

Resettlement Plan (Revised)

Document Stage: Revised
Project Number: 41626 (IND)
July 2014

IND: Bihar Power System Improvement Project

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BLARRP	Bihar Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
BSPTCL	Bihar State power Transmission company Limited
BSEB	Bihar State Electricity Board
DP	Displaced person
EA	Executing Agency
GoB	Government of Bihar
GOI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GSS	Grid Sub Stations
LA	Land Acquisition
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSS	Power Sub Stations
RO	Resettlement Officer
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RP	Resettlement Plan
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribes

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as on 1 March 2013)

Currency Unit = Indian Rupee/s (Re/Rs)

\$1.0 = Rs 60 00

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- i. The Bihar Power System Improvement Project (the project), is financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) to reduce both system bottlenecks as well as technical power system losses so as to provide increased power supply in the state. Investments include the expansion of transmission substations and reinforcement of transmission lines, and the strengthening of distribution systems. The Project was approved for ADB financing on 19 October 2010. The project will comprise of both transmission and distribution components. Transmission components will include construction of new grid substations (GSSs), bay extension and construction of associated transmission lines(TLs) . Distribution subprojects will include 16 power sub stations (PSSs), which would entail extension, augmentation as well construction of new power sub stations. This is a revised Resettlement Plan (RP) which includes various subprojects such as (i) GSS at Thakaraha, (ii) GSS at Gangwara, (iii) GSS at Pusauli, (iv) Bay Extension at Lakhisarai and (v) Bay Extension at Sheikhpura. This RP also covers the temporary impacts on the crops and/or trees caused to land owners during the construction works. Originally the scope of TLs works included 220 Kv two new TLs of 55.986 Km having 173 towers , 132 Kv six TLs of 128 .674 Km having 429 towers and 33 Kv two TLs of 40 Km having 88 towers The proposed additional scope of TLs works under the savings from the ADB funding included reconductoring works of 132 Kv 16 TLs of 973.91 Km and 220 Kv one TL of 37.39 Km. In addition, the Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited (BSPTCL), the executing agency (EA) , has also proposed second circuiting and associated line bays in existing 132 Kv of 16 TLs of 606.79 km and 34 bays. The stringing of TLs will cause temporary impacts on crops and/or trees of 5303 households,who would be compensated in accordance with entitlement matrix given in this revised RP.
- ii. As per social impact assessment conducted during the process of revising the RP, the land acquisition process for all the GSS sites and bay extensions have been completed. The land for all the three new GSS sites i.e 132/33 KV GSS Gangawara, 132/33 KV GSS Dhanha (Thakaraha) & 220/132 KV GSS Pusauli have been acquired and handed over to the contractors. The additional land for 132/33 KV bay extension at Lakhisarai & Sheikhpura has also been acquired. As per the revised assessment conducted during January-February 2013, a total of 16.0543 acres of private land would be acquired for the project affecting 101 households, including 87 titleholders and 14 non-title persons. Out of the total 16.0543 acres of private land requirements, 4.22 acre of land is acquired at Thakrahan GSS subproject, 4.75 acres of land is acquired at Gangwara GSS subproject, 5.75 acres of land is acquired at the Pusauli GSS subproject, 0.7043 acres of land is acquired at the Lakhisarai bay extension subproject, and 0.63 acres of land is acquired at the Sheikhpura bay extension subproject. The impact envisaged was on 9.204 acres of private land affecting 48 households as reported in the original RP. It included only three GSSs, excluding two bay extensions, reconductoring and second circuiting and associated line bays that are covered in the additional scope of works.

- iii. The census and socio-economic survey reveals a total of 101 households will be affected, out of which 87 households are titleholders and remaining 14 households are non-title holders. All these 14 non- titleholders households of village Thakarahan are cultivating on government land. Out of 87,5 titleholders households do not have own land elsewhere and use government land for cultivation to earn their livelihood. These 5 titleholders households will become landless due to land acquisition which requires special attention and additional assistance to restore their livelihood. Further, a total of 33 affected vulnerable households comprise of 9 scheduled caste , 11 below poverty line , 8 female headed and 5 landless households.
- iv. All the affected households (AHs) also referred as displaced persons (DPs) have been fully informed and closely consulted during the assessment for updating and revising of the resettlement plan (RP). While conducting the census and socio-economic surveys in Jan-Feb, 2014, consultations were held to inform DPs about the project's impact, entitlement matrix etc. Such consultations were undertaken in the subproject area with the affected families and other stakeholders so as to get their opinion on the Project and its positive and negative impacts. All relevant aspects of project were discussed with executing agency and DPs. The primary concern of the affected people was the loss of land and sources of livelihood. They demanded that the compensation paid to them should be based on the replacement cost. They have stressed that the special assistance should be provided to vulnerable DPs so that they are able to restore their livelihoods. The community was extremely supportive of this developmental project and expressed that the regular supply of power will benefit local and other people in the area,
- v. The revised RP will be translated into vernacular language and will be made available to the affected people by the executing agency (EA). Copies of the RP will also be made available at the local level such as revenue office and Gram Panchayat to DPs and other stakeholders . The updated RP will be submitted to ADB for approval immediately. The updated RP, will be disclosed to the DPs as well as will be uploaded on EA's website .
- vi. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be constituted at the PIU level for the resolution of project-related grievances. The GRC headed by the District collector will comprise of Project Director, Resettlement Officer, representatives of local people and DPs, including vulnerable groups. The meetings of GRC will be held fortnightly or as required to redress the grievances of people on priority.
- vii. The resettlement principles adopted for this Project include the entitlement benefits as listed in Bihar Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 , Government of India's The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013 and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement(SPS), 2009. The SPS requirements will be complied with.
- viii. All the DPs will be provided with compensation and rehabilitation if (i) their land is lost/reduced, (ii) income source adversely affected permanently or temporarily, (iii)

houses partially or fully demolished, and (iv) other properties such as crops, trees and other assets or access to these properties are reduced or damaged due to the Project. Absence of legal documents of their customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect their eligibility for compensation. Additional assistances will be provided to DPs in addition to compensation. The vulnerable household will be eligible for further cash assistance. DPs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the Project are: (i) DPs losing land either covered by formal legal title, recognizable title, or without legal status; and (ii) DPs losing business, income, and wages. DPs will be entitled to (i) compensation for loss of land and assets at replacement cost; (ii) assistance for restoration of income and livelihoods; (iii) additional assistance to vulnerable groups, including the 5 landless non-titleholders

- ix. The cut-off date for the legal title holders of land/asset is the date of notification of acquisition i.e. May-June-2010 under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or the new RFCLARR Act, 2013. The cut-off date for the DPs without title will be the date of the resettlement survey that was undertaken during January-February 2014. EA will provide land for land if feasible or cash compensation at full replacement cost for the lost land. The physical displacement is not envisaged and the economic displacement is assessed to be limited, except 5 non-title DPs fully losing their livelihood. EA will provide assistance and employment opportunities during construction so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income level and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. The entitlement matrix has adequate provisions of compensation and assistance for restoration of livelihood of the DPs, with a special attention to vulnerable groups.
- x. The total estimated cost for resettlement operation and management under the Project is INR 203.19 million (equivalent to USD 3.38 million). The estimate includes all costs related to compensation for land, temporary loss of crops and/or trees and other benefits as per the entitlement matrix, plus the cost incurred for implementation of revised RP and its monitoring and evaluation.
- xi. Bihar State Power Transmission Company Ltd. is the executing agency for this project and is responsible for the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing of the resettlement activities. Various institutions to be involved in the resettlement implementation will be (i) Bihar State Power Transmission Company Ltd (BSPTCL), Project Management Unit (PMU) and field staff; (ii) Local NGO; and (iii) Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). Implementation of RP mainly consists of disbursement of compensation and assistance to the DPs and rehabilitation and resettlement activities prior to the start of construction activities. The time for implementation of land acquisition and resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid to DPs prior to commencement of civil works.
- xii. Monitoring and reporting for the project will be both internal and external. The EA with the help of implementing NGO and RO will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and will prepare monthly progress reports. The reports will

contain progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and entitlement matrix set out in the resettlement plan. The report will also document consultations conducted, provide summary of grievances/complaints lodged by DPs and actions taken to redress them.. The external monitor will verify the internal monitoring data, advise EA on safeguard compliance and will prepare corrective action plan if any involuntary issues are identified. External monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to the EA that will be further submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis. In addition, the external monitor would conduct mid-term and end-term impact evaluation and submit reports.

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Overview

1. The Bihar Power System Improvement Project (the project), is financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) to reduce both system bottlenecks as well as technical power system losses so as to provide increased power supply in the state. To achieve this objective, the project would address energy efficiency through physical electricity infrastructure investments in Bihar, coupled with a capacity development component. Investments include the expansion of transmission substations and reinforcement of transmission lines, and the strengthening of distribution systems in 7 identified towns in Bihar.

2. The Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB)¹ has been facing serious issues in terms of its generation, transmission and distribution capacity. One of the serious setbacks faced by the BSEB was when the state was bifurcated into Bihar and Jharkhand. Out of the total generation capacity, 70% went in the jurisdiction of Jharkhand state; therefore, ironically 70% of the load came into the share of Bihar. This left, BSEB with very little generation capacity leading to major borrowing from the National Grid Companies like National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydro Power Corporation. The power supply has been unreliable and inconsistent because of weak transmission lines network and adequate substations. BSEB suffers almost 37.69% transmission and distribution losses.

3. Given this background, the project is of utmost importance for improving the quality of life of the people as well as for the development of the State. The current status of electricity supply and operations have serious adverse impacts on income earning activities for the general population and especially the poor. People are affected, both indirectly through reduced wage employment opportunities and directly, through reduced farm profitability and household welfare.

4. The Project was approved for ADB financing on 19 October 2010. The Project is financed by a Loan no. 2681-IND for an amount of \$132.2 million from ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) as a part finance for the transmission and distribution system investments as well as capacity development. The loan agreement (LA) was signed on 15 June 2011 and loan became effective on 21 October 2011. The loan closing date is 30 June 2016.

