

# Resettlement Plan

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## IND: Bihar Urban Development Investment Program – Tranche 2 Gaya Water Supply Project 1 (GWSP1)

Prepared by Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (BUIDCO), Urban Development Department, Government of Bihar for the Asian Development Bank

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## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of 03 April 2017)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupees (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.01541
\$1.00	=	₹64.65

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BPL	–	below poverty line
BUIDCO	–	Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation
CPR	–	common property resource
DSC	–	design supervision consultants
FGD	–	focus group discussion
FHH	–	female headed household
GMC	–	Gaya Municipal Corporation
GRC	–	grievance redressal committee
GLSR	–	ground level service reservoir
LARR	–	Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Act)
MoUD	–	Ministry of Urban Development
NGO	–	non-government organization
NRRP	–	National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
OHT	–	overhead tank
PHED	–	Public Health Engineering Department
PMC	–	project management consultant
TOR	–	terms of reference
WHH	–	woman headed household

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background.** The Bihar Urban Development Investment Program envisages improved urban environment and living conditions in targeted urban areas in the state of Bihar. It will: (i) improve and expand urban infrastructure and services in urban areas; and (ii) strengthen urban institutional, management, and the financing capacity of institutions, including urban local bodies (ULBs). Urban infrastructure and services improvement covering rehabilitation, improvement and expansion is proposed in the following sectors (i) water supply, and (ii) sewerage and sanitation. ADB has agreed to co-finance implementation of certain components of the state's road map in the cities of Bhagalpur and Gaya. The program is funded by ADB under its multi-tranche financing facility (MFF). An urban water supply subproject for Gaya is proposed under Project 2 of the MFF.

2. **Subproject Description.** The proposed subproject components for Gaya water supply include: (i) refurbishment of existing tubewells (29 no.s); (ii) refurbishment of existing pumphouses (16 no.s) and site stores (3 no.s), demolition of dilapidated pump houses (5 no.s) and construction of new ones (5 no.s), and construction of new pump houses (4 no.s); (iii) construction of new overhead tanks (6 no.) and new ground level service reservoirs (3 no.); (iv) laying of new transmission mains (16.55 kilometers[km]) and distribution mains (19.03 km), and integration of existing 8.45 km rising mains; (v) laying of water supply distribution pipelines (447.8 km) and integration of existing distribution network (72 km), construction of valve chambers (1083 no.s); and (vi) provision of house service connections (75,000); (vii) provision of 200 public standposts in poor areas; and (viii) customer service centres (CSC), minimum 1 CSC per 15,000 connections, including one central CSC. In addition, procurement and installation of bulk flow meters generators and pumpsets are proposed.

3. **Resettlement Plan.** The resettlement plan<sup>13%</sup> is prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared for Gaya water supply project I proposed for funding by ADB using a multitranchise financing facility (MFF).

### A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.

4. Proposed subproject components require 11,026 square meter (m<sup>2</sup>) land, of which sites that have been finalized/ selected measure 10,426 m<sup>2</sup>, all belonging to government.<sup>1</sup> Of the identified sites, 5,332 m<sup>2</sup> belongs to Government of Bihar, 5,010 m<sup>2</sup> to Forest Department, Government of Bihar and 84 m<sup>2</sup> to Gaya Municipal Corporation. In case of forest land, land for land, as per required procedure, has been followed. Space for about 6 proposed customer service centres is proposed to be identified on commencement of DMA work, on government land, within government buildings or in rented space.

5. Efforts have been made to avoid or minimize resettlement impact through careful design of the major portion of pipe alignments for water supply distribution and rising mains through available government land and existing public road right of way (RoW), avoidance of land acquisition and selection of sites and alignment alternatives with none/less resettlement impact. The resettlement plan for GWSP I identifies both permanent and temporary impacts and their mitigation measures. Identified impacts include loss of private residential structures (8, of which 7 structures are facing 100% loss and 1 faces 50% loss), loss of government quarter (1, belonging to GMC) relocation impact (8 affected households with 44 affected persons (APs)), permanent partial and significant (13%) loss of income to 2 encroachers and 2 sharecroppers (4

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<sup>1</sup> Sites for citizen service centres (600 sq m) are yet to be identified.

affected households with 36 APs) from loss of encroached government land, potential crop loss on encroached government land, and temporary loss of income to hawkers and vendors on main pipe alignments (30 APs), near a pump house (3 APs) and estimated potential temporary income loss to 426 hawkers and vendors. Of affected persons (APs) facing permanent losses, 10 are vulnerable. Of APs facing temporary losses, 146 are vulnerable. The The resettlement plan proposed compensation to affected persons based on the entitlement matrix prepared for the project. Mitigation and inclusion measures are also included in the The resettlement plan cost (₹6.49 million) Potential losses that can be avoided/mitigated e.g. potential loss of livelihood to pump operators employed by GMC during phase of operation by contractor, disruptions in water supply to localities through proper scheduling of work and temporary arrangements for water supply, avoidance of impact to businesses where possible, provision of planks for access to shops and businesses and traffic management plans to avoid disruption, are identified.

6. **Categorisation.** The subproject is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

7. **Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed to stakeholders (beneficiaries, affected persons, stakeholder agencies) through workshops and focus group discussions at various points in time. A program of continuous consultation and disclosure is proposed.

8. **Institutional Setup.** The Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Bihar is the executing agency for the project. The Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation (BUIDCo) is the implementing agency. The Program Management Unit (PMU) at BUIDCo is staffed with an Environmental and Social Management Coordinator (ESMC), who has overall responsibility for safeguards compliance and implementation of the resettlement plan. The PIU field offices have been set up in each town to manage implementation of subprojects. Project Management Consultants and Design Supervision Consultants are engaged to facilitate the planning and implementation of the subproject, each having social safeguards personnel for all resettlement plan planning and implementation activities including internal monitoring and reporting.

9. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost estimate for the Gaya Water Supply Project I is ₹6.49 million.

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Introduction

1. On 1 March 2012 the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the Multitranches Financing Facility (MFF) for the Bihar Urban Development Investment Program or the Investment Program,<sup>1</sup> for an aggregate amount not exceeding \$200 million. The BUDIP supports the Government of India's strategy to provide sustainable urban infrastructure and services leading to better quality of life for people in two cities in Bihar. Bhagalpur and Gaya are the two major cities with the highest economic growth potential in Bihar, after the state capital, Patna. Despite being the economic centers of Bihar, the two cities have been unable to achieve the national urban service goals or match many of the national averages for urban service delivery performance in India. Their inability to sustain water supply and sewerage services is the result of inadequate size and condition of infrastructure, mainly attributed to inadequate new investment and operation and maintenance (O&M). The investment program will improve and expand the water and sewerage infrastructure in the two cities, and help urban local bodies (ULBs) of the two cities—the infrastructure owners—to ensure discipline and structures for operations that result in sustainable O&M.

2. The first loan under the investment program, Tranche 1 or Loan 2861-IND, for \$65 million, was approved on 13 April 2012 and became effective on 6 June 2013. Project 1, supported by tranche 1 of BUDIP, included subproject for improvement of infrastructure, operations and sustainability in water supply in Bhagalpur.<sup>2</sup> The ongoing scheme for water supply improvement in Bhagalpur (BWSP1) includes overall distribution network rehabilitation and expansion, including rehabilitation of the existing water treatment facilities, construction of overhead tanks and distribution networks, bulk water metering and house connections.

3. The proposed Project 2, supported by the proposed tranche 2 of the investment program, will include physical and non-physical investments in water supply improvement in Bhagalpur and Gaya. Bhagalpur and Gaya were selected for financing under Project 2 based on the implementation capacity, project readiness and sector priorities of the Government, in accordance with the agreed framework financing framework (FFA) for the investment program. The Project 2 is aligned with improved environment and well-being of residents in the program cities as defined by the Investment Program. It aims to improve access to sustainable water supply services in Gaya and Bhagalpur.<sup>1</sup>

4. An urban water supply subproject for Gaya is proposed under Project 2 of the program. This resettlement plan is prepared for the Gaya Water Supply Project (GWSP) I, proposed under tranche 2 of the MFF for the program. The resettlement plan is prepared on the basis of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared for GWSP I. The subproject is classified as "Category B" for involuntary resettlement impact as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The resettlement plan will be updated and reconfirmed for final involuntary resettlement impacts after finalisation of all sites and completion of detailed measurement surveys.<sup>3</sup> The final resettlement plan will be reviewed and disclosed on implementing agency

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<sup>1</sup> The design and monitoring framework for Project 2 is in Appendix 2.

<sup>2</sup> Tranche 1 comprises the Bhagalpur Water Supply Subproject. Preliminary design has been developed for the Bhagalpur Water Supply Subproject, and on this basis, social assessment undertaken.

<sup>3</sup> Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by safeguards personnel of project implementation unit, consultants and contractors prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. The resettlement plan for different sites/stretches will be prepared and submitted to ADB for approval; prior payment of compensation to permanent and/or temporarily impacted persons is mandatory before start of civil work at each site/alignment

and ADB websites. No civil works contracts package should be awarded and started before the completion of final resettlement plan implementation for the said package. The implementing agency is responsible to hand over the project land/site to the contractor free of encumbrance.

## **B. Proposed Subproject Components**

5. Proposed subproject components for Gaya water supply under Project 2 include: (i) refurbishment of existing tubewells (29 no.s); (ii) refurbishment of existing pumphouses (16 no.s) and site stores (3 no.s), demolition of dilapidated pump houses (5 no.s) and construction of new ones (5 no.s), and construction of new pump houses (4 no.s); (iii) construction of new (6 no.) overhead tanks (OHT) and new (3 no.) ground level service reservoirs (GLSR); (iv) laying of new transmission mains (16.55 [kilometers] km) and distribution mains (19.03 km), and integration of existing 8.45 km rising mains; (v) laying of water supply distribution pipelines (447.8 km) and integration of existing distribution network (72 km), construction of valve chambers (1,083 no.s); (vi) provision of house service connections (75,000); (vii) provision of 200 public standposts in poor areas; and (viii) customer service centres (CSC), minimum 1 CSC per 15000 connections, including one central CSC. In addition, procurement and installation of bulk flow meters, generators and pumpsets are proposed.

6. Measures to avoid and minimize private land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts include identification of government land for construction of 8 no. of reservoirs, and for all proposed new/refurbished facilities such as tubewells and pump houses. Alternative sites (2 each) for OHT IDs 3, 5 and 16 and 3 alternatives for OHT ID 14 were considered and sites owned by government having no involuntary resettlement impacts, selected at Delha, Budva Mahadev and Bhusunda.<sup>4</sup> For the proposed OHT at Joda Masjid (OHT ID 1), potential permanent livelihood impact is avoided by finding a technical solution (deepening of pond to maintain volume of water) that protects livelihoods.<sup>5</sup>

7. Assessment of impact of alternate pipe alignments for the rising mains to Delha OHT I (ID 16) led to selection of an alternative alignment with no impact. Table 1 presents a comparison of impacts of alternative alignments of rising mains to Delha OHT I (ID 16), where

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stretch. DSC and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and DSC will update RPs prior to implementation.

<sup>4</sup> The proposed second OHT (ID 14) at Delha to serve Kharkhura Raja Kothi area was finalized after considering 3 alternatives: (a) Alternative 1, vacant land belonging to a temple trust is closest to the settlement to be served and deemed suitable due to lower pipelaying costs, would have affected livelihoods of poor households that cultivate vegetables on behalf of the trustand the site was not available for negotiated settlement / donation, hence the proposal was dropped, and no forcible acquisition undertaken; (b) Alternate 2, government land near Surya Mandir, is >5 km away from the settlement to be served, was dropped due to the higher pipelaying costs associated with the option; and (c) Alternate 3, government land at Delha (where another OHT - ID 16) was proposed, at a distance of 1.7 km from the settlement to be served, for which NOC for additional land required will have to be obtained from GoB. Alternate 3, which does not involve any involuntary resettlement impacts as it is vacant, government land, was finally selected.

<sup>5</sup> The site for OHT at Joda Masjid is proposed partly on the bank of Gangi Pond and partly on reclaimed land of the said pond, which is leased out by the Fisheries Department to the Manpur Prakhand Matsyajevee Sahyog Samiti (a cooperative) for pisciculture and water chestnut cultivation. Members of one family (family of Mr. Yogendra Das, Secretary of the Samiti) are involved in the above-mentioned economic activities. Through dialogue with the stakeholders (Fisheries Department and the lessee family), it was agreed that potential permanent loss of income to the lessee (and to the Department) could be avoided through deepening of the said pond at the southern end, ensuring that the same volume of water available at present, is maintained in the pond. In addition, though permanent impact is avoided, the contractor will prioritise employment of willing and able family members for construction related work at the Gangi pond site. The estimated period of OHT construction is 21 months and temporary disruption during deepening and filling of pond is not likely to exceed 1 week. The contract will have a clause to ensure that the family is accorded such priority in employment at the site during construction.

temporary income loss as well as permanent structure loss and potential relocation were avoided.

**Table 1: Assessment of alternative alignments for rising mains**

OHT			Summary of impacts (No. and types of affected persons (APs), types of losses)	Remarks
Delha	Pipe route	Length in Km		
Alternative 1	Lakanpura Vishnu Pad, Chand Choraha, Ram Sagar Road, Jaiprakash Jharna, Railway crossing, delha Pariya road, Delha Thana Dania Bagicha	7 kms	The 32 APs: Fruit and vegetable vendors, eatery shops, fancy stores etc. Potential temporary income loss during pipe laying work Four temporary mud houses (structure loss) and relocation of 4 households anticipated	Dropped, to avoid assessed impacts.
Alternative 2	Waris Nagar, Ramshila Mod, Cotton mill Mod, Bagaeshwari Pumping Station, Railway Crossing, khurkhura School, Delha old pumping station, Raja Baba Kothi, Delha Pariy Road, delha Thana, Dhania Bagicha	7 kms	Nil	Selected alternative.

km = kilometers.

Source: Transect walk and field survey, 2015.

8. Night work in congested commercial areas, traffic management during pipe laying work, ensuring access to shops and businesses by providing pedestrian access through planks, assistance to mobile hawkers and vendors and those with moveable, temporary structures to shift to (and back from) nearby locations where they can continue with their economic activities, is proposed. Where excavation close to properties/ residences cannot be avoided, simple mitigation measures such as provision of planks are proposed as per available guidelines in EMP and best practice. Timely information will be provided to the public about potential negative impacts and mitigation measures, including grievance redress procedures and time taken for the same, prior to start of project implementation.

### C. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

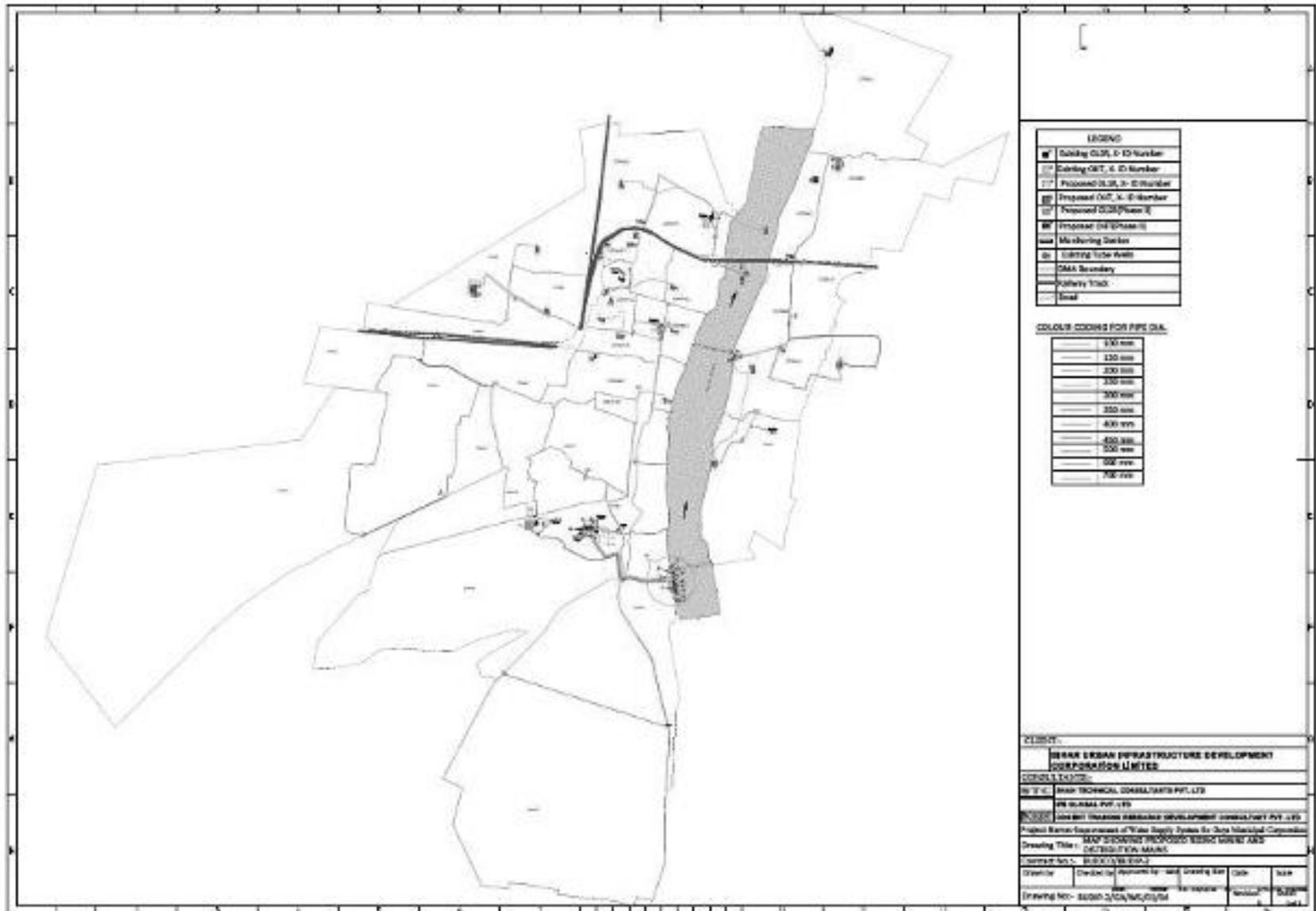
9. This resettlement plan is prepared for investments proposed for subproject components of Gaya water supply, under Project 2. It addresses the involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed Resettlement Framework and ADB's SPS 2009.

10. This resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS requirements for I involuntary resettlement Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;

- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons (APs) that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation

Figure 1. Map of Gaya depicting proposed water supply subproject components

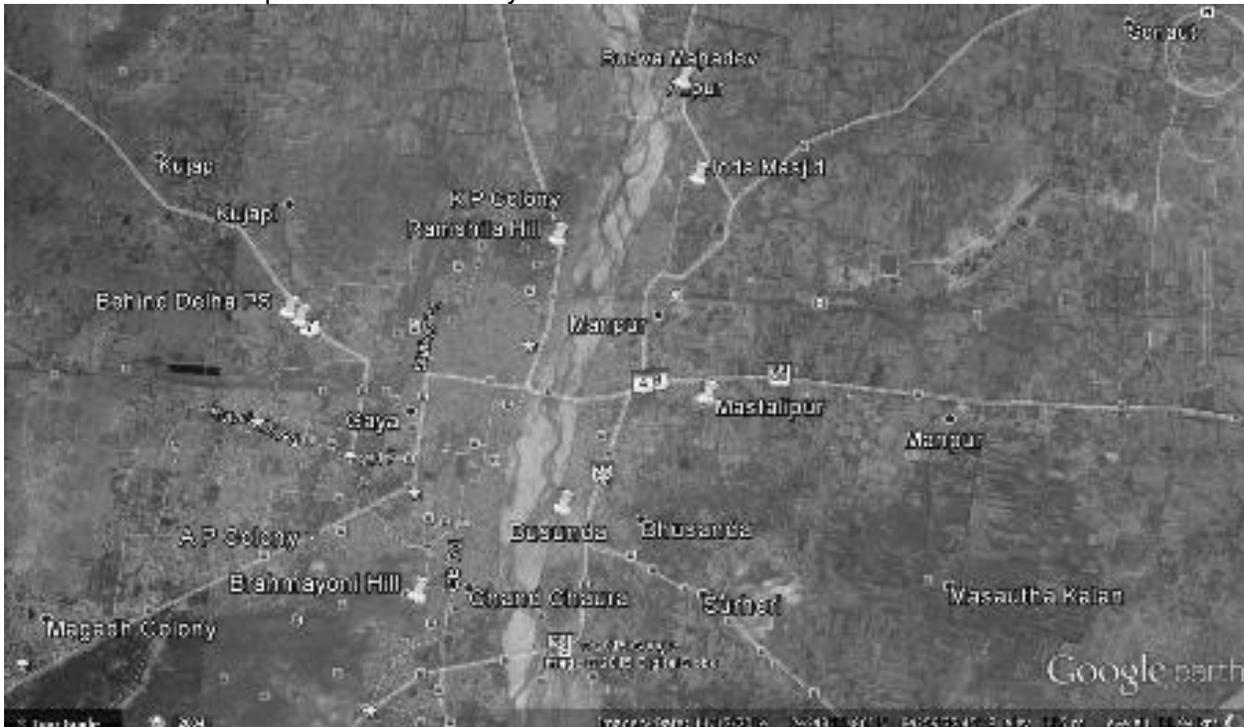


**Figure 2: Google Earth maps depicting proposed water supply facilities under Gaya Water Supply Project (GWSP)**

**2.1 Locations of Proposed Tubewells and Pumping Stations in Gaya area (western bank of Falgu)**



**2.2 Locations of Proposed OHTs in Gaya under GWSP**



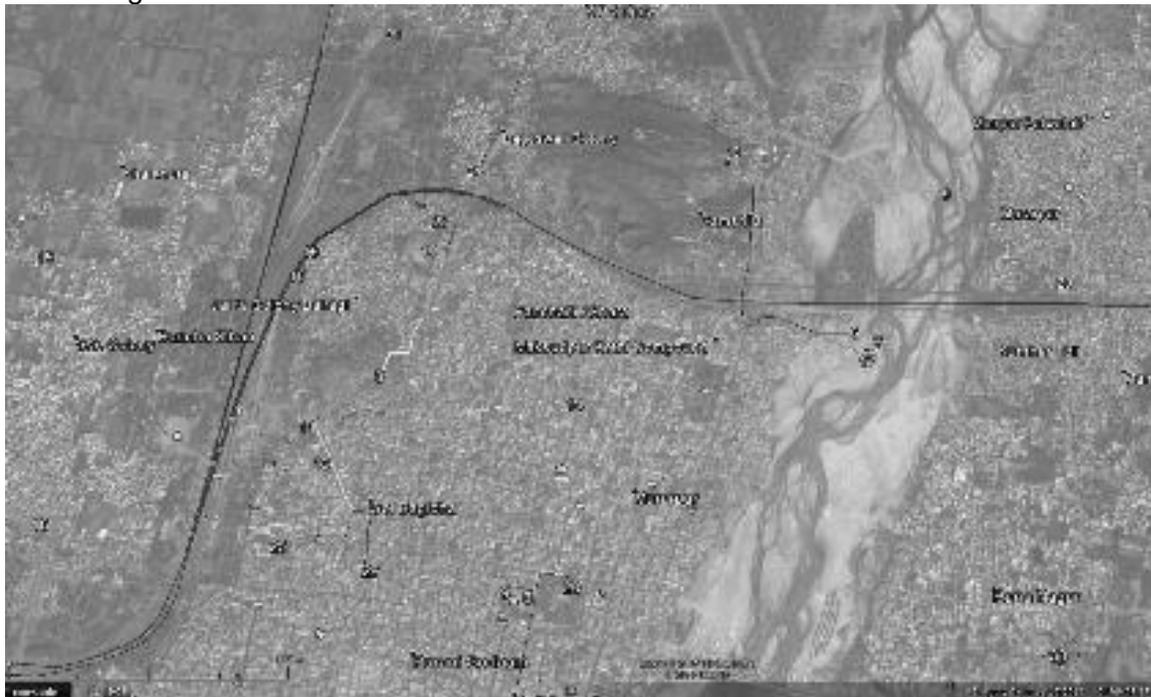
## 2.2 Google Earth map depicting GWSP facility locations - Overhead tanks, Ground Level Service Reservoirs, Tubewells and Pumping Stations



