI MANDAL)				7.6	75		Hut	Encrocher	General	2
283	BANHARA	27+850-27+900		MD NASRUDIN (MA AKHTAR)				0.6	50	Temp	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	BPL
286	BANHARA	27+950-28+000		MD AKHTAR				2.55	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL
287	BANHARA	27+950-28+000		JAMAL MANSURI				0.57	25	Temp	Shop	Squatter	OBC	BPL
288	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	28+000-28+050		PRAMOD SAH				1.8	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2
289	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	28+000-28+050		CHANDRA KISHOR DAS (MD KURBAN)				1.92	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	SC	2
290	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	28+100-28+150		MAHINDRA YADAV (MD KURBAN)				2.85	100	Temp	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	2

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage (km)	Plot No.	Name of the Owner	Affected Area of Land (in Acre)	Type of Land	Use of Land	Area of Structure Affected (Sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Social Category	Vulnerable Category
291	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	28+100-28+150		MD KURBAN (BIBI SAJDA)				8.55	50	Temp	Shop	Encrocher	OBC	2
292	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	28+350-28+400		CHANDRA KISHOR SAH (MD ADI)				0	100		Boundry Wall	Squatter	OBC	2
293	BANKARA (AMARPUR)	28+700-28+750		PRAKASH YADAV				1.82	75	Semi Pucca	Chabutra	Squatter	OBC	BPL
296	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	28+900-28+950		MANTU SAH				0	100		Boundry Wall	Encrocher	OBC	2
297	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	29+000-29+050		HARENDRA SAH				2.4	25	Pucca	Resi+Com	Encrocher	OBC	2

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF CPR

Sl.N	Name of the Village	Chainage (km)	Plot No.	Type of Land	Use of Land	Others (Specify)	Affected Area (Sq.mt)	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Use of Structure	Other (Specify)
1	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050						GOVT.	33	100	Other	POLICE BOOTH
2	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050						GOVT.	3	100	Other	TOILET
3	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050						TEMPLE	99	100	Shop	
4	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050						GOVT.	29.75	100	Bus stop	
5	AKBARNAGAR	0+100-0+150						RAILWAY CABIN (GOVT.)	27.9	100	Other	RAILWAY CABIN
6	AKBARNAGAR	0+100-0+150						CHABUTRA	13.44	50	Community	CHABUTRA
7	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	0+150-0+200						CHABUTRA	11.55	25	Community	CHABUTRA
8	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	0+400-0+450						TEMPLE	6.25	100	Govt. Office	UNDER CONST.
9	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	1+700-1+750						GOVT.	38.25	100	Bus stop	
10	AKBARNAGAR (SHRI RAMPUR)	3+400-3+450						GOVT.	33.75	100	Bus stop	
11	PANCHRUKHI	6+400-6+450						GRAM PANCHAYAT BHAWAN	0	100	Boundary Wall	
12	JANIPUR (SADHPUR)	7+400-7+450						GOVT.	28.06	100	Bus stop	
13	JANIPUR (SADHPUR)	7+450-7+500						TEMPLE	22.32	100	Temple	
14	KASWA KHERI	8+550-8+600						TEMPLE	12.6	100	Temple	
15	KASWA KHERI	8+550-8+600						GOVT.	3.24	100	Other	WATER TANK
16	KASWA KHERI	9+500-9+550	1795	Barren	Barren	NALA	0.007	GOVT.	0			
17	KASWA KHERI	9+500-9+550	1797	Barren	Forest		0.0028	GOVT.	0			
18	TAHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+200-10+250						CHABUTRA (COMMUNITY)	21.24	100	Community	CHABUTRA
19	PANCHKATIYA	12+500-12+550						CHABUTRA	16.81	100	Community	CHABUTRA
20	PANCHKATIYA	12+500-12+550						TEMPLE	16.8	75	Temple	
21	PANCHKATIYA	12+900+12+950						TEMPLE	1.1	100	Temple	
22	PANCHKATIYA (AMBA)	13+950-14+000						MOD NARAYAN COLLEGE	0	100	Boundary Wall	
23	PANCHKATIYA (AMBA)	14+300-14+350						DAIRY FARM	0	100	Boundary Wall	
24	KIRANPUR	15+900-15+950						CHABUTRA	7.26	75	Community	CHABUTRA
25	BALIA	16+200-16+250						GOVT.	3	25	Bus stop	
26	DOHRADIH (POSTIYA)	17+700-17+750						KABRISTAN	0	100	Boundary Wall	
27	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIYA	18+000-18+050						MAZAR	6.82	25	Shrine	MAZAR
28	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIYA (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+050						GOVT.	0	100	Other	URINAL
29	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIYA (BAIJACHAK)	19+000-19+050						TEMPLE	16.74	75	Temple	
30	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIYA (BAIJACHAK)	19+100-19+150						TEMPLE	1.87	75	Temple	
31	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIYA (BAIJACHAK)	19+100-19+150	A	Barren	Barren	RASTA	0.0031	GOVT..	0			