2. Subproject Components

5. The project will comprise of both transmission and distribution components. Transmission components will include construction of new grid substations (GSSs), bay extension and

¹ In line with the notification of the Cabinet of the GOB of October 2012, BSEB has been restructured into five companies wholly owned by GOB, including a holding company and four subsidiary companies as follows:

- (i) Bihar State Power Holding Company Limited;
- (ii) Bihar State Power Generation Company Limited;
- (iii) Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited;
- (iv) North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited; and
- (v) South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited.

construction of associated transmission lines. Distribution subprojects will include 16 power sub stations (PSS), which would entail extension, augmentation as well as construction of new power sub stations. Transmission component includes the construction of (i) new 220/132 kV GSS at Pusauli, (ii) two new 132/33 kV GSSs at Dhanha and Gangwara, (iii) additional 220 kV bays at existing Dehri substation, and (iv) new 220 kV and 132 kV transmission lines of 55.986 Km and 128.674 Km respectively. MENTION ABOUT ORIGINAL RP & 2 BAY EXTENSION ADDED The distribution component comprise of various subprojects to be implemented in seven towns in Bihar. These are (i) construction of new 33/11 kV substations together with renovation and modernization (R&M) of existing 33/11 kV substations, (ii) construction of new 33 kV, 11 kV and low tension (LT) lines together with R&M of existing lines, (iii) installation of new distribution transformers together with capacity augmentation and R&M of existing transformers, and (iv) procurement and installation of consumer metering equipment. ADD HERE NEW WORKS ON RECONDUCTORING AND SECOND CIRCUITING Capacity Development component comprises of project implementation support and capacity development activities. Subprojects being covered under this revised RP are confined to those subprojects having impacts on land acquisition and temporary impacts on the people, which are as under:

1. GSS at Thakaraha
2. GSS at Gangwara
3. GSS at Pusauli
4. Bay Extension at Lakhisarai
5. Bay Extension at Sheikhpura
6. New TLs of 220 Kv in 55.986 Km., new TLs of 132 Kv in 128.674 Km and new 33 Kv TLs of 40 Km
7. Reconductoring works of 220 Kv in one TL of 37.39 Km, and 132 Kv of 16 TLs in 973.91 Km
8. Second circuiting and associated line bays in existing 132 Kv of 16 TLs in 606.79 km and 34 bays.

3. Minimizing Resettlement Impact

6. All necessary efforts have been made in order to minimize the subproject impacts as far as possible to reduce the disruption of livelihoods. Adequate provisions have been incorporated during Project planning and design of the subproject in order to minimize or mitigate any unavoidable impacts. These include identifying and finalizing those sites which entail minimum acquisition of private land and utilization of available Government land or BSEB land as far as possible. Project will avoid crops loss by planning the civil work for transmission lines during the lean agriculture period and after the farmers have harvested their crops.

4. Scope and Objectives of the RP

7. The primary objective of this revised RP is to identify the resettlement impacts and to plan measures in order to mitigate various losses of the subproject. The RP is based on the general findings of the resettlement census, field visits, and meetings with various project-affected persons in the subproject area. The RP presents (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including the land and structures; (ii) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of losses; (iii) entitlement matrix, based on the losses of inventory; (iv) budget, and (v) institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including the monitoring and evaluation. The RP has been

updated based on the land acquisition award, social impact assessment related to GSSs , bay extensions and stringing of transmission lines.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

8. Private land acquisition was required at 220/132 kV GSS at Pusauli, 132/33 kV GSS at Gangwara and Dhanha and at bay extension works at Shekhpura and Lakhisarai. In addition, construction of transmission lines (consisting of 55.98 km of 220 kV, 128.67 km of 132 kV, and 40 km of 33 kV) ² will cause the temporary damages to the standing crops/trees along the transmission line corridor. As per social impact assessment conducted during the process of revising the RP, the land acquisition process for all the sites was completed. The land for all the three new GSSs sites i.e 132/33 KV GSS Gangawara, 132/33 KV GSS Dhanha (Thakaraha) & 220/132 KV GSS Pusauli have been acquired and handed over to the contractor. The additional land for 132/33 KV bay extension at Lakhisarai & Sheikhpura has also been acquired.

9. As per the assessment, a total of 16.5543 acres of private land would be acquired for the project affecting 101 households. Out of a total of 16.5543 acres of private land, 4.22 acre at Thakrahan GSS, 4.75 acres at Gangwara GSS, 5.75 acres at Pusauli GSS, 0.7043 acres at Lakhisarai bay extension, and 0.63 acres at Sheikhpura Bay extension subprojects were acquired. Details of land acquisition is given at Table-1 and names of DPs, entitlement, etc are provided at Annexure-1.

Table 1: Status of Land Acquisition for Subprojects

SI.No	Component	Name of Place	Name of District	Private Land Acquisition (in acres)	Number of affected (THs)	Number of affected (NTHs)
1	GSS	Thakaraha/Dhanaha	West Champaran	4.22	20	14
2	GSS	Gangwara	Darbhanga	4.75	41	0
3	GSS	Pusauli	Kaimur	5.75	22	0
4	Bay Extension	Lakhisarai	Lakhaisarai	0.7043	1	0
5	Bay Extension	Sheikhpura	Bihar Sharif	0.6300	3	0
Total				16.0543	87	14

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, January-February, 2014

The revised RP also covers the temporary impacts on the crops and/or trees due to land owners during the construction works. Originally the scope of TLs works included 220 Kv two new TLs of 55.986 Km having 173 towers, 132 Kv six TLs of 128.674 Km having 429 towers and 33 Kv two TLs of 40 Km having 88 towers. The proposed additional scope of TLs works under the savings from the ADB funding included reconductoring works of 132 Kv 16 TLs of 973.91 Km and 220 Kv one TL of 37.39 Km. In addition, the Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited (BSPTCL), the executing agency (EA),

² Temporary damages to crops and trees under the corridor of impact of transmission lines will occur during erection of towers, stringing of conductors. About 206 km transmission lines- 55.96 km of 220 kV, 128.67 km of 132 kV, and 40 km of 33 kV, will pass through the private and government land. The compensation towards temporary damages to standing crops/trees during the construction of lines is governed by the provisions of the Indian Electricity (Supply) Act, 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. As per these Acts, no land acquisition is required for construction of transmission line.

has also proposed second circuiting and associated line bays in existing 132 Kv of 16 TLs of 606.79 km and 34 bays. The stringing of TLs will cause temporary impacts on crops and/or trees of 5303 households, who would be compensated in accordance with entitlement matrix given in this revised RP. Approximately 5303 households will be affected due to temporary damages of crops and trees during erection of tower, stringing of conductor and second circuiting under the corridor of impact of transmission line. It includes the TLs under original scope of works and additional works proposed from the savings of ADB funding. Details are given in Table 2.

Table 2 -Temporary Impacts on crops and trees due to transmission lines

SI No	Particulars of Work	No.of Towers	Length in CKm	No. of Affected Household
1	New 132 KV Lines	429	128.674	983
2	New 220 KV Lines	173	55.986	320
3	New 33 KV lines	-	87.9	-
4	Reconductoring Works	-	1011.3	2200
5	Second Circuiting & associated line bays		606.79	1800
	Total	602	1890.65	5303

Source: information shared by the EA, 22-23 July 2014

C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

1. General

10. The census and socio-economic survey conducted during the month of January- February 2014 reveals a total of 101 affected households, out of which 87 households are titleholders (THs) and remaining 14 households are non-title holders (NTHs). All the 14 NTHs of village Thakrahan were cultivating on government land (Khata 8&9 Khasar-7077 & 7078) for last two generations. The resettlement impacts in the referred subprojects are 'insignificant'³ as impact are limited to economic displacement due to loss of agricultural land, physical displacement and impact on structures common property resources (CPRs) were not envisaged. However, a pond owned by an individual affected person and was used by the community on religious occasion, the *Chhath Puja*, performed every year in Bihar State . It is worth mentioning that 5 NTHs from Dhanaha village will fully lose their livelihood as the government land used by them for cultivation was acquired under the subproject. These NTHs have become landless and vulnerable, who will be given, special assistance to restore their livelihood.

2. Vulnerability

11. Vulnerable groups include households belonging to below poverty line (BPL), scheduled tribe (ST), scheduled caste (SC), female headed households (FHH), elderly and disabled and landless households. Socio-economic survey reveals a total of 33 vulnerable households out of total 101 households. This includes 9 SC , 11 BPL 8 FHH and 5 landless households. A detail on vulnerability is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Vulnerability Status

Name of Sub Project	Name Of Village	Schedule Caste	BPL/ Antyodaya	Landless	WHH	Grand Total
GSS-Dhanaha	Thakrahan	9	11	5	2	27
GSS-Gangawara	Chandan Patti	-	-		-	-
GSS-Pusauli	Nadokhar	-	-		4	4
Bay Extension-Lakhisarai	Salona Chak	-	-		1	1
Bay Extension-Shekhapura	Ahiyapur	-	-		1	1
Grand Total		9	11	5	8	33

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, Jan-Feb-2014

3. Family Structure

12. Census and socio-economic survey covered 91households/DPs and remaining 10 DPs were absentees and could not be contacted. Out of 91 households identified as economically displaced, 46 DPs continued to live with the traditional joint family system , and 45 DPs lived in nuclear family structure. Table 4 presents the distribution of family types of DPs.

³ As per ADBs "Handbook on Resettlement"- Resettlement is defined as insignificant when (1) less than 200 people are displaced from housing; and/or (2) less than 200 people lose fewer than 10% of their productive assets (income generation)

Table 4: Type of Family

Name of Sub Project	Name Of Village	Absent	Joint	Nuclear	Total
GSS-Dhanaha	Thakraha	-	25	9	34
GSS-Gangawara	Chandan Patti	10	1	30	41
GSS-Pusauli	Nadokhar	-	16	6	22
Bay Extension-Lakhisarai	Salona Chak	-	1	-	1
Bay Extension-Shekhapura	Ahiyapur	-	3	-	3
Grand Total		10	46	45	101

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, Jan-Feb-2014

4. Educational Status

13. The survey reveals that 19 DPs are illiterate and 11 DPs have functional literacy (read and write) only. As many as 24 DPs, 14 DPs, and 23 DPs attained education up to primary, higher secondary, and graduation levels respectively. Details are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Educational Status

Name Of Village	Illiterate	Functional Literacy	Primary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Absent	Grand Total
Thakraha	14	3	17	-	-	-	34
Chandan Patti	-	-	1	8	22	10	41
Nadokhar	5	6	6	4	1	-	22
Salona Chak	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ahiyapur	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Grand Total	19	11	24	14	23	10	101

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, Jan-Feb-2014

5. Primary Source of Income of DPs

14. Among the surveyed DPs, 53 DPs had agriculture as their prime source of income, 18 DPs earn their prime source of income from non-agricultural activities like construction, masonry, etc, and 22 DPs derived their primary source of income through government/private service as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Primary Source of Income

Name Of Village	Absent	Agriculture	Service	Non Agricultural	Grand Total
Thakraha	-	28	1	5	34
Chandan Patti	10	1	20	10	41
Nadokhar	-	20	1	1	22
Salona Chak	-	1	-	-	1
Ahiyapur	-	3	-	2	3
Grand Total	10	53	22	18	101

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, Jan-Feb-2014

6. Annual Income Pattern of DPs

15. Out of total 101 DPs, 28 DPs, 34 DPs and 29 DPs were annually earning INR 25,000, INR 45,000, INR 65,000 and above INR 100,000 respectively from various sources of income. Table 7 enumerates the annual income pattern of the DPs.