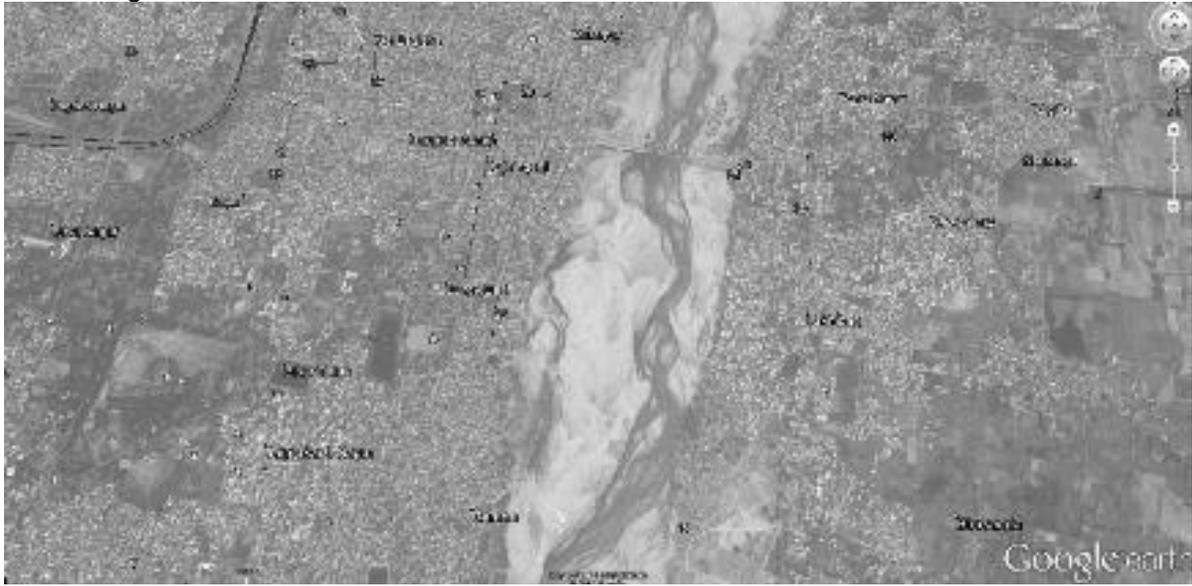
**Note:** Red denotes tubewell and pumping station locations, yellow denotes new OHT/GLSR proposed, and white denotes refurbishment of existing OHT/GLSR

**Figure 3: Google Earth Maps depicting rising mains and distribution mains alignments**

### 3.1. Rising mains and distribution mains - Part 1



3.2. Rising mains and distribution mains - Part 2



3.3. Rising mains and distribution mains - Part 3



### 3.4. Rising mains and distribution mains - Part 4



### Legend

#### COLOUR CODING FOR PIPE DIA.

	100 mm
	150 mm
	200 mm
	250 mm
	300 mm
	350 mm
	400 mm
	450 mm
	500 mm
	600 mm
	700 mm

Note: Google Earth Maps of individual OHT locations, along with their coordinates are presented in an annex to the Due Diligence Report (Appendix 8).

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### A. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

11. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to the identified subproject sites and alignments. Proposed interventions and their potential involuntary resettlement impacts are presented sub-project component-wise, in Appendix 1. Sites for 6 customer service centres including a central CSC are proposed to be identified post-commencement of DMA work. Estimation of temporary impacts along distribution lines is based on transect walks and not on detailed measurement surveys, as the exact alignment of pipes (e.g. left/ right hand side of each road) on each road is not yet known. Hence, involuntary resettlement impact assessment is not yet undertaken for these components and will be included in the updated resettlement plan (footnote 1), prior to implementation.

12. Land available at identified sites where new facilities are proposed (not taking into account existing water supply facility sites where refurbishment or demolition/reconstruction is proposed) under GWSP1 is 11,026 square meters (m<sup>2</sup>). Of this, 5,332 m<sup>2</sup> land required for new OHTs belongs to Government of Bihar, 5,010 m<sup>2</sup> land required for new GLSRs belongs to Forest Department and 84 m<sup>2</sup> land required for 4 new pump houses belongs to GMC. All identified sites and alignments for subproject components are owned by government, hence no land acquisition is envisaged for identified sites and alignments.<sup>7</sup>

13. Estimated land requirement for six customer service centres is 600 m<sup>2</sup> (over and above land requirement for components mentioned above), which are proposed to be located on government land, or within existing government buildings, or in rented space.

14. Permanent relocation impact is identified for eight squatter households (displacing 44 persons) at Ramshilla GLSR site (owned by Forest Department), of which seven households will be affected by structure loss.<sup>8</sup> The eighth household is occupying a dilapidated municipal quarter/ government structure. In addition, 1 household at the same site will face partial structure loss alone, without relocation impact.<sup>9</sup> All nine affected households are vulnerable.<sup>10</sup> For proposed new GLSRs at Brahmyoni (Forest Department land), adequate vacant land is available. The new tanks will be constructed (over an envisaged construction period of 21 months) and commissioned before refurbishment work on existing tanks is taken up, to avoid disruption in water supply to consumers served by the existing GLSRs.<sup>11</sup> The contractor will be

<sup>7</sup> A directive from the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar (GoB) to various government departments owning land required for the project was issued, requiring them to provide land for the project (Annexure to Appendix 9, Due Diligence Report). As a follow-up to the same, land ownership documents and maps for sites other than those owned by GMC have been obtained by the project; NOC from the Deputy Commissioner's office for 5 of the 6 GoB land parcels is received; NOC for the second OHT at Delha, which was selected later, after due consideration of 3 alternatives, is awaited.

<sup>8</sup> Eight of the nine affected residential structures inhabited by squatter households were constructed by them, one is a municipal quarter/government structure, which is being used by a household.

<sup>9</sup> Household of Mr. Vimlesh Kumar is assessed to face 50% structure loss and would prefer to remain at the present location.

<sup>10</sup> Ramshilla has an existing defunct GLSR, hence water supply to existing consumers will not be affected as a result of construction activity at the site.

<sup>11</sup> For Forest Department land required at Ramshilla Hills and Brahmyoni, the Forest Department as owner had issued a conditional NOC, requiring GMC to provide 0.70 hectares of land for forest land at these locations. Government land (vacant land, not under any use, away from the city) has been identified for the purpose by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner and a letter seeking the Forest Department's acceptance of the proposal issued (Annexure to Appendix 9, Due Diligence Report). NOC from Forest Department for construction of water supply facilities at the two sites and signifying acceptance of the land for land offered, is recently received (Appendix 9).

required to schedule work at Brahmayoni site accordingly; a contract clause specifying the same will be included.

15. Refurbishment of existing GLSR at Murli Hills and OHT at Azad Park is assessed to lead to potential disruption in water supply to existing consumers. This is proposed to be mitigated by setting up of a direct pumping system from tubewells to the existing distribution system (which is estimated to require 5 days each to set up at each location). The contractor will be required to schedule setting up of the direct pumping systems prior to commencement of work related to refurbishment of tanks to avoid/mitigate water supply disruption to existing consumers; this requirement for scheduling of work will be included in the contract.

16. All proposed OHTs for which land has been identified, are on government land:

- (i) The OHT at Mastalipur is proposed on government land, which is encroached by adjoining two private landowners,<sup>12</sup> who have given their land and the encroached government site to two sharecroppers for agricultural cultivation. Impacts to the two encroachers/adjacent landowners and the two sharecroppers is anticipated in the form of potential crop loss (1 season), which can be avoided if sufficient notice is given.<sup>13</sup> Timely intimation to the encroachers and sharecroppers prior to construction as per the entitlement matrix is proposed to help avoid crop loss. One of the sharecroppers (Mr. Kailash Manjhi) belongs to a vulnerable household;
- (ii) The proposed OHT at Joda Masjid is envisaged to require partial filling/reclamation of land from part of Gangi pond (government land), created through sand mining and now being used for pisciculture and cultivation of water chestnuts. The southern end of the pond is proposed to be partly filled; the remaining part of the pond will continue to be available for pisciculture/cultivation. Disturbance to economic activity during the construction period will be avoided by cordoning off the area required for OHT construction from the rest of the pond. The pond will be deepened on its shallow southern tip to ensure that the total volume of water available for cultivation remains the same and livelihoods are not permanently impacted. Potential permanent livelihood impacts to a scheduled caste family that has formed a cooperative for the purpose of lease and are presently engaged in economic activities mentioned above at the pond site, are thus proposed to be avoided. Execution of earth work for excavation and filling of the tank, anticipated for maximum of 1 week will be undertaken in the lean season (summer) for pisciculture and water chestnut cultivation, to avoid any temporary impacts to livelihood; and<sup>14</sup>
- (iii) OHTs at Budva Mahadev, Delha and Bhusunda are proposed on vacant government land, which is not under any use. No involuntary resettlement

<sup>12</sup> Mr. SS Pandey and Mr. KD Pandey, who are brothers.

<sup>13</sup> Two seasonal crops, paddy and wheat are produced on the encroached government land. The encroachers (adjacent landowners) and sharecroppers presently share the produce as per their informal agreement.

<sup>14</sup> Mr. Yogendra Das, head of the household and Secretary of the cooperative, was consulted. Members of Mr. Das' household are involved in pisciculture and water chestnut cultivation at Gangi pond. The estimated value of fish production from the entire pond is ₹50,000 per annum. Mr. Das agrees that economic activity can continue as before if the project ensures that the volume of water in the pond remains the same. Earth work at the site (excavation and filling of pond) is not expected to require more than 1 week. Timely notice (1 month in advance, followed by reminder 1 week in advance) will be given and DSC and PIU will ensure that excavation and filling work is undertaken only in the lean season, which must be identified by members of the cooperative. Consultations have been held with key representatives of the cooperative (Manpur Prakhand Matsyajeeve Sahyog Samiti) and the Fisheries Department, during which the proposed solution (deepening of the pond to ensure that the volume of water remains the same) was indicated as acceptable by the cooperative.

impacts are anticipated.

17. Four new pump houses are proposed on available vacant land at Dandibagh, an existing water supply facility site of GMC. No involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated for the same.

18. Efforts have been made in detailed design to avoid or minimize resettlement impact through careful design of pipe alignments for water supply distribution mains and rising mains through available government land and existing public road right of way (para 5).

19. All new alignments for rising mains (16.55 km) and existing rising mains (8.45 km) to OHT and GLSR sites have been visited (walk-throughs/drive-through conducted), on the basis of which temporary involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated. Laying of rising mains is anticipated to involve shifting of 130 mobile hawkers and vendors (who will be assisted to shift to nearby locations where space is available, and who are not anticipated to face economic loss), and 14 vendors with temporary structures, who are anticipated to face loss of income for 3 days each. Only night work is proposed along congested stretches of rising mains, in particular, the alignment from Buniyadganj via Manpur Market to Joda Masjid OHT.<sup>15</sup> Rising main alignments with no involuntary resettlement impact have been identified where possible, e.g. the second tubewell linked to Joda Masjid OHT from Falgu River via Manpur Alipur Road crossing; as well as rising mains from different tubewells to OHTs at Bhusunda, Delha, Budva Mahadeo and Azad Park. Existing rising mains to Murli Hills OHT are proposed to be used, hence no involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated for the same.

20. Laying of distribution mains (19.03 km) is expected to involve shifting of 46 mobile hawkers (who are not anticipated to face income loss) and 15 vendors with temporary structures, who are expected to suffer income loss for 3 days each.

21. Potential impacts of 447.8 km of distribution lines are assessed through transect walks and business surveys for sample stretches of proposed pipe alignments, as temporary livelihood impacts for an estimated 426 vendors with moveable structures, for a period of three days each.<sup>16</sup> Mobile vendors as well as those with moveable structures will be assisted to shift to nearby places during the period of pipelaying, where they will be able to continue with their business until they are assisted to move back, when pipelaying for the stretch is completed.<sup>17</sup> Where businesses are unable to or are not required to shift, access will be ensured by the contractor by avoiding excavation of adjacent footpaths and/or by providing planks for pedestrian access. Excavation for each stretch will be limited to the length of pipe that can be laid overnight and excavated trenches in congested areas will be filled by morning, to minimize the period of disruption. Potential disruptions at pipe crossings at congested, commercial are to be mitigated by undertaking night work and minimizing the construction period.<sup>18</sup> At national highway and railway crossings, trenchless technology is proposed to be used.

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<sup>15</sup> Hawkers and vendors along this alignment are located on drains/nalas, hence not required to shift due to pipe-laying work as the alignment will not pass under their spaces. In order to avoid impacts to shops and businesses in Manpur Market (permanent structures) as well as to traffic, night work is proposed.

<sup>16</sup> The estimate is obtained from transect walks on representative road stretches/pipe alignments. The exact number of affected persons will be determined through conduct of the detailed measurement survey/census survey on each pipe alignment, prior to construction/implementation.

<sup>17</sup> Mobile hawkers will not be affected as they will be able to shift to nearby locations to continue plying their trade.

<sup>18</sup> Busy crossings in commercial areas where night works are proposed include Peer Mansur Chowk, Kotwali Chowk, Godawari Chowk, Chand Chouraha Chowk, Manpur Chowk, Koyri Bari Nadra Ganj, Gaya College, Godawari Mod, Deya Sthan, Chand Chauraha Narayan Chauraha.

22. Valve chambers will be constructed within the excavated trenches for pipeline RoW along existing government roads/land. Monitoring stations (32 nos) are proposed in small steel cabinets which will be installed at the extreme edge of government road shoulders/over drains, by constructing a platform.

23. Potential disruption of water supply to presently connected households during integration of the existing distribution system (72 km) will be avoided by ensuring that such work is undertaken at night or non-supply hours.

24. Assessed impacts of proposed pump houses and tubewells are given below:

- (i) Potential livelihood impacts to pump operators (43 no.) who are presently working as daily wage employees of GMC at existing pump house sites are to be avoided.<sup>19</sup> The impacts are assessed as (a) potential permanent impacts to livelihoods, which are possible if the contractor decides to terminate the services of the pump operators who are daily wage employees of GMC, during the operation and maintenance period, and (b) no income loss to pump operators during proposed demolition and reconstruction of 5 pump houses and proposed refurbishment of 16 pumphouses is anticipated, as the pumps will continue to be operational during construction period (outside the affected structure) to ensure water supply to connected households. During the operation phase of the refurbished/ constructed pump houses, the contractor will be required to give preference to affected pump operators for employment. A preferential contract clause will be included, to this effect;
- (ii) Field visits to each of the pump houses confirmed potential temporary livelihood impacts at one location alone. One of the 5 pump houses proposed for demolition and reconstruction - Hata Godown, is envisaged to have potential temporary involuntary resettlement impacts to 3 businesses, of which 2 small shops can be easily shifted to nearby locations, can continue with their business during construction, and are anticipated to face maximum of 3 days of income loss.<sup>20</sup> One elderly lady, food-seller and head of a female-headed household, is likely to lose her regular clientele and income during the period of construction (envisaged as 30 days) as there is no suitable place nearby where she can shift;
- (iii) Potential disruption in water supply to existing consumers in 9 large residential clusters during refurbishment of existing tubewells, is anticipated for a period of 7 days per tubewell. This will be mitigated through scheduling of work by the contractor and water supply through tankers to affected localities;
- (iv) Potential temporary disruption in water supply to areas/households served by the existing system due to refurbishment of existing pump houses, demolition of dilapidated pump houses and construction of new pump houses at the same locations, will be avoided, as pumps will continue to be operated during the construction period; and
- (v) Potential temporary impacts such as disruption of academic activities in government schools where tubewells are proposed,<sup>21</sup> will be avoided by ensuring

<sup>19</sup> List of pump operators is provided in Appendix 9. Three positions are presently vacant and are likely to be filled soon. The person employed by GMC to the vacant position will be entitled to livelihood protection measures outlined in this resettlement plan.

<sup>20</sup> Vulnerability status of APs to be confirmed by DSC during detailed measurement survey.

<sup>21</sup> Government schools where refurbishment of tubewell or pumphouse is proposed, include: (i) Rajakiya Kanya Prathmik Vidyalaya, Kharkhura, (ii) Prathmik Vidyalaya Lakhnpura; and (iii) Rajaiya Uchcha Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Buniyadganj. This resettlement plan proposes free water supply and sewerage connections to the three

that construction takes place during holidays/non-school hours and there is no indiscriminate storage of material on school sites, hampering access for children or staff.

25. It is assessed that minimum of 6 customer service centres (CSC) will be required to cater to 15,000 connections each. The location of each CSC, including a central CSC is proposed to be identified, post commencement of DMA work. CSCs are proposed to be located on government land or within existing government buildings or rented space. The updated resettlement plan will assess involuntary resettlement impacts, post-identification of CSC locations.

26. Subproject components and their potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts is presented in Table 2.

27. Estimated resettlement impacts of identified sites/alignments for proposed interventions under GWSP1, based on field visits and survey are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

S. No.	Details	Affected persons (No.) /affected land area (square meters)	Remarks
1	Permanent land acquisition (identified sites)	None	
2.	Permanent relocation impact (non-titleholders)	8 households 44 persons	Squatters at Ramshilla Hills; all vulnerable households. An additional 1 household facing partial structure loss, will not suffer relocation impact and is a vulnerable household
3.	Permanent impact: structure loss	8 residential structures	8 squatter households at Ramshilla Hills live in houses they have constructed. 7 will face 100% structure loss. 1 will face 40% structure loss. 1 household facing relocation is a squatter in a municipal quarter, hence does not face structure loss.
3a	Total loss of structure (100%)	7 residential structures	
3b	Partial loss of structure (50%)	1 residential structure	Mr. Vimlesh Prasad, at Ramshilla Hills GLSR site.
4.	Potential temporary impacts to hawkers and vendors		
4a.	Potential temporary impact of water supply distribution pipelines: income loss	426 vendors	Along distribution lines; assessed on the basis of transect walk
4b.	Potential temporary impact of distribution pipelines to BPL and FHH	150 vendors (35%)	Income loss for 3 days each anticipated.
4c.	Temporary income loss (rising mains, distribution mains, pump houses)	32 vendors	Income loss for 3 days each anticipated for 31 affected persons. Income loss for about 30 days anticipated for 1 FHH

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schools and refurbishment of existing school toilets, to ensure that children who attend the school (mostly from low income or lower middle income families) and staff are included in project benefits.

S. No.	Details	Affected persons (No.) /affected land area (square meters)	Remarks
			and BPL affected person.
4d.	Potential temporary impact of main pipelines to vulnerable persons	10 APs	
5.	Permanent income loss	4 APs	At Mastalipur OHT site, partial income loss to 2 encroachers and 2 sharecroppers anticipated. Potential livelihood impacts to be avoided for 43 pump operators, and members of 1 SC household at Joda Masjid through mitigation measures suggested in resettlement plan.
6.	Potential crop loss (for 1 season)	4 persons (2 encroachers and 2 sharecroppers)	At Mastalipur OHT site. Impact can be avoided through provision of adequate notice as per EM. 1 season's crop loss considered in the event of failure to provide such notice.
7.	Affected IP	None	-

APs = affected persons, FHH = female household, OHT = overhead tank.

28. Through implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), contractors are required to maintain access to shops to avoid and limit the disturbance to the extent possible, and implement mitigation measures specified in their contracts, which will be monitored by the design supervision consultants and PIU.<sup>22</sup> Temporary economic impacts to businesses along the pipe routes will be avoided and/or mitigated through careful planning of the timing of implementation of works on congested commercial roads (night works will be proposed for congested area), good traffic management planning and implementation,<sup>23</sup> and maintaining access to shops during the construction period as outlined in the EMP.<sup>24</sup>

29. The following mitigation measures are proposed to avoid and/or mitigate temporary impacts to businesses and residents during linear works:(i) provision of advance notice to community, (ii) conducting awareness campaigns on the proposed project, its benefits, potential temporary impacts and mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanism, etc., (iii) maintaining access by providing planks and leaving spaces to avoid disturbance to residents and businesses, (iv) managing traffic flows as per the traffic management plan prepared by the contractor in coordination with local authorities and communities, (v) undertaking pipe-laying work at night along congested commercial stretches and limiting the amount of time of open trenches, (vi) placing details of telephone hotlines and contact information of PIU offices in signages in visible places, (vii) providing assistance to mobile vendors and hawkers to shift to alternative nearby locations. These measures will be enforced through the contract, which will have these as clauses.

