



NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

The Government of India

VOLUME - IV: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Development of Economic Corridors, Inter-Corridors, Feeder Routes and Border Road Primarily to Improve the Freight Movement in the Country (Lot-VII/Bihar/Package-I)

BAKARPUR-MANIKPUR SECTION



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LEA ASSOCIATES SOUTH ASIA PVT. LTD.

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E. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1. INTRODUCTION

India is one of the fastest growing developing nations in the world. India's economy has grown manifolds in the recent past and likely to grow further as per the present trends registered in the past couple of years. Increase in the economy has led to increase of loading on the infrastructure corridors available within the country. Surge for better infrastructure corridor facilities for sustained growth of economy have been well realized and recognized by the Govt. of India in line with the rising trends of economy.

The Govt. of India (GoI) through Ministry of Roads & Highways (MORT&H) is contemplating to enhance the traffic capacity and safety for efficient transshipment of goods as well as passenger traffic on the heavily trafficked National Highway sections. GoI has entrusted National Highways Authority India (NHAI) with the responsibility of Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Development of Economic Corridors, Inter-Corridors, Feeder Routes and Coastal Road primarily to improve the freight movement in India under Bharatmala Pariyojana (Lot-7/BIHAR/Package-1)

Project Terminals

Section 1–Bakarpur – Manikpur The project road is part of SH-74 connecting Bakarpur and Manikpur in the state of Bihar.

E.2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project road initiates from Sitalbari bypass at Bakarpur area and terminates at SH-74 near Manikpur area. In between the project road stretch three highway category road connects with the project stretch. The first one is Patna AIIMS connecting under construction road. This road starts from AIIMS, Patna and connects with NH-19 and Bakarpur-Manikpur project road through a under construction ROB.

The second one is NH-19 Sitalbari bypass under construction road. This road connects with our Bakarpur-Manikpur project road through a cloverleaf grade separated interchange.

The third one is SH-74. This road is the existing main connecting road between Adalwari as well as Patna city and Manikpur area. Bakarpur - Manikpur project road connects with SH-74 just before Manikpur area. During several site visits, it was found that these three roads carry substantial amount of traffic which entering or existing from Patna city. Hence, Bakarpur-Manikpur will play a great role for the to and fro traffic from Patna city by connecting this three main peripheral highway around the Patna city.

Start Point:

The Project corridor is initiated from Sitalbari Bypass of NH-19 by connecting existing under construction ROB through cloverleaf grade separated interchange. Grade separated interchange proposed to connect under construction ROB on AIIMS road and Sitalbari bypass of NH-19 for carrying conflict free traffic movement.

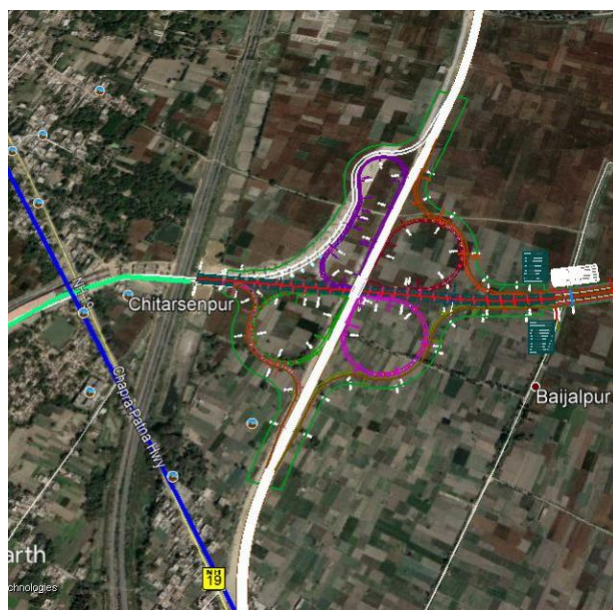


Figure E-1: Location of Project Roads (Bakarpur – Manikpur)

Terminate point

The Project corridor traverse through mostly cultivated land and after Km 35+000 it meets with existing SH-74 near under construction RUB on SH-74. Then it mostly run parallel to the SH-74 and finally meets with existing SH-74 near Km 38+300 and it meets with another project road proposal Manikpur to Areraj project road.

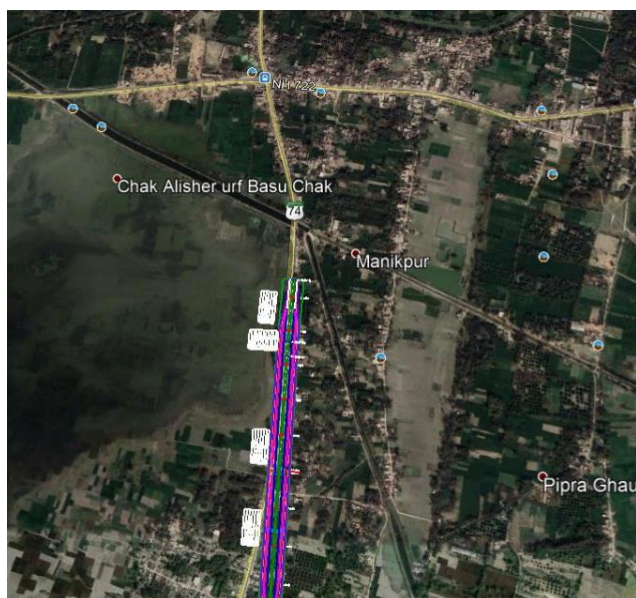


Figure E-2: Location of Project Roads (Bakarpur – Manikpur)

The project roads are shown in the following Figure E-3.

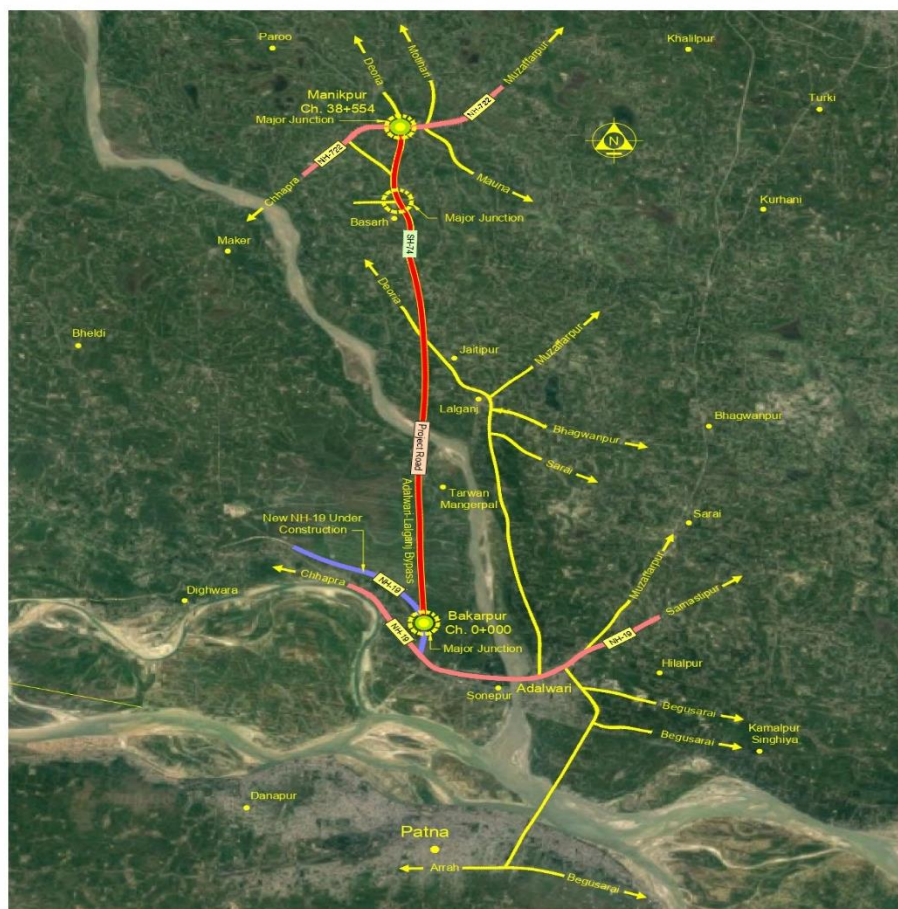


Figure E-3: Location of Project Roads (Bakarpur – Manikpur)

Table E-1: GPS Co-ordinates (in UTM) of Project Take-off & Terminal Point

Start Chainage (Km)	End Chainage (Km)	GPS Co-Ordinate (UTM)	
		Start Point	End Point
Design Ch 0+000 at the junction of NH-19	Design ch 38+814 at SH-74	45 N , 313181.458E, 2846326.086N	45 N, 313058.87m E, 2880041.87m N

The details of existing towns/Built-up sections along the **Bakarpur – Manikpur Bypass** section are given in Table E-1.

Table E-2: Details of Towns/Built- up Sections (Bakarpur – Manikpur Bypass)

Built-up section/Town Name	Prop.Chainages (km)	
	Start	End
TarwanMangerpal	9+600	10+400
Manpur	10+700	11+600
Sarnarayan	12+700	13+200
Darihara nasikh	13+500	14+300
Darihara chaturbhuj	15+700	16+500
Bailka	25+100	25+300
Bhagwanpur	29+100	29+200
Keshopur	29+700	30+300
Manpura	30+800	30+900
Basarh	33+900	34+600
HarpurBasant	35+200	36+200



Built-up section/Town Name	Prop.Chainages (km)	
	Start	End
Birpur	37+800	38+100
Manikpur	38+100	38+814

E.3. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

After finalization of the alignments and land acquisition requirement by the engineering team, the census & socio-economic survey has revealed that a total of 164 households will be adversely affected leading to adverse impact on 463 PAPs and 172 structures and 191.28 Ha. of private land will be acquired. Therefore, in order to assess the magnitude of impact, census survey was conducted along with public consultations, FGDs and personal interviews with the stakeholders. As per requirement appropriate questionnaires and tools were developed.

E.4. MINIMIZATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

While preparing the engineering design, the prime consideration has been given to minimize resettlement impacts within the limitations of technical requirement and cost effectiveness. For minimizing resettlement and livelihoods disruption, the widening proposed is done within the available ROW except at few locations where truck lay byes and toll plaza have been proposed. In addition, the census survey and public consultations also helped in developing the measures towards minimizing negative social impacts.

E.5. POLICY FRAMEWORK

The project specific entitlement framework has been prepared in accordance with The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) and National Highway Act, 1956. The framework describes the principle and approach to minimize and mitigate the negative impacts caused by the project.

E.6. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Extensive community consultations were carried out along the project corridor with the objective of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project through alternate design solutions and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing awareness among the PAPs on the benefits of the project. As many as 4 consultations were conducted along the project route in this section, promoting public understanding of the processes and mechanisms through which developmental problems and needs are investigated and resolved. These consultations involved the police, Sarpanch, likely affected PAPs particularly shop owners, businessmen, farmers, petty traders, agriculture labourers, cultivators, PAPs representatives, and PWD officials etc.

E.7. MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT ON STRUCTURES AND LAND

The census survey has revealed that out of total 172 structures that are likely to be affected, (94.80%) belong to the category of private ownership, Govt. properties (2.89%) and religious properties (2.31%). As far as construction of private affected structures is concerned a majority belongs to pucca type (74.39%), Kutcha type (1.22%) and Semi-pucca (21.95%). A total of 191.28 Ha. private land will be required for this package.

E.8. IMPACT ON PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

In this road, a total of 172 households owning private structures and land owners will be adversely affected leading to impact on 463 PAPs (males 52.48% and Females 47.52%). Results of social stratification of PAHs have revealed that a majority of households that are likely to be affected belong to OBC category (51.64 %) followed by General (40.39%).

E.9. INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

The project R&R policy has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected PAPs. The focus on restoration of livelihood will ensure that the PAPs are able to regain their previous living standards. In addition to enhancement of socio-economic conditions of the PAPs certain income generation and livelihood restoration



programs are intended in the RAP. Those who would experience loss of income due to land acquisition will be eligible for one or the other (as appropriate) of the following:

- ▶ Alternate economic rehabilitation support and training for up-gradation of skills or imparting new skills; and
- ▶ Preference for employment through the contractors for road works specially to the poor and women and other vulnerable groups. Providing employment to the local people will enable them to participate in the benefits of the project. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

However, the basic objective of income restoration activities is to ensure that each PAP will at least have the same or improved income and livelihood after the project. Income restoration activities are of two types (i) short-term; and (ii) long-term.

E.10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Institutions for implementation of RAP vary substantially in terms of their respective roles and capacity. Timely establishment and involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R targets. The major institutions which shall be involved are NHAI, local administration, land acquisition and revenue department, NGOs, DLC, GRC, training institutions and monitoring and evaluation agency.

E.11. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Implementation Framework, which consists of land acquisition and other related R&R activities, is essential component of RAP. The successful execution of the project depends upon the land to be made available free from all encumbrances to the contractor. The R&R officers in the corporate office and PIU R&R cell should be well trained to act as per the implementation plan prior to commencement of the civil work. Time frame for implementation of RAP has been outlined with the project implementation in a way that commencement and progress of civil work is not adversely affected. The tentative period for implementation of RAP has been determined to be 24 months for this package. However, monitoring and evaluation will continue beyond the period of implementation.

E.12. R&R COST ESTIMATES

The budget of R&R component works out to Rs 470.65 Crores. It involves cost of built-up properties, such as commercial, residential, residential-cum-commercial, religious, community and government including land cost. In addition, the budget also includes the cost of R&R implementation.

E.13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The purpose of the monitoring and evaluation is to see that the project has achieved its objective that the affected persons have been able to maintain their pre-project livelihood status. The RAP contains indicators for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement programme. Two levels of monitoring have been suggested in the RAP, viz. internal and external.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

India is one of the fastest growing developing nations in the world. India's economy has grown manifolds in the recent past and likely to grow further as per the present trends registered in the past couple of years. Increase in the economy has led to increase of loading on the infrastructure corridors available within the country. Surge for better infrastructure corridor facilities for sustained growth of economy have been well realized and recognized by the Govt. of India in line with the rising trends of economy.