Table 7: Annual Income Pattern

Name Of Village	Less Than Rs. 25000	Rs. 45001 To 65000	More Than 1 Lakh	Absent	Grand Total
Thakraha	28	3	3	-	34
Chandan Patti	-	11	20	10	41
Nadokhar	-	20	2	-	22
Salona Chak	-	-	1	-	1
Ahiyapur	-	-	3	-	3
Grand Total	28	34	29	10	101

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, Jan-Feb-2014

7. Severity of impacts

16. The project would entail loss of only agricultural land. Information available from 87 households only inferred that 82 would incur loss of less than 10% of their productive assets and 5 DPs (NTHs) would incur more than 10% loss and would be appropriately compensated as per the entitlement matrix. Details are given in Table 8.

Table 8: Severity of Impacts

Name Of Village	Absent	Less Than 10%	More Than 10%	Grand Total
Thakraha	-	15	5	20
Chandan Patti	10	41	-	41
Nadokhar	-	22	-	22
Salona Chak	-	1	-	1
Ahiyapur	-	3	-	3
Grand Total	10	82	5	87

Source: Census and Socio-economic survey, Jan-Feb-2014

8. Perception about the Project

17. During the census and socio-economic surveys, efforts were made to understand the perceptions of the affected community about the project. The most anticipated benefit perceived by the people is the regular supply of power, which would solve majority of their problems including that of livelihood (setting up commercial enterprises, using better technologies for farming), education of children, better quality of life and improved health standards. On the other hand, loss of productive assets; namely agricultural land and livelihood were perceived as adverse impact of the project. However, if compensated adequately and on time, the people opined that they are ready to forego their assets in favour of assured power supply. Overall, the community viewed that the project is pivotal for the development of their villages

and the Bihar State. Following are some of the steps taken during the census and socio economic survey to involve the DPs and to ascertain their views.

- During the consultation process along with census and socio-economic surveys, efforts were made by the study teams to ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to land acquisition;
- Understand views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the displaced persons for their compensation and assistance entitlements and the approximate budget requirements;
- Disbursement of balance amount of compensation and R&R assistance as per entitlement matrix.

D. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE ,

1. Consultations

18. DPs have been fully informed and closely consulted during the assessment for updating and revising of the RP. While conducting the census and socio-economic surveys in January - February, 2014, consultations were held to inform DPs about the project's impact, entitlement matrix, etc. Consultations were undertaken in the subproject area with the affected families and other stakeholders so as to get their opinion on the Project and its positive and negative impacts. All relevant aspects of project were discussed with executing agency and DPs.

19. The main objective during community consultation was to (a) get a basic understanding of the DPs on the subprojects/areas and their socio- economic status ; (b) ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to land acquisition and project impacts; (c) ascertain the views of the DPs on the project, its relevance in their lives, its benefits and adverse impacts; (d) understand their views on resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) issues and (e) provide an overview and explain the project and the purpose of the assessment and survey. Numerous consultations were arranged during project preparation stage to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process. Considering the local needs, problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the villagers during the course of the consultations and measures taken are summarized in the Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of Community Consultations

Village	Date and Venue	Number & Profile of Participants	Issues Discussed & Concerns Raised
Gangwara	25 Jan 2014; Chandanpatti	20-25 community Members including the DPs, PRI member, AE , JE of EA, contractor & other stakeholders.	<p>Since consultations were held with the same community in 2008 and 2010 when the census was carried out, people were aware of the project and its impacts.</p> <p>The primary concern of the community was the loss of land and sources of livelihood. They demanded that all compensation paid to them should be based on the replacement cost. They have stressed that special assistance should be provided to vulnerable DPs so that they are able to restore their livelihoods adequately.</p> <p>The community was extremely supportive of this developmental project and expressed that the regular supply of power will benefit the villagers and adjoining areas.</p> <p>Many DPs have filed cases in the court of law for enhancement of their compensation. Decision of the court cases is still pending.</p>

Nadokhar Village (Pasauli)	21 Jan 2014 Nadokhar Village	25-30 community members including the DPs, PRI member, AE , JE of EA, contractor & other stakeholders.	<p>Information regarding the project was disseminated along with the anticipated benefits of the project. The community members welcomed the project as they considered electricity is important for the development of their village and adjoining areas.</p> <p>The primary concern of the community was the loss of land and sources of livelihood. They demanded that all compensation paid to them should be based on the replacement cost. They have stressed that special assistance should be provided to vulnerable DPs so that they are able to restore their livelihoods adequately.</p>
Dhanha village	5 Feb 2014	30-35 community members including the DPs, PRI members, AE , JE of EA, contractor & other stakeholders.	<p>Information regarding the project was disseminated along with the anticipated benefits of the project. the community members welcomed the project as they considered electricity is important to the development of their village and adjoining areas.</p> <p>The affected legal titleholders and non-titleholders were present during the public consultation. The affected titleholders were not satisfied with the compensation given by DLAO.</p> <p>Seven DPs have filed cases in the court of law for enhancement of their compensation. Decision of the court cases is still pending.</p>

2. Disclosure

20. The revised RP will be translated into vernacular language and will be made available to the affected people and other stakeholders by the EA. Copies of the RP will also be made available at the local level such as revenue offices and Gram Panchayat. The EA would also upload the RP on its website...

3. Consultation and Participation

21. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged in the project:

- EA will organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the implementation of land acquisition, resettlement and other social activities. DPs will be informed about the compensation and assistance to be paid to them. Regular update on the progress of the resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display. All monitoring reports of the

resettlement components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP. EA will notify the DPs about the project's implementation schedule

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E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

22. There is a need for an efficient grievance redress mechanism that will assist the DPs in resolving their queries and complaints. Therefore, formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be most important mechanism for grievance redress and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, would be settled by the GRC at the earliest, as far as possible .

23. The EA will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The grievance redress mechanism will address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the displaced persons at no costs and without any retribution.

24. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for the each subproject will be constituted at the PIU level for the resolution of project-related grievances. The GRC headed by the District Collector will comprise of Project Director, Resettlement Officer, Resettlement Implementation Officer (RIO), local elected representative, representatives of displaced persons including vulnerable groups and women . The GRC will be a voluntary body and will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire project cycle.

25. The GRC meetings will be convened twice in a month and will resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within one month from the time of the receipt of the grievance. The decision of the GRCs will be binding, unless approached to the competent court of law. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other issues of assistance.

26. Some of the specific functions of the GRC will be as following:

- To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of land/property acquisition like award of compensation and value of assets;
- To record the grievances of the DPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that needs to be resolved by the Committee and solve them within a month;
- To inform PIU/PMU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame;
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU/PMU;and
- To sort out the issues related to inadequate compensation received by the DPs. It was observed during the consultations that seven DPs filed cases in the court for enhancement of their compensation for which decision of the court case is still pending.

F. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Applicable Policies

27. The resettlement principles adopted for this Project recognize the entitlement benefits as listed in Bihar Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (BLARRP), Government of India's (GoI) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCLARRA) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The resettlement principles adopted for the project shall comply with the SPS, 2009.

28. The project compensation for land acquisition (LA) and resettlement assistance for project-affected people will be governed by BLARRP, 2007 and the Government of India's new Act, i.e., RFCLARRA, 2013 effective from January, 2014. The new Act aims to minimize displacement and promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives and also aims to ensure adequate compensation including rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of those affected. The Act also recognizes the need for protecting the weaker sections of the society especially members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

29. The RFCLARRA, 2013 repeals the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and is applicable to all States in India (Except the state of Jammu and Kashmir). The RFCLARRA, 2013 is a first national/central law that addresses land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement collectively. Establishing of a completely new Act, which was due from a long time, is a pioneering step taken by the Government of India (GoI) in providing a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for permanent/temporary land acquisition in the public interest. The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the affected families (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. The Act prohibits acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land as a special provision to safeguard food security, unless in exceptional circumstances as a demonstrable last resort⁴. Salient features of RFCLARRA, 2013 are furnished below .

- (i) Preliminary Investigations/Preparation of SIA/SIMP: It is mandatory under the Act to conduct a time bound Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)⁵. No land acquisition shall be initiated unless SIA/SIMP is approved by the Expert Group. SIA shall also be conducted in a participatory manner and with all necessary public hearings, dissemination etc. duly followed.

⁴ Wherever such land is acquired, an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security. This condition has been included in the entitlement matrix. These provisions, however, do not apply in case of projects that are linear in nature such as railways, highways, other roads, canals, power lines etc.

⁵ SIA shall confirm: (i) the proposed acquisition is for the public purpose and extent of land proposed is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) number of affected families, displaced families; details of extent of loss and other associated social impacts; and (iii) costing for addressing estimated losses and social impacts. The SIMP shall form a part of SIA and include each component wise ameliorative measures to address land acquisition and social impacts. SIA/SIMP shall be evaluated by independent multi-disciplinary Expert Group who reserves the right to approve it.

- (ii) Preliminary Notification, Objections and Hearing: Under the Act, Preliminary Notification⁶ shall be issued only after the approval of SIA and within 12 months from the date of SIA approval, failing which a fresh SIA/SIMP will be prepared. Preliminary Notification shall allow appropriate Government to undertake various surveys and update records, which needs to be compulsorily completed within two months. Within this period (60 days), all affected landowners/families shall be given right to raise objections in writing to the District Collector (DC) and shall get a chance to be heard in person.
- (iii) Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and its Declaration. Following Preliminary Notification, Administrator appointed for rehabilitation and resettlement shall conduct a survey, census of the affected families and prepare a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (RSS)⁷. Administrator first submits RSS to the DC and DC then to the Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Resettlement who approves the RSS in the last. The DC shall publish a summary of RSS along with Declaration under the hand and seal of Secretary to such Government or any other official duly authorized⁸. Declaration shall be published only after the Requiring Body deposits amount towards the cost of land acquisition⁹. RSS summary and Declaration shall be compulsorily made within the twelve months after the issue of Preliminary Notification. If not complied, such notification shall be considered rescinded unless land acquisition was held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of Court.
- (iv) Public Notice and Award: Following Declaration and Requiring Body deposits amount towards the cost of land acquisition; the DC shall issue a public notice and hear objections (if any) within six months from the date of its issue. The DC shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the Declaration and if award is not made within that period, the entire proceedings of the acquisition of the land shall lapse.