<sup>22</sup> The Design Supervision Consultant (DSC) will be responsible for construction supervision.

<sup>23</sup> Traffic management plans will be developed by the Contractor (approved by the DSC) for congested road segments during the implementation period.

<sup>24</sup> To ensure disturbance is minimized to the extent possible, contractors will be required to expedite works at night in business areas, provide pedestrian planks across trenches, manage traffic flows, minimize construction period etc.

## **B. Indigenous Peoples**

30. No adverse impacts to indigenous peoples are anticipated, as all selected sites are within or close to the urban limits of Gaya, and none fall in scheduled areas/traditional enclaves of scheduled tribes. In the identification of sites for subproject components, care was taken to ensure that no indigenous people/ scheduled tribe will be permanently affected.

## **III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

### **A. Profile of Affected Persons**

31. Profile of APs facing permanent relocation impacts and/or structure loss is presented in Table 3, while the profile of APs facing potential permanent livelihood impacts is presented in Table 4. All 9 affected households (50 affected persons) at Ramshila Hills OHT site are vulnerable, meeting 3 or more vulnerability criteria applicable to local context.<sup>25</sup> Of those facing permanent, partial (13%) and significant livelihood impacts (2 encroachers and 2 sharecroppers at Mastalipur OHT site), one of the sharecroppers is vulnerable.

32. Tables 5 and 6 present socio-economic profiles of temporarily affected persons at Hata Godown pump house, and due to pipelaying activity, respectively. One elderly head of female-headed household and below poverty line at Hata Godown is likely to face temporary income loss for the period of construction of 30-35 days. On average, 35% of those who face temporary income loss are vulnerable (Table 6).

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<sup>25</sup> The PPTA Report for BUDIP identified the following vulnerability criteria in the context of Bihar: (1) households belonging to most backward communities; (2) head of household is a woman; (3) head of household is illiterate; (4) head of household is a daily wage labourer, (5) below poverty line household; and (6) household lives in a kutch house. ADB's Facility Administration Manual quotes the PPTA stating that "more vulnerable" households are those that meet 5 or more of the above-mentioned vulnerability criteria. Implicit in the definition is that households meeting fewer criteria are also vulnerable, albeit to a lesser degree, and need additional support/assistance. In addition to the above criteria, children, landless households, elderly-headed households, disabled-headed households, indigenous people and those without legal title will be identified as vulnerable. The chief wage earner in a household is considered as the household head. All APs at Ramshila Hills and one sharecropper at Mastalipur are identified as vulnerable.

**Table 3: Socio-economic Profile of Affected Persons facing Structure Loss and / or Relocation Impact  
(Ramshila Hills OHT site)**

Sl. No.	Name of affected person	Size (sq ft) and use of affected property (sq m)	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR	Estimated market price of affected property	% of property lost at the location	Total private land holdings of affected person (at the location and other places)	Income sources of HH	Total HH income per month	Whether vulnerable	HH size	Type of house	Asset ownership	Remarks
1	Battu Paswan	15x17 Residential	103146.00	NA (GMC Property)	100%	None	Rickshaw pulling and wage labour work	2500	Yes	5	Semi-pucca Structure Wall-Bricks, Cement, Floor cemented and roof tin shade	GMC	Relocation impact. Structure owned by GMC, hence not eligible for compensation against structure loss..
2	Krishna Prasad	15x18 Residential	79228.00	87151.00	100%	None	Rickshaw pulling and wage labour work	3000	Yes	7	Kutcha structure (Wall-stone and mud, mud floor, and roof – tin)	Private	Relocation impact and 100% structure loss.
3	Nageswar Prasad	15x23 Residential	101246.00	111371.00	100%	None	Rickshaw pulling and wage labour work	2500	Yes	5	Kutcha structure (Wall-stone and mud, mud floor and roof – tiled/ <i>khaprel</i> )	Private	Relocation impact and 100% structure loss.
4	Tulsi Prasad	34x20 Residential	199554.00	219509.00	100%	None	Rickshaw pulling and wage labour work	3000	Yes	6	Kutcha structure (Wall-stone and mud, mud floor and roof – tiled/ <i>khaprel</i> )	Private	Relocation impact and 100% structure loss.
5	Promod Prasad	20X22 Residential	129108.00	142019.00	100%	None	<i>Thela</i> (cart) pulling and wage labor work	3500	Yes	7	Kutcha structure (Wall-stone and mud, mud floor and roof – tin)	Private	Relocation impact and 100% structure loss.
6	Pappu Pratap	14x12 Residential	42267.00	46494.00	100%	None	Wage labor work	3000	Yes	4	Kutcha structure (Wall-stone and mud, mud floor and roof –	Private	Relocation impact and 100% structure loss.

Sl. No.	Name of affected person	Size (sq ft) and use of affected property (sq m)	Cost of affected property as per BCD SOR	Estimated market price of affected property	% of property lost at the location	Total private land holdings of affected person (at the location and other places)	Income sources of HH	Total HH income per month	Whether vulnerable	HH size	Type of house	Asset ownership	Remarks
											tilled/khaprel)		
7	Vimlesh Kumar	18x15 (approx. 50%) Residential (remaining area: 19x15)	109198.00 (50%)	120118.00	50%	None	Labor work	3500	Yes	6	Pucca Structure (Wall with brick and mud floor and no roof)	Private	50% structure loss. Remaining unaffected area (19mx15m) is where the family lives. Loss of front portion of house; residual area will be viable. No relocation impact. The affected person would prefer to remain at same location
8	Sonu Kumar	10X12 Residential	35223.00	38745.00	100%	None	Labor work	5000	Yes	6	Kutcha structure (Wall-brick, mud floor and no roof)	Private	Relocation impact and 100% structure loss
9	Chandan Kumar	10x12 Residential	35223.00	38745.00	100%	None	Rickshaw puller	3000	Yes	4	Kutcha structure (Wall-brick, mud floor and no roof)	Private	Relocation impact and 100% structure loss

Source: Socio-economic survey of affected persons, 2014.

Note: 1. Mr. Vimlesh Kumar belongs to Khatri/General Caste, while all the other APs listed above belong to Chandravanshi Kahar (OBC) community. A majority of population (51%) in the state of Bihar belongs to OBC community, hence members are not socially segregated/ostracized.

2. Mr. Vimlesh Kumar's remaining structure (19x15 sq ft) is the place where the family resides. The affected part is the outer portion of the house. The remaining unit will still be adequate for the family to stay. The project will provide assistance to repair the remaining structure, to ensure it is viable.

**Table 4: Socio-economic Profile of Affected Persons facing permanent partial livelihood impact (Mastalipur OHT site)**

S. No.	Name of affected person	Community	Total land holdings (private land and encroached land) at the location	Encroached parcel/holding at the location	Percentage of encroached land to total land at the location*	Details of crops cultivated at the location including individual share per annum (Rs.)	Estimated value of crops grown on encroached government land per annum	Income sources of HH	Total state d HH income per month	Whether BPL	Type of house	Asset ownership	Remarks
<b>Adjacent landowners/encroachers (government land)</b>													
1	Shri S.S. Pandey	Brahmin	31 Katta at the location, of which legal title held for 27 katta	4 Katta	13%	Rice -40 qtl Wheat- 16 Qtl Value – Rs.116800	Rs. 15184	Agriculture at the location as well as 6 acres taken on lease from a private landowner (2 sons) Jobs (2 sons)	20000	N	Semi-pakka	Private	Literate. Elderly person, dependent on sons Five sons, of whom one is dependent on others. Sons and grandchildren are all educated
2	Shri Krishna Dev Pandey	Brahmin	31 Katta at the location, of which legal title held for 27 katta	4 Katta	13%	Rice -40 qtl Wheat- 16 Qtl Value – Rs.116800	Rs. 15184	Agriculture and priesthood (self); Electrician (son)	25000	N	Semi Pakka	Private	Literate 1 son is an electrician, another is in university. 1 widowed daughter and 1 disabled daughter stay with him
<b>Sharecroppers (placed by adjacent landowners)</b>													
3	Shri Kailash Manjhi	Scheduled castet	None owned; 31 katta cultivated as sharecropper	4 Katta	13%	Rice -3 Qtl Wheat-3 Qtl Rs. 12000	Rs.1560	Agriculture and government pension (self)	15,000	No	Semi-pacca	Not applicable	Literate (VII standard); sons sent to school, married daughters were not educated. Only 1 dependent (wife);

S. No.	Name of affected person	Community	Total land holdings (private land and encroached land) at the location	Encroached parcel/holding at the location	Percentage of encroached land to total land at the location*	Details of crops cultivated at the location including individual share per annum (Rs.)	Estimated value of crops grown on encroached government land per annum	Income sources of HH	Total state HH income per month	Whether BPL	Type of house	Asset ownership	Remarks
													children have independent income sources.
4	Sri Vijay Sao	Scheduled caste	None owned, 31 Katta cultivated as sharecropper	4 Katta	13%	Rice -3 Qtl Wheat-3 Qtl Rs. 12000	Rs.1560	Agriculture and daily wage labour (self)	6,000	Yes	Kachcha	Not applicable	Illiterate; with school-going children. Household size=6

\*Note:

1. Encroached government land on which sharecropping is presently practiced by the adjacent landowners and sharecroppers placed by them, will be affected. Hence, one-time potential crop loss (1 season) is possible. In addition, potential permanent livelihood impact (reduced income per annum by 13%) is assessed for each of the above APs. This annual reduction in income is not likely to affect the two adjacent landowners (Mr. SS Pandey and Mr. KD Pandey) and one sharecropper (Shri Kailash Manjhi) greatly, as they either have additional sources of income, or, multiple earning members in the family, and are above poverty line. However, Mr. Vijay Sao, sharecropper and assessed to be below poverty line, will be adversely affected.
2. The urban poverty line in Bihar (as per Rangarajan Committee, Government of India) per capita per month in 2011-12 was Rs. 1229.3. (Government of India, Planning Commission, *Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty*, June 2014, New Delhi). On adjusting for inflation, urban poverty line in Bihar is estimated as Rs. 1494 in 2015-16.
3. Potential permanent livelihood impacts to 43 pump operators employed as daily wage earners by GMC, are proposed to be avoided through provision in the contract for their continued employment as pump operator during the operation and maintenance period, should they wish to do so.

**Table 5: Socio-economic profile of temporarily affected persons  
(Hata Godown Pump House site)**

S. No.	Name	Type of business	Assessed Impact Duration	Loss	Stated profit / month	No. of dependents	Whether vulnerable	Remarks
1	Ms. Shanti Devi	Food seller: selling Litti Choka and Sattu	Temporary (30-35 days)	Vending space; temporary income loss	5500	4	Yes	Squatter on government land. Illiterate, FHH and BPL. Has been unable to afford to set up structure or buy handcart. No suitable space available nearby, hence potential loss of regular clientele and income possible during construction period of 30-35 days.
2	Suresh Prasad	Local food eatery-Litti shop	Temporary (3 days)	Temporary income loss	9000	5	No	Squatter on government land. Literate, with educated family members. Can shift temporary shop nearby and continue with business, and shift back once construction completed.
3	Chandan Kumar	Tea shop	Temporary (3 days).	Temporary income loss	9000	None, single young person	No	Same as above

BPL=below poverty line; FHH=female headed household.

Source: Survey and consultation with affected persons, Hatagodown pumphouse,2014

**Table 6: Summary Profile of Temporarily Affected Persons (rising mains and distribution mains)**

S. No.	Description	Profile
1	Components	Laying of rising mains, distribution mains, distribution lines
2	Total no. of temporarily affected persons	30
3	No. of vulnerable affected person (APs).	10
4	Types of business	Fruit, vegetable, food vendors, sellers of items of daily use, cycle repair and other small businesses
5	Type of structure	Moveable structures, mostly bamboo with tarpaulin, or, wooden kiosks ( <i>gumtis</i> )
6	Assessed impact duration	Temporary (3 days each); Can shift temporary shop nearby and continue with business; and shift back when pipelaying completed.
7	Loss	Temporary income loss due to shifting of business
8	Stated average profit / day (Rs.)	155
9	Stated profit per day (range, in Rs.)	140-465

Source: Transect walk and socio-economic survey of temporarily impacted persons, 2015.

Note: 1. The majority of small businesspersons (hawkers and vendors) belong to Other Backward Caste (OBC) category; other dominant groups include Scheduled Castes, including Mahadalits.

33. Detailed profile of temporarily affected persons facing livelihood loss due to rising mains and distribution mains pipe-laying activity is presented in Appendix 6.<sup>26</sup> The profile of temporarily affected persons is based on 100% survey of potentially affected businesses along

<sup>26</sup> The methodology for estimation of temporary impacts is presented in Appendix 6.

rising mains and distribution mains alignments and at pump house sites. Reconnaissance surveys of distribution network pipelines proposed in the project coverage area revealed that detailed measurement survey / survey of businesses would be required prior to implementation along each road stretch/pipeline RoW.

#### **IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION**

##### **A. Public Consultation**

34. The resettlement plan was prepared in consultation with stakeholders including beneficiaries/local people, people living around project sites within and outside GMC limits, affected persons and their representatives, staff of schools where facilities are proposed, local youth and women, ward councilors, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, city manager and engineers of line departments and concerned government departments. A sub-project level stakeholder's consultation workshop was conducted on 06 December 2013. Key stakeholders who participated at the workshop included elected representatives and functionaries of GMC and various government agencies. Consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to seek feedback from local people (497 persons, of which 32% were women) on the proposed development interventions, perceived impacts and mitigation measures and their participation. Socio-economic and inventory of loss surveys and consultations with affected persons facing permanent and temporary impacts also helped understand the affected person perspectives and propose mitigation measures specific to each type of loss. The summary of consultations is presented in Appendix 8 of the resettlement plan.

##### **B. Information Disclosure**

35. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the beginning of the program. The approved resettlement framework and resettlement plan will be placed in the office of GMC; District Magistrate's Office, and city libraries. The DSC and PIU will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultation and participation is in the resettlement framework. The finalized/ approved resettlement plan will also be disclosed in ADB's website, as well as state government, local government (GMC), PMU (BUIDCO) and PIU websites. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents, as and when updated. Information on compensation, entitlements and resettlement planning and management principles adopted for the subproject will be made available in the local language (Hindi) and the same will be distributed to affected persons (APs). The consultation process will be continuous, through the project cycle.

##### **C. Continued Consultation and Participation**

36. The PIU/ DSC will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the construction period. The project management consultants will conduct training of contractors (engineers as well as safeguards personnel), PIU and DSC staff, and with the support of DSC and PIU, conduct a public awareness campaign during project implementation. A consultation and participation plan (CPP) is prepared for the project; PIU will be assisted by DSC to ensure that the communities in project areas are fully aware of project activities at all stages of construction. Community groups will be consulted and made aware of the civil works and project activities, anticipated impacts and mitigation measures, grievance redress process and contact details of PIU personnel prior to construction.

## **V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism**

37. A common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to redress social, environmental or any other project and/or subproject related grievances. The GRM described below has been developed in consultation with stakeholders, including affected persons and NGOs.<sup>27</sup> Customer Service Centres (CSC) proposed in each town, including a central CSC will serve as the focal points for registration of grievances. The APs will also be encouraged to lodge their complaints through phone or email or post and seek a complaint registration number either through the CSCs or directly, through the project grievance redress cell at PIU.

38. The Grievance Redress Mechanism provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. A Grievance Redress Cell will be established at PIU; the social safeguards officer of PIU, supported by the social safeguards expert and social mobilisers of DSC will be responsible for conducting periodic community meetings with affected communities to understand their concerns and help them through the process of grievance redressal including translating the complaints into Hindi or English from the local language, recording and registering grievances of non-literate affected persons and explaining the process of grievance redress mechanism. All expedient and minor grievances will be resolved at project level; should the PIU fail to resolve any grievance within the stipulated time period, the PMU will be consulted and suggested actions by PMU taken by PIU with DSC support, within specified time. PIU will also be responsible for follow-through for each grievance, periodic information dissemination to complainants on the status of their grievance and recording their feedback (satisfaction/dissatisfaction and suggestions).

39. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. All grievances – major or minor, will be registered. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor, and supervision personnel from the PIU supported by DSC will try to successfully resolve them. In case of larger issues, they will seek the advice and assistance of the PMU. Grievances not redressed through this process within/at the project level within stipulated time period will be referred to the City Level Committee/Grievance Redress Committee.<sup>28</sup>

40. City Level committees will be set up to monitor project implementation in each town. In its role as a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), the CLC will meet every month (if there are pending, registered grievances), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within specified time upon receiving the complaint-filing which the grievance will be addressed by the state-level Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will resolve escalated/unresolved grievances received. Grievances related to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement remaining unresolved by PSC will be referred by affected persons to the State Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority, if constituted during the project

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<sup>27</sup>The draft Grievance Redress Process has been circulated and discussed with the following Bihar-based NGOs and research institutes working on environment, social and gender issues, for comments: Asian Development Research Institute, Participatory Research in Asia, Nav Manas Kalyan Samiti and Taru Mitra.

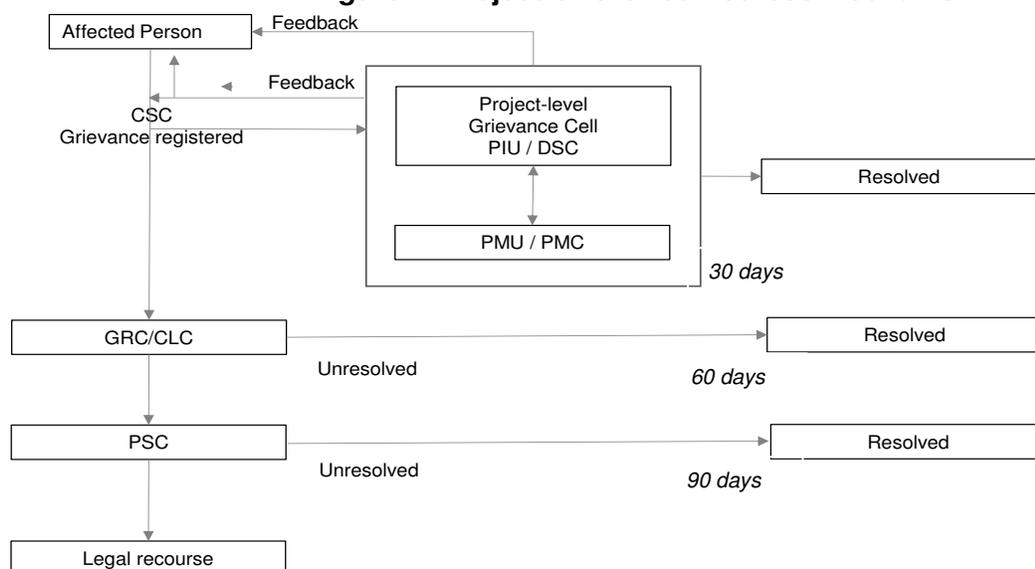
<sup>28</sup>Grievances related to award of compensation can be addressed by the district collector's office and court of law.

period in the state, or, to appropriate courts of law.<sup>29</sup> The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 4), each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration. The PMU has issued a notification to Tranche 1 and 2 project towns to establish the respective city level GRCs, with details of composition, process of grievance redress to be followed, time limit for grievance redress at each level, etc. Appendix 3 provides a copy of the GRM notification issued in local language, which also specifies the time taken at each stage of the process.<sup>30</sup>

41. The maximum time period of 30 days of redressing grievances at the project level will include the following specific actions and timeframes based on the date of receipt of the complaint or grievance: (i) acknowledge the letter of complaint or grievance within 5 days; (ii) issue a notice of meeting to the GRM panel within 10 days; (iii) hold GRM panel meeting and agree on a decision within 15 days; (iv) issue the decision within 20 days; (v) meet with the complainant to deliver the decision within 27 days; and (vi) allow complainant to respond within 3 days from receipt of the decision.

42. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

**Figure 4: Project Grievance Redress Mechanism**



CLC=city level committee, CSC=customer service center, GRC=grievance redress committee; GRM=grievance redress mechanism, , PIU= project implementation unit, PMU =project management unit, PSC=project steering committee.

<sup>29</sup> The land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement authority is required to be set up in every state as per LARR Act, 2013. The authority is not in place in Bihar yet. Until such time that the authority is constituted in the state, aggrieved parties will be able to directly approach the courts of law at any stage.

<sup>30</sup> A maximum time period of 30 days is allocated for project level grievance redress, 60 days for the GRC/CLC and 90 days for the PSC, in BUIDCO's resolution on project grievance redress process dated 27 May, 2015 is in Appendix 3; the time frame for project level grievance redress needs to be reviewed by the PMU to ensure compliance with the RF for BUDIP.

## **B. Composition of GRC and PSC**

43. The CLC, acting as GRC will have District Magistrate (Chairperson), Mayor, Municipal Commissioner, Head, PIU (Convener), and City Level Heads of relevant departments (such as BRJP, Road Construction Department, PHED, Electricity Board, State Pollution Control Board, Police, etc. and departments such as Forest Department, Railways etc.); Chairpersons of the concerned Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee; ULB officials including Municipal Engineer, Town Planning Officer, Medical and Health Officer; representatives from the affected village *panchayat* and/or community, if any, eminent citizens, CBOs and NGOs. The GRC/ CLC must have a minimum of two women members. In case of any indigenous people impacts in future subprojects, the GRC/CLC must have representation of the affected indigenous people community, including at least one female indigenous person, the chief of the tribe or a member of the tribal council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and an NGO working with indigenous people groups.

44. The PSC will include the Minister for Urban Development (Chairperson), State Chief Secretary (Vice Chairperson), and Ministers, Directors and/or representatives of other relevant government ministries and departments, e.g., Finance, Planning, PHED, Roads, BRJP, etc., Mayors of respective municipal corporations and the project director (Member Secretary and Convener) as members.