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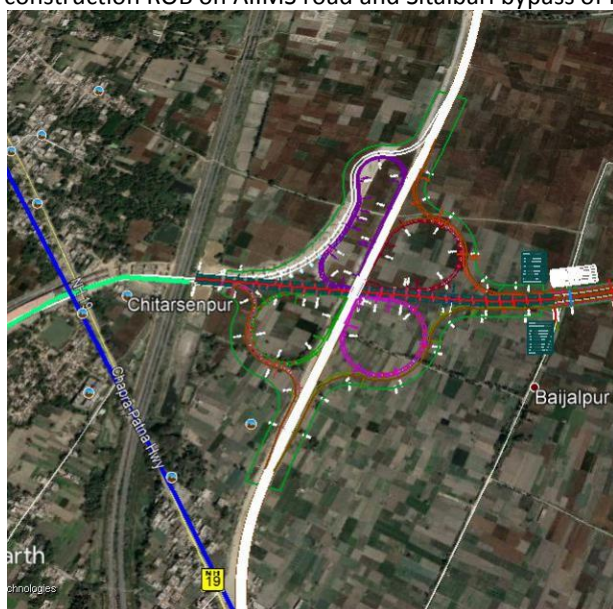
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Manpur	10+700	11+600
Sarnarayan	12+700	13+200
Darihara nasikh	13+500	14+300
Darihara chaturbhuj	15+700	16+500
Bailka	25+100	25+300



Built-up section/Town Name	Prop.Chainages (km)	
	Start	End
Bhagwanpur	29+100	29+200
Keshopur	29+700	30+300
Manpura	30+800	30+900
Basarh	33+900	34+600
HarpurBasant	35+200	36+200
Birpur	37+800	38+100
Manikpur	38+100	38+814

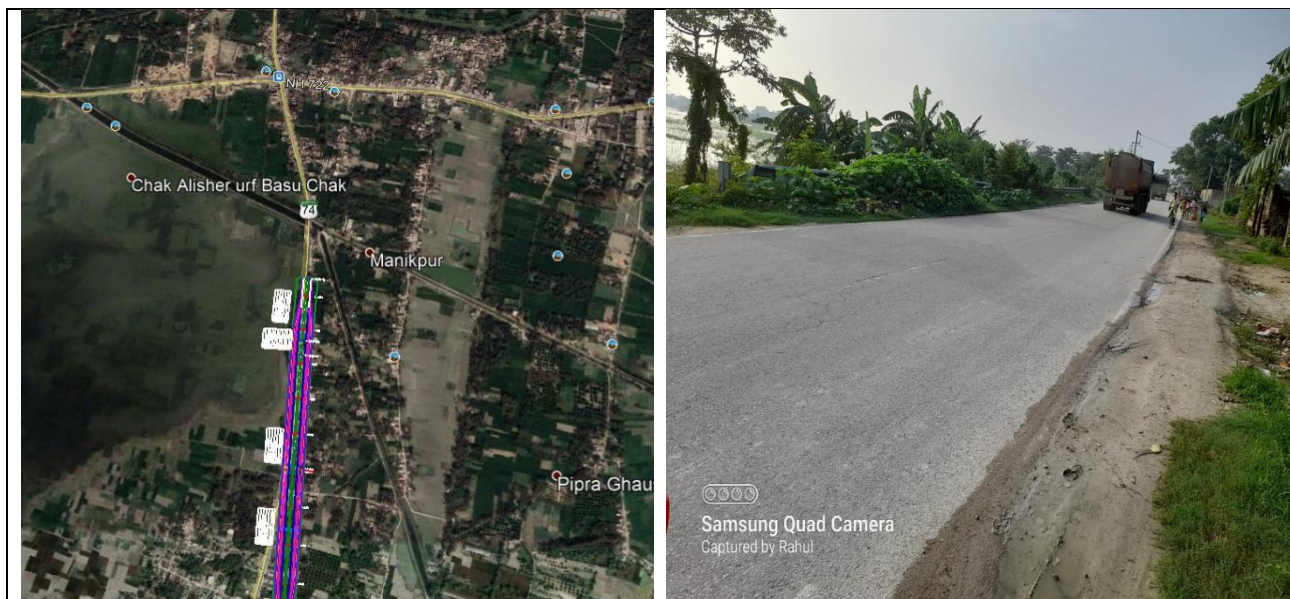
Start Point:

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Terminate point

The Project corridor traverse through mostly cultivated land and after Km 35+000 it meets with existing SH-74 near under construction RUB on SH-74. Then it mostly run parallel to the SH-74 and finally meets with existing SH-74 near Km 38+300 and it meets with another project road proposal Manikpur to Areraj project road.



As per TOR the project preparation activities are split into three stages:

Stage 1 : Inception Report

Stage 2 : Feasibility Report

Stage 3 : Draft Detailed Project Report (DPR)

This Report covers the work carried out by the consultants up to the “**Stage 3: Draft Detailed Project Report**” only.

1.3. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Considering the projected traffic on the project road, the following improvements are proposed: 4-lane with paved shoulder for a maximum design speed of 100 kmph in plain/rolling terrain. There are 20 bus shelters.

More specifically, the following major components are proposed for the project.

- Lane Width:** The width of a basic traffic lane is proposed to be 3.5 m on either side for cement concrete. Thus, for 4-lane the carriageway width will be 18 m.
- The design speed is important for economic operation and has a great bearing on the design and safety of the highway. As per IRC: SP: 84-2014 Manual for 4-laning, the design speed based on terrain classification.

Table 1-3: Design Speed as per Terrain Classification

Nature of Terrain	Cross slope of the ground	Design Speed (km/hr)	
		Ruling	Minimum
Plain	Up to 25 %	100	80

Since the terrain is predominantly plain design speed for the project road shall be considered as 100 kmph.

- Road Side Amenities:** The concessionaire shall provide minimum of 20 nos. of Bus Bays/ Bus Shelters along the project highway. Three Truck Lay- Bye, one Toll Plaza and one rest area which comprises of toilets and drinking water facilities.
- Corridor of Impacts (Col):** Col will be 45m throughout the road. This Col also includes road side facilities. The proposed Right of Way is 45 meters uniform throughout the length except at few locations where truck laybye, rest area and toll plaza are proposed.



1.4. OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan are as follows:

- ▶ To minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives
- ▶ To ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families
- ▶ To ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially SC and ST, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity
- ▶ To provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families
- ▶ To integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process and
- ▶ Where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the body requiring the land and affected families through mutual cooperation.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in compliance with appropriate national laws, guidelines and safeguard policies of the Govt. of India & State Govt. designed to protect the rights & benefits of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities. The primary objective of the RAP is to minimize & mitigate the adverse impacts of the project and to assist the PAPs in the resettlement & rehabilitation, restoration of their income and livelihoods. The RAP is based on the results of the census & socio-economic surveys, community consultation, field observation and meetings with various stakeholders including PAPs in the project area.

The RAP identifies (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including land and houses (ii) type and extent of loss of livelihood or income opportunities; (iii) collective losses, such as common property resources and social infrastructure; (iv) entitlement matrix and provisions for relocation assistance and restoration of businesses/income; and (vi) institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, the RAP also addresses other interrelated socio-cultural impacts such as indigenous / vulnerable groups, issues of road safety, gender issues, child labour, poverty and communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS.

1.5. NECESSITY OF THE PROJECT ROAD

Necessity of the project road can be highlighted when we examine background of the project corridor. Patna city is connected with several peripheral towns like Mujaffarpur, Bettiah, Motihari, vaishali etc. through mix of two-lane highways and four lane highways. Due to huge increment of traffic, now a day's huge traffic jam is common phenomenon in these two-lane roads. Hence, it becomes necessary to connect Patna city with the peripheral towns through proper four lane roads. Hence, proposal for connecting Patna city and Rampur with four lane corridors has been entrusted by the authority by several segments of road projects.

- Four lane road connecting AIIMS, Patna and Sitalbari bypass of NH-19
- Four lane road connecting NH-19 and Manikpur
- Four lane road connecting Manikpur and Areraj
- Four lane road connecting Areraj and Rampur

Previously, proposal for connecting NH-19 with Manikpur was decided through widening of SH-74 from two lane to four lane road. But, during site visit it was found that bypass is the only option for connecting NH-19 and Manikpur due to the presence of heavy habitation on both side of SH-74. Further, due to the absence of any major bridge over Gandhak river in between Sitalpur and Lalganj, commuter of these areas has to travel long distance which includes involvement of long travel time. Hence, after several meetings and site visit finally it was decided to connect Sitalbari bypass of NH-19 to Manikpur by the proposed project road Bakarpur-Manikpur project road

1.6. STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This comprehensive RAP is structured sequentially into the following:



Executive Summary

Chapter 1	:	Description of the Project Corridor
Chapter 2	:	Project Benefits and Beneficiaries and Salient Features of the Project Road
Chapter 3	:	Approach and Methodology
Chapter 4	:	Minimization of Resettlement
Chapter 5	:	Policy Framework & Entitlement Matrix
Chapter 6	:	Community Consultations and Consultation with Other Stakeholders
Chapter 7	:	Magnitude of Impact on Properties and People
Chapter 8	:	Resettlement in the Project
Chapter 9	:	Income Restoration Measures
Chapter 10	:	Institutional Arrangements
Chapter 11	:	RAP Implementation Framework
Chapter 12	:	R&R Budget
Chapter 13	:	Monitoring & Evaluation

2. PROJECT BENEFITS AND BENEFICIARIES AND SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT ROAD

2.1. PROJECT BENEFITS

The project will certainly bring better transportation and connectivity in terms of fast and high speed, congestion free movement of traffic and will also ensure people to people contact in nearby towns and villages along the project road by providing easier access to business centres, livestock marketing and dairying, shopping places and medical centers and cultural places. In addition, the improved project road is expected to bring positive benefits for the road users and act as a development stimulant for the country in terms of overall socio-economic development, and also enhances the tourism potential of this area. Major benefits that are likely to accrue from the project road are outlined below:

- ▶ Stimulus for further development in the region along with increase in employment opportunities
- ▶ Improved road network benefiting the local people including businessmen, traders, merchant, tourists and long distance motorists
- ▶ Reduction in travel time, distance as well as transportation cost will be reduced
- ▶ Comfortable access to business centres and cities as well as points of tourist interest in this region
- ▶ Boost for socio-economic and tourism development along the project road
- ▶ Vulnerable and poor people's income will be increased
- ▶ Facilitate the provision of extension and social services by the government, NGOs and other voluntary institutions
- ▶ Possible employment of semi-skilled and unskilled people living along the project road alignment and its adjoining villages during the construction operation period
- ▶ Better driving conditions and road safety

2.2. BENEFICIARY POPULATION

Specific beneficiaries will include the rural and urban poor, unemployed, small and petty traders, shop owners, businessmen, chemists, medical practitioners, fertilizer agents, fruit and vegetable sellers, tea stalls, betel kiosks, hotels, restaurants, Dhabas, tyre repairing and mechanics shops, garages, godowns, kilns, vendors, hawkers, rural artisans, pot makers, farmers, cultivators and women. They will be benefited in many ways:

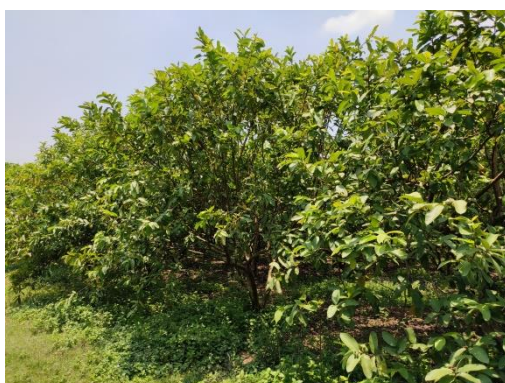
- ▶ The project road construction will provide employment opportunities for the poor and unskilled labour
- ▶ Improved project road can act in support of other programmes in order to reduce poverty
- ▶ This project has long term development potential
- ▶ Project road traverses through the poor and vulnerable population which will help in reducing poverty and vulnerability
- ▶ People engaged in travel and tourism industry will be benefited
- ▶ Economic growth of traders and merchants will be increased
- ▶ This project is aimed at economic development of the region, thus benefiting the people
- ▶ Hence, the populations residing in these areas are all likely beneficiaries.

2.3. SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT ROAD

Field survey of the project road has revealed that the existing alignment passes through built up and thickly populated areas at most of the locations due to which the bypass is proposed for this section. The land which is



falling along the project road is largely agricultural and some barren land. Picture wise social features are exhibited in the below depicted pictures respectively.



Floral Distribution Along the Project road

Floral Distribution Along the Project road



The census survey reveals that the likely impact is mostly on farmers and residents living along the proposed corridor. However the following social features have emerged from the survey:

- ▶ The RoW of the project road is 45 metre
- ▶ The likely affected people in majority are small business enterprises (SBEs), shop owners, petty traders and businessmen
- ▶ The magnitude of impact on residential & commercial structures is also is minimal
- ▶ The likely affected structures are largely pucca type construction
- ▶ Farming is done majorly of rice, tea, corn and pineapple etc.
- ▶ The project road generally passes throughout the plain and rolling area
- ▶ Greenery and densely planted trees and vegetation were seen at few places along the project area
- ▶ Trucks, bus, mini buses, tractors, tempo, cars, jeep, auto rickshaw were seen running on the project road
- ▶ Cyclists and motor bikers were seen in huge number on the project road
- ▶ Farming is widely done mechanically by using tractors and threshers along the project road
- ▶ Irrigation is largely being done from canals and borewells as the area is dry and arid several agriculture fields
- ▶ People have shown their willingness to be employed during construction work
- ▶ Project road alignment is passing through several congested and heavily built up locations which may need bypasses
- ▶ Bridges will also be required at a few locations as the alignment passes over canals, ponds and railway tracks
- ▶ Women were also seen to be engaged in farming and allied activities besides households chores
- ▶ School girls and boys were seen riding the bicycles on the project road

3. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This section provides an in-depth insight into the approach and methodology adopted for carrying out social impact assessment (SIA) and data collection in the field. It also discusses the various methods used for field surveys for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). With a view to comply with appropriate national laws and guidelines and The Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013 the SIA has been carried out in close coordination with environmental assessment and engineering design team for providing necessary inputs to the project.

3.2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The approach and methodology for this Project involves the following:

- I. Administering census & socio-economic questionnaires for collecting information on properties / structures, agriculture land, type of ownership and social groups etc
- II. Documentation of the potentially affected people's perception regarding the adverse impacts that may be caused due to the project
- III. Developing a database with estimates of different categories of project affected persons (PAPs) irrespective of their legal holdings
- IV. Assessment of land acquisition and cropping pattern along the project road alignment
- V. Identification and capacity assessment of NGO's and CBO's
- VI. Analysis of potentially adverse social impacts duly taking into account of public opinion.

3.3. PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

The onsite experiences and discussions with the district authorities including revenue officials, NGOs and CBOs were the main sources that guided the collection of data from the field. The following documents were referred to, for the preparation of field questionnaires for primary data collection.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013)

- I. Poverty and Social Analysis – ADB
- II. ADB policy on Indigenous People, 2004
- III. Gender and Development policy – ADB 2003
- IV. World Bank OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement
- V. World Bank OP – OP 4.10 – Indigenous People
- VI. The Gazette of India (September 21, 2001)
- VII. The District Census Handbooks, 2011
- VIII. The District Census Abstracts, 2011

3.3.1. Data Collection and Field Questionnaires

An assessment of social impact and social analysis of the project was carried out through the census and assets inventory. In addition Checklists for Community Consultations, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also used during field survey attached to this report as respectively.

3.3.2. Census of the Potentially Project Affected Persons and Assets Inventory

A detailed census was conducted of all properties and project affected persons (PAPs) that are likely to be affected by the proposed project. The census of project affected persons (PAPs), household and property were done by using appropriate survey instruments which focused on:

- Household characteristics including past history of displacement ,if any



- ▶ The type and magnitude of loss likely to be experienced.
- ▶ Information on full resources base, including income/subsistence derived from common property
- ▶ Whether a particular type of loss is partial or total and replacement value of various types of assets and resources.
- ▶ Likely disruption of economic, cultural and religious ties and networks of the community
- ▶ Public infrastructure and social services likely to be affected due to relocation of PAPs.
- ▶ Formal and informal socio-cultural institutions that can assist in design, implementation and facilitation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation efforts and programme.
- ▶ Attitudes of fear towards alternative Resettlement / Rehabilitation Options.