30. Few of the key features that are revised from the old Act while estimating various losses include: (i) multiplying market value of a land by factor up to two, depending upon its distance from the urban area, to match it with the prevailing market values; (ii) providing 100 percent solatium on total compensation amount (instead of 30 percent); (iii) compensation for damage incurred during surveys/investigations etc.; (iv) compensation of expenses/or any change if affected landowner is compelled to change his place of residence or business due to proposed land acquisition; (v) compensation for loss of profits (if any) from the date of declaration; (vi) compensation for livelihood losses of families (other than landowner) who are dependent on the

⁶ The preliminary notification shall include: (i) statement on project/ public purpose; (ii) reasons necessitating the land acquisition; (iii) summary of SIA; and (iv) particulars of the Administrator appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement.

⁷ Draft RSS shall include: (i) particulars of land and immovable property to be acquired of each affected family; (ii) livelihood losses of landowners as well as dependent landless families; (iii) list of government/public buildings and details of utilities and/or infrastructure facilities where resettlement of affected families is involved; (iv) details of common property resources being acquired; and (v) particulars of the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements of each affected landowner and landless family and list/details of government buildings, utilities, infrastructure facilities to be provided in the area. The Administrator shall also set implementation timeline in draft RSS.

⁸ Summary RSS shall not be published unless it is published along with Declaration.

⁹ In full or part, as prescribed by the appropriate Government

land for minimum three years prior to the acquisition; and (vii) increased allowance/assistance for livelihood losses, travel, additional assistance for vulnerable families, artisans etc..

31. It is also mandatory under the Act to make Land Acquisition payment within three months and R&R payment within six months from the date of the award. The Collector shall acquire land only after such payment. It is also necessary (at state level): (i) to appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under this Act, to be called the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement; and (ii) establish Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (LARRA) for the purpose of speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation and R&R. The decisions made by Authority on disputes can only be challenged in high court/supreme court.

32. The RFCLARRA, 2013 also recognizes non-titleholders such as agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who have been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years as affected families. The RFCLARRA, 2013 also has provisions for public disclosures of draft R&R Plans to the community, grievance redress procedures and monitoring and evaluation systems.

33. Table 10 below gives a comparison of ADB's SPS, 2009, GOI's RFCLARRA, 2013 and BLARRP, 2007.

Table 10: Comparison between ADB's SPS, 2009, GOI's RFCLARRA, 2013 BLARRP, 2007

Sl. No.	SPS, 2009	GOI's RFCLARRA, 2013	BLARRP, 2007	Remarks
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible	This principle is equally emphasized.	No such principle is outlined	GOI's Act meets ADB IR safeguards requirements of SPS 2009
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	The Act aims to minimize displacement and to promote as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives		
3	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	Involves detailed procedures for census survey, social impact assessment, social impact management plan and R&R scheme	No provision or procedure specified	
4	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement program	The Act ensures consultations with local bodies, affected families, incorporating their views into the land acquisition and R&R process		

Sl. No.	SPS, 2009	GOI's RFCLARRA, 2013	BLARRP, 2007	Remarks
5	Establish grievance redress mechanism	The Act, authority with judiciary power will redress the grievance of affected people		
6	Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.	This is equally emphasize in the Act		
7	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons	The Act emphasizes on the improvement of post – acquisition, social and economic status of affected persons		
8	Land based resettlement strategy	Loss of assets to be compensated to the extent of the actual loss. The Act involves provision of land for land to APs subject to availability.	No provision made	GOI's Act meets ADB IR safeguards requirements of SPS 2009. BLARRP is not clear in this regard.
9	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost	The compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired. It will be four times in the rural and two times in the urban areas of the registered value	The policy lays down a method for fixation of rate of land above the registration cost, however, It makes an attempt to achieve the determination of market value by adding 50% registration and up to 60% solarium.	GOI's Act meets ADB IR safeguards requirements of SPS 2009. BLARRP offers near replacement cost
10	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons	The Act emphasized the same	In case of loss of homestead land or house only	GOI's Act meets ADB IR safeguards requirements of SPS 2009

SI. No.	SPS, 2009	GOI's RFCLARRA, 2013	BLARRP, 2007	Remarks
11	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The Act recognizes the non-titleholders families and ensures R&R benefits.	No provision made, but only agricultural labourour is considered	GOI's Act recognizes some categories affected non-titleholders residing for preceding three years from the declaration of affected area. Any non-title APs not recognized by the GOI's Act, will be provided with compensation of non - land assets. BLARRP is limited in scope.
12	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.	The Act ensure this principle and public disclosure of documentation and consultations with APs during the LA, R&R process are emphasized	No provision made	GOI's Act meets ADB IR safeguards requirements of SPS 2009
13	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	The Act emphasizes to integrate LA and R&R into development planning and implementation process; and provide full costs and benefits to the affected persons	The policy specifies that all R&&R cost will part of project and borne by the requiring agency	
14	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	This is equally emphasized in the Act	No provision made	

Sl. No.	SPS, 2009	GOI's RFCLARRA, 2013	BLARRP, 2007	Remarks
15	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is equally emphasized in the Act	No provision made	

2. Resettlement Policies and Principles for the project

34. Following the GOI's RFCLARRA, 2013, Government of Bihar's State Policy, BLARRP, 2007 and ADB's SPS,2009, the broad resettlement principles for the Project as a whole will include the following elements:

- As a matter of policy, land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts would be minimized as much as possible;
- Any land acquisition and/or resettlement will be carried out and compensation provided in order to improve or at least restore the pre-Project income and living standards of the affected people;
- All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation of the project;
- All land acquisition would be as per The RFCLARRA, 2013 that provides for compensation for land and properties to be acquired. The persons affected by the project who do not own land or other properties, but who have economic interest or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles brought out in this policy.
- Payment of compensation for acquired assets at replacement cost;
- Payment of compensation for lost land, housing, assets and resettlement allowances in full prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works on the site acquired.
- Broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the Entitlement Matrix. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of the survey. However, no one moving into the project area after the cut-off date will be entitled to assistance, income restoration and rehabilitation;
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included; and
- Appropriate grievances redress mechanism will be in place to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.

G. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

1. Eligibility and Entitlement

35. Regarding the eligibility of compensation, all the DPs will be provided with compensation and rehabilitation if (i) their land is lost/reduced (ii) income source adversely affected permanently or temporarily, (iii) houses partially or fully demolished, and (iv) other properties such as crops, trees and other assets or access to these properties are reduced or damaged due to the project. Absence of legal documents of their customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect their eligibility for compensation. It also must be noted that during the project implementation stage, if there are any change in the alignments, thereby adversely affecting the land, livelihood or other assets of the people, the same shall be compensated in accordance with the RP.

36. The RP stipulates payment of compensation as per the assessed value of the land and structure to the DPs. In addition to the compensation payments made by the Land Acquisition Officer/Competent Authority, the DPs will receive additional assistance in cash or kind to match replacement costs, as applicable, for lost assets (land and houses), transaction costs such as stamp duties/registration costs in case of purchase of replacement land and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, compensation for loss of work days/ income due to dislocation. The vulnerable household such as household headed by women, scheduled tribes/scheduled castes, disabled and elderly persons will be eligible for further cash assistance for relocation and house reconstruction and will be assisted during shifting if required.

37. The project will have displaced persons i.e. (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. DPs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the project are: (i) all DPs losing land either covered by formal legal title, recognizable title, or without legal status; and (ii) DPs losing business, income, and wages/salaries.

38. Taking into account the various losses, the entitlement matrix provides for compensation and resettlement assistance to all affected persons including the non-titleholders in the project area. In general terms, the people affected by the project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance:

- Compensation for loss of land and assets at replacement cost;
- Assistance for restoration of income and livelihoods;
- Additional assistance to vulnerable groups, namely female-headed households, scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST), those below the poverty line, elderly, landless and disabled.
- Loss of income and income source of 05 landless non-titleholders.

2. Entitlement Matrix

39. The broad entitlement of compensation and assistance will include compensation for loss of agricultural land, compensation for loss of crops and trees, assistance for loss of

income and additional assistance to vulnerable groups. Income losses will be compensated and no structure and property will be demolished or acquired for any Project related construction activity, until compensation and R&R assistance is made available to the affected households in accordance with this policy. The payment of compensation and assistance will be based on State, National and ADB's policies and the provisions of the ADB' SPS, 2009 will prevail in case of any discrepancy . The detailed entitlement matrix is given in Table 11.

Table 11: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Definition of DPs	Entitlement	Details
1. Loss Of Land			
Loss of agricultural land	Title owners	Compensation based on replacement cost	<p>a). Replacement land as per the law or cash compensation at replacement cost as determined according to the formula proposed in Bihar Land Acquisition Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy (BLARRP) 2007</p> <p>b). All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.</p>
2. Loss Of Income & Income Source			
Loss of primary source of income for the titleholders	Titleholders losing income through agriculture	Rehabilitation Assistance for income restoration	<p>a) DPs losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition will be eligible to ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,000.</p> <p>b) Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage (MAW) in the state at the time of Section 4 notification under LA Act in cases where the loss of land is less than 10% of the total land holding or equivalent to 500 MAW in case where the loss of land is more than 10% of the total land holding.</p>
Loss of primary source of income for the non- titleholders	Non-titleholders namely landless encroachers losing primary source of income	Training Assistance for income restoration	<p>a) One-time financial assistance for transitional allowance equivalent to 250 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage (MAW) in the state at the time of Section 4 notification under LA Act</p> <p>b) Income restoration support equivalent to Rs. 20,000 per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets</p> <p>c) Employment opportunity in the construction work if so desired by them.</p>

Type of Losses	Definition of DPs	Entitlement	Details
Loss due to setting up of transmission lines and towers	Affected household	Cash Compensation for standing crops or trees.	a) Compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate b) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality
Loss of crops	Land Owners and Non -title holders	Compensation	a) Advance notice to DPs to harvest crops. b) In case of standing crops, cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops based on average production.
3: Additional Support To Vulnerable			
Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	Households categorized as vulnerable (BPL households, female-headed households, SC/STs, disabled, elderly and landless)	One time Lump sum assistance	a). Additional one-time lump sum Assistance of Rs. 10,000 per household to vulnerable households. This will be over and above the other assistance/s as per this framework.
4: Other Unanticipated Impacts			
Temporary impact during construction like damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to movement of machinery and plant site for contractor etc	Owner/ Titleholder/ traditional rights of the affected plot Community	Cash compensation for loss of income potential	a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. b) Compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate c) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality d) The contractor will negotiate a rental rate with the owner for all temporary use of land.