Sl.N	Name of the Village	Chainage (km)	Plot No.	Type of Land	Use of Land	Others (Specify)	Affected Area (Sq.mt)	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Use of Structure	Other (Specify)
32	DUMARIYA ARAZI	19+950-20+000						TEMPLE	19.5	100	Temple	
33	SANGRAMPUR	21+550-21+650						GOVT.	28.4	100	Bus stop	
34	PAWAI	22+750-22+800						GOVT.	2.72	75	Other	TOILET
35	PAWAI	22+750-22+800						TEMPLE	4.86	75	Temple	
36	PAWAI	22+800-22+850						GOVT.	32.01	100	Bus stop	
37	PAWAI	23+350-23+400						CHABUTRA	37.31	50	Religious	CHABUTRA
38	PAWAI	23+350-23+400						TEMPLE	18	50	Religious	BETHAKA
39	PAWAI	23+350-23+400						TEMPLE	30.4	75	Temple	
40	BHIKHANPUR (CHAPRI)	24+950-25+000	169	Resi	Resi		0.0171	TEMPLE	16.77	100	Temple	
41	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+450-25+500						GOVT.	0	100	Boundary Wall	
42	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+050-25+100	135	Barren	Barren	ROAD	0.0101		0			
43	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAHGANJ)	26+050-26+100						GOVT.	19.8	100	Bus stop	
44	BANHARA	27+700-27+750						MAZAR	0	100	Boundary Wall	
45	BANHARA	27+900-27+950						GOVT.	4.32	25	Govt. Office	
46	BANHARA	28+000-28+050						TEMPLE	0	100	Boundary Wall	
47	BANHARA	29+050-29+100						GOVT.	6.12	100	Other	TOILET
48	BANHARA	29+050-29+100						TEMPLE	1.38	50	Temple	
49	AKBARNAGAR	0+000-0+050						TEMPLE	175.5	100	Temple	
50	AKBARNAGAR (SHREE RAMPUR)	3+400-3+450						TEMPLE	25	100	Temple	
51	PANCHRUKHI	5+900-5+950						GOVT.	8.58	100	Other	BATHROOM
52	PANCHRUKHI	6+200-6+250						TEMPLE	1.56	25	Temple	
53	SHAHJADPUR	6+550-6+000						GOVT. (JAI PRAKASH MADHYA VIDYALAY)	4	100	Other	TOILET
54	SHAHJADPUR	6+550-6+000	81	Barren	Barren	NALA	0.0019	GOVT.	0			
55	JANIPUR	8+250-8+300						TEMPLE	3.04	100	Religious	CHABUTRA
56	JANIPUR	8+250-8+300						TEMPLE	4	100	Temple	
57	KESHWAKHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	9+750-9+800						MASJID COMMITTEE	9.9	100	Shop	
58	KESHWAKHERI (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	9+750-9+800						MASJID COMMITTEE	12	100	Shop	
59	TEHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+350-10+400						GOVT.	0	100	Boundary Wall	
60	TEHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+400-10+450						GOVT.	0	100	Boundary Wall	
61	TEHWAL NAGAR (SHAHKUND BAZAR)	10+650-10+700						COMMUNITY (VILLAGE GATE)	3.1	100	Community	VILLAGE GATE
62	PANCHKATIYA (SHANTI NAGAR)	11+250-11+300						TEMPLE	4.41	100	Temple	