3.3.3. Socio-Economic Survey

- ▶ Land usage and inventory of assets in the proposed project area, also covering legal boundaries and legal status of persons residing or deriving livelihood on the land that might be required for the proposed project.
- ▶ Characteristics of potential project affected persons, households and communities including demographic characteristics, information on full resource base of the affected population, intra-household and gender-distribution of resources, formal and informal associations, study of attitudes/fears and reservations associated with negative impacts of the project and resettlement.
- ▶ Assessment of various kinds of losses likely to be experienced by the PAPs
- ▶ Rehabilitation strategies, Resettlement options and assessment of alternative sites.

3.3.4. Community Consultation & Focus Group Discussions

In order to adopt a transparent and participatory approach towards the project, community consultations were conducted at various locations with various stakeholders during the field surveys in order to incorporate the relevant views of the people in the project design. The community consultations help to achieve the following specific objectives:

- ▶ Awareness amongst stakeholders.
- ▶ Improvement in project design thus minimising conflicts and delays in implementation.
- ▶ Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.
- ▶ Increase project sustainability; reduce problems of institutional co-ordination.
- ▶ Make the resettlement and rehabilitation process transparent and reduce leakage.
- ▶ Increase re-settler commitment and effectiveness of sustainability of income restoration strategies and improve coping mechanisms.

Focus Group Discussions were also conducted to explore and assess the people's perception towards the project, project benefits and beneficiaries, issues of resettlement and rehabilitation, problem of displacement, livelihood restoration and income generation, health impacts and selection of mitigation measures.

3.4. SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION

The sources of secondary data and the data collected for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan report are provided below:

Table 3-1: Secondary Sources of Data

Data	Sources
District Census Handbooks	Government of India
Statistical Abstract of India 2011	Government of India
District Gazetteers of India	Government of M.P
National Highways Act 1956 as amended in 1997	Government of India



Data	Sources
RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Government of India
Handbook for Incorporation of Social Dimensions in Projects	ADB, 1994
Development Projects and Impoverishment Risk - Resettling Project Affected People in India	Hari Mohan Mathur and David Marsden
Involuntary Resettlement	Operations Manual, ADB
World Bank Operational Policies 4.12 on involuntary resettlement	The World Bank
A Handbook on Resettlement – A Guide to Good Practice	Asian Development Bank

3.5. FIELD WORK AND DATA COLLECTION

The data collection from the field was undertaken with the help of local enumerators trained by the consultants. The emphasis was laid on quality of data so that the conclusions arrived at are authentic and reliable.

3.6. COMPILATION OF DATA

The data collected from the field by local enumerators was compiled and processed on computers using MS-Excel version 2010.

3.7. METHODOLOGY FOR VALUATION OF PROPERTIES

The methodology adopted for valuation of properties like commercial, residential, residential-cum-commercial, religious and community properties' including agriculture/Non-agricultural land is indicated in the Chapter-12 on R&R Budget.

3.8. ANALYSIS

The processed data of the social survey has been summarized in tables, bringing out the impacts, social composition of PAPs and income & livelihood sources. The potential social issues are addressed and the cost estimates for resettlement and rehabilitation has been prepared accordingly.

3.9. REPORTING

On the basis of the analysis made of the data obtained from the primary and secondary sources, inferences were drawn and accordingly Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared.

4. MINIMIZATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The minimization of negative social impact forms an important component of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project. The exercise of minimization of negative social impact was carried out in consultation with the Engineering design team to minimize the loss of structures, land, other assets and livelihood. In this package, maximum numbers of families losing their agriculture land lies in the proposed bypass stretches while the rest of the sections constitute a large share of PAPs losing commercial and residential structures. These losses in different categories would lead to loss of livelihood for several families. This chapter describes the efforts made for minimizing resettlement impacts while finalizing the design of the project road.

4.2. MEASURES TO MINIMISE RESETTLEMENT

While preparing the engineering design, the prime consideration has been given to minimize resettlement impacts within the limitations of technical requirement and cost effectiveness. For minimizing resettlement and livelihoods disruption, the widening proposed is done within the available ROW except at few locations where truck lay byes and toll plaza have been proposed. In addition the census survey and public consultations also helped in developing the measures towards minimizing negative social impacts.

4.3. CONCLUSION

The RAP has been prepared taking into account the general findings of the project consist of social analysis, census survey and socio-economic survey and public consultations with various stakeholders along the project road. The RAP identifies (i) the impacts and extent of losses (ii) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of losses (iii) compensations for affected assets (iv) provision for relocation assistance and restoration of businesses / income and (v) responsibilities for delivery and monitoring of the RAP measures. It is expected that the impact on the residential and commercial households will be limited due to availability of alternate land in the nearby areas and relocation opportunities for road side kiosks and vendors available within existing ROW.

5. RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1. POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) document describes the policy, principles and approach to be followed in minimizing and mitigating negative impacts by the project. The guidelines are prepared for addressing the issues resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) of the project affected persons (PAPs). The National Highways Act 1956 as amended in 1997 and the RFCTLARR Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013 with State Amendments were also referred to finalize the entitlements and benefits for the PAPs as detailed in the subsequent paragraphs.

5.2. THE INDIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.2.1. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process for just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR 2013 Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on January 01, 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provision of RFCTLARR 2013 Act discussed as under.

The RFCTLARR Act applies to acquisition of land for a public purpose, as defined in the act. The act provides for consultation with and involvement of local self-government in undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The SIA is reviewed by an Expert Group to assess if the potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts. The expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The appropriate government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise.

The act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project, however on exceptional cases allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such land is not exceeded and equivalent waste land is developed for agricultural purpose.

The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation viz: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the appropriate government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act, passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule and Third Schedule. The detail of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site is detailed in the Third Schedule.

5.2.2. The National Highways Act, 1956

The National Highways Authority of India acquires land for a public purpose by invoking Section 3 (and its sub-sections) of the National Highways Act 1956. The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 does not apply when the National Highways Act 1956 is invoked. The NH Act 1956 provides for acquiring land through “competent authority”, which means any person or authority authorized by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to perform functions of the competent authority for such areas as may be specified in the notifications. Like the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the National Highways Act, 1956, too does not *per se* provide for mitigation measures, but the Competent Authority under this Act determines the amount payable as compensation.



For the purpose of land acquisition, the NH Act defines the various procedures as follows:

- ▶ Section 3A – Intention of Central Government to acquire land
- ▶ 3B-power to enter for survey
- ▶ 3C-hearing of objections
- ▶ 3D-declaration of acquisition
- ▶ 3E-power to take possession,
- ▶ 3F-power to enter into the land where land has vested in the central government
- ▶ 3G-determination of compensation and
- ▶ 3H-deposit and payment of the amount.

The Act requires that the processes must be completed within a year from 3A to 3D. Although the NH Act significantly reduces the timeframe for acquisition, the rules and principles of compensation have been derived from the RFCTLARRA 2013. The act covers only legal titleholders and provides for (i) market value of the land; (ii) additional amount for trees, crops, houses or other immovable properties; (iii) damage due to severing of land, residence, place of business.

As indicated before, the existing laws do not address many of the social and economic issues associated with displacement and resettlement, which will be addressed in this project with a project specific resettlement and rehabilitation policy framework.

5.3. THE PROJECT'S PROPOSED MITIGATING MEASURES

The RAP delivers a comprehensive package of compensation and assistance to entitled persons, families, and groups suffering losses as a result of the project, based on the NHAI's *Guidelines on Implementation of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013)*. It provides mitigating measures for:

- ▶ Loss of assets, including land, house or work place and trees; and
- ▶ R&R assistance.

5.3.1. Support Principles for Different Categories of Impact

All losses will be compensated at rates determined by the "Competent Authority" and R&R assistance will be provided to the affected legal titleholder of properties. As per the NHAI *Guidelines*, the latter includes people losing their livelihood as a result of the project, viz., wage earners, sharecroppers, and agricultural labourers, etc. whose dependence on the agricultural land / commercial structure is established.

5.3.2. Entitlement for the Loss of Land

The basic principle is land for land. At present land is required for this project, also, for provision of way side amenities and other services, the compensation will be paid as per applicable laws at replacement cost.

5.3.3. Method of Valuation of Losses

The valuation of losses has been determined on the basis of consultation with the local revenue officials as well as with the project affected population. While the information obtained from the revenue officials has been treated as the rate of official compensation, the information obtained from the affected people is treated as the present market value.

The NHAI *Guidelines* indicate that in case of assets of the PAPs other than the titleholders, the valuation of structures may be done by the "Administrator" by engaging local Government approved valuer for specific cases. For other assets like trees, etc., the concerned Government Departments may be requested to assess the value.

5.4. THE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, based on the RFCTLARR Act 2013 that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws. The



following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the DPs and the same has been approved and endorsed by Government of Bihar.

Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
PART I. TITLE HOLDERS – Compensation for Loss of Private Property				
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Compensation for Land Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest on the market value of land from date of commencing till the date of the award or the date of taking possession. In case of severance of land, house, factory or other building, as per Section 94 (1) of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013, the whole land and/or structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires. Stamp duty and registration fee	1 month notice will be provided before demolition of the structure.
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	2.1	The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation with 100% solatium or replacement cost, whichever is higher. Lump-sum of Rs.25, 000 to all families who lose cattle shed, or replacement cost of structure, whichever is higher. Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of (PWD) with 100% solatium, or replacement cost of asset, whichever is higher. Replacement cost of bore well, opens well and hand pumps, plus 100% solatium. Wells and hand pumps must be operational to be eligible. Owners have right to salvage materials of the affected structures. In case of impact to crops, three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural /Horticulture Department.	



Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			In case of impact to timber trees, Compensation based on timber value at market price or as valued by the Forest Department with 100% solatium whichever is higher. For other perennial trees as valued by the Horticultural Department with 100% solatium or replacement cost whichever is higher.	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT - Both Land Owners; and Families, whose Livelihood is primarily dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Land Owners losing land or structures	3.1	Each affected family will be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000.	
		3.2	One-time lump sum payment (in lieu of employment or annuity) of Rs 5,00,000 for Affected Family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired and to those whose livelihood is fully dependent on the acquired land.	Affected Family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired and to those whose livelihood is fully dependent on the acquired land.
		3.3	All affected families, if physically displaced from residence or commercial place due to acquisition, the following payments will be applicable: Rs 36,000 subsistence grant for all physically displaced families; Additional Benefits to Vulnerable families Rs. 50,000 Rs 50,000 for transportation; Rs 150,000 in rural areas and Rs 200,000 in urban areas as house construction grant; Rs 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed.	Vulnerable Families are those belonging to SC /ST category or those who are eligible to BPL Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme, Vulnerable Families are those belonging to SC /ST category or those are eligible to BPL Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme, those headed by woman, elderly (above 60 years of age), or disabled and squatters who are landless. ¹ NHAI will be responsible for identifying and acquiring land and assist affected family in house construction.
4	Families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the private land or structures to be acquired (users of private land or structures such as workers, share-	4.1	Each affected family will be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000.	-
		4.2	All affected families, if physically displaced from residence or commercial place due to acquisition, the following payments will be applicable;	Vulnerable Families are those belonging to SC /ST category or those are eligible to BPL Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme, those headed by

¹ "Landless" means such person or class of person considered as such under any state law for the time being in force.



Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	croppers, artisans, tenants etc.) Workers shall be of full time employment either in businesses or agriculture that are affected due to acquisition. In case of seasonal employed workers, these are not eligible for benefits.	Rs 86,000 subsistence grant for vulnerable families; and Rs 36,000 subsistence grant for all other families; Rs 50,000 for transportation; Rs 150,000 in rural areas and Rs 200,000 in urban areas as house construction grant; Rs 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed.	woman, elderly (above 60 years of age), or disabled and squatters who are landless NHAI PIU will be responsible for identifying and acquiring land and support affected family in house construction
PART III. UNFORESEEN IMPACTS			
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLARR Act 2013			

5.5. ACQUISITION OF LAND AND PROPERTIES

All acquisition of land would be under the NH Act, 1956. The project authorities will follow the normal procedure laid down in the Act for acquisition. The appointed “competent authority” will pay compensation for land and assets to the titleholders and non-titleholders for their structures.

6. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

6.1. IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS AND PROJECT AREA

Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. The primary stakeholders are, Executing Agency especially the officials of NHAI. Additionally, the concerned district magistrate and the revenue officials are also considered to be the primary stakeholders. Secondary stakeholders in the project include Project Affected Person (PAPs), Gram Panchayats, village administrative officers, farmers, business communities, people living along the corridor, and other vulnerable communities like the scheduled caste (SC), scheduled tribe (ST) and BPL families.

6.2. METHODS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

During the course of the social assessment, consultation meetings were held to inform the communities and population about the positive as well as negative impacts of the proposed project construction. Consultations and discussions were held along the project influence area with the affected households and other stakeholders including village heads, gram panchayat members, head of households, shopkeepers etc. These meetings were used 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 6-1

Table 6-1 Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Displaced Persons (DPs)	Census & Socio-economic Survey
Village Sarpanch / Representative of APs	Public / Stakeholders Consultation
Local communities	Public / Stakeholders Consultation
Vulnerable groups (SC, ST, BPL)	Public / Stakeholders Consultation
Executive Agency (EA)	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments (Revenue Officials)	Individual meeting/interview, discussion

6.3. SCOPE OF CONSULTATION ISSUES

During the consultation process along with census and socio-economic survey, efforts were made by the study teams to:

- ▶ Ascertain the views of the PAPs, with reference to land acquisition and widening of the road ;
- ▶ 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 PAP's 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 sub-project.

6.4. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO DISSEMINATE PROJECT IMPACTS AND RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION

Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out at various levels in the project area and gram panchayat during the census and socio-economic survey. Key stakeholders consulted includes affected people as well as other community members directly or indirectly affected by the project, community-based organizations and business



communities in the area. Moreover, revenue officials, village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, and village administrative officers were also consulted.

6.5. FINDINGS OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS

Consultation with Project Affected Persons:

During the social survey, the consultation was conducted in five focal villages along the project alignment keeping in mind the availability of persons and suitable locations. The participants in this consultation were not limited to the DPs only but also included the village elders, local leaders and the local residents from nearby small villages. A total of 34 persons were present in four (4) consultation meetings. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the affected persons, who are losing their land and or properties, during the course of the consultations.

6.6. PICTORIAL PRESENTATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION CONDUCTED:

Public Consultations on Environmental and Social Safegurd issues for Adalbari – Manikpur Road



Discussion with PWD officials at Chainage 0+000 Km



Discussion with local labours at brick kiln



Discussion with local Villagers on Environmental and Social issues



Discussion with local Villagers on Environmental and Social issues



Discussion with local Villagers on Environmental and Social issues



Accident-related data collection and discussion at Police check post

6.7. CONSULTATION WITH THE COMMUNITY AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS:

A detailed consultation was also conducted with the local residents of the village and community members. Several issues were discussed with them and they raised their concern with the consultant's team. The main concerns, which were discussed with them, are as follows:

Concerns of Community Members

Overall, the key concerns raised by the community members were the following:

- ▶ Loss of private land, residential and commercial structures due to proposed road is a general concern. Adequate mitigative measures should be taken to avoid/minimize land acquisition;
- ▶ Dismantling of commercial and residential cum commercial structures would lead to loss of major source of income of the owners;
- ▶ Proper road safety measures;
- ▶ Adequate support should be provided to the affected households for the restoration of their livelihood;
- ▶ Minimal impact on stakeholders besides the project road;
- ▶ Design of Safer roads by provision of traffic calming measures;
- ▶ Covered drains, bus lay bye and toilets should be provided in settlement areas;
- ▶ Adequate periodic maintenance for pot hole repairs;
- ▶ Speed restriction in settlement locations; and
- ▶ Street lighting at major junctions and settlement locations;
- ▶ Suggestions regarding location of Bus Stops

Redressal of Concerns and Suggestions of the Community:

Based on the above suggestions, the following issues have been addressed in this RP and in the overall project detailed designs:

- ▶ The provision of bus stop has been integrated into the design.
- ▶ Traffic Signs and Pavement Markings include road side signs, overhead signs, curve mounted signs and road marking along the project are proposed as indicated in the drawings, keeping in mind the road safety measures. The design will also ensure safer movement of traffic, where speed design in urban location was reduced
- ▶ Adequate support provisions for SC, ST and other vulnerable households for livelihood restoration have been integrated into the Entitlement Matrix at par with RFCTLARRA-2013



- ▶ Covered drains in urban locations have been integrated into the detailed designs.