## **C. Areas of Jurisdiction**

45. The areas of jurisdiction of the GRC, headed by the District Magistrate will be (i) all locations or sites within the district where subproject facilities are proposed, or (ii) their areas of influence within the District. The PSC will have jurisdictional authority across the state (i.e., areas of influence of subproject facilities beyond district boundaries, if any).

## **D. Consultation Arrangements**

46. This will include regular group meetings and discussions, at least twice during resettlement plan preparation, with affected persons by the social safeguards personnel of DSC and PIU. During the first year of the resettlement plan implementation, such meetings will take place on a quarterly basis, while in subsequent years; these meetings will be held at least twice a year. The consultation arrangement thus envisaged is intended to address both general and/or specific individual grievances through a participatory approach. Besides, the consultative process is meant to be flexible to provide timely mitigation of grievances of the APs. The most complex cases will be dealt with through one-to-one consultation with the particular APs by a host of actors comprising social safeguard expert of DSC and Resettlement Officer, PIU, with the support of PMU and PMC as and when required. DSC will be responsible for ensuring that non-literate affected persons and/or vulnerable affected persons are assisted to understand the grievance redress process as well as for encouraging them to register complaints and follow-up with relevant authorities at different stages in the process.

## **E. Recordkeeping**

47. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PIU (with the support of CSCs and DSC) and submitted to PMC.

## F. Information dissemination methods of the GRM.

48. The PIU, assisted by DSC will be responsible for information dissemination to affected persons on grievance redressal procedure. ULB-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the consultation and participation plan. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The PIU environment and social safeguard officers will be assisted by design and supervision consultant (DSC) safeguards specialists with information/collateral/awareness material etc. and in conducting project awareness campaigns. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per project Resettlement Framework including. who to contact and when, where/ how to register grievance, various stages of grievance redress process, time likely to be taken for redressal of minor and major grievances, etc. Grievances received and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU and PIU offices, ULB/concerned local panchayat notice boards and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. A Sample Grievance Registration Form has been attached in Appendix 3.

49. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU safeguard officers will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PIU's ability to prevent and address grievances.

50. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 5.

## VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

51. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on applicable laws and regulations of the national and state government, ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009; and the agreed Resettlement Framework.

52. **ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).** are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same standard of living with the project as without it. In addition, the absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation. ADB SPS requires payment of compensation prior to actual loss.

53. **Government of India and Government of Bihar Laws and Policies.** The applicable legal and policy frameworks of the government, include: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act; 2013, and state law: the Bihar Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007.

54. The Resettlement Framework specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.

55. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

56. Policy framework and entitlements are discussed in detail in the resettlement framework. Appendix 4 to this resettlement plan provides a comparison of national, state and ADB policies and identifies how the Resettlement Framework addresses gaps in present policies.

## **VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

### **A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category**

57. The anticipated types of losses due to the Gaya water supply sub-project components under project 2 are (i) loss of residential structures; (ii) physical relocation of non-titled, poor and vulnerable persons; (iii) potential income loss to encroachers and sharecroppers; (iv) potential temporary income loss to hawkers and vendors with moveable structures, including poor and vulnerable persons; (v) crop loss to encroachers on government land (adjacent land owners) and sharecroppers, of whom one is identified as poor and vulnerable.

58. According to ADB SPS 2009 in the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons (APs) are those who are physically relocated – i.e., lose residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable APs are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

59. Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS) and Inventory of Loss Surveys have been conducted for project sites and rising and distribution mains alignments. These surveys remain to be conducted before implementation at each stretch of distribution pipeline and will determine the total number of temporarily affected persons along the distribution line.<sup>31</sup> Eligibility for compensation will be the date of start of the DMS prior to commencement of civil works in sections ready for construction. The DSC will conduct DMS and inventory of loss survey of

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<sup>31</sup> The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will establish the number of APs/businesses along each proposed pipe/road stretch with potential impacts. It will collect only essential information for determining entitlements. A rapid survey will be conducted using an instrument similar to the one used for business surveys during transect walks for this resettlement plan (refer Appendix 3 for a survey form template for the DMS). The DMS will gather personal information on the affected person, type of business, type of structure, number of persons employed, income and profits per day, vulnerability, if any of the owner or employees, and will record the type of distress likely.

APs along the relevant sections where transect walks reveal any impacts (Appendix 5 and 6). The date of DMS survey will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility. Hawkers or businesses who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however be given sufficient advance notice (at least 30 days), and assisted to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Contractors will provide shifting assistance to hawkers / vendors requiring help. Information regarding the cut-off date for eligibility to all types of compensation will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.

## **B. Entitlements**

60. The entitlement matrix (Table 7) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated permanent impacts and potential temporary impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

61. In accordance with the entitlement matrix for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in Table 7.

## **C. Relocation**

62. Of the 9 squatter households on government land at Ramshilla Hills, 8 will face permanent relocation. Of these, 7 will be affected by 100% loss of structure constructed / occupied by them, .1 household facing 50% loss of structure would prefer not to relocate. All 8 households requiring relocation are assessed to be poor and vulnerable households. Of the 8, one household staying in a staff quarter of GMC is an unauthorized occupant, has not constructed the structure, hence will not incur structure loss, but will require to be relocated and is eligible for relocation assistance.

63. Affected persons facing loss of residential structures, including encroachers and squatters will be required to relocate (8 households with 44 members) and as per EM, will be entitled to the following: (1) 60 days advance notice to remove their assets, meant to minimize damage/loss and ensure that they incur none or minimal livelihood disruption; (2) cash compensation for affected structures or part thereof at replacement value computed on the basis of the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) in the state without depreciation; (3) right to salvage material from the affected structure, at no cost; (4) a shifting assistance of ₹10,000 each time a household is required to shift (envisaged twice for each household; initially, before the household relocates to temporary legal rental accommodation, and later, when it relocates to legal rental accommodation of its choice, post job placement in project operation work);<sup>32</sup> and (5) cash assistance towards rental subsidy. The rental subsidy will continue until such time that placement of 1 member of displaced household in project operation work takes place,<sup>33</sup> which will enable the household to access affordable, legal rental housing.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Two-stage resettlement is envisaged in case of Gaya Water Supply Subproject 1, hence the shifting assistance of ₹10,000 will be required to be paid twice to each household.

<sup>33</sup> As per available estimates in the DPR for GWSP I, 60 new unskilled or semi-skilled labour jobs will be generated at the operation phase of the project.

64. Since all households to be relocated are vulnerable, they are entitled to additional assistance, including: (1) one-time lumpsum assistance of ₹36,000 (12 months subsistence allowance) per household; (2) priority placement in project construction activities; (3) an additional 25% of resettlement benefits to which they are entitled, for SC/ST households relocated outside the district, along with a one-time resettlement entitlement of ₹50,000 as per provisions of the RFCTLARR; and (4) training and placement in project operation work for 1 member of poor/vulnerable household. In the event that no member of a physically/economically displaced poor/vulnerable household opts for a project operation related job,<sup>35</sup> the resettlement plan/ EM provides for skill training, income generation assistance and initial capital of ₹40,000

65. Written assurance from implementing agency will be required, stating that all displaced poor/vulnerable households will be accorded priority for training and placement in project operation related jobs, if desired by them, and that government will pay the rental subsidy until such time that they are placed in such jobs and therefore in a position to access affordable, legal rental housing.<sup>36</sup> Meaningful consultations will be conducted with the affected families; minutes of such consultations will be carefully and accurately prepared, and their agreement for (a) the temporary housing arrangements until they can get access to legal rental housing and (b) willingness to take the jobs offered (to ensure they can afford to rent adequate housing for their family) by the project, recorded.<sup>37</sup>

66. The project (PIU and DSC) will provide assistance to APs facing relocation, to find suitable temporary rental housing in the vicinity (preferably close to each other, so that social networks are maintained and it is easy to track rehabilitation activities and status of the households), before demolition/relocation. In addition, they will also provide assistance to relocated persons to apply for benefits under available government land or housing schemes for the poor.

67. PIU and DSC safeguards personnel will be responsible for maintaining contact with each displaced poor/vulnerable household, throughout the project implementation period, to ensure that their socio-economic and housing status is monitored and they are enabled to attain the anticipated rehabilitation outcome of improved standard of living.

#### **D. Livelihood protection and Income Restoration**

68. The resettlement plan proposes the following measures for livelihood protection and income restoration:

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<sup>34</sup> Market survey in the locality confirms that rental housing in the vicinity is available for Rs. 1500-1600 per month, hence the budgeted amount of Rs. 1800 is deemed adequate for the time period over which it is spread. The resettlement plan budgets rental subsidy for a period of 21 months, as by this time, major works such as source works, transmission mains, storage reservoirs, and significant proportion of DMA works are scheduled for completion, hence operation related jobs are expected to be available. One member of each relocated household will be assured a project operation related job if desired, as soon as it is available, at which time the household is expected to be in a position to afford legal rental housing.

<sup>35</sup> Statement of each household on preferred employment option to be recorded and added to updated resettlement plan.

<sup>36</sup> The written assurance from implementing agency to this effect will be added to the updated Due Diligence Report (Appendix 9 to this resettlement plan).

<sup>37</sup> The minutes, participant lists and pictures of the consultations with the APs of Ramshilla Hills site will be included in the updated resettlement plan/DDR.

69. Potential livelihood loss to GMC's pump operators working on job card/ daily wages will be avoided. The works contract will have a clause requiring the contractor to give priority in employing GMC pump operators during the period of operation.<sup>38</sup>

70. Permanent and partial loss of income (13%) for 2 encroachers and 2 sharecroppers on government land at Mastalipur OHT site is anticipated. Of these, 1 sharecropper is categorized as vulnerable. Affected persons facing livelihood/income loss will be eligible for (a) priority and preference for employment opportunity in project construction work, if desired by them; (b) vocational training and skill improvement options as per choice, for 1 member of each affected family at ₹20,000 per family; (3) Additional cash assistance at prevailing minimum wage rate for a period of three months, to enable the household to meet living expenses during the period of training and transport costs to the training venue, OR, purchase of income generating assets up to ₹40,000, the cost of which will be decided on a case to case basis.

71. Assistance provided to physically and economically displaced vulnerable persons will include support during project construction period as well as in the post-project operation phase, in the form of: (1) priority and preference in project related construction work; and (2) training and project-related jobs at operation stage, which will ensure that they earn at least the minimum wage, expected to enable access to adequate legal and affordable rental housing.

72. In the event that a household does not prefer a project related job, skill training and assistance for purchase of income generating assets as well as initial capital to start a business shall be provided to one member of the household, if so desired.

73. Temporary loss of income to hawkers and vendors with moveable structures (27 vendors along rising mains and distribution mains alignments, 3 vendors near Hata Godown pump house, and 426 vendors along distribution pipe alignments) is anticipated. Temporarily affected persons are eligible for: (1) 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption; (2) cash assistance based on minimum wage for loss of income for the period of disruption; (3) in the event that construction activities involve disruption for a month or more, provision for alternative sites for hawkers for continued economic activities. If it is not possible to provide such space, allowance based on minimum wage rate for vulnerable households for 1 month or the actual period of disruption, whichever is more.

74. Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. APs will be provided two reminders (after the 30 day advance notice), 7 days and 1 day before construction to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; for example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction and then assisted to shift back, post-construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during sub-project construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the Environmental Management Plan, contractors will ensure access is maintained by making

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<sup>38</sup> Seven consultation meetings were held with pump operators at: (i) Dandi Bagh; (ii) Panchayati Akhara; (iii) Gurudwara-Nigam Store-Pilgrim Hospital-Azad Park-Khadi Gramodyog, Central School; (iv) Piteshwar-Delha; (v) Manpur-Vishnupad-Bageswari Powerganj-Janta Colony 1; (vi) Bageshwari Paschim; and (vii) Hata Godown. It was learnt that GMC has employed the pump operators as daily wage labour, at a salary of Rs. 7500 per month. The operators expressed concern whether they would lose their jobs during the period of operation by the contractor. They were assured by the social safeguards team that their jobs would be protected and that the contractor would be required to employ them, if they so desired. All the pump operators met indicated that they would prefer to continue with their present profession.

sure that space is left for access between mounds of soil, walkways and metal sheets provided to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforce is available to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works is such that it reduces disruption during business hours and periods of peak business activities e.g. festivals, phased construction schedule is followed and work undertaken on one segment at a time and one side of a road at a time. Compensation and assistance to APs must be provided prior to start of civil works.

## **E. Procedures for assistance**

75. **Permanently affected persons.** The following steps are envisaged (to be conducted by PIU and DSC):

**Step 1.** Conduct meaningful consultations with APs, disseminate information on entitlements, collect information on bank accounts, record their training and livelihood related preferences and special needs, if any;

**Step 2:** For APs facing relocation, record agreement to shift to temporary rental housing in the vicinity and to legal rental housing of their choice once livelihood support provided;

**Step 3:** Provide assistance to open bank accounts for APs, if they don't have one;

**Step 4:** After selection of all sites, detailed designs and surveys are complete, assess/reassess losses/ costs (prior to payment of compensation) to ensure compensation at present market price/replacement cost. Update the Resettlement Plan and DDR and send to ADB for review and approval.

**Step 5:** PIU SSO will distribute identity cards to affected persons, with cards reflecting poverty (whether BPL)/ vulnerability (whether vulnerable)

**Step 6:** Identification of temporary rental accommodation, prior to demolition/relocation, in consultation with APs and in close proximity to ensure maintenance of social networks and protect their livelihoods

**Step 7.** Provision of 60 days advance notice to remove assets;

**Step 8:** Payment of compensation / assistance / allowances provided from the project.

**Step 9:** Assistance to relocate to temporary rental accommodation, if and as required.

**Step 10:** Inform APs regarding proposed date of demolition, to enable them to salvage material.

**Step 11.** Provide assistance to APs and coordinate with contractor to find project-related construction work for APs.

**Step 12.** Ensure timely payment of rental subsidy.

**Step 13:** Provide assistance to APs (1 member of each affected household) to avail training and project operation-related job placement, or, training and starting of new line of work, as per their preference/entitlement.

**Step 14:** Payment of second shifting allowance (for shift from temporary rental accommodation to legal rental housing of APs' choice)

**Step 15:** Conduct of AP socio-economic status and satisfaction surveys.

In case no relocation involved for some APs, all steps other than those related to relocation to be followed for them. PIU to keep accounts, record of affected persons, amounts paid, and receipts record for accounting purposes and submit copies of records, and results of AP surveys to PMU, as and when undertaken. Project Manager to closely monitor these activities.

76. **Temporarily affected persons.** The following steps are envisaged:

**Step 1.** Conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction works (through PIU and DSC).

**Step 2.** DSC and the contractor(s) to identify alignments/sites which will experience temporary livelihood impacts.

**Step 3:** The DSC safeguards specialist will then (a) conduct a transect walk jointly with the PIU social safeguards officer (SSO) and contractor; to determine the extent/ nature of impacts on identified roads where economic impacts are likely. Such walks will establish the need for Detailed Measurement Surveys on each road stretch; (b) conduct a detailed measurement and inventory of losses survey based on detailed designs and final alignments to identify potential impacts; to establish the number of affected persons/businesses along each proposed water pipe alignment/road stretch/sites and potential impacts and enable an inventory of losses., (c) update the Resettlement Plan (identifying potential losses), and (d) send the updated Resettlement Plan to ADB for review and approval after detailed designs and surveys are complete.

**Step 4:** The PIU SSO will distribute identity cards to affected persons, including those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable APs.

**Step 5.** Affected persons can then access the compensation / assistance / allowances provided from the project.

**Step 6.** PMU to pay compensation/assistance/allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). Project Manager to closely monitor these activities.

**Step 7.** PIU to keep accounts, record of affected persons, amounts paid, and receipts record for accounting purposes and submit copies of records to PMU.

77. **Vendor Assistance.** Vendors requiring temporary shifting assistance during construction period will be notified in advance and assisted to shift to alternative locations to continue their trade with limited disruption. They will be allowed to return to their original location after construction is declared complete. Vendor assistance will involve the following steps:

**Step 1.** Identification of impacted vendors through detailed measurement and inventory of losses surveys based on detailed design, by DSC social safeguards expert.

**Step 2.** Notify vendors at least 30 days in advance, followed by a reminder 7 days and again, 24 hours in advance. Consult with local Vendor Associations, if they exist.

**Step 3.** Identify alternative locations nearby for affected vendors to continue business.

**Step 4.** Assistance by contractor (provision of labour) to shift to new location. In case of any income disruption during this time, compensation for lost income to be paid by the project through PIU. Payment of additional compensation to vulnerable APs, if period of disruption is 30 days or more.

**Step 5.** Assistance by contractor to return to original location after construction works complete.

**Table 7: Entitlement Matrix**

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency	Sites where applicable
1	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Encroachers, squatters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encroachers/squatters will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets.</li> <li>2. Compensation for affected structures or part thereof at replacement value calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation; Cash compensation for repair of partially affected structure.</li> <li>3. Right to salvage material from the demolished structure at no cost.</li> <li>4. A lump sum shifting assistance of ₹10,000 will be provided, each time affected household is required to relocate. This is anticipated to be provided two times as two stage resettlement is envisaged.</li> <li>5. Cash assistance towards rental subsidy for a period of time until alternate means of access to housing available</li> <li>6. Additional compensation for vulnerable squatter households (item # 3)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted by the DSC.</li> </ul>	The DSC will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.	Ramshila, main pipeline alignments
2	Loss trees and crops	Standing crops and trees	Encroachers/ squatters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encroachers and squatters will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove trees and 6 months' notice to harvest seasonal crops and fruit trees.</li> <li>2. Compensation will be given for standing crops/ trees planted by non- titleholders.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible</li> <li>• Work schedules will avoid harvest season.</li> <li>• Market value of trees/crops has to be determined.</li> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified and provided assistance as required</li> </ul>	DSC in consultation with Agriculture/Forest Department officials or with experts in the respective fields.	Mastalipur

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency	Sites where applicable
3	Impacts on vulnerable Aps	All impacts	Vulnerable APs <sup>39</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In case of total loss of private land and a total dependency on agriculture, land-for-land compensation, if signified by the affected persons.</li> <li>2. Additional one-time lump sum assistance of ₹36,000 (calculated for 12 months subsistence allowance) per vulnerable family will be paid. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this framework.</li> <li>3. Vulnerable households will be given priority in employment in project construction activities.</li> <li>4. All Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relocated outside the district will be provided an additional 25% of the resettlement benefits to which they are entitled along with a onetime resettlement entitlement of ₹50,000 per the provisions of the RFCTLARRA.</li> <li>5. Provision for project operation related training and employment, OR, skill training for displaced vulnerable persons, including assistance for purchase of income generating assets and initial capital of ₹40,000/-</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified during the census conducted/supervised by the DSC.</li> <li>• If land-for-land is offered, ownership in the name of original landowner(s).</li> </ul>	The DSC will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.	Ramshila Mastalipur Pipe alignments
4	Loss of livelihood/ income	Livelihood	Owner/tenants and leaseholders /sharecroppers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In case of loss of livelihood (total income loss from major source): Choice of annuity or employment –</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified during the</li> </ul>	The DSC will verify the extent of impacts through a	5

<sup>39</sup> The following vulnerability criteria are identified in the context of Bihar: (1) households belonging to most backward communities; (2) head of household is a woman; (3) head of household is illiterate; (4) head of household is a daily wage labourer, (5) below poverty line household; (6) household with disabled family members; and (6) household living in a kutch house. ADB's Facility Administration Manual states that "more vulnerable" households are those that meet 5 or more of the above-mentioned vulnerability criteria. Implicit in the definition is that households meeting fewer criteria are also vulnerable, albeit to a lesser degree, and are require additional support/assistance. In addition to the above criteria, children, landless households, elderly-headed households, disabled-headed households, indigenous people and those without legal title will be identified as vulnerable (as per ADB SR II, Policy Principles 2 and 5 landless households and those without legal title are considered vulnerable). The chief wage earner in a household is considered as the household head.

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency	Sites where applicable
	source		(whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)	<p>the following options are to be provided:</p> <p>(a) where jobs are created through the project, 'after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or (b) onetime payment of ₹5,00,000 per affected family; or (c) annuity policies that shall pay not less than ₹2,000.00 per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p> <p>2. In case of total loss/partial loss of income: Preference for employment opportunity for Affected Persons in the project construction work, if so desired by them.</p> <p>Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options based on the choice of the affected person at ₹20,000<sup>40</sup> per family. This cost would be directly paid by the project to the training institute OR purchase of income generating assets up to ₹40,000<sup>41</sup>.</p>	census conducted by the DSC.	100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.	
5	Temporary disruption of	Commercial and agricultural	Legal titleholders, tenants,	1. 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During construction, the PIU will identify</li> </ul>	Alternative locations, if any	Pipelaying activity

<sup>40</sup> The Vocational Training Programme by the Industrial Training Institutes provides training on a number of trades, under the Directorate general of Employment and Trade, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GOI. Additional cash assistance will be provided during the training period to make up for income loss of working members. The additional cash assistance will be calculated based on prevailing minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labor in urban Bihar for three months

<sup>41</sup> This is an estimate. The income generating asset will be skill related. However, the assets will be decided on a case to case basis.

S. No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency	Sites where applicable
	livelihood	activities	leaseholders, sharecroppers, employees, hawkers or vendors.	<p>duration and type of disruption.</p> <p>2. Cash assistance based on the minimum wage for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption</p> <p>3. For construction/other activities involving disruption for a period of a month or more, provision of alternative sites for hawkers and vendors for continued economic activities. If not possible, additional allowance based on minimum wage rate for vulnerable households for 1 month or the actual period of disruption whichever is more.</p>	<p>alternative temporary sites to the extent possible, for vendors and hawkers to continue economic activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PIU will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction scheduling in co-ordination with the contractors and the DSC</li> </ul>	will be identified for the said duration of disruption.	(distribution pipes, rising mains and distribution mains)
5	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<p>1. Any unanticipated impacts of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this Resettlement Framework and the RFCTLARRA</p> <p>2. Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy.</p>	-	The DSC will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. The PMU with PIU support, will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy.	

## VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

78. Affected residential structures will be compensated at replacement cost. Crop loss, if unavoidable, will be compensated at replacement cost. If land acquisition is entailed for any of the yet unidentified sites, compensation will be at replacement cost. The project will also ensure that any loss or damage to any private properties during construction work will be compensated at full replacement cost. Similarly, temporary loss of income will be compensated at replacement cost. The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income and workdays experienced by the displaced persons as detailed below. Titleholders and non-titleholders are both entitled to compensation as per the agreed resettlement framework of the program.

### A. Replacement Value for Immovable Property

79. Replacement value for immovable property will be determined as follows:

- (i) **Land.** Compensation at replacement cost/ market price (excluding land transfer charges) to be determined by Valuation Committee appointed for the project, and will be based on a market survey in the surrounding area of concerned land parcel.
- (ii) **Structure.** Compensation at replacement cost/ market price of materials used (without considering depreciation) and labour cost to be determined by Valuation Committee for the project using the latest SOR and market prices of materials and labour.
- (iii) **Crop losses.** Compensation for crops based on market price of produce to be determined by an expert from the Agriculture Department, Government of Bihar.

### B. Valuation of Other Assets

80. Compensation for the assets attached with land or structures such as (wells, irrigation units, electricity or water connections etc.) will be based on replacement cost, estimated through market surveys/ service providers. Displaced persons will have the right to salvage all movable assets attached with land.

81. Apart from compensation for land, trees, crops, structures and other assets, assistance for loss of income and livelihood, will also be paid to the DPs as per Entitlement Matrix. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to the entitled DPs prior to commencement of civil works. If any loan taken on affected land/properties remains unadjusted, the balance amount of loan will be deducted from the total compensation.

## IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### A. Resettlement Costs

82. The resettlement cost estimate (Table 8) includes compensation for structure loss and relocation, compensation for temporary income loss to vendors, crop loss, potential loss of income, additional compensation for vulnerable households, mitigation cost (refurbished or new toilets and/or compound wall as required and free water connections to donor educational institutions), consultation, grievance redress and awareness generation cost, and capacity building/ training costs. The state government will bear all resettlement plan costs related to compensation and mitigation and will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The

estimated total resettlement cost for the subproject is ₹6.49 million. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 8.

**Table 8: Resettlement Cost**

	Compensation for type of loss	Quantity	Days	Unit rate	Total amount	Remarks
1	<b>Residential structures</b>					
	<b>Fully affected</b>					
	Kutchra	7			684034	Based on BCD SOR 2014, adjusted for inflation
	<b>Partially affected</b>					
	Pucca	1			120118	Based on BCD SOR 2014, adjusted for inflation
	Cash compensation for repair of partially affected structure		LS		30000	
2	<b>Relocation</b>					
	Shifting assistance	8	LS	20000	160000	₹10,000 to be paid before temporary relocation to rental accommodation (first time); and additional Rs. 10000 after job placement, if/when household relocates (second time) to legal rental housing of its own choice.
	Cash assistance: Rental subsidy for period until alternate accommodation available	8		37800	302400	House rent @ ₹1,800 per month, based on market survey in the locality; period of 21 months considered for resettlement plan budget. Rental subsidy to be given until such time that training and placement in project operation related job to DP is undertaken.
3	<b>Loss of livelihood (permanent, &gt;10% per annum)</b>					
	Vocational training/additional cash assistance	4		20000	80000	Households facing economic displacement, including vulnerable household. 3 months vocational training envisaged. Additional cash assistance to cover potential income loss during training period and transport cost to training venue. In case training is not opted for, cash assistance for income generating assets upto ₹40,000 will be provided. Poor/vulnerable household will have the option of choosing between (a) project related operation job, or, (b) vocational training, additional cash assistance during training period, purchase of income generating asset and initial capital.
	Additional cash assistance during training period	4		19266	77064	
4	<b>Temporary disruption of livelihood</b>					
	Hawkers and vendors along pipe alignments and pump house	458	3 days	247	339378	
5	<b>Crop loss (1 season)</b>					
	Provisional sum for compensation against crop loss to 2 adjacent landowners	2		7600	15200	To be paid in the event adequate notice not given.

	Compensation for type of loss	Quantity	Days	Unit rate	Total amount	Remarks
	Provisional sum for compensation against crop loss to 2 sharecroppers	2		800	1600	To be paid in the event adequate notice not given.
6	<b>Vulnerable APs</b>					
	<b>Permanent impacts</b>					
	Vocational training/additional cash assistance	8		20000	160000	Displaced vulnerable households not receiving this assistance under any other head.
	Assistance for purchase of income generating assets and initial capital	9		40000	360000	Same as above.
	Additional assistance for vulnerable households	10		36000	360000	To be paid over and above other benefits to all affected or displaced vulnerable households.
	<b>Temporary impacts</b>					
	Provisional sum for vulnerable APs facing temporary income loss for 1 month or more, if alternative sites not available	150	30 days	247	1111500	145 (35%) estimated vulnerable APs along pipe alignments and 1 vulnerable AP at pump house
7	<b>Mitigation/inclusion measures</b>					
	Mini water tank with public taps for community at site outside GMC	1		400000	400000	Mastalipur; settlement of poor households near proposed OHT site does not have adequate access to basic services.
	Supply of water through tankers	9		70000	630000	9 large residential clusters likely to be affected during refurbishment of tubewells for a period of 7 days each. Supply through 10 tankers per day of disruption will be required to the affected areas.
	Water and sewerage connections, refurbishment of school toilets, provision of syntex tanks for water storage	3		75000	225000	Government schools where refurbishment of tubewells or pumphouses proposed
8	<b>Other</b>					
	Grievance redress		LS	250000	250000	
	Consultation with APs		LS	100000	100000	
	Awareness generation		LS	200000	200000	
9	Detailed measurement survey and census survey for resettlement plan updation		LS	300000	300000	
	<b>Total</b>				5,906,294	
	<b>Contingency</b>		<b>10%</b>		590629.4	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>INR</b>			6496923.4	

Note: (a) Results of DMS surveys conducted for all identified OHT, GLSR, pumphouse and tubewell sites and rising main and distribution main alignments are used for assessment of impacts and costs in table above.

(b) Provisional sum for temporary impacts including those to vulnerable APs for distribution system are estimated on the basis of transect walks and the 2015 minimum wage rate in Bihar (<http://www.paycheck.in/main/salary/minimumwages/bihar>) and will be finalized on completion of detailed measurement surveys for each stretch of pipeline during resettlement plan updation at implementation stage.

## X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

83. **Executing agency.** The Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Bihar is the executing agency for the project, which will receive strategic directions from the state-level steering committee.

### A. Program Management Unit.

84. The Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Bihar is the executing agency for the project, which will receive strategic directions from the state-level steering committee.

85. The Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation (BUIDCo) is the implementing agency, based in Patna. The Program Management Unit (PMU) at BUIDCo is staffed with a Program Director, Additional Project Director (APD), Technical Head, Electromechanic Engineer, Finance Officer, an Environmental and Social Management Coordinator (ESMC), a Capacity Building and Institutional Support officer and administrative staff. PIU field offices have been set up in each town to manage implementation of subprojects.<sup>42</sup> The PMU has complete authority, budget and powers to implement all aspects of the project, in accordance with the agreed Framework Financing Agreement and Facility Administration Manual for BUDIP.

86. The ESMC, PMU will be assisted by the PMC. The Resettlement and Gender Specialist of PMC will prepare resettlement plans and social monitoring reports, and provide advice on policy reforms. The PMU will endorse resettlement plans prepared by the PMC and will have financing and monitoring responsibilities. Hence, ESMC will endorse/submit periodic monitoring reports received from PMC to the Program Director, PMU who will then submit the same to ADB. The monitoring report will focus on the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan/framework, issues encountered and measures adopted, follow-up actions required, if any as well as status of compliance with relevant loan covenants. The PMU will seek state government's clearance for submission and disclosure of the environmental and social monitoring report to ADB.

87. PMU will also coordinate with national and state level agencies to resolve inter-departmental issues, if any and obtain necessary clearances and NOCs from different departments. ESMC will also monitor physical and non-physical activities under the investment plan and monitor implementation of safeguards plans and guide the PIU at town level as and when necessary, regarding safeguards implementation. The PMU, with support from PIU field offices and DSC social safeguards team will ensure mitigation of negative social impacts due to the subproject, if any. The ESMC will oversee implementation of the resettlement framework and resettlement plan by the PIU, supported by DSC.

88. The ESMC at the PMU will be responsible for monitoring of safeguards compliance and gender action plan. He/she will be assisted by DSC in conduct of any surveys required for monitoring and by PMC in preparation of periodic monitoring reports.

89. The capacity building and institutional support officer at PMU will be responsible for coordinating and implementing activities required for capacity building and training at various levels, setting up of the GRM, gender sensitization training and training on safeguards policy to all

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<sup>42</sup> The PIU (central) and PMU, originally proposed under the Facility Administration Manual, have been merged with the PMU in BUIDCO, based on GoB's request, with the sole responsibility of implementing the program. The PIU field offices in Gaya and Bhagalpur are extended arms of the PMU.

institutional stakeholders (government officers and consultants), coordination of awareness generation activities, including awareness on grievance redress process. The PMC will support the officer in all these activities and social safeguards expert and social mobilisers of DSC will support CBISO in field level activities.

90. The PMU will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with all: (i) applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities, on (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity or caste, and on (c) elimination of forced labor; and (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites. In addition, requirements in the resettlement plan related to scheduling of works/activities to avoid/mitigate impacts, contract clauses related to priority employment in construction activities as well as operation and maintenance for affected persons/potentially affected persons will be included in the contract by PMU, with the support of PMC.

#### **B. Project Implementation Unit.**

91. The PIU field office in Gaya is an extended arm of the PMU, reporting to the APD and Project Director to coordinate and assist the PMU in implementing the program at field level. It is headed by an Executive Engineer, based in Gaya. The PIU is meant to work in close coordination with DSC and GMC. It is staffed with a senior water supply engineer, a senior sewerage engineer, an accountant, a social safeguards, PR and institutional development officer (to be appointed) and an environmental officer.

92. The social safeguards PR and institutional development officer (SSPRIDO) of PIU is responsible for day-to-day implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plan and gender action plan. The officer will coordinate implementation of training and capacity building, awareness generation, public outreach program and grievance redress at town level. The officer will undertake field visits and meetings with affected persons and beneficiaries and record observations throughout the construction period to ensure that safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended. The PIU through the DSC social safeguards team comprising DSC social safeguards expert (SSE) and social mobilisers will ensure that affected persons receive entitlements and benefits due to them. The PIU will be responsible for implementing and monitoring safeguards compliance activities, public relations and outreach activities, grievance redress (as described in a preceding section), gender mainstreaming and community participation activities. It will coordinate with local agencies for obtaining RoW clearances and no objection certificates (NOC), and with PMU for NOCs to be obtained at state level. The PIU social safeguards officer will be involved in detailed measurement surveys, and socio-economic surveys of affected persons to determine and recommend compensation, required for resettlement plan updation and approval by PMU and ADB. The PIU SSPRIDO will prepare progress reports with respect to resettlement plan preparation. The social mobilisers of DSC will support the PIU at field level in implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plan.

#### **C. Program Management Consultant**

93. The PMC will have an environment safeguards specialist and a resettlement and gender specialist. The PMC safeguards specialists will assist the PMU and PIUs to implement and manage safeguards requirements and to ensure policy compliance of the project. Responsibilities of the resettlement and gender specialist related to preparation of resettlement plans and gender

action plans and monitoring of their implementation have been described above (paragraph 67). The resettlement and gender specialist will implement the capacity building program for PMU, PIUs, project staff and contractors involved in project implementation on (a) ADB SPS (2009) and approved resettlement framework, (b) National law on involuntary resettlement and other relevant regulations, (c) core labor standards, (d) support PMU on the project's GRM, gender action plan, consultation and participation plan, and ongoing consultations.

#### D. Design Supervision Consultant

94. The DSC will have a Social Safeguards Expert, who will be supported by social mobilisers at field level. The TORs of the DSC SSE and social mobilisers is provided in the Project Administration Manual.

**Table 9: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation**

XI. Activities	XII. Agency Responsible
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	PMU/PIU with DSC support
Obtaining NOCs for each site, as required	PMU/PIU
Clearance and disclosure of updated safeguard documents on website, municipal notice boards and to affected people Disclosure of sub-project details	PMU/PMC PIU/DSC
Meetings with APs and communities	PIU/DSC
Formation of Valuation Committee	PMU
<b>Resettlement Plan Preparation/Update Stage</b>	/DSC
Conducting Detailed Measurement Survey and Census of all APs	PIU/DSC
Computation of entitlements	PIU/DSC
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during SIA surveys, recording of preferences and priorities of APs (e.g. related to relocation, training etc.)	PIU/DSC
Computation of Replacement Values of lost land/properties/lost income	VC/PIU/DSC
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	PMU/PIU/DSC
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	PMU/PIU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages to APs	PIU/DSC
Approval of Resettlement Plan	PMU/ADB
<b>Implementation Stage</b>	
Payment of compensation	PMU/PIU
Taking possession of land	PIU
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures	PIU/DSC/Contractor,
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	DSC/PIU
Grievance redressal	PIU/PMU/GRC
Internal monitoring	PMU/PMC

ADB = Asian Development Bank, APs = affected persons, DSC = design supervision consultant, FGD = focus group discussion, GRC = grievance redressal committee.

#### E. Capacity Building

95. The safeguards personnel of the project consultants (PMC, DSC), and other key project related staff of PMU and PIUs, will be oriented and trained by ADB on ADB safeguards policy and the approved project resettlement framework; resettlement plan preparation and update process; monitoring, reporting and disclosure requirements, roles of different stakeholders in safeguards

implementation and GRM, envisaged consultation and participation process, reporting and monitoring requirements, core labour standards for contractors, handling issues in social inclusion, potential conflict resolution, typical implementation issues, and lessons learnt in safeguards implementation in other ADB funded water supply projects. The key focus area of the training program will be ADB resettlement policy and principles and the training will focus on the differences between the provisions of the ADB policy and the Government of India/the state government of Bihar laws, as the awareness of these differences and the need to follow the provisions of ADB policy are critical for successful implementation of resettlement plans (RPs).

96. The PMC will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (contractor(s), DSC field staff, PIU) and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. Basic principles of resettlement planning, avoidance of involuntary resettlement impacts and minimisation measures with an emphasis on protection of the poor and vulnerable, access to project information and benefits by APs, grievance redress process and its importance, and monitoring shall be covered in the training. Training on involuntary resettlement and gender issues shall not only be given to social safeguards personnel of project consultants, PMU and PIUs but also to design and supervision engineers and contractors' personnel.

97. Typical modules will be (i) sensitisation to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) resettlement planning and typical issues in implementation, (iii) introduction to social safeguards policy, including ADB policy, GRM, entitlements, compensation and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures; (iv) monitoring and reporting on resettlement plan implementation, including monitoring methods and tools (v) core labour standards, including equal pay for equal work etc. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

XIII. Description	XIV. Contents	XV. Schedule	XVI. Participants	XVII. Tentative Schedule
VIII. Program 1 IX. Orientation Workshop	CX. <b>Module 1 – Orientation</b> CXI. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement CXII. Government of India policy CXIII. Government of Bihar policy CXIV. <b>Module 2 – Social/Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Planning/IEE Process</b> CXV. ADB policy and process, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, resettlement plan/IEE preparation, implementation, and monitoring requirements. Incorporation of safeguards and gender into project design and contracts, with particular reference to water supply projects	XVI. 1 day	XVII. PMU/PIU/DSC	XVIII. Prior to start of implementation
XIX. Program 2 XX. Workshop for Contractors and Supervisory staff	XXI. involuntary resettlement/environmental issues during construction XXII. Implementation of resettlement plan/IEE XXIII. Monitoring of resettlement plan/IEE implementation XXIV. Reporting Requirements	XXV. 1 day	PMU, PIU, DSC & Contractors	Prior to start of implementation
Program 3 Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	Experience sharing on resettlement plan/IEE and Implementation – Issues and Challenges - Best Practices	Half day, on a regular basis	PMU PIU DSC Contractors	Semi-annual; throughout project cycle.

XIII. Description	XIV. Contents	XV. Schedule	XVI. Participants	XVII. Tentative Schedule
	followed - Exposure visit to best practice cases of ADB funded water supply projects in India	1 trip	PMU, PIU, DSC safeguards personnel	One-time

### XXXVI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

98. All the compensation and assistance as per EM will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific site / stretch. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required to be sent by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to APs. Construction work can begin only in sites / sections where compensation has been paid. The resettlement plan implementation schedule is presented in Table 11.

### XXXVII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

99. The resettlement plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU ESMC. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement/census survey of APs proposed during the resettlement plan updation, and overall monitoring. Monthly progress reports reporting status of the resettlement plan implementation will be prepared by PIU assisted by DSC, and consolidated by the PMU ESMC with the assistance of PMC social safeguards specialist. The executing agency will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and MoUD website. The PMU/executing agency will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and MoUD website. A sample monitoring template is given in Appendix 7.

**Table 11: Implementation Schedule**

	2017				2018				2019	2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Appoint Social Safeguards Officer at PIU Gaya		■								
Setting up of GRC in Gaya		■								
Briefing of PIU on grievance redress cell functions/responsibilities, and CLC on GRC functions		■		■		■				
Commencement of civil works				■						
Conduct/complete detailed measurement surveys based on actual alignment, census and socio-economic surveys, issuance of ID cards and due diligence for resettlement plan updating		■								
Identify Vulnerable APs, if any*		■								
Update draft resettlement plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence including No Objection Certificates for use of government land		■								
Consultations and disclosure, awareness generation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Review and approval (ADB)				■						
Training/capacity building of PIU safeguards officer and engineers, DSC safeguards and supervision (field level) personnel and contractors' personnel		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Payment of compensation and handover of site/alignment to contractors				■						
Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys				■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any				■	■	■	■	■	■	■

### APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED SUB-PROJECT COMPONENTS AND THEIR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS STATUS

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
1	Refurbishment of tubewells	29		20-220		Refurbishment of existing 29 tubewells at various locations is expected to require 15 days each. There is no additional land requirement for refurbishment work. involuntary resettlement impacts are limited to potential disruption in water supply to consumers.	None	Works will be scheduled in such a way that disruption in water supply is minimized. Tanker supply is proposed in the event that supply is disrupted.
2	Refurbishment of existing reservoirs of service					Refurbishment of existing tanks is anticipated to require 3 months each.		
2.1	GLSR-Ramshila Hills	1		0.227 ML		Ramshila Hill has a defunct existing tank, hence there is no supply to consumers at present. Refurbishment of the existing tank is not anticipated to have any involuntary resettlement impacts.		
2.2	GLSR-Murli Hills	1		1.630 ML		Potential involuntary resettlement impacts are limited to disruption in water supply during the period of refurbishment, which will be mitigated by setting up of a temporary arrangement for direct pumping from tube wells.		Setting up of a direct pumping system from tubewells to the existing distribution system (which is estimated to require 5 days to set up). The contractor will be required to schedule setting up of the direct pumping systems prior to commencement of work related to refurbishment of tanks to avoid/mitigate water supply disruption to existing consumers; this requirement for scheduling of work will be included in the contract.
2.3	GLSR-Brahmyoni Hills	1		1.816 ML		New tanks at Brahmayoni will be constructed (18 months) and commissioned before		Scheduling of works at the site by contractor.
2.4	GLSR-Brahmyoni Hills	1	1.816 ML					
2.5	GLSR-Brahmyoni Hills	1	3.632 ML					

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
2.6	GLSR-Brahmyoni Hills	1		3.632 ML		refurbishment work starts, hence no involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated..		
2.7	ELSR-Azad Park	1		0.454 ML		Potential involuntary resettlement impacts are limited to disruption in water supply during the period of refurbishment, which will be mitigated by setting up of a temporary arrangement for direct pumping from tubewells .		Setting up of a direct pumping system from tubewells to the existing distribution system (which is estimated to require 5 days to set up). The contractor will be required to schedule setting up of the direct pumping systems prior to commencement of work related to refurbishment of tanks to avoid/mitigate water supply disruption to existing consumers; this requirement for scheduling of work will be included in the contract.
3.	<b>REFURBISHMENT OF EXISTING PUMP HOUSES AND STORES</b>							
	<b>Refurbishment of existing pump houses</b>	16				Pumps will continue to function even when repairs to pump houses are under way. No disruption in water supply or involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.		Temporary arrangements will be made by the contractor at to ensure that pumps continue to function throughout the period of refurbishment.
	<b>Refurbishment of existing site stores</b>	3				No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated as work will be undertaken at existing site stores.		
4.	<b>DEMOLITION OF DELAPITATED PUMP HOUSE &amp; CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PUMP HOUSE</b>							

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
	<b>Demolition of dilapidated pump house and construction of new pump house</b>	5				<p>New pump houses will be constructed in the same site where dilapidated pump house demolished. There will be no additional land requirements. No impacts to livelihoods of pump operators (daily wage earners) anticipated during civil works as pumps will continue to be operated throughout the construction period.</p> <p>Field visits revealed potential temporary involuntary resettlement impacts to three businesses at Hata Godown pump house, one of the 5 pump houses proposed for demolition and reconstruction. Of the affected businesses, two small shops (wooden/moveable structures) can be easily shifted to nearby locations, can continue with their business during construction. One of the APs facing temporary loss at the site is an elderly lady, a food-seller and head of a female-headed household, who may lose her income during the period of construction (envisaged as 30 days) as there is no suitable place nearby where she can shift.</p>		Compensation for income loss to affected hawkers and vendors at minimum wage rate, with additional compensation for vulnerable person as per entitlement matrix.
	<b>Construction of new pump house</b>	4				Proposed at Dandibagh on GMC land. Vacant, unused land belonging to GMC is available. No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated.		