Sl.N	Name of the Village	Chainage (km)	Plot No.	Type of Land	Use of Land	Others (Specify)	Affected Area (Sq.mt)	Name of the Owner	Area of Affected Structure (Sq.Mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Use of Structure	Other (Specify)
63	PANCHKATIYA	11+650-11+700						TEMPLE	0.69	25	Temple	
64	PANCHKATIYA	11+800-11+850						GOVT.	0.88	25	Other	BATHROOM
65	PANCHKATIYA	11+800-11+850						GOVT.	7.02	25	Bus stop	
66	PANCHKATIYA (SHIVSHANKARPUR)	11+850-11+900						TEMPLE	0	100	Boundary Wall	
67	PANCHKATIYA	12+950-13+000						TEMPLE	6.76	100	Temple	
68	PANCHKATIYA (AMBA)	13+300-13+350						GOVT.	7.1	25	Bus stop	
69	KIRANPUR	15+850-15+900						TEMPLE	0	100	Boundary Wall	
70	BALIYA	16+200-16+250						GOVT.	3.6	50	Bus stop	
71	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIYA	17+550-17+600						GOVT.	11.44	75	Bus stop	
72	LAXMIPUR CHIRAIYA	18+100-18+150						TEMPLE	5.55	25	Temple	
73	DUMARIA AARAZI	20+150-20+200						GOVT.	11.05	50	Bus stop	
74	PAWAI (MIRHANTH)	21+600-21+650						TEMPLE	8.91	100	Religious	UNDER COSTRUCTION
75	PAWAI	22+050-22+100						ANJUMAN AJFAT SCHOOL (SEEMAB)	11.76	75	Community	SCHOOL
76	PAWAI	22+400-22+450						GOVT.	8.55	25	Other	HALL
77	PAWAI	23+800-23+850						TEMPLE	6.8	50	Religious	CHABUTRA
78	PAWAI (NAYACHAK)	23+800-23+850						GOVT.	11.64	50	Bus stop	
79	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+450-24+500						GOVT.	10.79	25	School	
80	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+650-24+700	128	Barren	Forest		0.0019	GOVT.	0			
81	BHIKHANPUR (UTTARITOLA)	24+650-24+700	225	Barren	Forest		0.0103	GOVT.	0			
82	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+750-25+800						TEMPLE	5.25	75	Temple	
83	MAHOTA (CHAPRI)	25+750-25+800						TEMPLE	6.3	50	Temple	
84	MAHOTA (BADSHAGANJ)	26+100-26+150						TEMPLE	12.74	50	Temple	
85	DAKHILKUNJ (BADSHAGANJ)	26+400-26+450						TEMPLE	1.14	25	Temple	
86	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+800-26+850						GOVT.	26.65	100	Bus stop	
87	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+850-26+900						COMMUNITY	4.5	100	Community	GATE
88	DAKHILKUNJ (GOPALPUR)	26+850-26+900						TEMPLE	8.58	100	Temple	
89	BANHARA	27+850-27+900						GOVT.	3.8	25	Bus stop	
90	BANHARA	27+850-27+900						GOVT.	1.12	50	Other	WATER TANK
91	BANKARA (AMARPUR)	28+750-28+800						GOVT.	0	100	Boundary Wall	
92	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	28+850-28+900						GOVT.	2.7	100	Other	WATER TANK
93	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	29+350-29+400						COMMUNITY	0.45	25	Community	CHABUTRA
94	BANHARA (AMARPUR)	29+500-29+506						TEMPLE	1.2	25	Temple	

APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS OF CONSULTATIONS

Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	Measures Need to be Taken	Name of Participants	Profession	Age	Sex
1	Date: 10-02-2018 Village: Tehwal Nagar Block: Shahkund District: Bhagalpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village amenities, issues and problems. Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village. Awareness about the project. Accident prone areas and cause of accidents. Benefits of the project. Negative impacts of the project. Issue of relocation(self or project based) Schemes for income generation Mode of compensation for loss of assets. Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper safety measures for new road should be proposed in the design and it should be strictly followed during construction. Employment to local skilled and unskilled laborers should be preferred during road construction and maintenance and operation. Self-relocation is the preferred choice with cash compensation. Compensation should be given for structure loss at earliest. Compensation should be distributed few months before from demolish of structure. Shifting allowance should be given by govt. for relocation of their establishment. Compensation should be sufficient. 	ANIL KUMAR SINHA	FARMER	68	M
				UZRA MOHAN SINHA	FARMER	60	M
				RAM ASHREY SINGH	FARMER	62	M
				SUDHIR KUMAR SAH	BUSINESS	45	M
				MUKESH CHAND SINHA	BUSINESS	42	M
				SACHIDANAND SINGH	FARMER	65	M
				RAFI ALAM	BUSINESS	35	M
				MD SIKARDAR	BUSINESS	55	M
				SHAIK MOZIM	BUSINESS	45	M
				DHIRAJ KUMAR	BUSINESS	36	M
				CHANDARKET PRASAD SINGH	FARMER	65	M
				GOURI SHANKAR SINGH	FARMER	68	M
				UPENDRA NARAYAN SINGH	FARMER	67	M
				MUKESH THAKUR	BUSINESS	38	M
				UTTAM KUMAR	STUDENT	22	M
				RAMANUJ SINGH	BUSINESS	45	M
				ANURAG SINGH	BUSINESS	22	M
				RAVI KUMAR SINGH	BUSINESS	38	M
				KRISHNA GUPTA	BUSINESS	43	M
				SUNIL KUMAR GUPTA	BUSINESS	37	M
RAHUL KUMAR	BUSINESS	29	M				
CHANDAN KUMAR	LABOUR	32	M				
2	Date: 10-02-2018 Village : Panchrukhi Block :Shahkund District: Bhagalpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village amenities, issues and problems. Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village. Awareness about the project. Accident prone areas and cause of accidents. Benefits of the project. Negative impacts of the project. Issue of relocation(self or project based) Schemes for income generation Mode of compensation for loss of assets. Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper safety measures for new road are proposed in the design and care will be taken during construction. Road should be constructed with quality materials for better lasting. Compensation should be distributed at earliest, so they can arrange their house /shop before evacuation. Requirement of underpasses/foot over bridge has been demanded by peoples due to major transition of the peoples, including children and 	CHANDER SHEKHAR SINGH	FARMER	60	M
				HARIDANDAN SINGH	FARMER	62	M
				SUDHIL KUMAR	BUSINESS	40	M
				VIJAY KUMAR	BUSINESS	52	M
				DINESH RAM	LABOUR	43	M
				DEEPAK KUMAR	LABOUR	18	M
				VIJAY MANDAL	LABOUR	45	M
				NIKO MANDAL	FARMER	50	M
				BASDEO MANDAL	LABOUR	60	M
				RANJEET RAJAK	LABOUR	30	M
				AJAY KUMAR	BUSINESS	32	M
				CHANDAN KUMAR	BUSINESS	34	M
				THAKUR SAH	LABOUR	50	M
				GOPAL BHAGAT	LABOUR	45	M
				BARHAMDEO MANDAL	LABOUR	56	M
				RAJESH THAKUR	LABOUR	35	M

Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	Measures Need to be Taken	Name of Participants	Profession	Age	Sex
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of relocation(self or project based) Schemes for income generation Mode of compensation for loss of assets. Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient compensation should be given to affected person. Compensation should be distributed at earliest. Compensation should be distributed in the village to all effected persons. Sewerage system should be constructed with the road to evacuate the water of village to avoid the water logging. Compensation should be prepared properly with the consideration of price hike. Adequate time must be given to evacuate and reconstruction. An underpass/foot over bridge must be constructed here as both side market and resident. 	LALAN PANDIT BUGGI THAKUR SRIDHAR PANDIT RAM CHARITAR SHARMA RINA DEVI SHANTI DEVI REKHA DEVI TIRTH NARAYAN PANDIT AWDHESH KUMAR RAJ KUMAR UDAY KUMAR SHARMA	BUSINESS BUSINESS BUSINESS BUSINESS HOUSE WIFE HOUSE WIFE HOUSE WIFE BUSINESS STUDENT STUDENT BUSINESS	40 66 42 60 32 35 35 70 22 24 50	M M M M F F F M M M M
5	Date: 10-02-2018 Village:Laxmipur Chiraia Block: Amarpur District: Banka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village amenities, issues and problems. Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village. Awareness about the project. Accident prone areas and cause of accidents. Benefits of the project. Negative impacts of the project. Issue of relocation(self or project based) Schemes for income generation Mode of compensation for loss of assets. Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment to local skilled and unskilled laborers should be preferred during road construction and operation. Road should be constructed with best materials for long lasting. Compensation should be given earlier to the effected persons for their business loss. Effected Common property should be shifted before starting of work on other location. Compensation should be given earliest. Compensation should be high. Because everything is costly now. Shifting allowance should be paid by govt. to affected people. Govt. should arrange timely payment of compensation. 	MD SIDDIK SHIKANDRA MISHRA ARJUN MISHRA BIPIN SAH BRAJESH SAH BABULAL PODDAR MAKHRA YADAV KHOKRA PASWAN UMESH SAH VIJAY SAH SHARVAN SAH RAM SHARAN MISHRA	BUSINESS BUSINESS FARMER LABOUR BUSINESS BUSINESS BUSINESS BUSINESS BUSINESS BUSINESS BUSINESS BUSINESS BUSINESS	60 42 76 40 41 53 48 75 45 47 30 65	M M M M M M M M M M M M
				DHIRENDRA MISHRA	BUSINESS	80	M

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

Name of The Village: Tehwal Nagar

Date of Consultation: 10-02-2018



VILL - TEHWAL NAGAR

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Aril Kumar Singh	Farmer	68	M	Aril Kumar Singh
Ugra Mohan Singh	"	60	M	Ugra Mohan Singh
Ram Ashraf Singh	"	62	M	Ram Ashraf Singh
Sudhir Kumar Sah.	Business	45	M	Sudhir Kumar Sah.
Mukesh Chand Singh	"	42	M	Mukesh Chand Singh
Sachidanand Singh	Farmer	65	M	Sachidanand Singh
Rafi Alam	Business	35	M	Rafi Alam
Mid. Sitender	"	55	M	Mid. Sitender
Shah Mozam	"	45	M	Shah Mozam
Dhiraj Kumar	"	36	M	Dhiraj Kumar
Chandrabhat Prasad Singh	Farmer	65	M	Chandrabhat Prasad Singh
Opou. Shookar Singh.	"	68	M	Opou. Shookar Singh.
Opendra Nangra Singh	"	67	M	Opendra Nangra Singh
Mukesh Thakur	Business	38	M	Mukesh Thakur
Utham Kumar	Student	22	M	Utham Kumar
Ramanuj Singh	Business	45	M	Ramanuj Singh
Anurag Singh.	"	22	M	Anurag Singh
Ravi Kumar Singh	"	38	M	Ravi Kumar Singh
Krishna Gupta.	"	43	M	Krishna Gupta.
Sunil Kumar Gupta	"	37	M	Sunil Kumar Gupta
Rahul Kumar	"	29	M	Rahul Kumar
Chandan Kumar	Labour	32	M	Chandan Kumar