6.8. PLAN FOR THE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND DISSEMINATION AND CONSULTATION DURING IMPLEMENTATION

The disclosure will be done as per the provision and process listed in RFCTLARRA 2013. It is pertinent to mention here that the effectiveness and success of the RAP will depend to a large extent on the consultation and communication measures undertaken during implementation. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will form part of project implementation, which is conducted by NHAI and facilitated by the RAP implementing Consultant. These include the following:

- ▶ Key information to use in the leaflet include: Project information; Key project impacts; Eligibility and cut-off date; summarized and key information from the EM; Contact number and location of local Grievance Redress Committee; Contact number of NHAI.
- ▶ Disclosure of the RAP on NHAI and the Executing Agency (EA)'s websites and hard copies made available in local administration offices.
- ▶ Information dissemination, through public meetings, dissemination of leaflets, public announcements, disclosure in the local media and RAPs made available in relevant Panchayat, government agencies (including the DC's office), and PIU and PMU offices.
- ▶ Setting-up posters with contact information of local safeguards officer and local grievance redress in key locations.
- ▶ PAPs will be informed of any change in alignment through consultations and be consulted to minimize resettlement impacts.
- ▶ Information dissemination sessions will be conducted.
- ▶ Public meetings will be organized at different stages of implementation to appraise the communities about the progress of civil works, compensation and assistance.
- ▶ Consultation and focus group discussions with vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and Elderly will be conducted to ensure that their needs are taken into consideration.
- ▶ Efforts will be made to ensure that women are properly consulted during the implementation of the RAP. This will be monitored and reported on in the semi-annual monitoring reports during implementation.

7. MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT ON PROPERTIES AND PEOPLE

7.1. INTRODUCTION

A census of project affected persons (PAPs) and project displaced persons (PDPs), falling within proposed ROW was carried out by using structured questionnaires, when the engineering design of the project road was available. The purpose of this exercise was to gather information on the affected persons for resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements. In essence, the purpose of a census survey is to find out who are the affected people, what they do for a livelihood, and what they are likely to lose as a result of the project.

A socio-economic survey of the PAPs based on a 25 percent random sample was carried out along with the census survey. The objective of conducting socio-economic survey was to generate a baseline for preparing mitigating and support measures. The analysis of the survey has revealed the needs and resources of different groups and individuals including intra household analysis and gender assessment and the level of socio-economic status of the PAPs. In other words, the baseline socio-economic survey provides baseline data to monitor and evaluate PAPs in the future.



A view PAPs giving details during census survey along the project road



A view social expert explaining proposed project road alignment to the local villagers

7.2. MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT ON STRUCTURES

The built-up properties likely to be affected due to the project road were enumerated by using a structured questionnaire. These properties include residential structures, commercial structures, residential-cum-commercial, government offices, religious places, schools and boundary walls. Census survey has revealed that there are as many as 172 structures that are likely to be affected in Adalbari to Manikpur. A detailed analysis of all these structures is presented in the following paragraph:

7.2.1. Impact on Land

It has emerged from the Land survey that out of total 201.13 Hectares that are likely to be affected, 191.28 Ha. belong to the category of private land followed by 9.86 Ha. of government land. The details are summarized in Table 7-2

Table 7-1: Impact on Land

S. No.	District	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Details of Categories of Area		
				Govt.	Pvt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Saran	Dariyapur	Barwa	0.1368	2.7974	2.9342
2		Dariyapur	Darihar Bhualpur/538	0.1563	3.6830	3.8393
3		Dariyapur	Darihara Nisakh	0.1989	4.8325	5.0314



S. No.	District	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Details of Categories of Area		
				Govt.	Pvt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4		Dariyapur	Darihara Chaturbhuj	0.0471	3.0980	3.1451
5		Dariyapur	Konhwa	0.1417	3.2684	3.4101
6		Dariyapur	Belhar Janki	0.0000	1.3451	1.3451
7		Dariyapur	Belhar Fattu	0.0000	2.2722	2.2722
8		Dariyapur	Khushihal pur	0.0000	2.6062	2.6062
9		Dariyapur	Mangarpal Murtuza	0.0657	4.3269	4.3926
10		Dariyapur	Mangarpal Nuran	0.3035	4.0183	4.3218
11		Dariyapur	Manpur	0.0000	4.8849	4.8849
12		Dariyapur	Saraia	0.1659	5.1031	5.2690
13		Dariyapur	Sarnarayan	0.0311	3.8124	3.8435
14		Sonepur	Akilpur	0.0000	2.6188	2.6188
15		Sonepur	Baqarpur	0.5387	2.7547	3.2934
16		Sonepur	Chitarsenpur	0.1134	4.7293	4.8427
17		Sonepur	Dariyapur	0.0000	4.8500	4.8500
18		Sonepur	Gobind Chak	0.2693	15.8254	16.0947
19		Sonepur	Ismail Chak	0.0000	0.5083	0.5083
20		Sonepur	Makhdumpur	0.1325	3.6543	3.7868
21		Sonepur	Parmanandpur	0.2672	0.4071	0.6743
22		Sonepur	Shikarpur	0.5082	14.8058	15.3140
1	Vaishali	Lalganj	Etwarpur Jagir	0.0289	1.2080	1.2369
2		Lalganj	Etwarpur Nizamat	0.1099	4.6287	4.7386
3		Lalganj	Jalalpur Gopi Mal	0.0000	0.5492	0.5492
4		Lalganj	Jalalpur Gopi Milki/109	0.0000	0.6117	0.6117
5		Lalganj	Jalalpur urf Bishunpur Gamhir/ 113	0.2645	4.1042	4.3687
6		Lalganj	Jalalpur/112	0.0000	1.2614	1.2614
7		Lalganj	Khanjahan Chak urf Saidanpur/ 102	0.0000	0.4326	0.4326
8		Lalganj	Pirapur Urf Shahabad	0.0145	2.9044	2.9189
9		Lalganj	Tajpur / 105	0.0000	0.7583	0.7583
10		Lalganj	Sararia Urf Saranthi Chhapra B	0.0950	4.5363	4.6313
11		Lalganj	Yusufpur	0.1008	5.7982	5.8990
12		Vaishali	Bailka	2.2994	4.2896	6.5890
13		Vaishali	Basarh urf Vaishali/43	0.3147	21.0960	21.4107
14		Vaishali	Basra urf Chak Ramdat	0.1069	0.5419	0.6488
15		Vaishali	Bhagwanpur	0.0436	9.0351	9.0787
16		Vaishali	Harpur Basant	0.1622	0.2928	0.4550
17		Vaishali	Jafraha	0.0651	4.4059	4.4710
18		Vaishali	Keshopur	0.0000	1.5394	1.5394
19		Vaishali	khijirpur	0.0905	2.9826	3.0731
20		Vaishali	Manpura	0.3520	1.9055	2.2575
21		Vaishali	Munimchak	0.0403	0.7790	0.8193



S. No.	District	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Details of Categories of Area		
				Govt.	Pvt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22		Vaishali	Parsurampur	0.0688	1.8148	1.8836
23		Vaishali	Rukanpur/18	0.0337	2.7856	2.8193
1	Muzaffarpur	Saraiya	Abu Chak	0.5079	5.7889	6.2968
2			Anandpur Singh	0.0769	2.9942	3.0711
3			Chak Abdul Rahim	0.2610	3.0210	3.2820
4			Manikpur	0.0890	3.0696	3.1586
5			Manikpur	1.1096	0.5610	1.6706
6			Pipra Ghaus	0.5443	1.3811	1.9254
			Grand Total			9.8559

7.2.2. Impact on Structures

It has emerged from the census survey that out of total 172 structures that are likely to be affected, (164) belong to the category of private ownership followed by government properties (4) and religious and community properties (4). The census survey results package-wise are summarized in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Impact on Structures

Types of Properties	Number	Percentage
Adalbari to Manikpur		
Private Properties	164	94.80
Religious Properties	4	2.31
Government Properties	4	2.89
Total	172	100.00

Source: LASA Census Survey 2019-20.

7.2.3. Impact on Private Structures

Out of 164 private structures which are likely to be affected, 122 are pucca structures, 36 are semi pucca, 4 Wooden and 2 kutcha structures, as shown in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3: Impact on Private Properties

Adalbari to Manikpur			
1	Building Pucca	122	74.39
2	Building Semi Pucca	36	21.95
3	Building Kutcha	2	1.22
4	Building Wooden/Thatched	4	2.44
	Total	164	100

Source: LASA Census Survey 2019-20.

7.2.4. Impact on Religious Structures

A total of 4 religious structures are likely to be affected in this section. A detailed break up is presented in the following Table 7-4.

Table 7-4: Impact on Religious Properties

Type of Religious & Community Properties	Number of Structures
Adalbari to Manikpur	
Temple	9

Source: LASA Census Survey 2019-20.



7.2.5. Impact on Government Properties

Census survey has revealed that the likely affected government properties which involves Schools and Government offices. A detailed break is given in the following Table 7-5.

Table 7-5: Impact on Government Properties

Adalbari to Manikpur	
Government Building	1
Government School	3
Total	4

Source: LASA Census Survey 2019-20.

7.3. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

The decision-making activity of women in the project area reveals that women are not free to participate in activities relating to decisions on financial matters, purchasing power, budget allocation and social functions. They are confined to make decisions on the health care of children.

7.4. CONCLUSION

The impact analysis of the project reveals that the dependency of the project affected families are based on the project corridor, especially the PAPs of business category, as maximum number of commercial properties are being affected. Therefore, widening may cause eviction of many households especially in certain settlements area, which may have adverse impact on their habitats and livelihood. Accordingly, a proper public consultation at implementation stage will be designed to make the project people friendly.

8. RESETTLEMENT IN THE PROJECT

8.1. RESETTLEMENT IN THE PROJECT

All efforts have been made to minimize the project's impact on people and properties. The engineering and social team has worked closely to reduce negative impacts of the project by adopting technically viable solutions. However, census survey has revealed that out of a total of 172 structures that are likely to be affected, 146 belong to the category of private ownership followed by government properties 4 and religious property is 4. The results of census survey are summarized in the following Table 8-1

Table 8-1: Impact on Structures

Types of Properties	Number	Percentage
Adalbari to Manikpur		
Private Properties	164	94.80
Religious Properties	4	2.31
Government Properties	4	2.89
Total	172	100.00

Source: Census & socio-economic survey, LASA.

8.2. PHYSICAL RELOCATION ALLOWANCES PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT

In addition to replacement cost of structure, any affected household who is physically displaced from his/her residence or commercial structure as a result of the project will receive the following relocation allowances:

- ▶ Subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000 (Rs. 86,000 subsistence grant for vulnerable households).
- ▶ Reconstruction grant of Rs. 150,000 for rural areas and Rs. 200,000 for urban areas
- ▶ Rs. 50,000 Transportation Grant

8.2.1. Assistance from RP Implementing Agency in Finding Alternative Places to Buy or Rent

Given the majority of households requested cash compensation, it is not practical for the project to offer an alternative relocation site that would satisfy the distance requirements of these households. However, the project will support all physically displaced households in finding an alternative place to buy or rent.

All households losing their land, homestead or business structure or rented structure will be supported by the RP implementation agency in finding an alternative place to buy or rent. The RP implementing agency will provide a list of available plots of land/vacant structures to buy or rent, provide support in legal documentation and negotiation for buying or leasing.

8.2.2. Self-Relocation for Residential and Commercial Structures

Affected legal titleholders' households, who are losing residential and commercial structures have preferred for voluntary "self-relocation" in nearby or existing villages if land is available. The affected households will receive the required support from the project during the process of relocation and receive compensation for structure, shifting and income assistance to resettle and rehabilitate the household and their businesses. The households losing rented accommodation will be assisted by the project to find alternate place to live. The project will also pay for the transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting personal effects paid on actual cost basis or on current market value.

8.2.3. Relocation of Road Side Kiosks & Vendors

The affected road side kiosks and vendors, who operate their business from the RoW, will be generally allowed to relocate on the edge of the available RoW land. In case of congested intersections, where RoW land is likely to be fully utilized for better traffic flow and improvements, the kiosks & vendors will be relocated laterally along the RoW. They are also entitled for R&R benefits in support of lost income due to relocation.



8.2.4. Income Restoration Assistance

Income restoration assistance will be provided to restore the economic status of all the affected persons during periods immediately after relocation. Adequate compensation will be paid before relocation to the PAPs who may suffer temporarily due to loss of working days/income and lost businesses caused by dislocation. It would also assist persons who lost employment in affected commercial structures/businesses.

- ▶ The owners of the commercial structures would receive cash compensation at replacement costs for the loss of their business premises, rental assistance of two months to carry out their businesses during the construction period, shifting assistance, one-time grant as income assistance equivalent to one month's income.
- ▶ The roadside mobile vendors would receive a nominal financial assistance for partial loss of income for a period of 3 months as they will sustain their businesses even during the construction period as well as go back to their original points after road construction is over.
- ▶ Similarly, sharecroppers losing agricultural land will also receive partial share in compensation and cash for loss of crops / trees at market value. Additionally, agricultural tenants / sharecroppers would also be paid a one-time grant for their temporary income losses.

8.2.5. Employment in Construction Phase

Local people whose livelihood is impacted by the project will get preference for employment during project implementation. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, will be offered to the PAPs in preference to other people. It will be incorporated in the contract documents requiring contractors to give employment opportunities to project affected people having ID cards in preference to other persons.

8.2.6. Re-establishing Common Property Resources (CPRs)

In addition to the losses of personal properties and assets, the project will also have impacts on CPRs like bus stops, sheds and religious institutions etc. Through designs, provision of infrastructure, and other support mechanisms, the project will replace these lost assets.

9. INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

9.1. INTRODUCTION

Road infrastructure projects generally have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons (PAPs). They also have a negative impact on the socio-cultural systems of the local communities. Income Restoration of pre-project level is an important part of rehabilitating socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities. Therefore, some income restoration programs have been designed as a part of the RAP in consultation with PAPs. This will further take into account the results of the socio-economic and census surveys especially the income level of PAPs from various sources, commercial and non-commercial activities in which they are engaged.

Public consultations have revealed that the PAPs who are engaged in commercial activities are willing to continue their present occupation and employment which involves mainly petty traders' viz. vegetable & fruit shops, tea and betel kiosks, cycle repairing shops, skilled and unskilled workers engaged in automobile shops, if they are financially assisted for restoration of their income & livelihood.