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/Km)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
5	TRANSMISSION / RISING MAINS, VALVES, SPECIALS AND APPURTENANCES ETC.				16.55 Km (new) ; 8.45 Km (existing)	Work related to integration of existing rising mains will be undertaken at night.			
5.1	TRANSMISSION/RISING MAINS								
5.1.1	OHT at Mastalipur, South of Manpur Circle Office								
	Rising main from tube-well at Mufassil Thana to OHT Mastalipur no. 33		250		261 m	Pipeline will pass through GoB (Thana/Police Department) land, government road RoWs (Department of Roads) and government irrigation canal bund RoW. In order to reach the OHT site, the last leg of the pipe will cross the canal. No permanent involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated as the alignment is through government land/road/bund/canal RoWs. Temporary impacts to 3 vendors anticipated in the alignment stretch from Manpur bridge Kirloskar pump house to Khijarsarai Chowk. Impacts to traffic and shops and businesses will be avoided by undertaking night work in congested commercial areas.	None	Compensation for temporary income loss at minimum wage rate as per EM. Only night work proposed in congested, commercial areas to avoid loss of livelihood and traffic disruption. Contractor will be required to maintain access to shops / businesses by providing planks, if any excavation remains at daytime. Contractor to provide proper signages and traffic management plans, in consultation with traffic police.	
	Rising from tube well at Manpur to OHT at Mastalipur-no. 28		250	613 m					
	Combined rising main for above two		350	1731 m					
5.1.2	OHT at Bhusunda							None	
	Khadigramodyog Lakhibagh - no.30		200		81 m	Pipeline from new TW will be within the OHT site; hence no involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.	None	Night work through congested commercial streets; provision of planks for access to shops, if required; proper signages and traffic management plans	
	Kirl 3, Near Bridge-no.34		200	355 m					
	Combined Discharge of		350	1310	The pipeline from 2 existing				

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
	2nos				m	tubewells to Bhusunda OHT will follow government road RoW and will also pass through government land in Bhusunda. No permanent involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated; temporary impacts during construction to be avoided/mitigated.			
5.1.5	<b>OHT II at Delha (ID 14) to serve Kharkhura Raja Kothi area</b>								
	Delha no. 15		150		885 m	Pipeline from new TW will be within the OHT site; hence no involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.			
	Delha - no. 16		150		584 m				
	Combined Discharge of 15 & 16		200		732 m				
5.1.6	<b>OHT at Joda Masjid</b>								
	Manpur - Buniydiganj - no. 29		200		1712 m	Hawkers and vendors along this alignment are located on drains/nalas, hence not required to shift due to pipe-laying work as the alignment will not pass under their spaces. In order to avoid impacts to shops and businesses in Manpur Market (permanent structures) as well as to traffic, night work is proposed.		Night work proposed to avoid impacts to businesses in Manpur Market.	
	Kirl 1, Joda Masjid- no. 32		150		10 m				
	Combined Discharge of 2nos		300		40 m				
5.1.7	<b>GLSR at Ramshila</b>								
	Panchayati Akhara No. 2		200		62 m	Pipe alignments will be through Forest Department land along existing pipe RoWs, and along government road RoWs and GMC land. Temporary impacts to traffic anticipated; temporary income loss to 6 vendors with temporary structures along this alignment	None	Payment of compensation for temporary income loss as per EM provisions. Night work through congested commercial streets; provision of planks for access to shops, if required; proper signages and traffic management plans.	
	Panchayati Akhara No. 3		200		58 m				
	Combined Discharge of 2 & 3		350		309 m				
	Panchayati Akhara No. 1		250		315 m				
	Combined discharge of 1,2,3		350		566 m				

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
	Bageshwari Pachim 24		100		396 m	(Panchayati Akhara to Ramshila section and Bageshwari Pashchim to Ramila section) anticipated, for a period of 3 days each.  Potential impact/damage to 2 houses near rising mains alignment (not on the alignment, hence not affected) to be avoided by the contractor.			
	Bageswari - Cotton mill Thana 31		150		596 m				
	Combined Discharge of 31&24		200		948 m				
	Dhobighat - no. 9		150		690 m				
	Combined Discharge of 9,24 & 31		250		140 m				
	Combined Discharge of 6 nos.		400		126 m				
5.1.8	<b>Existing GLSRs (4 Nos.) and proposed GLSRs (2 Nos.) at Brahmyoni</b>								
	Dandibagh TW 1 (Existing pipe line)		300		90 m	Pipe alignment will be along existing rising mains, through Forest Department land, government road RoWs and GMC land. Alignment through Forest Department land is free of structures/encroachments. Temporary income loss to 5 hawkers and vendors with moveable structures anticipated along this alignment (Dandibagh to Brahmayoni), for a period of 3 days each. Impacts to traffic to be avoided/mitigated.	None	Payment of compensation for temporary income loss as per EM provisions. Night work through congested commercial streets and for integration of existing pipes; provision of planks for access to shops, if required; and proper signages and traffic management plans -	
	Dandibagh TW 4 (Existing pipe line)		300		98 m				
	Dandibagh TW 5(Existing pipe line)		350		255 m				
	Visnupad 21		150		10 m				
	Bypass 22		200		67 m				
	Combined Disscharge 1,4 &5 (Existing pipe line)		600		1542 m				
	Dandibagh TW 2 (Existing pipe line)		450		1509 m				
	Dandibagh TW 3 (Existing pipe line)		350		1606 m				
5.1.9	<b>Existing GLSR at Sringthan</b>								
	Kirloskar (Existing pipe line)-no.36		250		50 m	Pipe alignment will be along existing rising mains, through Forest Department land, government road RoWs and GMC land. Temporary impacts to traffic to be mitigated. Temporary	None	Night work through congested commercial streets and for integration of existing pipes; provision of planks for access to shops, if required; proper signages and traffic management plans.	
	Kirloskar (Existing pipe line)-no.37		250		53 m				
	Kirloskar (Existing pipe line)-no.38		250		750 m				

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
	Kirloskar (Existing pipe line)-no.39		150		85 m	impacts to shops and businesses to be avoided through night work.			
	Com dis of 36,37,38,39 (Existing pipe line)		450		76 m				
	Kirloskar (Existing pipe line)-no.35		250		60 m				
	Combined discharge of 5 nos (Existing pipe line)		450		2382 m				
5.1. 10	<b>Existing OHT at Azad Park</b>								
	Kauvasthan-26		100		1030 m	Proposed alignment will avoid two vendors with movable structures (bamboo and tarpaulin structures etc.) present near the boundary of Azad Park. Detailed measurement survey yet to be conducted.		Careful selection of final stretch of alignment leading to Azad Park OHT to avoid potential temporary impacts to vendors.	
	Pilgrim Hospital- 20		100		179 m				
	Combined discharge of 20 & 26		100		23 m				
	Azad Park-8		100		10 m				
	Combined discharge of 3 nos.		200		69 m				
5.1. 11	<b>Existing GLSR at Muraihills</b>								
	Janata Colony 1		100		10 m	Pipelines to be laid through Forest Department land, government road RoWs and government land. No involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated as existing rising mains proposed to be used/integrated with proposed water supply system.  Temporary impacts to traffic anticipated; temporary livelihood loss to shops and businesses to be avoided.	None	Night work through congested commercial streets; provision of planks for access to shops, if required; proper signages and traffic management plans	
	Janata Colony 2		100		88 m				
	Combined Discharge of 1&2		200		470m				
	Central School		150		53 m				
	Bairagi Powerganj		150		153 m				
	Combined discharge of 10 & 23		200		236 m				
	combined discharge of 4 nos		300		121 m				
	Hata Godown		200		248 m				
	Pitamaheshwar		200		300 m				
	Combined discharge of 25&27		300		192 m				

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
	Gurudwara		100		10 m			
	Combined discharge of 12, 25&27		300		115 m			
	Nigam Store		100		10 m			
	Combined Discharge of 11,12,25,27		350		273 m			
	New Godown		150		613 m			
	Combined discharge of 5 nos		300		198 m			
	Combined discharge of all 9 nos		350		136 m			
5.2	Brick Masonry Valve Chamber	82				Valve chambers will be constructed within the excavated trenches for pipeline RoW, along existing government roads. Impacts (temporary) and mitigation measures will be same as those envisaged for pipe networks. No permanent involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.	None	Contractor will have to ensure access through simple measures such as provision of planks as per EMP provisions, which will be specified in the contract document.
6	DISTRIBUTION MAINS, VALVES, SPECIALS AND APPURTENANCES ETC.							
6.1	DISTRIBUTION MAINS				1903 4 m			
6.1.1	OHT at Mastalipur, South of Manpur Circle Office							
	Distribution main from OHT Mastalipur to Junction		450		2200 m	Pipeline alignment will traverse the adjacent GoB canal, GoB canal bund, road RoWs (Department of Road, GoB). Temporary impacts to 4 vendors with moveable structures (Mastalipur OHT to Khiharsarai Chowk) anticipated during	None	Payment of compensation for loss of income at minimum wage rate. Only night work proposed in congested, commercial areas to avoid further loss to businesses. Contractor will be required to maintain access to shops / businesses by providing planks, if
	Junction to DMA – 4		350	6 m				
	Junction to DMA – 5		350	190 m				

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
						construction, for a period of 3 days each.			any excavation remains at daytime. Contractor to provide proper signages and traffic management plans, in consultation with traffic police.
6.1.2	<b>OHT at Bhusunda</b>								
	Distribution main from OHT Bhusunda to Junction		500		456 m	Pipe alignment will traverse existing government road RoWs. Potential impacts to businesses can/will be avoided. No involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.	None		
	Junction to DMA – 6		400		475 m				
	Junction to DMA – 7		400		13 m				
6.1.3	<b>OHT at Budhva Mahadev (in lieu of Gauri Shankar)</b>								
	Distribution main from Budva Mahadev OHT to monitoring station DMA – 1		300		40 m	Distribution main alignment will be through vacant government plots and government road RoWs. Temporary impacts during construction can be avoided. No involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.	None	-	
6.1.4	<b>OHT I at Delha (Dhaniya Bagicha)</b>								
	Distribution main from OHT at Delha Tank to Junction		450		40 m	Pipeline proposed along government (Department of Roads, GoB) road RoWs and kutcha road near OHT site. Temporary impact on access to residences beyond the site – households will have to use existing, alternate route. Potential temporary impacts on traffic to be avoided/mitigated.	None		Signages and traffic management plan prepared in consultation with traffic police
	Junction to DMA 30		300		733 m				
	Junction to DMA 28		350		33 m				
6.1.5	<b>OHT II at Delha to serve Kharkhura Raja Kothi area (ID 14)</b>		300		800 m				

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
	Distribution main from OHT II at Delha (ID 14) to monitoring station - DMA 29		400		1000 m	Pipeline proposed along government (Department of Roads, GoB) road RoWs and kutcha road near OHT site. Temporary impact on access to residences beyond the site – households will have to use existing, alternate route. Potential temporary impacts on traffic to be avoided/mitigated.			
6.1.6	<b>OHT at Joda Masjid</b>								
	Distribution main from OHT at Joda Masjid to Junction		500		40 m	Pipe alignment will follow existing government road RoWs belonging to Department of Roads, GoB. Temporary impacts to traffic anticipated; temporary income loss to shops and businesses to be avoided.		Night work through congested commercial streets; provision of planks for access to shops, if required; proper signages and traffic management plans	
	Junction to DMA 2		400	14 m					
	Junction to DMA 3		450	325 m					
6.1.7	<b>GLSR at Ramshila</b>								
	Distribution mains from Ramshila to Junction		500		126 m	Pipe alignments will be through Forest Department land along existing pipe RoWs, and along government road RoWs. Temporary impacts to traffic anticipated; temporary livelihood loss to shops and businesses to be avoided through careful selection of alignment.	None	Same as above	
	Junction to DMA 8		400	182 m					
	Junction to DMA 9		400	6 m					
6.1.8	<b>GLSRs at Brahmyoni</b>								
	Distribution main from GLSRs at Brahmayoni to Junction DMA-11		400		302 m	Pipe alignments proposed along existing pipeline RoWs on Forest Department land and existing government road RoWs. Temporary income loss to 1 vendor in the alignment section from Brahmayoni to DM office anticipated, for a period of 3 days.	None	Payment of compensation against temporary income loss. Night work through congested commercial streets; provision of planks for access to shops, if required; proper signages and traffic management plans	
	Junction to DMA 13 part-2		300	44 m					
	From tank to Junction		700	848 m					
	Junction to DMA 14		400	5 m					

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
	From tank to junction		500		713 m	Temporary impacts to traffic and shops/businesses to be avoided/mitigated.			
	From tank to junction		600		540 m				
	Junction to DMA 21		450		6 m				
	Junction to DMA 22		400		92 m				
	Junction to DMA 23		400		6 m				
	Junction to DMA 17		400		986 m				
	From Tank to Junction		600		406 m				
	Junction to DMA 24		500		135 m				
	Junction to DMA 25		350		13 m				
			200		6 m				
	Junction to DMA 26		450		5 m				
	From Tank to Junction		250		1980 m				
	Junction to DMA 27		350		2045 m				
6.1. 11	<b>Existing GLSR at Muraihills</b>					Pipe alignments through Forest Department land and along government road RoWs. Temporary impacts to traffic anticipated; temporary income loss to shops and businesses to be avoided through careful selection of alignment.	None	Night work through congested commercial streets; provision of planks for access to shops, if required; proper signages and traffic management plans	
	Distribution mains from Murli Hills to Junction		500		136 m				
	Junction to DMA 10		400		123 m				
	Junction to DMA 12		400		131 m				
6.1. 12	<b>Existing OHT at Azad Park</b>								
	Distribution main from OHT to monitoring station DMA 13 part-1		350		249 m	Temporary income loss to 3 vendors with moveable anticipated, for a period of 3 days.	None	Compensation for temporary income loss at minimum wage rate.	
6.1. 13	<b>Existing GLSR at Shrigsthan</b>							Compensation for temporary income loss at minimum wage	

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/Km)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
	Distribution main from OHT to Junction		700		1996 m	Pipe alignments proposed along existing pipeline RoWs on Forest Department land and existing government road RoWs. Temporary impacts to 7 vendors with moveable structures (Shringasthan to Sikiria Mod) anticipated. Temporary impacts to traffic to be avoided/mitigated.		rate. Night work along congested stretches. Provision of planks for access to shops, if required; proper signages and traffic management plans	
	Junction to DMA 15		450		1014 m				
	Junction to DMA 16		400		5 m				
	Junction to DMA 18		450		1175 m				
	Junction to DMA 19		400		5 m				
	Junction to DMA 20		400		222 m				
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Distribution network</b>				518 Km				
	Existing network length				72 Km	72 KM of existing pipelines to be integrated into the system. No involuntary resettlement impact anticipated as night work proposed.		Night work and work during non supply hours is proposed to avoid disruption in water supply to existing consumers as well as impacts to traffic. Proper and visible signages to be provided during night work, to avoid impacts to traffic.	
	Proposed network length				447.8 Km	447.8 Km new pipelines are proposed along existing road RoWs. Transect walks indicate potential temporary income loss to 426 hawkers and vendors with moveable structures, for a period of 3 days each. Traffic disruptions to be mitigated.	None	Payment of compensation for temporary income loss. Mitigation through provision of information to public on potential disruption. Contractor will have to ensure access through simple measures such as provision of planks as per EMP provisions, which will be specified in the contract document. Night work and work in small stretches (max of 100 m) in congested commercial areas. In purely residential areas, night work to be avoided to avoid disturbance to public. Proper signages for regulation of traffic required.	

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
6.3	Brick Masonry Valve Chamber	1083				Valve chambers will be constructed within the excavated trenches for pipeline RoW, along existing government roads. Impacts (temporary) and mitigation measures will be same as those envisaged for pipe networks. No permanent involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.	None	Contractor will have to ensure access through simple measures such as provision of planks as per EMP provisions, which will be specified in the contract document.
7	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RESERVIORS	6+3						
7.1	RCC Over Head Service Reservoirs (OHTs)							
7.1.1	OHT at Mastalipur (ID:4)	1		2.00 ML		Government of Bihar land (total GoB land in the area = 16,915.87 sqm, of which 900 sqm area required for OHT). Encroached by adjoining private landowners, who are practicing sharecropping (2 seasons) on the land. Affected persons include 2 encroachers/adjacent landowners and 2 sharecroppers. Crop loss to be avoided by providing prior intimation, and compensated if such intimation cannot be provided in time. Estimated market price of crops grown on concerned land is about Rs. 30,000, shared between 2 encroachers and sharecroppers based on informal agreement. One sharecropper belongs to vulnerable category. Potential permanent partial loss of income for encroachers and sharecroppers who have been	None	NOC is under process from Revenue Department. Crop loss to be avoided by providing advance notice as per EM. Compensation for loss as per EM.

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
						cultivating the land. Measurement and demarcation of site undertaken. NOC from design consultant not received.		
7.1.2	OHT at Bhusunda (ID:5)	1		2.15 ML		Government of Bihar land; 9 acres handed over to Dept. of Art, Culture and Youth (DACY). OHT proposed in North West corner of proposed site for stadium handed over to the DACY; measurement and demarcation of plot undertaken. Vacant land not under any use available. Directive from Chief Secretary, Govt. of Bihar to provide land at this location received on 8 Dec 2014 (copy enclosed). Consultation with district administration and municipal corporation held on 20 Nov 2014 and 10 Jan 2015. NOC from design consultant not received. No involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.	None	NOC is under process from Revenue Department.-Consultation with DACY was held and they were apprised on the proposed project and agreed to give consent and took note for their proposal/design would be in sync, to avoid any issues in future. Letter recording DACY's consent is under process.
7.1.3	OHT at Budhva Mahadev (ID:3)	1		1.00 ML		Alternate location to OHT at Gauri Dhankar. Government of Bihar land behind Budva Mahadev temple. Vacant land, no cultivation or encroachment.	None	Land records and NOC is Under Process from Revenue Department
7.1.4	OHT I Behind Delha PS (ID:16)	1		2.15 ML		Government of Bihar land (total GoB land available in the area = 18049 sq m). OHT and 1 new tubewell proposed at the site (South East of banyan tree). Vacant land, no cultivation or encroachment; kutcha access road. Presently, the land is used for open defecation by nearby residents.	None	Land records and NOC is under process from Revenue Department. Encouragement for Construction of Individual Household Toilet ( IHHT) under Swachh Bharat Scheme.
7.1.5	OHT II at Delha (ID:14)	1		1.50 ML		Vacant land, no cultivation or encroachment; kutcha access	None	Same as above.

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
						road. Presently, the land is used for open defecation by nearby residents.			
7.1.6	OHT at Joda Masjid (ID:1)	1		2.15 ML		Government land. Part of the land has been mined for sand, creating a pond. Total area of pond and land = 4694.36 sq m; of this, 572 sq m of land on the bank is vacant and encroachment free. There are existing tubewells/pump houses on the bank, near the proposed vacant site on the bank. It is proposed to fill Southern part of the pond (Gangi pond) and build on 30 x 30 m (900 sq m) site comprising land available on bank and filled up part of pond. The pond (along with other ponds at Manpur) has been leased out by the Fisheries Department for pisciculture and cultivation of water chestnut, to a cooperative (Manpur Prakhanda Matsyajeeve Sahyog Samiti) for the period 2012-19. The major part of the pond will continue to be available for existing uses. In order to avoid permanent impact to the livelihoods of persons engaged in fish/water chestnut cultivation, it is proposed to deepen the pond at southern tip to ensure that the volume of water available for cultivation remains the same. Disruption of livelihood activities during the earth work period (1 week) to be avoided by undertaking such work in the lean season when there is no activity, to be identified in consultation with			NOC is under process from Revenue Department. Resettlement plan recommends earth work during lean season for fish/water chestnut cultivation, when there is no economic activity at the pond (to be identified in consultation with the cooperative), to avoid temporary income loss. It also recommends deepening of pond to compensate for filling up at another end, to ensure that volume of water available for cultivation remains the same and permanent impacts avoided.

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Impacts	Resettlement	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
						cooperative members. Consultation held with representatives of the cooperative, including Mr. Yogendra Das, Secretary of Samiti, who have indicated that the proposed solution to avoid potential permanent livelihood impacts (excavation/deepening of pond) is acceptable to them.			
7.2	RCC Ground Level Service Reservoirs (GLSRs)								
7.2.1	GLSR at Ramshila Hills (ID: 7)	1		2.60 ML		On land adjacent to existing GLSR, part of which is vacant and part encroached. Land belongs to Dept. of Forest, GoB. Nine residential structures are affected; 8 are 100% affected and 1 is 50% affected, hence 8 households will be required to relocate. One affected structure is a GMC quarter for caretaker / pump operator of existing GLSR and does not belong to the unauthorized household living in it. The remaining affected structures were constructed by the squatters. Based on socio-economic survey, all 9 households are vulnerable as they meet 3-6 vulnerability criteria adopted for the project. Affected		None	Forest Department has given conditional approval (FRA-2006) land for forest land. Encroacher in GMC quarter will be eligible for shifting allowance and special assistance for vulnerable. Households facing relocation will be eligible for relocation compensation as per EM, and special assistance for vulnerable.

S. No.	Components	Nos.	Dia (m m)	Capacity (ML /cum/hr)	Length (m/K M)	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Indigenous People Impacts	Remarks/Proposed mitigation measures (compensation, additional support, skill training etc.)
						persons (9 households with 50 members) would prefer to move up and settle on the same hill, where space is available. Socio-economic and inventory of loss survey conducted.		
7.2. 2	GLSRs at Brahmyoni Hills (ID: 10a & 10b)	2		4.64 ML (Each)		Dept. of Forest, GoB land. Adequate vacant, unused land available for new tanks. No involuntary resettlement impacts envisaged.		Forest Department has given conditional approval (FRA-2006) provided replacement forest land for 0.7hectares is provided in exchange. Alternate land has been identified and proposal sent to Forest Department from the Office of the deputy commissioner
10	<b>MONITORING STATION:</b>	32				All monitoring stations are proposed in small steel cabinets which will be installed on the extreme edge of government road shoulders/over drains, by constructing a platform. No involuntary resettlement impacts anticipated.		
11	<b>OPERATING OFFICE CUM CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER CUM SERVICE OFFICE</b>	6				Six customer service centres are proposed and will require 600 sq m area. CSCs are proposed to be located on government land, within government buildings or rented premises. Sites/buildings are not yet identified / finalized. Updated resettlement plan to assess involuntary resettlement impacts, if any.	None	-

## APPENDIX 2: DRAFT PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET

### A. Background

1. The Bihar Urban Development Investment Program envisages improved urban environment and living conditions in targeted urban areas in the state of Bihar. It will: (i) improve and expand urban infrastructure and services in urban areas; and (ii) strengthen urban institutional, management, and the financing capacity of institutions, including urban local bodies (ULBs). Urban infrastructure and services improvement covering rehabilitation, improvement and expansion is proposed in the following sectors (i) water supply, and (ii) sewerage and sanitation. ADB has agreed to co-finance implementation of certain components of the state's road map in the cities of Bhagalpur and Gaya. BUDIP is funded by ADB under its multi-tranche financing facility (MFF). An urban water supply subproject for Gaya is proposed under Project 2 of the MFF.