Name of The Village: : Panchrukhi
Date of Consultation: 10-02-2018



VILL - PANCHRUKHI

4. List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Chander Shukla Singh	Farmer	60	m	चंद्रशुक्ला सिंह
Haridandan Singh	"	62	m	हरिदण्डन सिंह
Sushil Kumar	Business	40	m	सुशील कुमार
Vijay Kumar	"	52	m	विजय कुमार
Dinesh Ram	Labour	63	m	दिनेश राम
Deebak Kumar	"	18	m	देबाक कुमार
Vijay Mandal	"	45	m	विजय मण्डल
Niko Mandal	Farmer	50	m	निको मण्डल
Burdeomandal	Labour	60	m	बुर्देो मण्डल
Ranjeet Rajak	"	30	m	रंजीत राजक
Ajay Kumar	Business	32	m	अजय कुमार
Chandan Kumar	"	34	m	चण्डन कुमार
Thakur Sahi	Labour	50	m	ठाकुर साहि
Gopal Bhagat	"	45	m	गोपाल भगत
Barkantoo Mandal	"	56	m	बार्कण्टू मण्डल
Rajesh Thakur	"	35	m	राजेश ठाकुर
Manoj Kumar	"	26	m	मनोज कुमार
Manoj Ram	Business	38	m	मनो राम
Sanjay Kumar	"	39	m	संजय कुमार
Anand Kumar	Student	24	m	आनंद कुमार

Name of The Village: Pawai

Date of Consultation: 09-02-2018



VILL - PAWAI

4. List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Jay Shankar Jha.	Business	45	m.	जय शंकर जे
Vijay Das.	labour	50	m.	विजय दास
Murli Dhar Mandal	Business	48	m	मुरलीधर मंडल
Rajkumar Sah.	"	32	m	राज कुमार साह
Sankesh Kumar	"	36	m	शंकरेश कुमार साह
Rajesh poddar	"	30	m	राजेश पट्टा
Suraj poddar	"	29	m	सुरज पट्टा
Raju Kumar	"	28	m	राज कुमार
Uttam Kumar	"	28	m.	उत्तम कुमार
Subhesh Mandal	Labour	47	m	सुभाष मंडल
Ravindar Sah.	Business	52	m	रविंद्र साह
Sikari Das	Labour	43	m.	सिकरी दास
Narish Das	"	40	m	नरेश दास
Suman Kumar Sah.	Business	27	m.	सुमन कुमार साह
Amil Thakur	"	51	m	अमिल ठाकुर
Amit Kumar Sah	"	28	m	अमित कुमार साह
Surender Das.	Farmer	42	m	
Jivan Kumar choudary	"	69	m.	जीवन कुमार चौधरी
md. Abulaz	"	60	m.	मो. अबुल आजाद
Ajay mandal	"	39	m	अजय मंडल