9.2. INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

The project R&R policy has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected PAPs. The focus on restoration of livelihood will ensure that the PAPs are able to regain their previous living standards. In addition to enhancement of socio-economic conditions of the PAPs certain income generation and livelihood restoration programs are intended in the RAP. Those who would experience loss of income due to land acquisition will be eligible for one or the other (as appropriate) of the following:

- ▶ Alternate economic rehabilitation support and training for up-gradation of skills or imparting new skills; and
- ▶ Preference for employment through the contractors for road works specially to the poor and women and other vulnerable groups. Providing employment to the local people will enable them to participate in the benefits of the project. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

However, the basic objective of income restoration activities is to ensure that each PAP will at least have the same or improved income and livelihood after the project. Income restoration activities are of two types (i) short-term; and (ii) long-term.

9.2.1. Short-Term Income Restoration Measures

A short-term IR activity means restoring PAPs' income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- ▶ Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation
- ▶ Transit allowances
- ▶ Providing short term, welfare-based grants and allowances one time relocation allowance or free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport
- ▶ Free or subsidized items
- ▶ Special allowance for vulnerable groups as per entitlement framework

9.2.2. Long Term Income Restoration Measures

Long-term options depend on the degree of disruption of the economic activity. The PIU will provide appropriate land close to existing commercial establishments to restart the business. PAPs with licenses and business permits to run commercial spaces will allow transferring the same licenses to re-establish their commercial space elsewhere without making an extra payment. The transition could disrupt income sources of the employees of the establishment and especially those who are BPL. However, as the commercial establishment will be re-established without disruption, PIU will decide on a case-to-case basis the income sources of the employees of the establishment. Project officials will also ensure that all tenants and their employees will have access to the Government schemes. In addition, the implementing NGO will have to frame a list of possible income restoration options in consultation with APs and in light of local conditions and opportunities.



Employment Opportunity at RAP Implementation Stage

In this stage of project implementation prior to starting of civil works, both local skilled and unskilled labourer can be considered for resettlement site development, clearing, leveling and creating access routes and soil stabilization etc.

Employment Opportunity at Construction Phase

Both qualified local workers and unskilled labourers amongst PAPs can be accommodated in various road construction activities. The provisions shall be made in contract agreements with the contractors for this purpose. However, the project-based income restoration programme can also be extended to further stages of the road development like operation and maintenance period of the project therefore this problem should be strategically treated. The PIU has to play a great role in supporting and promoting the PAPs and PDPs in accelerating such income restoration programme.

Financial Assistance for the PAPs

The NHAI Guidelines for Implementation of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 makes a provision of Rs 50,000/- to be paid to all project affected households as resettlement allowance. This amount is expected to include costs of loss of income, shifting cost, and rental cost.

Promotion of Entrepreneurial Development Programme

The project-based income generation programme and financial assistance provided to the PAPs are limited and will be beneficial for the transitional period of the displacement. Therefore, it is essential to initiate some strategically developed long-term employment and income generation schemes.

Training needs will be assessed in the case of each PAP and specific skill & entrepreneurship development programme will be carried out by the PIU. The resettlement officer himself will be responsible for these training programmes and for co-ordinating & collaborating with NGOs and other training institutes. Creation of self help group with loan facility will prove unique in this regard as assessed from discussions with authorities responsible for the development of the project areas. When required social development & resettlement unit will help in the marketing of the produce through co-operatives & may conduct even research for income restoration & market strategies so that these meet the needs of the PAPs.

9.3. OPTIONS IN INCOME GENERATION AND RESTORATION

The labour force required for the construction activities will be mostly of highly skilled nature since a lot of machine work is envisaged for fast-track construction of the highway. As a result, the construction contractors are expected to bring along their labour force. Thus, in most cases the labourers, both male and female, will be migratory labourers. But, the involvement of local labour force, especially for unskilled activities, cannot be fully ruled out. To ensure participation of local population as labour, NHAI shall have to take following steps:

- ▶ DRRO and NGO shall ensure that the list contains names of both male and female PAPs. At the same time care shall be taken that PAPs less than the age of 14 years are not included in the list; in accordance with the Child labour (abolition and regulation) Act, 1986.
- ▶ DRRO and NGO through continuous monitoring shall ensure that equal wages are given to both male and female workers
- ▶ The contractor will give preference in jobs to the people affected by the project

9.3.1. Self-Employment Generation Scheme

PAPs will be encouraged to take up training for income generating activities, with active support from the project through the NGO, in self-employment schemes.

Besides the land losers, other PAPs namely homestead losers; daily wage labourers and PAP in the vulnerable category are eligible for enrolment into the training program. The NGOs will take the initiative to make necessary arrangements for providing infrastructure and other institutional support that will be required, to assist the PAP to get financial support through local bank and government program. The said activities will be facilitated in collaboration with the PIU. The NGO would generate awareness among the PAPs about the different income



earning opportunities and facilitate training among EPs. The PIU-R&R cell will not only take the initiative for self-employment generating schemes and also arrange for appropriate training programmes so that the trained PAPs will be eligible for others jobs.

NGO would identify the government-sponsored schemes and training programs to assist the project affected households. Government of India along with the state governments runs various poverty alleviation programmes through DRDA. Participation of PAPs in those schemes will be helpful for short-term IR gains. NHAI and partnering NGO can tie up with DRDA and help/facilitate PAPs to participate in poverty alleviation programmes. The options available under skill related schemes are tailoring, carpentry, masonry, goldsmith, black smith, motor winding, auto-repair, driving (Auto/Matador etc.), watch repairing and pottery etc. PAPs who are in such trades can undergo training for skill up gradation to supplement their annual income.

Option of self-employment and NHAI's Assistance

It is perceived that the NHAI will be unable to provide direct employment to the PAPs; hence, alternative programmes are proposed as outlined in the above sections. Training for self-employment and assistance in setting up micro-enterprises is the primary vehicle of rehabilitation.

The following order of priority would be considered for the EPs entitled for self-employment:

- ▶ Have the requisite educational qualification;
- ▶ Have taken training in some micro-enterprise scheme and appeals to the NHAI for assistance; and
- ▶ Possess previous experience in running micro-enterprises;

However, relaxation will be made for women, those below poverty line, minorities and vulnerable PAPs who have taken training, but may not have requisite educational qualifications and experience. In both cases, the R&R cell in consultation with the NGO and the DLCs will vet appeals.

The key parameters of the NHAI level of assistance in setting up of micro-enterprises are as follows:

- ▶ Survey of marketing opportunities by the NGO and information on EPs under the supervision of R&R Cell;
- ▶ Identification of training needs and modules that matches market opportunities. This will be done by the NGO;
- ▶ NGO to assist the EPs to form groups/cooperatives that can bid for contracts tendered by the construction contractors or its sub-contractors; Activity to be supervised by R&R Cell
- ▶ R&R cell through the NGO will assist the EPs to get access to capital by facilitating formation of a credit window affordable to the EPs as individuals or groups in the local bank.
- ▶ NHAI will co-ordinate with the local bank to extend credit to the EPs. NHAI will extend a letter of introduction to the bank;
- ▶ Encourage the EPs to service loans and through awareness generation and training programmes by the NGO;
- ▶ R&R cell in collaboration with the NGO will also facilitate the EPs access to poverty alleviation programmes of the Government; and
- ▶ R&R cell will monitor the ventures established and incomes derived from these programmes; the information will be fed into the R&R database. The ventures and incomes derived will again be monitored by an independent agency and the leading institutes vide the reports submitted by the PIU-R&R cell.

9.3.2. MNREGA Scheme

It is recommended that NHAI should utilize the opportunity of MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) and help the affected persons find employment for them.

9.3.3. Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study

No business enterprise or income restoration program will sustain until and unless it is based on the market need and demand. Hence NHAI through its PIU and contracted NGO who will undertake the detailed market feasibility study to clearly prepare the list of all viable and feasible enterprises. The scope of this study covers service and non-service-based enterprises, raw material availability and assured consumer market. The findings of the study will also be matched with the profile of the PAPs and accordingly the options will be offered to the PAPs.



9.3.4. Training Needs of PAPs

As large numbers of PAPs in the project area are involved in agricultural activities, they may lack professional skills. Hence an intensive training program may need to be undertaken. The PAPs eligible for training will either be trained in the training institutes identified by NGOs or by individual trainers. Training will be provided to vulnerable EPs as per the entitlement matrix. It is expected that such training will be organized within 12 months of property acquisition. NGO shall carry out the detailed exercise of skill mapping and training need assessment before finalization of any training schemes.

9.4. COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING POLICY

Training is an important part of RAP. Following training modules will be developed:

9.4.1. Training for NGO Personnel

The NGO will be trained to upgrade their skills so as to deliver the R&R components more effectively. Since reporting and documentation is an essential component of NGO activity, NGO will be provided with NHAI and any other applicable guidelines to prepare the formats etc. during orientation, which will be conducted just after signing of the contract.

9.4.2. Training of PAPs

The training imparted will be essentially of two types: a technical training relevant for jobs and the other for non-land and land-based self-employment and skill development. The policy is devised under the following parameters:

- ▶ Eligible PAPs will get training assistance;
- ▶ Provision for training will be made in the RP budget. This amount is not redeemable in cash. It is based on an estimate of a minimum of 6 weeks of training per person, which may be stretch to a maximum of one year, which could allow daily allowance to EP, cost of experts, trainers and other incidental expenses. In cases where the type of training requested by the EPs exceeds the budgeted amount, the NHAI will review the request on a case-by-case basis through the R&R cell or the shortfall will be met from ERG incase EP is eligible for that;
- ▶ EPs will have the right to participate in institutional form of training at existing institutions facilitated by NGO;
- ▶ EPs will have the right to transfer his/her training entitlement to his/her immediate household member if the EP desires to do so. The nodal NGO will coordinate the process;
- ▶ EPs shall request the NHAI for participation in a particular training in consultation with the NGO. The NHAI will approve and pay the training institution directly and the cost will be deducted from the EPs training entitlement;
- ▶ Eligibility criteria for training will feature on the ID card;
- ▶ On completion of training EPs will receive an introductory letter/certificate from the NHAI. This will assist the PAPs in approaching the bank for loans to start micro enterprises.

9.4.3. Training Mechanism

The implementation of the training procedure would involve the following steps:

- ▶ R&R cell in consultation with the Rehabilitation officers will prepare TOR for the NGO vis-à-vis its role in the training program. Facilitation training for EPs will be in the TOR of NGOs;
- ▶ Once the NGO is selected it will map all relevant existing institutions/ programs in the area that would impart training;
- ▶ Regular survey of perceived training needs of EPs by NGO in collaboration with the R&R cell and Panchayat level committees will lead to prioritizing and selection of schemes for training;
- ▶ Identification of training institutes/individuals/experts by the NGO can be subcontracted to conduct relevant training demanded by EPs within the financial means of the entitlement and preparation of TOR for the same by the NGO;
- ▶ Preparation of list of trainees (phase wise) by the NGO in collaboration with the DLCs and R&R Cell;
- ▶ Awareness generation and information dissemination on the schemes by the NGO to the selected trainees to ensure transparency about the training schemes and the entitled amounts; and



- ▶ Registration of the EPs, payment for courses and maintenance of all records regarding portion of entitlement used by EP for a particular course, will be done by the NGO. The NGO will submit the information to the R&R cell, for inclusion in the R&R database.

The PIU, NHAI will co-ordinate with the different recognized training organization, including professionals who will be engaged by the NHAI, to impart training in different trades to the PAPs either in the project area or any other place fixed by the institutes. Care shall be taken by the R&R cell and NGO that the funds for training are utilized in the best possible way.

9.5. MEASURES FOR UPLIFTMENT OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE

NHAI has evolved a number of measures towards resettlement and rehabilitation of the vulnerable households including SC, ST, BPL, WHH, PHH and person on aged (60⁺) families getting affected by the project. The considerations therein have been compiled as follows:

All the affected households falling under the vulnerable category including the BPL are going to be assisted to uplift their economic status irrespective of their ownership status. Thus, it implies that, whether they do or do not possess legal title of the lands/assets, whether they are tenants or encroachers or squatters, they will be assisted in restoring their livelihood.

Majority of the eligible households for income restoration earn their livelihood from marginal agriculture or petty businesses, and it is imperative to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. Based on the market feasibility study, the list of livelihood schemes will be developed, and based on felt needs of the target group population the activities will be prioritized through people's participation. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skill, raw material and available appropriate technology. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be finally selected, where training on skill up gradation, capital assistance and assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages (with respect to the selected livelihood schemes) can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries, of the target group. Income generation schemes will be developed in consultation with the project affected/displaced households. The grants received for such purpose for the project, will be used for the skill development training to upgrade their existing skill, purchase of small scales capital assets etc. While developing the enterprise development or the income generation activities, the NGOs will contact the NABARD, SIDBI and other local financial institutions for financing the economic ventures. The marketing and milk federations will also be contacted for planning sustainable economic development opportunities.

9.6. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FROM ONGOING POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

In addition to project-sponsored programs, the implementing NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize the various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to the PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups. In India, panchayat systems at the village, block and district / zilla levels are now responsible for planning and implementation of all anti-poverty programs funded by the central and state governments.

Employment to the rural poor is a key component of anti-poverty strategy in the rural areas. Towards this objective, various schemes of employment generation have been undertaken in the past. Two programs deserve special mention. First, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), which aims at creating, sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure. The target groups for employment are schedule castes and scheduled tribes; second, the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) is another major poverty alleviation program. It aims at creating self-employment opportunities for the rural poor by subsidizing assets and inputs and through term credit advanced by financial institutions. The Block Development Officer (BDO) implements IRDP programs. Many of the rural development programs are pro-poor and targeted towards women and socially disadvantaged groups. The implementing NGO will work with the Govt. to make available to the PAPs benefits of some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction.

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1. INSTITUTIONS

Institutions for planning and implementation of RAP vary substantially in terms of their respective roles and capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R programme. The main R&R institution would include

- ▶ NHAI
- ▶ Local Administration
- ▶ Line Departments
- ▶ NGO
- ▶ District Level Committee (DLC)
- ▶ Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)
- ▶ Training Institutions
- ▶ M&E Agency

10.2. THE PROCESS

The NHAI will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RAP:

- ▶ Establish PIU and field offices in project districts
- ▶ Select NGO with proven track records for the smooth implementation of R&R activities as stated
- ▶ Orientation and awareness seminars for project implementation Unit (PIU)
- ▶ Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants.

Effective RAP implementation will require institutional relationships and responsibilities, rapid organizational development and collaborative efforts by NHAI, State Govt and partnering NGO. The Environment and Social Development Unit (ESDU) will establish operational links within NHAI (for e.g. release of money on approval of micro plan) and with other agencies of government involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means and mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of NHAI, ESDU will assume the responsibility for representing the social impact and resettlement component of the project. The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public and providing additional opportunities for public comment.

The ESDU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, and contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RAP implementation.