3. Cut-off-Date

40. The cutoff date for those having legal titles of their land/asset is the date of notification of acquisition i.e. May-June-2010 under the Land Acquisition Act or the new RFCLARR Act, 2013, as applicable. The cut-off date for the non-title persons will be the date of the resettlement survey as undertaken during January-February 2014. People moving into the project area after this date will not be entitled for any support and assistance.

41. During the census survey, all the affected assets of DPs were covered. In case of absent households, the affected assets too were listed into the database as given in the Annexure.. The census database hence shall be used as an instrument to check fresh arrivals and influx, if any, into the affected area. All further claims being made (apart from those listed in the census database) shall be verified by the PIU with assistance from the NGO.

H. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

1. Relocation

42. Physical displacement is not envisaged in the project except the impacts on land acquisition. A total of 16.5543 acres of private land acquisition under the project affecting 87 numbers of title holder DPs. It includes 4.72 acre land at the Thakrahan GSS , 4.75 acres land at the Gangwara GSS , 5.75 acres land at the Pusauli GSS subprojects; 0.7043 acres land at the Lakhisarai bay extension and 0.63 acres land at the Sheikhpura bay extension subprojects.

43. The EA will provide adequate land for land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.

44. Preference will be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land, or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons, or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The non-availability of land will be demonstrated and documented during the implementation of this RP to the satisfaction of ADB.

45. The Project has limited negative impacts on the livelihood of the affected persons in general and on the income as well as socio-cultural systems of the area in particular. The impact is limited to non-titleholders affecting 14 squatters/ encroacher only. However, all efforts will be made to mitigate negative social impacts and compensate for loss of displaced persons and communities by supporting affected households as per entitlement framework so that they could restore their pre-project levels of income.

Out of 101 DPs, only 14 are non-titleholders (NTHs) from the village Dhanha(Thakrahan) and rest 87 are titleholders (THs) are distributed at all five subprojects. All the 14 NTHs are dependent on cultivation on government land for last two generations and do not possess any land elsewhere for their sustenance...

2. Income Restoration

46. Loss of livelihoods in the Project is due to loss of agriculture land. Some of the households, especially 5 landless non title holder DPs shall lose their livelihoods or shall get economically displaced. The census and socio-economic survey revealed that out of the total 101 DPs, 53 DPs considered that agriculture is their prime source of income. Another 18 DPs earn their prime source of income from non-agricultural activities which are usually daily wage activities like construction, masonry, etc. and 22 DPs derive their primary source of income through government/private service.

47. In case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the EA will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood

sources at full replacement cost. The EA will also provide assistance and will attempt at providing employment opportunities during construction so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. The entitlement matrix for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities in the form of additional allowances as project assistance and especially to vulnerable groups that includes landless DPs . The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least regain their previous living standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. Providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

I. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

1. Valuation of Land

48. The land valuation of the acquired land will be based on the principle of compensation at the replacement value of the affected land. The compensation packages shall reflect replacement value for all losses to both titled and non-titled landowners and resettlement assistances. While under the prevailing provisions, the fixation of rate of land to be acquired will be done on the basis of Registration Cost of similar type of land at the time of notification under Section - 4 of the LA Act, the replacement cost of the land has been derived by means of the use of the formula propounded in BLARRP, 2007 . As per BLARRP, once the registration cost of similar type of land at the time of notification is derived, 50% of the registration paying 30 percent or 60 percent solatium in case the land is given voluntarily on the rates as fixed above. It will be ensured that all payment are made in a transparent manner in public.

As per provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the fixation of rate of land to be acquired on the basis of Registration Cost of similar type of land at the time of notification u/s 26 of the Act. The replacement cost of the land has been derived by means of the use of the formula as per the first schedule of the Act and u/s 30 determined the total compensation to be paid, shall, to arrive at the final award, impose a “solatium” amount equivalent to 100% of the compensation amount i.e. four times in rural area and two time in urban area.

2. Resettlement Budget

49. The total estimated cost for resettlement operation and management for the Project is around INR 203.19 million (equivalent to USD 3.38 million)¹⁰ . The estimate includes all costs related to compensation for land and other benefits as per the entitlement benefits, plus the cost incurred for the external monitoring and evaluation. The costs of the private land have been derived in close consultation with the Revenue Officers, local people and affected persons based on the prevalent market value of the land in the area and additional cost to meet the replacement value. The itemized subprojects budget is estimated in Table 12.

Table 12: Estimated Resettlement Budget

S. no.	Particulars	GSS Site	Approx Rate in INR (per acre)	Total Quantity in Acres	Compensation paid(INR)	Estimated compensation Amount(INR)
A: Compensation for Land						
1	Compensation for Land as declared /determined by the Competent Authority	Thakraha	6,04585.00	4.220	3043752	30,43,752
		Gangwara	66,78,000.00	4.750	24093222	51972632
		Pusauli	19,99,925.00	5.750	10865817	1,1675759
		Lakhisarai	63,52,737.00	0.7043	4474293	4,47,42,93
		Sheikhpura	1,80,60,000.00	0.630	9066120	14,448,000
		S.Total (A)			16.0543	51543204

¹⁰ Calculated on the basis of current currency rate (1 USD= INR 60)

B: Additional Assistance for Income Loss					
For titleholders					
S.no	Particulars	Number of EPs	Unit Rate (INR)	Description	Total Amount (INR)
1.	Transitional allowance ¹¹ equivalent to 500 MAW in case where the loss of land is more than 10% of the total land holding	5	75,670.00	Rs.151.34 X 500 Days MAW	3,78,350.00
2.	Transitional allowance equivalent to 250 MAW in case where the loss of land is less than 10% of the total land holding	47	37,835.00	Rs151.34 X 250 Days MAW	17,78,245.00
3.	Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,000 for DPs losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition.	0	20,000.00	-	0.00
	S.Total (B)				21,56,595.00
For Non-titleholders					
1.	One-time financial assistance for transitional allowance equivalent to 250 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage 24 (MAW) in the state at the time of Section 4 notification under LA Act	14	37,835.00	Rs151.34 X 250 Days MAW	52,96,90.00
2.	Income restoration Support	14	20,000.00	Lump sum	2,80,000.00
C: Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Households					
1.	Assistance to vulnerable households	28	10,000	Lump sum	280,000.00
D. Loss Of Income & Income Source					
	Loss due to setting up of transmission lines and towers, re-conductoring and second circuiting	1303	Rs 1.1 Lac/Km	Km184.66x110000	2,03,12.600
		2200	Rs.60 Lac/Km	Km 1011.3x60000	6,06,78,000
		1800	Rs.50Lac/km	Km 606.79x50000	3,033,95,00
E: Support for RP Implementation					
1	External Evaluator			Lump sum	15,00,000.00
2	RP Implementation			Lump iisum	15,00,000.00
	TOTAL				INR 20,31,90,821 (US \$3.38 Million)

¹¹ The minimum wage rate in Bihar is Rs 151.34 per day

J. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

50. Bihar State Power Transmission Company Ltd. (BSPTCL) is the Executing Agency for this project and shall be responsible for the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing of the resettlement activities. For resettlement, planning and successful implementation of RP, there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the project as listed below and is depicted in Figure 1.

- Bihar State Power Transmission Company Ltd. (BSPTCL)
- Field staff deputed from BSPTCL to PMU/PIU
- Local NGO at the PMU/PIU level
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

51. BSPTCL will establish a multi-disciplinary Project Management Unit (PMU) at State level headed by a Project Director (PD). The Project Director will have the overall responsibility of the implementation of the R&R activities in accordance with the RP including:

- responsibility of land acquisition and R&R activities in the field;
- ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition; and
- implementation of R&R activities.

52. The PMU will comprise of one full-time Resettlement Officer (RO) for the duration of resettlement activities from within the BSEB staff. The PMU will maintain all databases and work closely with DPs and other stakeholders. Based on regularly updated data, a central database will also be maintained by the RO. The RO will undergo an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project. The training activities will focus on the following aspects:

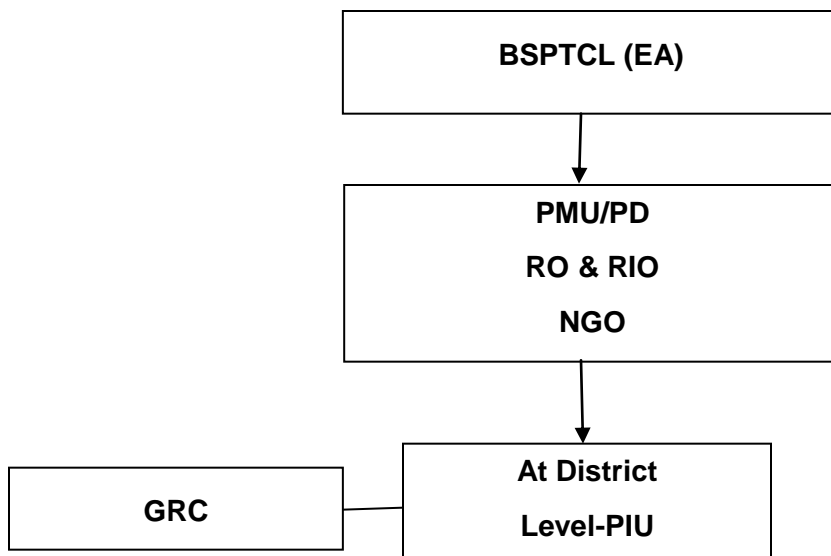
- principles and procedures of land acquisition;
- planning and management of resettlement;
- implementation of the RP;
- internal and external monitoring.

53. The RO will work closely with the concerned District Collector to expedite the payments of compensation for land acquisition and assistance to DPs and would be reporting directly to the Project Director. To assist the RO in implementing the RP, an NGO would be hired at the PMU level. Details on the scope and terms of reference of NGO is provided in Annexure 2. Some of the key roles and responsibilities of the NGO will comprise of the following:

- Closely working with affected community and disseminate information to ensure correct and complete information available to affected households.
- To assist resettlement implementation officer (RIO) in asset acquisition process and disbursement of compensation (making of ID cards etc)
- To take lead responsibility in planning and implementing the livelihood activities as per the RP

- To ensure gender sensitivity and to safeguard the interest of poor and marginalized farmers.

Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements



K. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

54. Implementation of the revised RP mainly consists of disbursement of compensation and assistance to the DPs and rehabilitation and resettlement activities prior to start of construction activities. The time for implementation of land acquisition and resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each Project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for Project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

55. The subprojects' R&R activities are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases i.e. project preparation phase, RP implementation phase and monitoring and reporting period are discussed below .

- (a) Project Preparation and RP preparation Phase: The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and PIU at the Project and Project level respectively; submission of RP for ADB approval; appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.
- (b) RP Implementation Phase: After the project preparation phase, the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA;

payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs if required; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

- (c) RP Monitoring Phase; RP implementation will be closely monitored internally by the EA through its PMU and RO and will be monitored externally by the independent agency.

56. Key stages in R&R implementation and time schedule for the implementation is given in Table 12.

Table 12: Implementation Schedule

Project Component/Activities	2014						
	Jan	Feb	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
A. Project Preparation Phase							
1. Census survey of the Project							
2. Preparation of RP							
3. Finalization of draft RP							
4. Review and approval of RP							
5. Disclosure of RP							
B. LA and RP implementation							
6. Final Verification of DP & distribution of ID Cards							
7 Distribution of Balance Compensation by competent authority							
8 Payment of all other eligible assistance							
C: Appointment of Implementing Agency/External Consultant/R&R Officer							
9 Appointment of RIO Officers at subproject Levels							
10 Hiring a Implementing Agency at the PMU level							
11 Appointment of External Agency							

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

57. Monitoring and reporting for the project will be both internal and external. The EA with the help of implementing NGO and RO will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare monthly progress reports. The reports will contain progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and entitlement matrix set out in the resettlement plan. The report will also document consultation activities conducted; provide summary of issues or problems identified and actions taken to resolve the issues; and provide summary of grievances or complaints lodged by DPs and actions taken by the GRC to redress such complaints. The monitoring reports will be disclosed in the same process the resettlement planning documents are disclosed.

58. For external monitoring, qualified and experienced external agency/experts will be hired by the EA to undertake external monitoring for the project. The external monitor will verify the internal monitoring information, advise EA on safeguard compliance issues and if any issues are identified, prepare corrective action plan to address such issues. External monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to the EA that will be further submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis. In addition, the external monitor would conduct mid-term and end-term impact evaluation and submit reports. Details on the terms of reference of external monitor is given in Annexure 3.

59. The monitoring will be carried out on semi-annual basis and the key tasks during external monitoring will include:

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

ANNEXURE 1: DETAILS ON DPS AND THEIR ENTITLEMENTS

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																	
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements								
Sl. No./I.D.Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of Impact (Land/Structure/Livelihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vu/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of Vulnerability (Caste (SC & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Title holders				NON title holders		Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household	Total R&R assistance payable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land	Remarks
									Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared by competent authority (in Rs.)	Compensation amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent: 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /- per day; if the loss of land is less than 10% of the total land holding or equivalent to 500 MAW in case where the loss of land is more than 10% of the total land holding	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPS Losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent: 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /- per day	Income restoration Support equivalent to @ Rs 20000/- per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets			
A- GSS Dhanaha -Titleholders																	
1	GSS Dhanha	Jayram Yadav	Badri Yadav	Thakraha	Land	0.165	NV	NA	108157	108157	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
2	GSS Dhanha	Jitendra Prasad Kushwaha	Late Kishundev Kushwaha	Thakraha	Land	0.290	NV	NA	190094	190094	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
3	GSS Dhanha	Shambhu Pd Kushwaha	Late Kishundev Kushwaha	Thakraha	Land	0.290	NV	NA	190094	190094	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
4	GSS Dhanha	Rajesh Kushwaha/Pramo d Kushwaha	Babulal Kushwaha	Thakraha	Land	0.420	NV	NA	275308	275308	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
5	GSS Dhanha	Babulal Kushwaha	Late Jagdev Kushwaha	Thakraha	Land	0.320	NV	NA	209759	209759	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
6	GSS Dhanha	Prabhunath Kushwaha	Late Kishundev Kushwaha	Thakraha	Land	0.290	NV	NA	190094	190094	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
7	GSS Dhanha	Bechu Yadav	Mahagu Yadav	Thakraha	Land	0.330	Vul	BPL	216314	216314	75670		NA	NA	10000		Land acquisition More than 10 %
8	GSS Dhanha	Anarjit Yadav	Alagu Yadav	Thakraha	Land	0.165	Vul	BPL	108157	108157	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	
9	GSS Dhanha	Manoj Kumar Kushwaha	Late Sharda Prasad Kushwaha	Thakraha	Land	0.120	NV	NA	78660	78660	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
10	GSS Dhanha	Rajendra Ram	Khedaru Ram	Thakraha	Land	0.220	Vul	Caste (SC)	118380	118380	75670		NA	NA	10000		Land acquisition More than 10 %
11	GSS Dhanha	Ranglal Ram	Vishath Ram	Thakraha	Land	0.080	Vul	Caste (SC)	43047	43047	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	
12	GSS Dhanha	Basmati Devi	W/o Kanchan Ram	Thakraha	Land	0.060	Vul	WHH	32286	32286	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																	
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements								
Sl. No./I.D.Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of Impact (Land/Structure/Livelihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vul/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of Vulnerability (Caste (SC & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Title holders			NON title holders			Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household	Total R&R assistance payable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land	Remarks
									Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared by competent authority (in Rs.)	Compensation of amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /=- per day if the loss of land is less than 10% of the total land holding or equivalent to 500 MAW in case where the loss of land is more than 10% of the total land holding	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPs Losing strip of land (Insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /=- per day	Income restoration Support equivalent to @ Rs 20000/= per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A-Dhanaha - Titleholders																	
13	GSS Dhanha	Rambhajan Ram	Arjun Ram	Thakraha	Land	0.070	Vul	Caste (SC)	37666	37666	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	
14	GSS Dhanha	Ramjeet Ram	Prasad Ram	Thakraha	Land	0.060	Vul	Caste (SC)	32286	32286	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	
15	GSS Dhanha	Musmat Dhuniya	W/o Chaturi Ram	Thakraha	Land	0.080	Vul	WHH	43047	43047	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	
16	GSS Dhanha	Surendra Ram	Budhai Ram	Thakraha	Land	0.110	Vul	Caste (SC)	59191	59191	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	
17	GSS Dhanha	Hiralal Ram	Budhai Ram	Thakraha	Land	0.110	Vul	Caste (SC)	59190	59190	75670	NA	NA	NA	10000	85670	Land acquisition More than 10 %
18	GSS Dhanha	Gajar Sah	Raja Sah	Thakraha	Land	0.340	Vul	BPL/Antyodaya	182952	182952	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	
19	GSS Dhanha	Ramanand Sah	Raja Sah	Thakraha	Land	0.350	Vul	BPL/Antyodaya	188333	188333	75670	NA	NA	NA	10000	85670	Land acquisition More than 10 %
20	GSS Dhanha	Tudi Sah @ Saral	Raja Sah	Thakraha	Land	0.350	Vul	BPL/Antyodaya	188333	188333	75670	NA	NA	NA	10000	85670	Land acquisition More than 10 %
Total -GSS-Dhanaha Titleholders						4.220			2551348	2551348	945875	0	0	0	130000	1075875	

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																	
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Title holders				NON title holders		16	17	18
									10	11	12	13	14	15			
Sl. No./I.D.Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of Impact (Land/Structure/Livelihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vul/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of Vulnerability (Caste (SC & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared by competent authority (in Rs.)	Compensation of amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /- per day if the loss of land is less than 10% of the total land holding or equivalent to 500 MAW in case where the loss of land is more than 10% of the total land holding	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPs Losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /- per day	Income restoration Support equivalent to @ Rs 20000/= per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets	Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household	Total R&R assistance payable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land	Remarks
B- GSS Dhanaha -Non Titleholders																	
21	GSS Dhanha	Amir Yadav	Pujan Yadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	Vul	BPL	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	10000	67835	
22	GSS Dhanha	Rameshwar Yadav	Pujan Yadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	Vul	BPL	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	10000	67835	
23	GSS Dhanha	Bharat Yadav	Pujan Yadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	NV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	0	57835	
24	GSS Dhanha	Parsan Yadav	PujanYadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	NV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	0	57835	
25	GSS Dhanha	Vidya Yadav	Pujan yadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	NV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	0	57835	
26	GSS Dhanha	Amal Yadav	Bhagelu Yadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	Vul	BPL	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	10000	67835	
27	GSS Dhanha	Rajesh Yadav	Amal Yadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	NV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	0	57835	
28	GSS Dhanha	Umesh Yadav	Amal Yadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	NV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	0	57835	
29	GSS Dhanha	Nathuni Ram	Doma Ram	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	Vul	Caste (SC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	10000	67835	
30	GSS Dhanha	Vindhyachal ram	Doma ram	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	Vul	Caste (SC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	10000	67835	
31	GSS Dhanha	Barhu Ram	Doma ram	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	Vul	Caste (SC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	10000	67835	
32	GSS Dhanha	Virendra Yadav	MahatamYadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	Vul	BPL	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	10000	67835	
33	GSS Dhanha	Baliram Yadav	MahatamYadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	Vul	BPL	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	10000	67835	
34	GSS Dhanha	Munilal Yadav	MahatamYadav	Thakraha	Livlihood	NTH*	Vul	BPL	NA	NA	NA	NA	37835	20000	10000	67835	
Total -GSS-Dhanaha													529690	280000	90000	899690	
Grand Total (A+B) -GSS-Dhanaha						4.220			2551348	2551348	945875	0	529690	280000	220000	1975565	