Name of The Village: Badshah ganj
Date of Consultation: : 09-02-2018



VILL- BADSHAH GANJ

4. List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Sunit paswan.	Labour.	45	m	सुनील पासवान
Govanathan tharjan	Business	47	m	गोवर्धन ठारजन
Mishar pandit	,	45	m	मिशर पंडित
Mahender Sharma.	Former.	55	m	Mahendra Sharma
Dashrathi pandit	Business.	35	m	दशरथ पंडित
Amrinder paswan.	Labour.	30	m	अमरिंदर पासवान
Jitendar paswan	,	35	m	जितेंद्र पासवान
Murli akher Pandit	,	37	m	मुरलीखर पंडित
Nagender Sahi.	,	24.	m	Nagendra Sahi
Lalan Pandit	Business.	40	m	लालन पंडित
Baggi thakur	Business	66	m	-
Sridhar Pandit.	,	42	m	स्रीधर पंडित
Ram charan Sharma.	,	60	m	राम चरण शर्मा
Rina devi	House wife	32	F	रीना देवी
Shampi devi	House wife	35	F	श्यामिणी देवी
Rexha devi	House wife	35	F	रेखा देवी
Girli Narayenpandit	Business.	70	m	गिरली नारायण पंडित
Audheshi kumar	Student.	22.	m	Audhesh kumar
Raj kumar	Student	24	m	Raj kumar
Veday Kumar Sharma.	Business	56	m	वेदाय कुमार शर्मा

Name of The Village: Laxmipur Chiraia
Date of Consultation: 10-02-2018



APPENDIX 6: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR THE NGO TO IMPLEMENT THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP) FOR TWO-LANE SH-85 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-85 (29.506 km) into 2-lane road in Bhagalpur and Banka Districts and requested ADB for financing under project loan modality.

2. This RP for two-lane SH-85 project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDC. As per the RP total number of structure affected is about 552, number of household affected is about 531 and number of CPRs is about 88. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category-A²⁴ 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-85 project. The proposed road bridge traverses along 23 villages of the Bhagalpur and Banka districts.

4. The project construction would necessitate clearance of road and displacement and loss of land and assets, livelihood and community property resources. The displaced households include both title-holders and 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:

²⁴ 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
Key Personnel			
1.	Team Leader	1	18 (intermittent over 36 months)
2.	Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
3.	Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	1	6 (intermittent over 36 months)
4.	Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
5.	Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	1	18 (intermittent over 36 months)
Non-key Personnel			
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	12 (intermittent over 36 months)
Total		16	282

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	Tasks
1	Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall technical and operational management of NGO team. • Act as main counterpart when communicating with BSRDC and relevant government agencies. • Draft work plan and ensure work plan is followed. • Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion. • Review documentation and reports to verify accuracy.
2	Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for assigned section of alignment • Provide guidance to Field Staff and verify information collected. • Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion. • Provide support to Grievance Redressal Mechanism
3	Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for assigned section of alignment. • Valuation of assets of DPs. • Responsible collecting field level information. • Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation.
4.	Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for community development and community awareness related assignment. • Road Safety and Highway users psychology understanding. Responsible collecting field level information. • Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation.
5.	Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for land acquisition related matter and co-ordination with revenue department of the district. • Preparation of compensation with LA office and facilitating distribution of compensation. • Preparation/distribution of assistance amount.
6.	Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for working on field with DPs.
6.	MIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform all computer/database related needs for the assignment.

3. Qualification & Experience

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

Staff	Qualification & Experience
Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 10 years of minimum professional experience in R&R implementation. • 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
Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Social Science (Sociology/Social work/Anthropogy/Geography/Economics). Post graduate degree in social science is preferred • 10 years of minimum professional experience

Staff	Qualification & Experience
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Previous experience in working rural communities required. Proficiency in local language is required.
Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Social Science (Sociology/Social work/Anthropology/Geography/Economics). Post graduate degree in social science is preferred 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.
Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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&R or rural development projects. S/he should have experience of participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.
Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
MIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum: Bachelor's degree in computer application or related fields. 3 years of minimum professional experience Proficient in operating computer and Microsoft Word, and Excel. Ability to design and manage database. Proficient in English and local language.

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.

Sl. No.	Indicative Payment Milestone	Payment (% of contract Value)
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 Awareness and HIV/AIDS, health and hygiene, and human trafficking in affected villages.	10%
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-85 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-85 (29.506 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-A²⁵ 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

²⁵ 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.