The organizational chart for the R&R cell is given in Figure 10-1

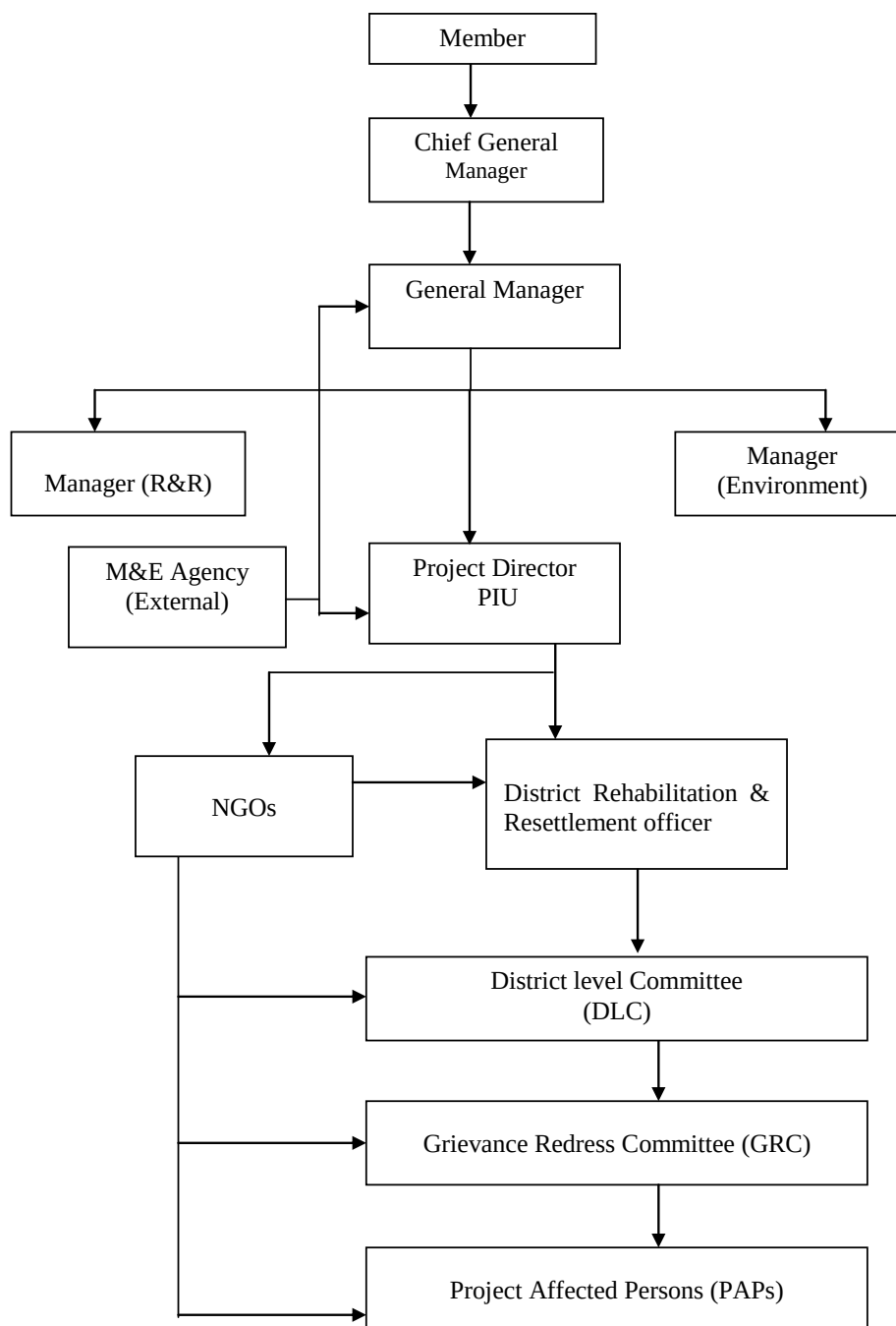


Figure 10-1: The Organizational Chart for R&R Cell

10.3. STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The staff responsibilities of the various offices in R&R implementation is presented below:

Organization	Responsibilities
NHAI- Corporate Office	➤ The Chief General Manager (CGM) ➤ In-charge of overall project activities. Participate in the State Level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre-construction activities and implementation of R&R activities. ➤ ESDU-General Manager shall ➤ Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff :



Organization	Responsibilities
	➤ Appoint NGO for R&R implementation and M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation ➤ Plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level NGOs and partner agencies ➤ Review the micro plans prepared by the NGOs ➤ Review monthly progress report ➤ Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition ➤ Advice PIU/NGO/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation ➤ Ensure early release of money to PIUs for R&R activities
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	➤ The PIU will coordinate the process for land acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, distribution of project assistance and PAP's access to development schemes & programs of the govt. For these tasks NGO would be employed to work in close association with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). ➤ RAP Implementation Field Offices and Tasks ➤ The Project Director (PIU) will be responsible to carry out the following tasks concerning Resettlement & Rehabilitation of the project : ➤ Overall responsibility for Implementation of R&R activities of RAP ➤ Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field ➤ Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities ➤ Liaison with district administration for support of land acquisition and implementation of R&R ➤ Participate in the District Level Committees (DLCs)
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	➤ NGOs will be principally responsible for the day-to-day implementation work ➤ Survey and verification of the PAPs. ➤ Verification of land records followed by verification on the spot related to identified plots and owners ➤ Develop rapport with the PAPs. ➤ Taking photograph of each affected person for issuance of ID cards ➤ Assist to issue identity cards to the project affected households ➤ Co-ordinate with the DRRO to implement R&R activities ➤ Valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement value ➤ Participate with the DRRO to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the project ➤ Distribute the pamphlets of R&R policy to the PAPs. ➤ Assist the PAPs in receiving the compensation. ➤ Facilitate the process of arranging loans for project displaced persons ➤ Facilitate the opening of joint accounts ➤ Generate awareness about the alternate economic livelihood and enable the project affected households to make informed choice ➤ Prepare micro-plans for R&R. ➤ Enable the project affected household to identify the alternate sites for agriculture, residential and commercial plots ➤ Participate in the consultation on allotment of shops and residential plots ➤ Ensure the PAPs have received their entitlements ➤ Ensure the preparation of resettlement sites



Organization	Responsibilities
	➤ Participate in the meetings organized by the PIU ➤ Submit monthly progress reports ➤ Identify training needs and institutions for the affected persons for income generating activities ➤ Participate in the disbursement of cheques for assistance at public places ➤ Coordinate the training programs of the affected persons for income generating activities ➤ Coordinate the meeting of District Level Committees ➤ Accompany entitled persons to petition the grievance redress committee ➤ Awareness campaigns for highway related diseases ➤ Ensure that the affected persons judiciously use compensation and R&R assistance ➤ Co-ordinate with district administration and NGO for land acquisition and R&R ➤ Translation of R&R policy in local language ➤ Prepare pamphlets of the policy ➤ Printing of the policy and identity cards for the affected persons ➤ Ensure the development of resettlement sites, wherever required ➤ Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots ➤ Liaise with district administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the affected persons ➤ Ensure the inclusion of those affected persons who may have not been covered during the census survey; facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks, assistance for R&R for project affected families, and organize the disbursement of cheques for assistance in the affected area in public ➤ Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities ➤ Participate in regular meetings ➤ Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R ➤ Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by NGO
Supervision Consultant	➤ Supervision Consultant will monitor the proper implementation of RAP
Impact Evaluation Consultant	➤ Impact Evaluation Consultant will provide support to NGO members to learn techniques for conducting baseline verification survey, preparing micro plans, dissemination of information; community consultation, progress monitoring and evaluation of social impact assessment.
District Level Committee (DLC)	➤ RAP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in each district (viz. Kishanganj). The committee would include District Magistrate or his representative, District Land Acquisition Officer, Village Panchayat Members, representative of revenue department, line departments, PWD, people's representatives, NGO and representatives of PAPs. The formation of DLCs would be facilitated by NGOs. The functions of the DLC will be as follows : ➤ To meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition/ R&R ➤ To approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RAP ➤ To facilitate the implementation of the RAP programs in the project-affected area ➤ To meet regularly on pre-decided dates specifically for grievance redressal purposes ➤ To help in amicable settlement of disputes at community level ➤ To Coordinate with local govt. authorities & field offices ➤ District Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) ➤ Co-ordinate with district administration and NGO for land acquisition and R&R



Organization	Responsibilities
	➤ Translation of R&R policy in local language ➤ Prepare pamphlets of the policy ➤ Printing of the policy and identity cards for the affected persons ➤ Ensure the development of resettlement sites, wherever required ➤ Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots ➤ Liaise with district administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the affected persons ➤ Ensure the inclusion of those affected persons who may have not been covered during the census survey; facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks, assistance for R&R for project affected families, and organize the disbursement of cheques for assistance in the affected area in public ➤ Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities ➤ Participate in regular meetings ➤ Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R ➤ Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by NGO
Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC)	➤ Participatory planning has been the basis for finalizing the R&R work and therefore while implementing the R&R plan, the PAPs should have a feeling that they are being consulted & their grievances if any are being attended to properly by the PIU. This requires a grievance redressal cell in order to regulate the process at all levels. Therefore in order to satisfy the aggrieved PAPs, step-by-step process for registering & addressing grievances has been planned for this project. ➤ Grievance redressal involves registering complaints, response time, communication mode, & mechanism for appeal or approaching civil courts. If other provisions fail, then the district level grievance redressal committee or Lok Adalat will be an effective mechanism, details of which are elaborated in the following section
Contractor	➤ Contractor will follow the instructions of PIU

10.4. NEED FOR NGO

Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and experience in R&R matters will be required by the PIU, R&R Cell. A good rapport with the affected community will facilitate a satisfactory R&R of the affected persons and minimize disturbance particularly physical and economic. To overcome this deficiency, experience and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the NHAI in the implementation of the RAP. Two NGOs will be hired, one for RAP implementation and one for HIV/AIDS, trafficking in women and child labour, etc.

The NGO, in this sense, will have to ensure that the due entitlements flow to the affected persons in the most effective and transparent manner. The success of the NGO inputs will largely depend on their liaison with the affected persons and other concerned government agencies. Other involved agencies are expected to collaborate with Project, based on instructions from the NHAI, in accordance with the policy framework and the RAP. These arrangements have to be made during the first month of Project implementation in order to set up the various committees and implementation mechanisms required for the project.

10.5. ROLE OF NGO

The role of NGO would be of a facilitator. The NGO will work as a link between the PIU - R&R Cell and the affected community. They will educate the affected persons on the need to implement the project, on aspects relating to land acquisition and R&R measures and ensure proper utilization of various compensations extended to the affected persons under the R&R entitlement package. After the approval of the micro plans, the NGO will issue identity cards to the entitled persons.



NGO consultancy will be to facilitate the resettlement process. Its broad objectives will be to:

- ▶ Build rapport with affected persons and PIU
- ▶ Educate affected persons on their rights, entitlements, and obligations under the RAP
- ▶ Ensure that affected persons receive their full entitlements
- ▶ Where options are available, the NGO shall provide advice to affected persons on relative benefits of each option
- ▶ Assist affected persons on grievance redressal through the established system
- ▶ Collect data as required to help PIU to monitor and assess progress
- ▶ Develop rapport between the affected persons and the NHAI
- ▶ Develop project level plans for R&R in consultation with the affected persons and communicate same to NHAI
- ▶ Explain to the affected persons about the options available for their land and properties acquired for the Project
- ▶ Assist the affected persons to identify suitable land for agricultural purposes
- ▶ Assist NHAI in making arrangements for the smooth relocation of the affected persons
- ▶ Ensure proper utilization by the affected persons of various compensations available under the R&R package
- ▶ Assist the affected persons in getting benefits from various government development programs
- ▶ Help the affected persons in the redressal of their grievances in the Grievance Redressal Committee
- ▶ Train the affected persons, if necessary, in acquiring literacy and income-generation related schemes
- ▶ Provide appropriate field staff
- ▶ Any other responsibility that may be assigned by the NHAI for the welfare of the affected communities

In assisting the affected persons to choose from different options available to them, analysis must first be made of likely benefits and potential risks for each of the options. Conducting this analysis is the responsibility of the NHAI, in collaboration with the agencies (viz., NGO or Government) engaged in implementing the various activities. Following such an analysis, the risks and benefits shall be explained to the affected persons and sufficient time given to them to make an informed choice.

In choosing between different options, whether it is cash compensation or various rehabilitation schemes, the NHAI shall make use of the baseline socio-economic survey data, and ensure that those affected persons considered vulnerable are encouraged to choose the options entailing the lowest risk.

As a general principle for the RAP, individual affected persons will be monitored to ensure that they are able to regain or improve their former socio-economic status and quality of life. If it becomes clear that the assistance given under the Project is insufficient to obtain this goal within the life of the resettlement program, then consideration should be given to whether additional assistance or support towards different activities need be given.

In order to carry out such tasks, the employees of the NGO are to be stationed in the project area. Besides contacting the affected persons on an individual basis to regularly update the baseline information group meetings and village-level meetings will be conducted by the NGO on a regular basis. The frequency of such meetings will depend on the requirements of the affected persons but should occur at least once a month. The NGO will have to encourage participation of affected individuals in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding land acquisition, R&R and other aspects relating to their socio-economic lives. Such participation will make it easier to find a solution acceptable to all involved.

10.6. DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE

RAP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in each district namely Kishanganj. The committee would include Deputy Commissioner or his representative, District Land Acquisition Officer, Village Panchayat Members, representative of revenue department, PWD, people's representatives, NGO



and representatives of PAPs. The formation of DLC would be facilitated by NGO. The functions of the DLC will be as follows:

- ▶ To meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition / R&R
- ▶ Approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RAP
- ▶ To facilitate the implementation of the RAP programs in the project-affected area
- ▶ To meet regularly on pre-decided dates specifically for grievance redressal purposes
- ▶ To help in amicable settlement of disputes at community level
- ▶ To coordinate with local govt. authorities & field offices

10.7. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

To enhance capabilities of the project staff of R&R cell, at least one, two day workshop on implementation of R&R techniques for micro plans, community consultation and Monitoring & Evaluation.

10.8. LAND ACQUISITION

The Revenue Department is responsible for providing land records, acquiring land and other properties and handing them over to the proper authorities. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will extend the IRDP and other developmental schemes to the affected families. The representatives of these departments will be in contact with the R&R Cell, which will facilitate the integration of the various agencies, involved in the R&R process.

10.9. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

Participation of women from the affected families and full participation of women from the women headed households will also be encouraged.

11. RAP IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

11.1. INTRODUCTION

The implementation of RAP will be coordinated with the completion of design stage and likely timing of the civil works. Civil works will not be initiated before the relocation and assistance work have been carried out. Efforts will be made to the effect that the RAP is implemented in such a way that no hardship is caused to the PAPs. Adequate notification, counseling and assistance to the affected persons will be provided. The implementation schedule indicating the timings of each activity related to RAP is given in the next page. However circumstances may require an increase in time allotted to a task. Such circumstances include local opposition, natural calamities & seasonal factors, social & economic concerns, delays in environmental clearances, training of support staff & financial constraints. The RAP implementation schedule will require detailed co-ordination between the project authorities and various departments of the project implementation unit. The implementation plan can be phased into 4 stages.

- Identification of cut-off-date and notification
- Verification of properties and objections of PAPs
- Preparation for relocation
- Relocation and Resettlement

Identification of cut-off date and notification has already been described earlier under R&R policy. The PIU according to the procedure under NH Act will be responsible for this activity and verification of properties and losses involved, explaining the entitlement framework to the PAPs. This process also includes the payment of compensation and assistance and the grievance procedure. The responsibility for this activity will be that of the PIU and resettlement unit. Identity cards will be prepared for each PAP and handed over to them. The definition of family described earlier will be kept in view while issuing the ID card.