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																			
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements										
Sl. No./I.D.Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of impact (Land/Structure/Livelihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vul/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of Vulnerability Caste (SC & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Title holders					NON title holders				Total R&R assistance payable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land	Remarks
									Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared by competent authority (in Rs.)	Compensation of amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /=- per day	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPs Losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /=- per day	Income restoration Support equivalent to @ Rs 20000/= per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets	Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
GSS Pushauli -Titleholders																			
35	GSS Pushauli	Shri Dev vansh Singh	Late Dhardev Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.3950	NV	NA	789971	631977	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
36	GSS Pushauli	Kripa Singh	Late Tengari Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.1400	NV	NA	279991	223993	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
37	GSS Pushauli	Brahm Dayal Singh	Late Tengari Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.1400	NV	NA	279991	223993	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
38	GSS Pushauli	Rinju Kunwar	W/o Late Krishna Singh (Krishna Pratap Singh)	Nadokhar	Land	0.4200	Vul.	WHH	839969	671975	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835			
39	GSS Pushauli	Kulwansh Singh	Late Dhardev Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.3950	NV	NA	789971	631977	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
40	GSS Pushauli	Deputy Singh	Late Tengari Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.1400	NV	NA	279991	223993	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
41	GSS Pushauli	Gurujan Ray	Late Gayttri Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.1250	NV	NA	249989	199991	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
42	GSS Pushauli	Krishna Pratap Singh	Late Ramadhin Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.1250	NV	NA	249989	199991	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
43	GSS Pushauli	Ravi Pratap Singh	Late Naurang Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.1250	NV	NA	249989	199991	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
44	GSS Pushauli	Tapeshwar Kunwar	W/o Late Shiv Pujan Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.4100	Vul	WHH	826635	661308	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835			
45	GSS Pushauli	Kalawati Devi	W/o Late Shiv Mohan Singh Mauja	Nadokhar	Land	0.4100	Vul	WHH	826635	661308	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835			
46	GSS Pushauli	Mithileshwari Devi	W/oLate Rajmohan Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.4100	Vul	WHH	826635	661308	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835			
47	GSS Pushauli	Jhuri Rai	Late Raj Dev Rai	Nadokhar	Land	0.5000	NV	NA	999963	799970	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
48	GSS Pushauli	Sudharshan Singh	Late Baidyanath Rai	Nadokhar	Land	0.2000	NV	NA	399985	319988	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
49	GSS Pushauli	Virendra Dev Singh	Late Baidyanath Rai	Nadokhar	Land	0.2000	NV	NA	399985	319988	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
50	GSS Pushauli	Narendra Singh	Late Baidyanath Rai	Nadokhar	Land	0.2000	NV	NA	399985	319988	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
51	GSS Pushauli	Bharat Singh	Late Baidyanath Rai	Nadokhar	Land	0.2000	NV	NA	399985	319988	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
52	GSS Pushauli	Chotelal Singh	Late Baidyanath Rai	Nadokhar	Land	0.2000	NV	NA	399985	319988	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
53	GSS Pushauli	Santosh Kumar Singh	Late bachchu Rai	Nadokhar	Land	0.2500	NV	NA	499980	399984	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			
54	GSS Pushauli	Sanjay Kumar Singh	Late Bachchan Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.2500	NV	NA	499980	399984	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835			

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																	
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Title holders			NON title holders			16	17	18
									10	11	12	13	14	15			
SI. No./I.D.Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of Impact (Land/Structure/Livelihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vul/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of vulnerability (Caste (SC & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared CALA a	Compensation of amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /=- per day	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPs Losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /=- per day	Income restoration Support equivalent to @ Rs 20000/= per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets	Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household	Total R&R assistance payable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land	Remarks
Pushauli –Titleholders																	
55	GSS Pushauli	Uday Pratap Singh (Bhanu Pratap Singh)	Late Bikram Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.1250	NV	NA	249989	199991	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
56	GSS Pushauli	Kameshwar Singh (Ashok Singh)	Late Rangbhadur Singh	Nadokhar	Land	0.3800	NV	NA			37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	Pending due to Court case
Total -GSS-Pushauli						5.7400					832370	0	0	0	40000	872370	

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																		
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements									
Sl. No./I.D.Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of Impact (Land/Structure/Livlihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vul/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of Vulnerability (Caste (SC & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Title holders					NON title holders				Remarks
									Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared CALA	Compensation of amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent. 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 / = per day	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPs Losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent. 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 / = per day	Income restoration/support equivalent to @ Rs 20000/= per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets	Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household	Total R&R assistancepayable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
GSS Gangwara –Titleholders																		
57	GSS Gangwara	Manju Devi	Jitendra Kumar	Mohna,Jhanj harpur	Land	0.070	NV	NA	773861	373968	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1- Required documents not submitted by the land owner due to absent from the Site. 2- DPs are nor entitled for Transitional allowance because they are not loosing their income through Agriculture	
58	GSS Gangwara	Jeebachh Jha	Anroop Jha	Bahera,Darbhanganga	Land	0.030	NV	NA	331655	160272	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
59	GSS Gangwara	Prabodh Jha	Late Janardan Jha	230,Sec-5,Ghaziabad	Land	0.060	NV	NA	663310	320544	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
60	GSS Gangwara	Pankaj Kumar Jha	Late Badrinath Jha	Lakshmipur,Darbhanganga	Land	0.045	NV	NA	497482	240408	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
61	GSS Gangwara	Kedarnath Jha	Late Sadanand Jha	Lahra,Bahera, Darbhanga	Land	0.060	NV	NA	663310	320544	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
62	GSS Gangwara	Ram Sewak Jha	Harsh Lal Jha	Darbhanganga	Land	0.050	NV	NA	552758	267120	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
63	GSS Gangwara	Mahesh Jha	Markandey Jha	Tamuria	Land	0.085	NV	NA	939690	454104	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
64	GSS Gangwara	Vivekanand Jha	Sury Narayan Jha	Kerbari,Bisfi ,Madhubani	Land	0.085	NV	NA	939690	454104	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
65	GSS Gangwara	Smt. Ranjana Kumari	Virendra Mandal	Bheja, Madhubani	Land	0.070	NV	NA	773861	373968	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
66	GSS Gangwara	Mahanand Jha	Late Shyam Sundar Jha	Samia,Bhaira v Sthan,Madhubani	Land	0.080	NV	NA	884413	527392	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
67	GSS Gangwara	Pawan Kumar	Kaushlendra Jha	Rupauli, Madhubani	Land	0.060	NV	NA	663310	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
68	GSS Gangwara	Dhirendra Narayan Jha	Late Surendra Narayan Jha	Kathwar, Manigachhi	Land	0.085	NV	NA	939690	454104	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
69	GSS Gangwara	Anand Kumar	Late Laxman Jha	Kaithahi, Rajnagar	Land	0.085	NV	NA	939690	454104	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
70	GSS Gangwara	Amrendra Kumar Jha	Rajwanshi Jha	Kathwar, Manigachhi	Land	0.045	NV	NA	497482	240408	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
71	GSS Gangwara	Sweta Kumari Mishra	W/o Krishn Kumar Misra	Kaithahi, Rajnagar	Land	0.065	NV	NA	718585	347256	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																		
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements									
Sl. No./I.D.Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of Impact (Land/Structure/Livlihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vul/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of Vulnerability (Caste (SC & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Title holders				NON title holders			Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household	Total R&R assistancepayable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land	Remarks
									Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared CALA	Compensation of amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent. 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 / = per day	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPs Losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent. 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 / = per day	Income restoration support equivalent to @ Rs 20000/= per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Gangwara –Titleholders																		
72	GSS Gangwara	Madhvi Jha	W/o Navin Kumar Jha	Thadhi,Andhr athadhi	Land	0.085	NV	NA	939689	454104	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
73	GSS Gangwara	Ranju Jha	W/o Suresh Jha	Bhawanipur Pandaul	Land	0.080	NV	NA	884413	527392	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
74	GSS Gangwara	Jyoti Kumari Jha	W/o Ashok Kumar Jha	Thadhi,Andhr athadhi	Land	0.065	NV	NA	718585	347256	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
75	GSS Gangwara	Ramdev Jha	Vasudev Jha	Thadhi,Andhr athadhi	Land	0.090	NV	NA	994965	480816	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
76	GSS Gangwara	Lalima Jha	W/o Mitileshwar Jha	Thadhi,Andhr athadhi	Land	0.080	NV	NA	884413	427392	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
77	GSS Gangwara	Vipendra Kumar Misra	Kaushlendra Misra	Laxmi Sagar Darbhanga	Land	0.045	NV	NA	495443	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
78	GSS Gangwara	Deepak Kumar Jha	Krishn Chandr Jha	Nanaur Andhrathadhi	Land	0.060	NV	NA	663310	320544	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
79	GSS Gangwara	Nima Chawdhary	W/o Arvind Kumar Chawdhary	Kaluwahi Madhubani	Land	0.090	NV	NA	994964	480816	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
80	GSS Gangwara	Anoop Kumar Lakhmani	Gokul Nandan Das	Kathalwari Darbhanga	Land	0.330	NV	NA	3648203	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
81	GSS Gangwara	Wana Ram	Sukhi Ram	Kathalwari Darbhanga	Land	0.631	NV	NA	4947214	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
82	GSS Gangwara	Ramashish Yadav	Jhari Yadav	Chandan Patti Dharbhanga	Land	0.130	NV	NA	1437172	0	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835		

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																		
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements									
Sl. No./I.D.Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of Impact (Land/Structure/Livlihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vul/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of Vulnerability (Caste (SC & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Title holders				NON title holders			Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household	Total R&R assistancepayable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land	Remarks
									Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared CALA	Compensation of amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent. 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 / = per day	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPs Losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent. 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 / = per day	Income restoration support equivalent to @ Rs 20000/= per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Gangwara –Titleholders																		
83	GSS Gangwara	Leela Devi	W/o Sunil Kumar Jha	Laxmi Sagar Darbhanga	Land	0.088	NV	NA	972854	470131	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1-Required documents not submitted by the land owner due to absentee from the Site. 2- DPs are nor entitled for Transitional allowance because they are not loosing their income through Agriculture	
84	GSS Gangwara	Kiran Jha	W/o Shrawan Kumar Jha	Bhaghaut Manigachchi	Land	0.045	NV	NA	497482	240408	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
85	GSS Gangwara	Anoop Kumar Lakhmani	Gokul Nandan Das	Kathalwari Darbhanga	Land	0.202	NV	NA	2233143	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
86	GSS Gangwara	Mohan Mehto	Late Nathuni Mehto	Tarsarai Darbhanga	Land	0.088	NV	NA	972854	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
87	GSS Gangwara	Rani Jha	W/o Late Shelendra Kumar Jha	Railway Coloney Dharbhanga	Land	0.088	NV	NA	972854	470131	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
88	GSS Gangwara	Sachidanand Jha	Late Ramanandan Jha	Andhratadhi	Land	0.088	NV	NA	972854	470131	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
89	GSS Gangwara	Anoop Kumar Lakhmani	Gokul Nandan Das	Kathalwari Darbhanga	Land	0.200	NV	NA	2211033	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
90	GSS Gangwara	Rekha Jha	W/o Anil Kumar Jha	Thadhi,Andhr athadhi	Land	0.092	NV	NA	1017076	491501	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
91	GSS Gangwara	Anoop Kumar Lakhmani	Gokul Nandan Das	Kathalwari Darbhanga	Land	0.180	NV	NA	1989930	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
92	GSS Gangwara	Kalpana Lakhmani	Umesh Lakhmani	Kathalwari Darbhanga	Land	0.032	NV	NA	353766	1259232	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
93	GSS Gangwara	Anoop Kumar Lakhmani	Gokul Nandan Das	Kathalwari Darbhanga	Land	0.280	NV	NA	2605761	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
94	GSS Gangwara	Khushbu Kumari	W/o Paras Nath Sharma	Chunabhatti Dharbhanga	Land	0.045	NV	NA	300510	240408	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0		