The relocation of PAPs is a difficult task and the role of Resettlement Unit and NGO is very crucial. Community consultation is very important & IEC (Information, Education & Communication) strategy for disseminating the information, educational programme for the community and proper communication especially inter personal communication will be important.

Relocation and resettlement involves new site selection and approval by a joint committee having representatives from the PAPs and the host community. The resettlement work will be completed before the start of civil work. The PIU will be responsible for these activities. PAPs will be given time as per provision of NH Act and the R&R guidelines of the NHA.

The activities requiring immediate action after the submission of final DPR are as follows:

- Provide orientation and awareness building to key RAP implementation staff so that they understand the urgency of preparatory action to assure readiness
- In the PIU, Social Development/Resettlement Cell should be established immediately
- Immediate posting of qualified persons in PIU and ensuring their stability in the assignment
- Conduct orientation and preliminary training of PIU and resettlement personnel
- Secure additional services of social scientist at the district level for RAP implementation
- NGO involvement and proper selection at the earliest.

11.2. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A detailed time schedule has been prepared for implementation of the RAP that includes all activities and provisions mentioned in the Resettlement Action Plan. Time frame for completion of all tasks is tentatively fixed to be 24 months from the start of the implementation of the project. The tentative implementation schedule as presented in Table 11-1.



Table 11-1 : RAP Implementation Schedule

Sl. No.	Activity	Months											
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1	Setting of PIU and R&R Cell												
1.	Establishment of R & R Cell in PIU and appointment of Staff for RAP implementation	✓											
1.2	Publication & Translation of R & R policy		✓										
1.3	Selection and Mobilization of NGO for implementation of RAP implementation		✓										
1.4	Training of NGO & NHAI's PIU concerned officials in RAP Implementation		✓	✓									
2	NGO												
2.1	Identification and Verification of PAPs			✓	✓	✓	✓						
2.2	Updating census & Socio-economic data					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
2.3	Formation of District level Committee & Grievance Redressed Committee					✓	✓						
2.4	Assisting PIU in Gazette notification for LA			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
2.5	Publication & Display of list of entitled person at prominent public places							✓			✓	✓	
2.6	Identification of relocation site			✓	✓	✓	✓						
2.7	Valuation of Assets					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
2.8	Preparation of Micro Plan							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.9	Preparation & distribution of Identity cards									✓	✓	✓	✓
2.10	Opening of Bank Account of EPs										✓	✓	✓
2.11	Distribution of Compensation & Assistance of EPs										✓	✓	✓
2.12	Information dissemination and Public consultation			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.13	Relocation of Assets from PROW										✓	✓	✓
2.14	Campaign on Road safety and HIV/AIDS						✓		✓		✓		✓
2.15	Training for skill Upgradation (Income Restoration)										✓	✓	✓
2.16	Monitoring the progress of resettlement (physical & financial)made by EPs with respect to utilization of compensation & assistance										✓	✓	✓



Draft Detailed Project Report

Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Development of Economic Corridors, Inter-Corridors, Feeder Routes and Coastal Road Primarily to Improve the Freight Movement in the Country (Lot-VII/Bihar/Package-I)

Sl. No.	Activity	Months											
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
2.17	Developing linkages with Govt. institutions for providing additional benefits to EPs (Income Generation ,Housing & Schemes for social security										✓	✓	✓
2.18	Reporting & Documentation of R & R implementation			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.19	Development of permanent/temporary resettlement sites if required								✓	✓	✓		
3	External Evaluation												
3.1	Appointment of external agency								✓				
3.2	Mid Term Evaluation										✓	✓	✓
3.3	End Term Evaluation												
4	Land Acquisition												
4.1	Assisting Revenue Department in Preparation of Land Acquisition Schedule and Gazette Notification Under different Section of National Highways Land Acquisition a Act 1956& LA Act 1894		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4.2	Assisting Revenue Department in the Valuation of Agricultural and Non Agricultural Assets of Title Holders				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
4.3	Assisting Revenue Department in Awards and Distribution of Compensation									✓	✓	✓	✓

11.3. WORD OF CAUTION

As per applicable policy, civil works will commence only as and when the compensation and assistance is paid to the project affected persons. In other words, civil works can only commence after full payments are made to the PAPs for the lost assets and shifting to the new locations are affected. The duration for implementation of RAP is estimated to be 24 months separately for each package and once the zero date is decided the time schedule should be adjusted with the actual date of completion.

12. R&R COST ESTIMATES

12.1. INTRODUCTION

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) budget is an outlay of expenditure under different categories. The budget is prepared on the basis of information collected during the field survey. The competent authority appointed under NH Act 1956 will determine the compensation amount for the acquisition of land and structures. Over and above, the entitled persons will be entitled for compensation and R&R assistance as per The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. In addition, the budget also includes administrative expenses, NGO involvement and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

A. LA & R&R Cost Estimation

1. Compensation for loss of land

There are 148.5 Ha of private land to be acquired. The land rates are collected from registrar office of concerned taluka. The calculation for compensation of land has been considered based on guidance value of the relevant factor (Ranging from 1 to 2) and further adding 100% solatium which in effect attempts to match the market value. However, any escalation to this value is the jurisdiction of the respective DCs and the price fixation committee.

The compensation and R&R assistance are calculated as per the Entitlement Matrix of the project. Details of Entitlement Matrix are given in Chapter 5. However, these are broad calculations and actual valuation will be done by independent government approved valuer during project implementation. Thus, depending upon the available rates of land an estimate of land cost was calculated package-wise as given in the Table 12-1.

Table 12-1: Estimated Land Acquisition Cost

S. No.	District	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Details of Categories of Area			Circle Rate (In Hectare)	Sub Amount	Multiplying Factor (2)	Solatium 100%	Total Amount
				Govt.	Pvt.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Saran	Dariyapur	Barwa	0.1368	2.7974	2.9342	2794500	7817334	15634668.60	15634668.6	31269337.20
2		Dariyapur	Darihar Bhualpur/538	0.1563	3.6830	3.8393	11385000	41930955	83861910.00	83861910	167723820.00
3		Dariyapur	Darihara Nisakh	0.1989	4.8325	5.0314	11385000	55018013	110036025.00	110036025	220072050.00
4		Dariyapur	Darihara Chaturbhuj	0.0471	3.0980	3.1451	11385000	35270730	70541460.00	70541460	141082920.00
5		Dariyapur	Konhwa	0.1417	3.2684	3.4101	8728500	28528229	57056458.80	57056458.8	114112917.60
6		Dariyapur	Belhar Janki	0.0000	1.3451	1.3451	2428800	3266979	6533957.76	6533957.76	13067915.52
7		Dariyapur	Belhar Fattu	0.0000	2.2722	2.2722	2428800	5518719	11037438.72	11037438.72	22074877.44
8		Dariyapur	Khushihal pur	0.0000	2.6062	2.6062	1474200	3842060	7684120.08	7684120.08	15368240.16
9		Dariyapur	Mangarpal Murtuza	0.0657	4.3269	4.3926	8728500	37767347	75534693.30	75534693.3	151069386.60
10		Dariyapur	Mangarpal Nuran	0.3035	4.0183	4.3218	11385000	45748479	91496957.41	91496957.41	182993914.82
11		Dariyapur	Manpur	0.0000	4.8849	4.8849	3858250	18847165	37694330.85	37694330.85	75388661.70
12		Dariyapur	Saraia	0.1659	5.1031	5.2690	8728500	44542408	89084816.70	89084816.7	178169633.40
13		Dariyapur	Sarnarayan	0.0311	3.8124	3.8435	4452800	16975855	33951709.44	33951709.44	67903418.88
14		Sonepur	Akilpur	0.0000	2.6188	2.6188	1944000	5091023	10182046.42	10182046.42	20364092.84
15		Sonepur	Baqarpur	0.5387	2.7547	3.2934	5062500	13945669	27891337.50	27891337.5	55782675.00



Draft Detailed Project Report

Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Development of Economic Corridors,
Inter-Corridors, Feeder Routes and Coastal Road Primarily to Improve
the Freight Movement in the Country (Lot-VII/Bihar/Package-I)

S. No.	District	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Details of Categories of Area			Circle Rate (In Hectare)	Sub Amount	Multiplying Factor (2)	Solatium 100%	Total Amount
				Govt.	Pvt.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16		Sonepur	Chitarsenpur	0.1134	4.7293	4.8427	2673000	12641419	25282837.80	25282837.8	50565675.60
17		Sonepur	Dariyapur	0.0000	4.8500	4.8500	1620000	7857000	15714000.00	15714000	31428000.00
18		Sonepur	Gobind Chak	0.2693	15.8254	16.0947	5062500	80116088	160232175.00	160232175	320464350.00
19		Sonepur	Ismail Chak	0.0000	0.5083	0.5083	5062500	2573269	5146537.50	5146537.5	10293075.00
20		Sonepur	Makhdumpur	0.1325	3.6543	3.7868	13915000	50849585	101699169.00	101699169	203398338.00
21		Sonepur	Parmanandpur	0.2672	0.4071	0.6743	4455000	1813631	3627261.00	3627261	7254522.00
22		Sonepur	Shikarpur	0.5082	14.8058	15.3140	3847500	56965200	113930400.15	113930400.2	227860800.30
1		Lalganj	Etwarpur Jagir	0.0289	1.2080	1.2369	2835000	3424680	6849360.00	6849360	13698720.00
2		Lalganj	Etwarpur Nizamat	0.1099	4.6287	4.7386	2835000	13122365	26244729.00	26244729	52489458.00
3		Lalganj	Jalalpur Gopi Mal	0.0000	0.5492	0.5492	2835000	1556982	3113964.00	3113964	6227928.00
4		Lalganj	Jalalpur Gopi Milki/109	0.0000	0.6117	0.6117	2835000	1734170	3468339.00	3468339	6936678.00
5		Lalganj	Jalalpur urf Bishunpur Gamhir/ 113	0.2645	4.1042	4.3687	2835000	11635322	23270643.90	23270643.9	46541287.80
6		Lalganj	Jalalpur/112	0.0000	1.2614	1.2614	2835000	3576069	7152138.00	7152138	14304276.00
7		Lalganj	Khanjahan Chak urf Saidanpur/ 102	0.0000	0.4326	0.4326	1400310	605774	1211548.21	1211548.212	2423096.42
8		Lalganj	Pirapur Urf Shahabad	0.0145	2.9044	2.9189	2835000	8233974	16467948.00	16467948	32935896.00
9		Lalganj	Tajpur / 105	0.0000	0.7583	0.7583	2835000	2149781	4299561.00	4299561	8599122.00
10		Lalganj	Sararia Urf Saranthi Chhapra B	0.0950	4.5363	4.6313	5743911	26056103	52112206.94	52112206.94	104224413.88
11		Lalganj	Yusufpur	0.1008	5.7982	5.8990	5690714	32995898	65991795.83	65991795.83	131983591.66
12		Vaishali	Bailka	2.2994	4.2896	6.5890	6030711	25869338	51738675.81	51738675.81	103477351.62
13		Vaishali	Basarh urf Vaishali/43	0.3147	21.0960	21.4107	8265202	174362701	348725402.78	348725402.8	697450805.57
14		Vaishali	Basra urf Chak Ramdat	0.1069	0.5419	0.6488	5763494	3123237	6246474.80	6246474.797	12492949.59
15		Vaishali	Bhagwanpur	0.0436	9.0351	9.0787	5939868	53667301	107334602.73	107334602.7	214669205.47
16		Vaishali	Harpur Basant	0.1622	0.2928	0.4550	6949828	2034910	4069819.28	4069819.277	8139638.55
17		Vaishali	Jafraha	0.0651	4.4059	4.4710	5648163	24885241	49770482.72	49770482.72	99540965.45
18		Vaishali	Keshopur	0.0000	1.5394	1.5394	6118651	9419051	18838102.70	18838102.7	37676205.40
19		Vaishali	khijirpur	0.0905	2.9826	3.0731	5436310	16214338	32428676.41	32428676.41	64857352.82
20		Vaishali	Manpura	0.3520	1.9055	2.2575	5665898	10796369	21592737.28	21592737.28	43185474.56
21		Vaishali	Munimchak	0.0403	0.7790	0.8193	5881099	4581376	9162752.24	9162752.242	18325504.48
22		Vaishali	Parsurampur	0.0688	1.8148	1.8836	5189810	9418467	18836934.38	18836934.38	37673868.75
23		Vaishali	Rukanpur/18	0.0337	2.7856	2.8193	5279062	14705355	29410710.21	29410710.21	58821420.43
1			Abu Chak	0.5079	5.7889	6.2968	5872500	33995364	67990727.98	67990727.98	135981455.97
2			Anandpur Singh	0.0769	2.9942	3.0711	2835000	8488580	16977159.93	16977159.93	33954319.85
3			Chak Abdul Rahim	0.2610	3.0210	3.2820	2835000	8564456	17128911.81	17128911.81	34257823.61
4			Manikpur	0.0890	3.0696	3.1586	4455000	13674922	27349843.75	27349843.75	54699687.50
5			Manikpur	1.1096	0.5610	1.6706	4050000	2272050	4544100.00	4544100	9088200.00
6			Pipra Ghaus	0.5443	1.3811	1.9254	3037500	4195050	8390099.88	8390099.88	16780199.76
Grand Total											4409145519.21



D. Total LA and R&R Cost

The unit rate for structure construction cost has been taken as per Stamp and registration Directory 2019 for Government of Bihar and the other resettlement allowance are as per RFCTLARR¹ 2013. The preliminary social management cost is worked out for mitigation, avoidance and enhancement measures as detailed above is presented in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2: Total LA and R&R Cost

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in Crore
From Adalwari to Manikpur Road		
1	Market rates for loss of land (with Solatium)	440.91
2	Replacement Cost for Structures (with Solatium)	5.79
3	Replacement cost of Government and Religious Structures	0.49
4	RP Implementation and other expenses.	1.05
Sub Total		448.24
5	Contingency (5% of total cost)	22.412
Total Cost		470.652

¹ The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013

13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION INTRODUCTION

13.1. INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation are critical activities in assessing the extent of achievement of resettlement objectives. While monitoring involves periodic checking of planned activities and provides midway inputs, facilitates changes if necessary and provides feedback for project management to keep the program on schedule, evaluation on the other hand assesses the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons to guide future resettlement planning.

This section provides an insight into the Internal Monitoring and Periodic Monitoring, which would be carried out by the PIU/NHAI by developing suitable indicators for Internal Monitoring of project activities would mainly encompass physical and financial monitoring besides assessing the initial project impacts on social issues. The project Evaluation would be carried out by an external agency that would be engaged in carrying out the evaluation of the implementation of the RAP.

13.2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The basic objective of the project is to improve the performance of the existing road and to develop major linkages for the region. This road is crucial to the economic development of the region, population and the environment as well. Besides providing improved transport services and accessibility to utility services, it would also reduce travel time and vehicle operating costs.

In order to ensure effective implementation of the RAP and achievement of the set targets, monitoring and evaluation of R&R components of the project will be carried out to provide an assessment so as to enable timely adjustment of implementation set up and procedures.