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																	
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Title holders				NON title holders				18
									10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Sl. No./I.D. Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of Impact (Land/Structure/Livelihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vul/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of Vulnerability (Caste (SC & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared CALA	Compensation of amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 / = per day	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPs Losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 / = per day	Rs 20000/= per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets	Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household	Total R&R assistancepayable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land	Remarks
Gangwara –Titleholders																	
95	GSS Gangwara	Lalit Kumar Jha	Late Radhakant Jha	Baghaul Manigachhi	Land	0.045	NV	NA	497482	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
96	GSS Gangwara	Jagdeesh Yadav	Late Tinu Yadav	Amlahi Manigachhi	Land	0.065	NV	NA	718585	347256	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
97	GSS Gangwara	Sunita Devi	W/o Shyam Kumar Yadav	Bhaghaul Manigachhi	Land	0.065	NV	NA	718585	347256	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
98	GSS Gangwara	Rekha Rani	W/o R P Raman	Darbhangha	Land	0.245	NV	NA	9697413	347256	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
99	GSS Gangwara	Tarakant Mandal	Sarju Mandal	Darbhangha	Land	0.088	NV	NA	968867	347256	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
100	GSS Gangwara	Ghanshyam Jha	Yoga Jha	Darbhangha	Land	0.044	NV	NA	484434	347256	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
101	GSS Gangwara	Jaynath Thakur	Jeev Nath Thakur	Darbhangha	Land	0.044	NV	NA	484434	347256	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
102	GSS Gangwara	Mohar Jha	W/o Rajeev Kumar Jha	Darbhangha	Land	0.065	NV	NA	718585	347256	0s	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
Total -GSS-Gangwara						4.750			91972632	12363070	37835	0	0	0	0	37835	

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Data Sheet																	
Identification Details									Determination of Compensation including R&R Assistance /Entitlements								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Title holders			NON title holders			16	17	18
									10	11	12	13	14	15			
Sl. No./I.D.Card No.	Name Of Sub Project	Name Of the HH	Fathers Name/ Name of Husband	Village/Address	Type of Impact (Land/Structure/Livelihood/Others Specify)	Area acquired(In Acre)	Social Status (Vul/ Non Vulnerable)	Criteria of Vulnerability (Caste (Sc & ST)/ Women Headed Household/Disabled/BPL/Elderly/Landless etc.)	Total amount determined for acquired land/Award declared CALA a	Compensation of amount Paid till date (Rs.)	Transitional allowance equivalent - 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /=- per day	Set Ex-gratia Payment @Rs 20000/= for DPs Losing strip of land (insignificant) due to acquisition	Transitional allowance equivalent - 250 days of Minimum Agriculture Wage (MAW) of Bihar State @ Rs-151.34 /=- per day	Income restoration Support equivalent to @ Rs 20000/= per household for undertaking skill training or investing in income generating assets	Additional One time Lump-sum assistance @ Rs-10000/= per household to Vulnerable household	Total R&R assistance payable as per Entitlement Matrix excluding amount of compensation of land	Remarks
Bay Extension Lakhisarai & Sheikhpura –Titleholders																	
98	Bay Lakhisarai	Smt Kamla Devi	late Sukhdeo Mistri	Salonachak	Land	0.7043	Vul	WHH	4474233	4474233	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	
99	Bay Sheikhpura	Om Prakash	Late Tilak Yadav	Ahiyapur	Land	0.3450	NV	NA	4948444	4948444	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
100	Bay Sheikhpura	Vijay kumar	Nandan Prasad	Ahiyapur	Land	0.0950	NV	NA	1372860	1372860	37835	NA	NA	NA	0	37835	
101	Bay Sheikhpura	Usha Devi	Late Prakash Yadav	Ahiyapur	Land	0.1900	Vul	WHH	2745120	2745120	37835	NA	NA	NA	10000	47835	
Total -Bay Extension Lakhisarai & Sheikhpura						1.3343				13540657	151340	0	0	0	20000	171340	

ANNEXURE 2: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

I. Project description

1. The Bihar Power System Improvement Project (the project), is being prepared under ADB assistance to reduce both system bottlenecks as well as technical power system losses so as to allow increased power supply in the state. To achieve this objective, the project would address energy efficiency through physical electricity infrastructure investments in Bihar, coupled with a capacity development component. Investments include the expansion of transmission substations and reinforcement of transmission lines, and the strengthening of distribution systems in 7 identified towns in Bihar.

2. The work will be done under two heads - Transmission and Distribution of the electricity. Under Distribution, work would be undertaken for sixteen Power Sub Stations (PSS), which would entail extension, augmentation as well construction of new Power Sub Stations. On the other hand, three new Grid Sub Stations (GSS) would be constructed under the Transmission component. Table 1 presents the district wise distribution of the proposed Grid Sub Stations. In addition the project will include transmission line corridor of approximately 1890 km.

II. Scope of work

3. In general, the PMU will be responsible to the Executing Agency, for the effective, timely and efficient execution of the RP. The key tasks of the selected agency will be responsible for the following:

(1) Identification of DPs and Issuance of Identity (ID) Cards

4. The agency will identify and verify DPs, on the basis of the resettlement census survey carried out and will facilitate the distribution of ID cards. This work will include identification of DPs based on a census survey, preparation of ID cards, taking photograph of DPs in the field, issuance of ID cards to DPs and updating of ID cards, if required. An identity card would include a photograph of the DP, his/her socio-economic profile and vulnerability, the nature and extent of loss suffered due to the project construction, and the choice of DP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance (if applies, as per the RP).

5. The agency shall prepare a list of DPs, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RP, after verification. During the identification and verification of the eligible DPs, agency shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The agency shall ensure consultation with vulnerable groups namely (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.

(2) Participation in Grievance Redress

6. The agency will play a key role in assisting the DPs in presenting their grievances or queries to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which will be established at the PMU level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation.

(3) Income Restoration

7. The agency will also play a key role in providing income restoration assistance to the affected households losing their primary sources of livelihood/income as a result of the Project. The agency shall undertake consultations with the affected households on finalizing the skills training and also undertake a market feasibility survey to ascertain the feasibility of the skills being imparted to those affected. Based on the outputs of these, the NGO will plan out livelihood restoration activities. Emphasis will be paid on the vulnerable groups such as female headed households, SC & ST households, poor etc. In addition, the development agency would also be responsible for liaising with the various government departments, in order to create a linkup between the existing government schemes and the affected groups.

III. Time frame

8. The work is scheduled to start in May 2014 and will continue till the end of the Project December 2014. The agency should be fully prepared in terms of all logistics support to tackle and carry out the resettlement activities and tasks laid down above.

IV. Selection criteria, Staffing, Implementation Plan

9. The Implementing Agency to be selected for the tasks must have proven experience in resettlement planning and implementation. Specifically, key quality criteria include:

- Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/or other states;
- Availability of trained staff capable of including DPs into their programs;
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts; and
- Integrity and experience to represent vulnerable groups against abuses and demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.
- Demonstrated experience in computerizing and managing resettlement-related database,
- Experience in resettlement survey, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

10. The agency chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RP. The following staffing provision may be necessary for smooth and effective implementation of the RP within the time frame:

- Team Leader ;
- Field coordinator

11. Interested agency should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and field plan to carry out the tasks. The proposal should include: -

- Relevant information concerning previous experience on resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.
- The proposal should also include samples of ID cards, information brochures, AP files etc. to be used during the implementation phase.
- The field plan must address training and mobilization of resettlement workers.

12. Full CVs (2-3 pages) of key personnel (for e.g. the Team Leader, Field Co-ordinator) must be submitted along with the proposal. The Team Leader must have degree in social science (preferably economics, sociology, anthropology, development studies). The Field coordinator must have prior experience in resettlement operation and management. The agency must be an established organization registered with the Government of India/Bihar Government.

V. Budget

13. Two copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted. The budget should include all expenses such as staff salary, training, computer/database, transport, field and any other logistics necessary for resettlement implementation. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.

ANNEXURE 3: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EXTERNAL MONITORING & EVALUATION

I. Project description

1. The Bihar Power System Improvement Project (the project), is being prepared under ADB assistance to reduce both system bottlenecks as well as technical power system losses so as to allow increased power supply in the state. To achieve this objective, the project would address energy efficiency through physical electricity infrastructure investments in Bihar, coupled with a capacity development component. Investments include the expansion of transmission substations and reinforcement of transmission lines, and the strengthening of distribution systems in 7 identified towns in Bihar.
2. The work will be done under for three new Grid Sub Stations (GSS) and 2 bay extension would be constructed under the Transmission component. In addition the project will include transmission line corridor of approximately 1890 km.

II. Scope of work (General)

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RP;
- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PMU and NGO in RP implementation.
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons (DPs) have been restored or enhanced
- To assess the efforts of PMU & Implementing agency in implementation of the 'Community Participation strategy' with particular attention on participation of vulnerable groups namely (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.
- Preparation of Due diligence Report.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.
- To review the project impacts on Indigenous People and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken;

III. Scope of work (Specific)

3. An Independent monitoring agency will be involved in ongoing monitoring of the resettlement efforts by the EA. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:
 - To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for Resettlement Plan;
 - Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
 - Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the land acquisition/resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies.
 - To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation

of subproject on a sample basis and prepare bi-annual reports for the EA and ADB.

- Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the DPs and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of DPs of post project phase.
- To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with affected DPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.

IV. Time Frame and Reporting

4. The independent monitoring agency will be responsible for overall monitoring of both the Executing Agency (EA) and will submit biannual review directly to ADB and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

V. Qualifications

5. The monitoring agency will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RP implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. Candidates with degrees in anthropology, sociology, and development studies will be preferred.

6. Interested agencies/consultants should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on Monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports. The profile of agency along with full CV of monitors to be engaged must be submitted along with the proposal. The agency must be an established organization registered with the Government of India.

VI. Budget and Logistics

6. Two copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.