13.3. TYPE OF MONITORING AND SCHEDULE

There would be both internal and external monitoring. The NHAI will be responsible for the internal monitoring; consultant specially procured for such purpose will do the external monitoring. The external agency will be commissioned for annual, mid-term and end-of project monitoring and documentation of the results.

The continuous internal monitoring and the periodic external monitoring will provide necessary guidelines to make mid-course corrections during the life of the project. Monitoring will be in terms of both quantitative and qualitative aspects. All monitoring is planned to be participatory in nature.

13.3.1. Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring refers to monitoring activities that will be carried out by the PIU and its agents, such as the NGOs. It is essentially compliance monitoring, designed to compare on a monthly (and quarterly) basis the tasks completed with those called for under the RAP.

13.3.2. Organisation of Internal Monitoring

The RAP will be implemented at the contract package level and internal monitoring will therefore be conducted at the same level. Where a package traverses more than one district, the monitoring reports from the Grievance Redressal Committee will have to be compiled by the relevant NGO or the PIU into a single report for the package as a whole.

The present sub-section addresses only the responsibilities of the NGO that will be contracted by the PIU. It goes without saying that the PIU will have to develop reporting instrument for its officials, and it will have to co-operate with the collaborating line agencies to ensure that they too report in a standardized fashion on a monthly basis for each package or district, as the case may be.

13.3.3. External Monitoring

Consultants specially appointed for such purpose will do the external monitoring. The external agency will be commissioned for annual, mid-term and end-of project monitoring and documentation of the results.

13.3.4. MONITORING INDICATORS

The set of indicators that will be used for monitoring during the entire life of the project, for both the internal and the external monitoring will include:

- ▶ The input indicators
- ▶ The output indicators
- ▶ The outcome indicators
- ▶ The impact indicators

Monitoring the inputs and the outputs will be carried out by the Implementing Agency as part of the internal monitoring. These are built in the design of the project and the reporting requirement as part of the Quarterly Project Monitoring Reports.

The impact and the outcome monitoring are, in effect, measuring the qualitative impact of the project and how the project has changed the lives of the people qualitatively. The impact indicators relate to the overall project objectives as per the R&R policy. The qualitative outcome and impact of the project will be monitored by an external agency through annual, mid-term and end-of-project monitoring.

The progress and effectiveness of the present project will be monitored with respect to the following broad categories of indicators:

- ▶ Indicators of physical progress
- ▶ Indicators of financial progress
- ▶ Indicators of social development
- ▶ Indicators of participation

The indicators as classified above are listed in Table 13-1 and Table 13-2. The tables also explain the method of measuring the indicators under different heads, facilitating input and output monitoring.

Table 13-1 Monitoring Framework

S. No.	Indicators	Method	Output
1.	Total Land Acquired	Structured	Compensation paid; Dates of payment
2.	Agricultural Land Acquisition Details	Structured	Compensation Paid; Dates of Payment
3.	Residential Land Acquisition Details	Structured	Compensation Paid; Date of payment
4.	Commercial land Acquisition Details	Structured	Compensation Paid; Date of payment
5.	Total area of community land transferred for the road and resettlement site	Structured	Replacement of community land
6.	Number of EP s whose land has been acquired	Structured	Compensation Paid
7.	Number of EPs residential structures affected	Structured	Compensation
8.	Number of PAF s residential structures acquired & demolished	Structured	Compensation
9.	Number of Commercial structures acquired & demolished	Structured	Compensation
10.	Number of EPs allotted agricultural land	Structured	Economic rehabilitation
11.	Number of EPs allotted residential plots	Structured	Rehabilitation
12.	Number of EPs allotted commercial plots	Structured	Economic rehabilitation
13.	Total area of agricultural land allotted	Structured	Rehabilitation



S. No.	Indicators	Method	Output
14.	Total area of residential land allotted	Structured	Rehabilitation
15.	Total area of Agricultural land allotted	Structured	Rehabilitation
16.	Total area of residential land allotted	Structured	Rehabilitation
17.	Total area of Commercial land allotted	Structured	Rehabilitation
18.	Type & number of community infrastructure relocated	Structured	Rehabilitation

Table 13-2: Monitoring Framework for Financial Progress

S. No.	Indicators for Financial Progress	Method	Output
1.	Amount disbursed for payment of compensation	Structured	Date and amount of compensation paid
2.	Amount disbursed for structure compensation	Structured	Date and amount of compensation Paid
3.	Amount disbursed for acquisition of Wells	Structured	Date and amount of compensation Paid
4.	Amount disbursed for trees	Structured	Date and amount of compensation Paid
5.	Amount for R&R Assistance	Structured	Date & amount of payment of assistance
6.	Amount for Restoration of Common Property Resources	Rapid Appraisal	Items of common property restored
7.	Amount disbursed for assistance to Tenants	Structured	Date & amount of payment of assistance
8.	Amount disbursed for community infrastructure	Rapid Appraisal	Items of community facilities restored
9.	Amount disbursed for conservation for religious structures	Structured	Number of religious institutions restored
10.	Amount paid for training & capacity building	Structured	Number of personnel trained & better implementation
11.	Fee paid for M&E Agency	Structured	M&E Reports
12.	Fee paid to NGOs for public consultation	Rapid Appraisal	Community Perception
13.	Fee paid to NGOs for implementation	Rapid Appraisal	Implementation target completion

Table 13-3: Monitoring Framework for Social Development

S. No.	Indicators for Social Development	Method	Output
1.	Consumption Pattern	Structured	Economic Well being
2.	Occupational Pattern	Structured	EPs involvement in diversified economic activities
3.	Status of Health	Structured	Improved health
4.	Number of EP s brought above the Poverty Line	Structured	Poverty alleviation
5.	Literacy	Structured	Access to education
6.	Time availability of Women	Structured	Increased Productivity
7.	Decision making by women	Structured	Improved Status
8.	Drinking Water	Structured	Basic needs met
9.	Schools	Structured	Increased facilities
10.	Health centers	Structured	Increased facilities
11.	Community Infrastructure	Structured	Community Development

Table 13-4 Monitoring Framework

S. No.	Indicators for Participation of Stakeholders	Method	Output
1.	Number of meeting for information dissemination on R&R	Structured	Awareness about the Project
2.	Number of meeting with each EP to finalize their options for R&R	Structured	Informed Choice for selections of livelihood options
3.	Number of EP approaching the Grievance Redressal Committee	Structured	Grievances Resolved
4.	Number of EP s participated at District Level Committee	Structured	Decision making by EP
5.	Selection of Resettlement Sites	Structured	Decision making by EP
6.	Number of EP s self relocated	Structured	Decreased dependency on the project
7.	Number of Women EPs choose the relocation site	Structured	Relocated women headed households
8.	Number of women gainfully employed	Structured	Increased economic opportunity for women
9.	Number of EPs moved the court	Structured	Efficient delivery mechanisms of District Level Committee, Grievance Redress Committee and NGO action
10.	Total areas, number of structures and EP s saved form negative impact during implementation	Structured	Minimizing negative social impact

13.4. MONITORING THE PROJECT INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

The DRRO will be responsible for monitoring the progress of all activities as per the plan and these will be reflected in the physical, financial, social development and participation heads. These are all quantitative aspects of monitoring and should be followed up most systematically. The reports on a monthly basis will reflect the qualitative aspects of the input and output, carrying out a comparative analysis of the progress made from the last time. The DRRO will only consolidate the monthly reports submitted by the NGOs.

13.5. REPORTING

All reports of a given month will have to be compiled within fifteen (15) days of the following month. The first task of the NGO will be to ensure that each EP, whether an individual, a household, or a community, receives the entitlements due to him. Different formats will be used to monitor the receipt by individuals and households of their entitlements and to suggest a model for community entitlements. For the sake of comprehensiveness, these forms include the full range of possible entitlements. In practice, a custom-made form can be prepared for each EP, showing only his entitlements. Ideally, the forms will be computerised. It is felt that it would not be useful to submit the individual records to the PIU monthly, but they should be given to the PIU for archival purposes when the NGO has completed its mandate. Other formats will offer a specimen monthly summary and cumulative report for each corridor to be completed by the responsible NGO, monthly and cumulative reporting by the Grievance Redressal Committees and for report by the district level committees.

13.6. EXTERNAL EVALUATION AND REPORTING

A third party, preferably an NGO with prior experience in rehabilitation/resettlement or other social development programme will be engaged to carry out the evaluation and reporting for the implementation of RAP. This agency will be independent of the project.

This external agency will do evaluation at least thrice during the life of the project. The first evaluation will be an annual evaluation, and shall take place after the PDFs have been displaced from the corridor of impact. Any problems encountered will be assessed and necessary changes will be recommended to the PIU and the NHAI headquarters for consideration. This is to ensure that these issues do not linger throughout the life of the project.



The other evaluation will be the standard mid-term and the end-of-project evaluation. Note that all evaluation will include selective monitoring.

It is recommended that the external evaluation be based on a recognised sampling method to select the items or the performance indicators to be monitored and the EPs within each package to be monitored.

Note that the parameters and indicators suggested for external evaluation is illustrative only. The external evaluation agency, being independent of the project may modify, add, eliminate or combine these parameters and indicators, as need be.

13.7. EVALUATING THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Evaluation will provide a clearer insight into the progress, indicating, whether or not, the project objectives have been achieved. Given the objectives of the project, the R&R activities of the project have to be evaluated in the following terms.

- ▶ Physical targets set and achievements made within the prescribed time frame: This will help in identifying the delay in the implementation process.
- ▶ Budgetary allocations made and actual expenditure made: This assessment would help in identifying issues related to financial management.
- ▶ Perception of EPs about the RAP: This is to evaluate the perception of EPs about the various aspects of RAP including the implementation procedure adopted. Some of the aspects identified for evaluation are stated below:

13.8. MEASURING CHANGES IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE

The rational behind having a comprehensive RAP is to improve the standard of living of PAPs or to restore, at the least, their pre-project standard of living.

“Quality of life is experienced and expressed by an individual in his physical, social and psychological conditions”. Quality of life is a combination of both objective factors and subjective perception about those objective conditions. Objective conditions are the artifacts, which can be easily measured numerically. But the subjective perceptions, which are qualitative in nature, are difficult to measure. An approach of assigning weights (to different indicators) and scales (to different perceptions) may be adopted by the external evaluation agencies for subjective evaluation to arrive at the quality of life index.

An illustrative list of indicators, which may be considered for assessing the objective as well as the subjective quality of life indices are given in Table 13-5

Table 13-5: Indicators for Assessing Changes in the Quality of Life

Objective Indicators	Subjective Indicators
Households percentage below poverty line	Income
SC households percentage below poverty line	Household income, Personal income Availability of Income opportunity, Formal and informal income, Primary and secondary income
WHH households percentage below poverty line	
Squatter households percentage	Employment
Percentage change in employment rate	Present employment, Opportunity for employment, Security of employment
Percentage of Kuchha household	House
Household Asset Ownership in Percentage Television, Radio, Cycle, Hand-carts, Animal-carts, Two wheelers, Three wheelers, Cooking gas, Refrigerator	Condition of house, Size of house, Location of house
	Clothing
	Share of income spent on clothing Satisfaction with Clothes worn
	Fuel and Energy
	Fuel Availability, Expense on Fuel Availability of Regular Electric Supply
	Access to Market



Objective Indicators	Subjective Indicators
	Accessibility to Market, Market condition after Project (Physical), Market condition after Project (business)
	Transportation Condition of Road, Safety for pedestrians and other road users

13.9. INDICATORS FOR OVERALL EVALUATION

The overall evaluation of the R&R components of the present project will be carried out with the help of various indicators. These indicators will enable the managers to measure the progress, understand the problems and issues and find solutions. The indicators have been categorized so as to be included into the MIS, which should be developed for the long-term R&R services in NHAI projects.

Physical Indicators

The physical indicators may include:

- ▶ Extent of land acquisition (private or government or forest land)
- ▶ Extent of private or government and agricultural or non-agricultural land required for any secondary displacement involved
- ▶ Number of persons losing land and paid compensation
- ▶ Number of residential or commercial structures demolished fully or partly
- ▶ Number of persons paid compensation for residential or commercial structures
- ▶ Number of families affected and displaced
- ▶ Extent of agricultural or non-agricultural land required for allotment
- ▶ Number of EPs allotted agricultural or residential or commercial and land or structure land
- ▶ Number of PAP /PDP which approached the Land Purchase Committee
- ▶ Number of families that purchased land within the same geographical location
- ▶ Extent of land purchased within the contract package area / block / taluka / district
- ▶ Number of EPs receiving plots for house or grant in lieu of it or benefited under Indira Awas Yojna
- ▶ Number of families provided assistance for shifting or shifting allowance
- ▶ Number of families shifted to locations of their choice or the housing/relocation site provided by the project
- ▶ Number of EPs have decided to stay within their joint families or apart in nuclear families
- ▶ Basic facilities provided by the project in the relocation sites

Financial Indicators

The financial indicators would include the following:

- ▶ Expenditure on R&R against the Budget
- ▶ Payment of compensation for land acquisition
- ▶ Cash grant for R&R assistance
- ▶ Expenditure on NGO monthly/quarterly payment released; and, break up of payments made on salaries, administration, training; and, documentation; and, break-up of payments held up and why
- ▶ Consultancy charges paid to external evaluating agency



Economic Indicators

These will include:

- ▶ Estimate of entitled payments for land/shops/loss of property.
- ▶ Number of shops and business replaced.
- ▶ Number of bank accounts opened including an appraisal of the total withdrawal and the deposits in the same banks within a fixed timeframe
- ▶ Utilization of compensation amounts.
- ▶ Utilization of housing loans.
- ▶ Extent of agricultural land purchase, house site purchases, shops or plots for shops purchased

Social Indicators

These will comprise, most probably of the following:

- ▶ Number of NGO initiated meetings with the PAPs
- ▶ Number of DRRO initiated meetings with PAPs
- ▶ Number of PAPs assisted in land purchase by the land purchase committees
- ▶ Number of PAPs / women formed self-help groups for income restoration
- ▶ Number of PAPs (village) committees formed for community asset management
- ▶ NGO Facilitations
- ▶ Grievance Redressal Committee Facilitations
- ▶ District Level Committee Facilitations

13.10. REPORTING

The external evaluation agency or agencies is expected to submit 3 evaluation reports to the NHAI headquarters. The report should contain all the data collected as well as a critical analysis of the same. A comparative analysis with reference to pre-project and post-project status in the socio-economic conditions of the PAPs will also be expected from the agency.

The evaluation should not be limited to only pre-project and post-project scenarios, but must include the comparison between the findings of the previous report/s and present report. In the process of such comparison if the external evaluation agency finds changes, it will be necessary on the part of the agency to explain the reasons thereof. If the external evaluation agency finds shortcoming or flaws in the existing plan of action, the agency should include their recommendations with the implementation details and procedures.

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) after receiving report from external evaluation agency would review the same within 15 days. Within a week thereafter, the DRRO will submit a report to the PIU with his consolidated recommendations. The PIU is authorised, and will initiate the necessary contingency management or corrective actions, if required, and if so recommended. The PIU will seek guidance from the NHAI headquarters, specially the social/environment unit regarding the actions on the evaluation reports, and will submit a action taken report to the NHAI headquarters within 15 days of receiving the report from the DRRO. The Action Taken Report will be updated by the PIU at intervals of 3 months (such updating will correspond to the quarterly reports on overall progress monitoring of the project).