2. This leaflet provides a description of the GWSP I subproject components proposed under the second round of funding from ADB, aimed at improving the current situation of Gaya in terms of an improved, integrated water supply management system.

### B. Subproject description

3. The proposed subproject components for Gaya water supply include: (i) refurbishment of existing tubewells (29 no.s); (ii) refurbishment of existing pumphouses (16 no.s) and site stores (3 no.s), demolition of dilapidated pump houses (5 no.s) and construction of new ones (5 no.s), and construction of new pump houses (4 no.s); (iii) construction of new overhead tanks (6 no.) and new ground level service reservoirs (3 no.); (iv) laying of new transmission/rising mains (16.55 km) and distribution mains (19.03 km), and integration of existing 8.45 km rising mains; (v) laying of water supply distribution pipelines (447.8 km) and integration of existing distribution network (72 km), construction of valve chambers (1083 no.s); and (vi) provision of house service connections (75000); (vii) provision of 200 public standposts in poor areas; and (viii) construction of customer service centres (CSC), minimum 1 CSC per 15000 connections, including one central CSC. In addition, procurement and installation of bulk flow meters, generators and pumpsets are proposed. .

### C. Resettlement Plan: Policy and Principles

4. A resettlement plan has been prepared for Gaya water supply project I, based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, and applicable Government of India law, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and applicable state laws of Mizoram.

### D. Involuntary Resettlement impact

5. Proposed subproject components require 11026 sq m land, of which sites that have been finalized/selected measure 10426 sq m, all belonging to government.<sup>1</sup> Of the identified sites, 5332 sq m belongs to Government of Bihar, 5010 sq m to Forest Department, Government of Bihar and 84 sq m to Gaya Municipal Corporation. In case of forest land, land for land, as per required procedure, has been followed. Efforts have been made to avoid or minimize resettlement impact through careful design. The resettlement plan for GWSP I identifies

<sup>1</sup> Sites for citizen service centres (600 sq m) are yet to be identified.

both permanent and temporary impacts and their mitigation measures. Identified impacts include loss of private residential structures (8, of which 7 structures are facing 100% loss and 1 faces 50% loss), loss of government quarter (1, belonging to GMC) relocation impact (8 households), permanent partial and significant (13%) loss of income to 2 encroachers and 2 sharecroppers from loss of encroached government land, potential crop loss on encroached government land to 4 affected persons, and temporary loss of income to hawkers and vendors on main pipe alignments (30 APs), near a pump house (3 APs) and estimated potential temporary income loss to 426 hawkers and vendors. Potential losses that can be avoided/mitigated e.g. potential loss of livelihood to pump operators employed by GMC during phase of operation by contractor, disruptions in water supply to localities through proper scheduling of work and temporary arrangements for water supply, avoidance of impact to businesses where possible, provision of planks for access to shops and businesses and traffic management plans to avoid disruption, are identified.

### **E. Entitlement and Compensation**

6. Since all land identified for the project is government owned, no land acquisition is anticipated. However, as per the entitlement matrix in the Resettlement Framework for the program, displaced persons, if any, are entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration, if any livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to (i) replacement cost of affected structures or assets, compensation for loss of income at the replacement value in case of temporary income loss and livelihood restoration / upgrading measures in case of permanent income loss; (ii) special assistance for vulnerable households including priority in project related construction work. Affected persons including titled and non-titled will be eligible for compensation as defined in the Entitlement Matrix for the project. A budgetary provision of INR 6.49 million for resettlement plan implementation is made. Cost of mitigation and inclusion measures e.g. supply of water through tankers in areas facing water supply disruption, provision of water supply and sanitation facilities in schools where facilities are proposed, and provision of mini water tank at site outside GMC where facility proposed, are included in the resettlement plan budget.

### **F. Institutional Arrangement**

7. The Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Bihar is the executing agency for the project. The Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation (BUIDCo) is the implementing agency. The Program Management Unit (PMU) at BUIDCo is staffed with an Environmental and Social Management Coordinator (ESMC), who has overall responsibility for safeguards compliance and implementation of resettlement plan. The PIU field offices have been set up in each town to manage implementation of subprojects. Project Management Consultants and Design Supervision Consultants are engaged to facilitate the planning and implementation of the subproject, each having social safeguards personnel for all resettlement plan planning and implementation activities including internal monitoring and reporting.

### **G. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

8. Grievances of affected persons will first be brought to the attention of the PIU. Grievances not redressed by the PIU in consultation with PMU will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) set up to monitor project implementation. Complaints can

be lodged at customer service centres, GMC offices, or PIU office. The GRC is chaired by the district magistrate and has representatives from GMC, state government agencies and civil society. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances. Grievance not redressed by the GRC will be referred to the Project Steering Committee. The DSC will assist PIU to keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The social safeguards PR and institutional development officer of PIU will be the focal person for facilitating the grievance redress. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration.

#### **H. Contact details**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Address and phone numbers</b>
<b>Contractor</b>		<b>Safeguard supervisor</b>	
<b>DSC</b>		<b>Social mobiliser</b>	
<b>DSC</b>		<b>Social Safeguard Expert</b>	
<b>PIU</b>		<b>Social safeguard PR and institutional development officer</b>	

### APPENDIX 3: GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCEDURE

#### 3 A: Copy of notification to set up GRC issued by BUIDCo, in Hindi. Description of the same is provided in the resettlement plan )

**बिहार सरकार**  
**नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग।**

— : संकल्प : —

बिहार राज्य अंतर्गत कलापूर्ति तथा सिवरेज योजनाओं के निर्माण हेतु बिहार शहरी विकास इन्फ्रेस्ट्रक्चर प्रोग्राम (BUIDIP) - Loan No. 2881 - IND के तहत एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक (ADB) द्वारा ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। इस ऋण प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत भागलपुर एवं गया शहर के लिए कलापूर्ति तथा सिवरेज योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कराया जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इन योजनाओं के लिए बिहार शहरी आवाक्यूला संरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड (युइको) को प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजमेंट यूनिट तथा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी घोषित किया गया है।

2. एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक (ADB) सन्धोषित योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ADB के मार्गदर्शिका में दिये गये प्रावधान के अंतर्गत में शहर स्तर पर एक शिकायत निवारण तंत्र (जी०आर०एन०) का गठन किया जाता है।

3. नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग एवं बिहार शहरी आवाक्यूला संरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड (BUIDCo) द्वारा एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक (ADB) सन्धोषित BUIDIP के अंतर्गत योजनाओं के लिए निम्नानुसार विकारयत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र (जी०आर०एन०) स्थापित किया जाता है। शिकायत प्रथम स्तर पर प्राप्त की जायेगी। यदि नागरिक प्रथम स्तर पर संतुष्ट नहीं होते हैं तो वे द्वितीय एवं तृतीय स्तर पर आवेदन कर सकेंगे। शिकायत का निष्पादन निम्नानुसार वर्णित अवधि में किया जाता है:-

स्तर	समिति	निष्पादन की अवधि
प्रथम	योजना प्रबन्धन इकाई (Project Management Unit)	शिकायत प्राप्त होने के 30 दिनों के अंदर
द्वितीय	शहर स्तर समितियाँ (Town Committee)	80 दिनों के अंदर
तृतीय	कार्यक्रम संचालन समिति (Steering Committee)	90 दिनों के अंदर

4. जी०आर०एन० अंतर्गत गठित एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक सन्धोषित योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में प्राप्त शिकायतों का निष्पादन करेंगी।

३६/-

प्रधान सचिव,

नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग।

प्रापंक - 1615/BUIDCo.

दिनांक - 27/05/2015.

प्रतिनिधि- आवास सचिव, विकास आयुक्त, बिहार/प्रधान सचिव, वित्त विभाग/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, योजना एवं विकास विभाग/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग/प्रबंध निदेशक, युइको/सभी सदस्य को सूचनाार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।



प्रधान सचिव,

नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग।

एनडीडीओ संबंधित – विहार राज्यी विकास प्रिये कार्यक्रम अंतर्गत योजनाओं के लिए अंत विकास विभाग तंत्र की स्थापना।

अधिसूचना के लिए संकेत

#### विकास विभाग संकेत ( जी.आर.एम )

जीआरएम कार्यक्रम से संबंधित प्रभावित व्यक्ति (ए.पी.)/अधिकारी की विकासों को प्राप्त करने एवं विभाग हेतु सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए एक सुझाव संकेत प्रदान करना। सामाजिक, पर्यावरण या किसी अन्य परिवर्तन / उप परिवर्तन से संबंधित विकासों हेतु एक ही संबंधित विकास विभाग संकेत ( जी.आर.एम ) की व्यवस्था होगी। प्रत्येक पुनर्वास योजना (आर.पी.) स्थानीय लोगों हेतु योजना (आई.पी.पी) और भारतीय पर्यावरण विभाग (आई.ई.ई.) / पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (ई.आई.ए) विनियमित विकास विभाग संकेत का अनुपालन करेंगे।

विकास विभाग प्रक्रिया: प्रभावित व्यक्ति (ए.पी.)/अधिकारी के विकास / सुझावों को सुझाव पेटि में उल्लेख कर अग्रिम स्तर या मंच के माध्यम से अग्रिम कराया जा सकता है (परम मजदूर संरक्षण)। कार्यन्वयन और सहायता संरक्षण के समुदायिक संकेत अधिकारी और पी.आई.ए के सुझाव अधिकारी (जो सामाजिक मुद्दे और अग्रणी विकासों से संबंधित हैं), प्रभावित व्यक्ति (ए.पी.)/अधिकारी को समझने और विकास विभाग प्रक्रिया में उन्हें मदद करने हेतु अग्रणी सामाजिक समुदायिक संकेतों के अग्रिम करने हेतु विनियमित होंगे। साथ ही साथ विकासों का स्थानीय संकेत / संकेत से अनुवाद करना, संकेत - संकेत प्रभावित व्यक्ति (ए.पी.)/अधिकारी के विकासों को उनके एवं पर्यटन करना एवं विकास विभाग की प्रक्रिया को समझना।

विकासों संबंधित कार्यन्वयन इच्छाओं। पी.आई.ए/पी.आई.ए की विकास प्रक्रिया में संबंधित विकास (आरएम, जी.आई.ए - संकेत मुद्दे को हल करने)। इस प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से विकास पर्यटन के तीन स्तर के अग्रिम निरूपण नहीं होने पर; परिवर्तन के कार्यन्वयन की गिनती हेतु प्रत्येक स्तर में गठित राष्ट्रीय समितियों / सिटी स्तर समितियों (सी.एस.सी) को सुविधा देना जाएगा। एक विकास विभाग समिति के रूप में राष्ट्रीय स्तर समितियों संकेत मुद्दों को निष्पटित करने (संकेत संकेत प्रभावित विकासों हैं)। साथ विकासों का संकेत निर्माण एवं विकास प्रक्रिया के दो स्तर के अग्रिम विकासों का निष्पटित, निष्पटित कर कर करने पर विकासों में विकासों को अग्रिम स्तरीय कार्यन्वयन समिति (सी.एस.सी) द्वारा संबंधित विकास जाएगा। अग्रिम प्रभावित व्यक्ति (ए.पी.)/अग्रणी विकासों को न्यायिक अग्रिम में संकेतित करेंगे। विकास विभाग की प्रक्रिया को विधि 1 में दर्शाया गया है। जी.आर.एम पूर्ण परिवर्तन अधिसूचना का संबंधित।

जी.आर.एम और पी.आई.एम की संरचना: राष्ट्रीय परिवर्तन हेतु गठित राष्ट्रीय समिति और राज्य स्तरीय कार्यन्वयन संरक्षण समिति, राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य स्तरीय मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए विकास विभाग संकेत के अग्रिम के रूप में कार्य करेंगी। इस समिति का गठन दो गुण हैं, प्रथम - संरक्षण। संरक्षण समिति में सदस्य विकास आयुक्त, प्रधान सचिव, वित्त विभाग, प्रधान सचिव, निर्माण एवं विकास विभाग, प्रधान सचिव, राष्ट्रीय विकास और विकास विभाग, और प्रथम निदेशक, मुद्रा हैं।

संबंधित परिसीमा: विकास प्रक्रिया के संकेत में जी.आर.एम की संबंधित परिसीमा विनियमित होगी; (क) विनियमित सभी संकेत। निर्माण संकेत अग्रिम परिवर्तन सुविधा पर संकेतित हैं, या (ख) विनियमित प्रभावित संकेतों में।

पी.आई.एम का पर्यावरण का स्तर समझने अग्रिम होगा (अग्रिम विधि की संरचना में परे, उप परिवर्तन सुविधा प्रभावित संकेत, संकेत संकेत हैं)।

1. विकास प्रक्रिया की स्थापना प्रभावित। पी.आई.एम संबंधित में संकेतों का एवं स्तर पर जो संबंधित व्यक्ति (ए.पी.)/अधिकारी (ए.पी.)/अधिकारी (ए.पी.)/अधिकारी के लिए सुझाव प्रदान करेंगे।
2. पी.आई.एम संरक्षण: उप परिवर्तन से संबंधित सभी विकासों को अग्रिम विकासों के लिए है। (अग्रिम अग्रिम नहीं कर पाए / विकास की परिसीमा तक ही संकेतित है)। सभी पी.आई.एम को अग्रिम कर दो अग्रिम संकेत का अग्रिम विकास प्रक्रिया में प्राप्त होगी है। पी.आई.एम संरक्षण में जो एक विकासों संबंधित विकासों में। अग्रिम संकेत। विकासों में जो विकासों का विकासों के संबंधित परिसीमा का मूल्यांकन करने और दो जी.आई.ए / पी.आई.एम को विकास विभाग करने हेतु अग्रिम दो या निष्पटित हेतु जी.आई.एम को अग्रिमित करेंगे।





1. टीकर	कार्यक्रम संघात्मक समिति (पी.एच.सी.) - विभिन्न सदस्य शामिल हैं: 1. विकास आयुक्त, विद्या सह अध्यक्ष 2. प्रधान सचिव - विद्या विभाग, सदस्य 3. प्रधान सचिव - योजना और विकास विभाग, सदस्य 4. प्रधान सचिव - शहरी विकास और आवास विभाग, सदस्य 5. प्रबंध निदेशक - बुजुर्गों सह कार्यक्रम निदेशक, ए.डी.डी. परिवहन, सदस्य	1. ए.डी.डी. परिवहन हेतु संघात्मक समिति का पहले ही गठन हो चुका है (अनुलग्नक 2) 2. परिचालनकों का निर्धारण एवं अन्य आवश्यक निर्णय लेना।	30 दिनों में
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**शिक्षादायक पंजीकरण प्रारंभ का नमूना**

(हिंदी में उपरोक्त काया उपेक्षा)

विद्या शहरी विकास निवेश कार्यक्रम (VDC) परिवहन के कार्यान्वयन से सम्बंधित शिक्षादायक, मुद्रादायक और टिप्पणियों को आमंत्रित करती है। इस लेख से अनुप्राण करते हैं कि वे अपना नाम और संपर्क सूत्र कि आवश्यक प्रदान करें जिससे कि पंजीकरण एवं प्रारंभ के संबंध में प्रत्येक लेखक कर सकें।

नाम		पंजीकरण का स्थान
संकेत करने संबंधी जानकारी / आवेदनपत्र विवरण		
पता	पिन	पुरुष महिला आयु
घर का पता		
सह		
विद्या		
पते पर		
टिप्पण		
शिक्षादायक / मुद्रादायक / टिप्पणी / पुरुष: नीचे अपने शिक्षादायक का विवरण (यदि कोई, क्या, कहां और कैसे) का उल्लेख करें।		
अगर संभव हो / नोट / पत्र के रूप में ही ले मुद्रादायक टिक करें।		
इस अंग्रेजी टिप्पणी / शिक्षादायक संकेत जानकारी दृष्टि करने हेतु कैसे संपर्क कर सकते हैं।		

कार्यालय प्रारंभ के लिए

पंजीकरणकर्ता (अधिकृत व्यक्ति का नाम जिन्होंने शिक्षादायक पंजीकरण किया है)	
शिक्षादायक पंजीकरण का तरीका:	
<input type="checkbox"/> नोट / पत्र <input type="checkbox"/> ई-मेल <input type="checkbox"/> शैक्षिक / टेलीफोन	
संकेतकर्ता (अधिकारी का नाम एवं पद)	
करीबतुं कि नहीं:	
किस तरह करीबतुं को उद्घाटित किया गया:	<input type="checkbox"/> हाँ <input type="checkbox"/> नहीं
पंजीकरण का तरीका:	

### APPENDIX 3 B: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

The \_\_\_\_\_ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing \*(CONFIDENTIAL)\* above your name. Thank you.

<b>Date</b>		<b>Place of registration</b>			
<b>Contact Information/Personal Details</b>					
<b>Name</b>		<b>Gender</b>	* Male * Female	<b>Age</b>	
<b>Home Address</b>					
<b>Place</b>					
<b>Phone no.</b>					
<b>E-mail</b>					
<b>Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question</b> Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
<b>How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?</b>					

#### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

<b>Registered by:</b> (Name of Official registering grievance)	
<b>Mode of communication:</b> Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
<b>Reviewed by:</b> (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
<b>Action Taken:</b>	
<b>Whether Action Taken Disclosed:</b>	Yes No
<b>Means of Disclosure:</b>	

**APPENDIX 4: COMPARISON BETWEEN LARR ACT 2013<sup>1</sup> AND ADB SPS 2009**

<b>ADB SPS Policy Principle</b>	<b>LARR Act</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible; if unavoidable it should be minimized.	Followed	
Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	Followed	
Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	Followed	
Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	Followed	
Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	Followed	
Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	Followed	
Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	Followed	
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.	Followed	
Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound	Prepared	The LARR Act refers to the RR scheme

ADB = Asian Development Bank, LARR = Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, SPS=Safeguard Policy Statement

<sup>1</sup> The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

**APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE FORM FOR INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEYS**

1. Questionnaire N°: .....
2. Date: .....
3. Name of the Subproject: .....
4. Name of the Place (s)/Village / settlement(s): .....
5. Panchayat/Municipality.....
6. District: .....
7. Region: .....
8. Plot No. with details of Khata/Khasra/Khatian:.....
9. Type of loss: 1.Structure Only 2.Land only 3. Land & structure  
4. Orchard/Tree 5. Other assets ( please specify)
10. Ownership of the Land   
1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others
11. Type and Use of Land   
1. Agricultural 2. Grazing 3. Fallow 4. Plantation 5. Barren  
6. Mixed use 7. Residential 8. Commercial 9. Other / No use
12. Irrigation Facilities of Land   
1. Irrigated 2. Un irrigated
13. Area to be Acquired / Affected Land (rakba) .....
14. Total Area of the Land/ Plot (In case a portion of the land/ plot to be acquired/affected) (in sq.m/acre/bigha/kata, specify) .....
15. Total Land Holding (affected + unaffected ) in sq.m  
1. Irrigated: ..... 2. Un-irrigated: .....  
3. Other: ..... 4. Total: .....
16. Status of Ownership   
1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. Trust/NGO land  
4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify): .....  
Type of Private Ownership  
1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify): .....
17. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s): .....
18. Father's Name: .....
19. Rate of the Land (Rs./Per Acre)  
1. Market Rate: ..... 2. Government Rate: .....
20. Any of the following people associated with the Land   
A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No  
Total Numbers (If Yes):.....  
Names (If Yes):  
(i).....  
(ii) .....  
B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No   
Total Numbers (If Yes):.....

Names (If Yes):

(i).....

(ii) .....

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No

Total Numbers (If Yes):.....

Names (If Yes):

(i).....

(ii) .....

Agricultural Squatters 1. Yes 2. No

Total Numbers (If Yes):.....

Names (If Yes):

(i).....

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

21. Number of trees within the affected area

1. Fruit Bearing.....2. Non-fruit Bearing.....3. Timber.....4. Fodder.....Total.....

22. Details of Trees

Sl No	Name of Trees	Type of Trees (1. Fruit Bearing, 2 Non-Fruit Bearing, 3. Timber 4. Fodder)	Age of the Trees	Number of Trees	Market price (Rupees)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

23. Which crop do you cultivate in the affected land (start with ascending order as major crop)?

Type of Crops	Total Affected Area under Crop (sq m)	Total Yielding per Crop (Kg) in the affected area

24. How many seasons in a year you cultivate in the affected land

1. One season      2. Two seasons      3. Three Seasons

Any structure in the Affected Land      1. Yes.....      2. No.....

25. Area of the affected structure (in square meter / square feet, specify).....

26. Measurement of Affected Structure (sq m / sq ft)

a) Length .....

b) Width .....

c) Height .....

d. Number of Storey.....

27. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Length .....b) Height .....

28. Area of the Total structure (in Square Meter).....

29. Measurement of Total Structure

a) Length .....

b) Width .....

c) Height .....

30. Scale of Impact on structure

a) 25% b) 50%      c) 75%      d) 100%

Type of Construction of the Structure

SI N <sup>o</sup>	Particulars	Type of Construction (1). Simple (thatch/sack/bamboo/slats, (2) Earth/clay/sand, (3) Wood, (4) Brick, (5), Concrete, (6) Corrugated iron sheet, (7) Tile, and (8) Other, specify
1	Roof	
2	Floor	
3	Wall	

31. Age of the Structure (in years): .....

32. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.): .....

33. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)

A. Residential Category

1. House 2. Hut      3. Other (specify).....

B. Commercial Category

4. Shops 5. Hotel      6. Small Eatery      7. Kiosk      8. Farm House

9. Petrol Pump      10. Clinic      11. STD Booth

12. Workshop      13. Vendors      14. Com. Complex

15. Industry      16. Pvt. Office      17. Other (specify).....

C. Mixed Category

18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure

D. Community Type

19. Community Center      20. Club      21. Trust      22. Memorials

23 Other (specify).....

E. Religious Structure

24. Temple      25. Church      26. Mosque      27. Gurudwara      28. Shrines

29. Sacred Grove      30. Other (specify).....

F. Government Structure

31. Government Office      32. Hospital/Health Post      33. School

34. College      35. Bus Stop      36. Other (specify).....

G. Other Structure

37. Boundary Wall    38. Foundation    39. Cattle Shed  
 40. Other (specify).....

34. Status of the ownership of Structure

1. Legal Titleholder    2. Customary Right    3. License from Local Authority  
 4. Encroacher    5. Squatter

35. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?

1. Yes    2. No

People associated	Yes/ No	If, yes Please give the number and names.	Lease / rent paid, if yes monthly rent	Employee, if yes. Monthly salary/ wage (INR.) daily rate	Remarks
Tenants					
Employee in residential structure					
Employee in business structure					

**36. Social Category**

1. General    2. Mahadalit    3. SC (other than mahadalit);    4. ST;    5. Others

37. Number of family members    Male.....    Female.....    Total.....

38. Number of family members with following criteria

1. Unmarried Son > 35 years.....  
 2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 35 years.....  
 3. Divorcee/Widow.....  
 4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person .....  
 5. Minor Orphan.....

39. Vulnerability Status of the Household:

- A. Is it a woman headed household with dependent?    1. Yes    2. No  
 B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person?    1. Yes    2. No  
 C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL)    1. Yes    2. No  
 D. Is it landless?    1. Yes    2. No  
 E. Is it Elderly people without income source?    1. Yes    2. No  
 F. Is it Ethnic Minority Group?    1. Yes    2. No






40. Main Occupation of the Head of the Household (Main Source of Income)

1. Agriculture;    2. Commercial /business;    3. Service Holder;    4. Others (Specify).....

41. Total Annual income of the family from all sources Rs.....

42. Annual income (total turnover) per unit (bigha/kata/acre) from affected land in Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

43. Annual income (total turnover) from affected commercial structure, if applicable in Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

44. Annual cost of operation of the total landholding/business/commercial enterprise in Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ (please include labour cost and operating cost including fertilizer, pesticide, water, electricity, any other cost.)

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

46. If yes, how far from the present location (km).....

47. Resettlement/ Relocation Option

1. Self-Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation

48. Compensation Option for Land loser

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

49. Compensation Options for Structure loser

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

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

1. Shifting Allowance; 2. Employment Opportunities in Construction work; 3. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme; 4. Training for Vocational activities; 5- Assistance to re-establish lost/affected business, 6. Others (specify ..... )

51. Details of the Affected Persons (Family/Households)

#### Family Details

Sl. N <sup>o</sup>	Name of the Family Member	Relation to Head of the Household #	Age (years)	Sex ##	Occupation *	Marital Status**	Education***
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

**Code: #** 1. Self-2. Father 3. Mother 4. Husband 5. Wife 6. Son 7. Son in law 8. Daughter in law 9. Grandfather 10. Grandmother 11. Daughter 12. Brother 13. Sister 14 Grandson 15. Granddaughter 16. Uncle 17. Aunty 18.Cousins

**##** 1. Male 2. Female

**\*** 1. Service2. Business3. Agriculture4. Study5. Housewife6. Labour7. Unemployed8. Professional 9. Pensioner10. Government Employee11. Private Employee12 Fisheries13 Infant14 Other

**\*\*** 1. Married2. Unmarried3. Widow4. Widower5. Others

**\*\*\*** 1. Illiterate2. Literate3. Up to primary4. Secondary5. Graduate6. Post Graduate

**(NOTE FOR ENUMERATOR:** All affected persons to be surveyed. If details of tenants / employees are obtained from the owners, such persons will also have to be located and surveyed using applicable fields in the above questionnaire).

## APPENDIX 6: ESTIMATION OF TEMPORARY IMPACTS

### 1. Methodology for estimation of temporary impacts

Transect walks were undertaken for estimation of temporary impacts in representative road sections in areas where water supply pipelines are proposed. Transect walks were conducted using a standard format for recording details at 10m intervals and a checklist to gather socio-economic details on Affected Persons.

#### 1(a). Rising mains and distribution mains

Transect walks were conducted by the social safeguards team along with project engineers along the entire (100%) length of proposed pipe alignments for rising mains (16.55 new pipelines and 8.45 km old pipelines) and distribution mains (19.03 km). The project engineer accompanying the social safeguards team for the transect walk indicated the most likely alignment of the main pipelines along each road stretch, based on which potential temporary impact was identified for 100% of the proposed rising mains and distribution mains alignments, for the purpose of draft resettlement plan preparation and budget allocation. Information captured through transect walks for rising mains and distribution mains alignments is presented in Table 6.1.

Although the entire stretch of pipeline was surveyed, the exact pipe alignment (based on consideration of existing utilities below ground) is expected to be known before implementation, during detailed measurement surveys (DMS). Hence, this exercise will have to be undertaken again during DMS, prior to implementation, by the DSC and contractor social safeguards personnel. The resettlement plan will be updated for actual impacts of rising mains and distribution mains.

#### 1 (b). Distribution network

Transect walks were undertaken jointly by the social safeguards team and project engineer along sample road stretches of 10 km each in high, medium and low density areas. The total length of sample road stretches surveyed was 30 km. Based on the data gathered from transect walks, an average per kilometer potential impact was derived from the survey. The entire proposed distribution network length (447.8 km) was then classified into high, medium and low density, based on discussions with knowledgeable local engineers in Gaya. Using the per kilometer impacts for high, medium and low density, the potential temporary impact was projected for the entire length of proposed distribution pipelines, classified into high, medium and low density stretches.

For preparation of this resettlement plan, sample road/pipeline lengths for distribution network were surveyed. The exact alignment of pipe on each road (left hand side/right hand side, and taking into consideration existing underground utility lines etc.) is likely to be known before implementation. Hence, for detailed measurement surveys to be conducted for resettlement plan updation prior to implementation, this exercise will have to be undertaken for the entire 447.8 km length of pipeline, stretch by stretch, by the DSC and contractor social safeguards personnel. The resettlement plan for stretches in selected zones will be prepared and approved by ADB and payment of compensation made, prior to implementation in each zone.

The following format is recommended for a survey of businesses to determine income loss during Detailed Measurement Survey. For any other type of loss, the sample format for Inventory of Loss Survey may be used.

**CHECKLIST FOR TRANSECT WALKS - SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AFFECTED BUSINESSES / SAMPLE FORM FOR SURVEY OF BUSINESSES UNDER DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY**

<b>Date of Survey</b>	<b>Serial No.</b>				
Name of road	Address/Location:				
Name of affected person					
Father/Mother's name					
Type of business/hawker					
Status	Owner Tenant				
	If owner: Titled Non-titled				
	Mobile Permanent				
Description of structure					
Since when operating in that location					
Frequency of operation in a week	Daily	2-3 days/week	1 day/week	Half day	Full day
Person(s) employed if any	No.				
Maintenance / Rent	Rs. per annum or month, specify				
Investment (recurring)	Rs./ month				
Average profit per day	Rs.				
Salaries paid to employees (total/month)	Rs./month				
Highest profits recorded in	Hours (AM/PM) _____ Weekend/Weekday (specify days) _____ Festival season (specify) _____				
Will employee(s) be affected	Yes/No				
Whether any affected person is	BPL/WHH/disabled/backward community/IP/elderly/child worker				
No. of dependents of owner					
No. of dependents of employees					
Whether road RoW used for	Parking/Display of wares/Storage/Other purpose, specify				
Type(s) of distress likely					
Views/Concerns					

Note: BPL=below poverty line; WHH=woman headed household / Chief Wage Earner is a woman; IP=indigenous peoples; RoW=right of way

**Table 6.1 Transect Walk Result (Rising Mains and Distribution Mains)**

## RISING MAINS TO MASTALIPUR OHT

Area :- Manpur

Rising Mains

From :- Musafill thana and Manpur bridge

To :- Mastlipur OHT

Sr. No.	Name of the affected person	Type of business	Male/Female vendors	Daily income (Profit) Rs.	Daily Profit	School Going Children	Caste	Description of structure	Movable / Basket Or Gunny Bags	Photograph
1	Mahesh Prased Gupta	Tea & Sweet Stall	M	300	180	2	BC	Wooden Frame	M	
2	Ranjit	Litti Shop	M	200	120	Nil	BC & One child mentally retarded	Wooden Frame	M	
3	Lalit Halwai	Tea N Litti	M	200	120	Nil	BC	Wooden Frame	M	

## BRAHMYONI RISING MAINS

Area :- Brahmyoni GLSR

Rising Mains ( From Dandi Bagh)

From :- Bypass

To :- Dandi Bagh

Sr. No .	Name of the affected person	Type of busines s	Male/Femal e vendors	Daily incom e (Profit ) Rs.	Daily Profi t	Family Membe r	School Going Childre n	Caste	Description of structure	Movable (M) / Immovabl e (I)	Photograph
1	Md. Shabuddin	Meat Shop	M	400	240	9	6	Minorit y	Wooden Frame	M	
2	Asmin Khaton	Veg	F	300	180	4	2	Minorit y	Wooden Frame	M	
3	Pardeep Kawal	Fish Vendor	M	400	240	10	2	Bc	Wooden Frame	GB	

Area :- Brahmyoni GLSR

Rising Mains ( From Dandi bagh )

From :- Ghugari TaarTo :- Bypass Circle

Sr. No .	Name of the affected person	Type of busines s	Male/Fema le vendors	Daily incom e (Profit ) Rs.	Dail y Profi t	Family Memb er	School Going Childre n	Caste	Description of structure	Movabl e Str./ Basket Or Gunny Bags	Photograph
1	Md. Latif	Cycle Repairin g	M	200	200	6	6	Minorit y	Wooden Frame	M	
2	Shaukat Ali	Egg Vendor	M	150	100	6	3	Minorit y	Iron Bench	M	

Area :- Ramshila Hill GLSR

Rising Mains

From :- Panchayati Akhara , Dhobi Ghat & Bagaeshwari pump houses

To :- Ramshila GLSR

Sr. No.	Name of the affected person	Type of business	Male/Female vendors	Daily income (Profit) Rs.	Profit/day	Family Member	School Going Children	Caste	Description of structure	Movable/GB	Photograph
1	Bishwa Prasad Sav	Vegitable Shop	M	300	180	12	4	OB C	Tarpulin and Bamboo	M	
2	Usha Devi	Sweet Shop	F	200	120	4	2	OB C	Wooden Frame	M	
3	Vijay Prasad	Sweet Shop	M	300	180	8	3 ( One blind daughter)	G	Wooden Frame	M	

4	Anu Kumar Gupta	Chinese Food	M	300	180	6	2 & 2 are not going	G	Iron Bench	M	
5	Som Nath Kumar	Chinese Food	M	300	180	6	2 are going to school and sister not going	OBC	Iron Bench	M	
6	Kishan Lal	Vegitable Shop	M	300	180	8	2	OBC	Wooden Frame	M	

## Distribution Main

Area :- Manpur

Distribution Mains

From :- Mastlipur OHTTo :- Manpur Chock

Sr. No.	Name of the affected person	Type of businesses	Male/Female vendors	Daily income (Profit) Rs.	Daily Profit	School Going Children	Caste	Description of structure	Movable Str./ Basket Or Gunny Bags	Photograph
1	Md Guddn	Chicken Shop	M	800	480	2	Minority	Wooden Frame	M	
2	Md Anwar Kurshi	Chicken Shop	M	1000	600	4	Minority	Wooden Frame	M	
3	Md Umar	Chicken Shop	M	800	480	4	Minority	Wooden Frame	M	

4	Mahendra Pd Sav	Hotel	M	500	300	2	OBC	Shop	M	
---	-----------------	-------	---	-----	-----	---	-----	------	---	---

Area :- Gaya college Road

Distribution Mains

From :- Singra Sthan GLSR

To :- Sikaria Mod

Sr. No.	Name of the affected person	Type of business	Male/Female vendors	Daily income (Profit) Rs.	Daily Profit	School Going Children	Caste	Description of structure	Movable Str./ Basket Or Gunny Bags	Photograph
1	Mohd. Javad Alam	Khani	M	300	180	2	Miniorty	Iron Frame	M	
2	Vikas Kumar Gupta	fruit shop	M	300	180	2	G	Wooden Frame	M	
3	Promod Kumar Gupta	Tea and snacks	M	300	180	2	G	Wooden Frame	M	
4	Manoj Kumar Bharti	Paan Shop	M	300	200	3	OBC	Wooden Frame	M	

5	Pradeep Kumar Yadav	Cold Drink	M	400	240	1	OBC	Wooden Frame	M	
6	Lattan ji	Sweet Shop	M	200	120	2	OBC	Wooden Frame	M	
7	Ashok Kumar Chandravanshi	Paan Shop	M	300	200	0	OBC	Wooden Frame	M	

Area :- Azad Park

Distribution Mains

From :- Azad Park OHT

To :- Temple

Sr. No.	Name of the affected person	Type of business	Male/Female vendors	Daily income (Profit) Rs.	Daily Profit	School Going Children	Caste	Description of structure	Movable / Basket Or Gunny Bags	Photograph
1	Tulsi Prajapat	chinese food	M	300	180	2	OBC	Trolley	M	
2	Ashok Kumar	Tea stall	M	200	120	2	OBC	trolley	M	
3	Daleep Prasad	Eatry	M	300	180	3	OBC	Trolley	M	

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Area :- Bramhyoni

Distribution Mains

Sr. No.	Name of the affected person	Type of business	Male/Female vendors	Daily income (Profit) Rs.	Daily Profit	School Going Children	Caste	Description of structure	Movable Str./ Basket Or Gunny Bags	Photograph
1	Shyamjee Prasad	Vegetable Shop	M	300	180	3	OBC	On Mat, with bamboo and tarpaulin	M	

## APPENDIX 7: SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

1. A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PMC. It will include: (1) the list of APs, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of APs with the resettlement plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) the list of vulnerable APs and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/implemented for them; socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of vulnerable APs with the resettlement plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) list of affected common facilities affected, plan to restore access and/or actions taken to restore access to the same or facilities of equal quality elsewhere; (4) list of roads for closure and actions planned / taken to minimize disturbance; (5) details of consultations held with APs (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (6) details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (7) details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and (8) any other relevant information showing resettlement plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of resettlement plan implementation.

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
<b>A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities</b>			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and executing agency websites		
3	Circulation of summary resettlement plan in two local languages to all stakeholders		
<b>A. Resettlement Plan Implementation</b>			
1	Grievance Redress Cell and Committee established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of APs, vulnerable APs and compensation/assistance/allowances due		
4	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per amounts and program specified in resettlement plan		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of APs)		
7	Arrangements for temporary rental accommodation for APs facing relocation		
8	Additional assistance for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable APs)		
9	Livelihood arrangements provided to vulnerable APs		
10	Reinstallation of affected common facilities		
11	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
12	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
<b>C. Monitoring</b>			
1	Survey on socio-economic status of APs (including vulnerable APs) completed and compared with baseline survey results		
2	Survey on satisfaction levels of APs with resettlement plan implementation completed		
<b>D. Labor</b>			
1	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
2	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

NOTE: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.

## **APPENDIX 8: DUE DILIGENCE REPORT AND SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS FOR GAYA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT I (GWSP I)**

### **A. Scope of this report**

1. This land acquisition and resettlement due diligence report (DDR) is prepared for identified sites and alignments for the proposed Gaya Water Supply Project I (GWSP I), under tranche 2 of the MFF for Bihar Urban Development Investment Program (BUDIP). GWSP I is classified as “Category B” for involuntary resettlement impact as per ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. This DDR will be updated and reconfirmed after finalisation of all sites and completion of detailed measurement surveys.

2. A due diligence process was conducted to examine the land acquisition and resettlement issues in detail, in line with ADB SPS 2009. This report describes the findings and provides copies of available NOCs, consultations and photographs.

3. Upon project implementation, the Environment and Social Management Coordinator of PMU will be required to undertake a review of this due diligence, prepare a confirmation letter or report documenting any modifications for the subproject and submit to ADB; and receive a ‘no objection’ confirmation from ADB prior to start of construction in the subproject.

### **B. Subproject description**

4. Proposed subproject components for Gaya water supply under Project 2 include: (i) refurbishment of existing tubewells (29 no.s); (ii) refurbishment of existing pumphouses (16 no.s) and site stores (3 no.s), demolition of dilapidated pump houses (5 no.s) and construction of new ones (5 no.s), and construction of new pump houses (4 no.s); (iii) construction of new (6 no.) overhead tanks (OHT) and new (3 no.) ground level service reservoirs (GLSR); (iv) laying of new transmission mains (16.55 km) and distribution mains (19.03 km), and integration of existing 8.45 km rising mains; (v) laying of water supply distribution pipelines (447.8 km) and integration of existing distribution network (72 km), construction of valve chambers (1083 no.s); (vi) provision of house service connections (75000); (vii) provision of 200 public standposts in poor areas; and (viii) customer service centres (CSC), minimum 1 CSC per 15000 connections, including one central CSC. In addition, procurement and installation of bulk flow meters, generators and pumpsets are proposed.

### **C. Outline of field work**

4. This report is prepared on the basis of field inspections of proposed subproject facility locations and road, transmission lines/rising mains, distribution mains alignments that are identified, as well as proposed water supply distribution pipeline alignments. The field visits to identified sites and alignments were complemented by stakeholder consultations and surveys for the resettlement plan preparation. Information on land ownership was gathered and copies of no objection certificates for proposed sites that have been received, were obtained.

Sl. No.	Date	Location	No. of Participants	Participants	Topics Discussed	Issues Raised
1	Dec 06, 2013	Gaya	62 M – 54 F – 8	<b>GMC-</b> Dy. Mayor, Ward Councilors of Gaya, and City Manager, <b>PMU-</b> PM –PMU and RO, <b>PMC team,</b>	The participants were apprised about the proposed Gaya Water Supply Project.	(I) As of now, the Holding Tax includes water charges. If the water charges are introduced, one will require to pay the metered water charges as well as the holding Tax includes water charges? <b>98 Appendix 8</b> (II) The river Phalgu is going barren and all the sewerage waste is discharge in it, what is the plan for sewerage system, will it be inco

**Appendix Table 9.1: Summary of consultations**

				DSC representatives, <b>Other participants</b> Assistant Engineer, J.E, Divisional Engineer, EEE,		<p>orated within the GMC Water Supply Plan? If the water is inducted from the river how it will ensure the quality of water. They also suggested incorporating the rain water harvesting within our plan.</p> <p>(III) There are 7 wards on the other side of the Phalgu River i.e. Manpur Area. Will these areas be also covered in the project?</p> <p>(IV) Water user charges- They expressed their concerns regarding user charges that may be levied</p> <p>(V) Sustainable source of water intake- they insisted on finding a source that may be able to meet the requirement</p> <p>(VI) Public stand post- modus operandi of setting up and maintenance of the public stand pipe (PSPs)</p>
2	Dec. 10, 2013	DM-Office , Gaya	5 All male	DM Gaya, City Manager, PMC Team	Gaya Water supply Project	A presentation on GWSP-1 to apprise the DM about the project
3	Dec. 11, 2013	PHED Office Gaya	7 All male	<b>PHED-</b> Exe. Engg. Asstt. Engg. Representative of Kirloskar Group	Gaya Water supply Project	Discussion held on ongoing project being executed by Kirloskar group.
4	Dec. 12, 2013	<b>GMC, Gaya</b>	7 All male	<b>GMC-</b> Deputy Mayor, Municipal Commissioner City Manager Executive Engineer (Water Board) <b>PMC-</b> Bob Baker, Yaser Mohit Kumar	Gaya Water supply Project	Discussions held to assess the existing Grievance redressal system, town committee, assets owned by Gaya Water Board, GMC as well as to how best can the existing Human resources and facilities be utilised in the upcoming Water Project.
5	Jan. 09, 2014	Ward No. 05, Near Murali Hill	23 M -11 F -12	Local residents	Existing water supply system, Proposed water supply project , maintenance of PSPs	<p>Though there is water supply in the vicinity but most often the pressure is not adequate and the supply is erratic.</p> <p>Frequent occurrence of water borne diseases (Diarrhea) has been reported.</p> <p>The participants belonging to SC &amp; OBC category expressed their desire to be covered under the project with the provision of subsidized or no Water user charges for such users.</p> <p>They also want to work as manual laborer under the contractor.</p>
6	Jan. 09, 2014	Ward No. 06, Near Ramshila Hill, Panchayati Akhara	16 M - 9 F - 7	Local residents	Existing water supply system, Proposed water supply project	<p>There is a PSP in the vicinity down the stairs</p> <p>Frequent occurrence of water borne diseases (Diarrhea).</p> <p>The participants belonging to SC &amp; OBC category expressed their desire to work as manual laborer in the project.</p>
7	Jan. 10, 2014	Ward No. 44, Near Mangalagau ri Temple,	12 M - 12 F - 0	Local residents	Existing water supply system, Proposed water supply project	To incorporate provisions <b>to form a citizens group</b> to monitor the implementation of the project in their respective areas

		Brahamyoni Hill				
8	Jan. 10, 2014	Ward No. 40, Panchmohala, Near SuryaKund	11 M – 11 F – 0	Local residents	Existing water supply system, Proposed water supply project	Participants opined that during the time of construction/implementation of the project, the Implementing Agency must adopt an all-inclusive approach ensuring that especially poor are not left out.
9	Jan. 11, 2014	Ward No. 53 Manpur	16 M – 14 F – 2	Local residents	Existing water supply system, Proposed water supply project	The participants opined to <b>form a citizens group</b> to supervise the implementation of the project in their respective areas Participants stressed <b>more emphasis on a proper drainage system</b> to be put in place before taking up water supply project as water logging is there
10	Jan. 11, 2014	Ward No. 49, Manpur	9 M – 6 F – 3	Local residents	Existing water supply system, Proposed water supply project	Presence of high TDS and Nitrite content in ground water coupled with large number of Hepatitis B patients in Ward No. 49 Manpur Gaya Participants opined that during the time of construction / implementation of the project, the Implementing Agency must ensure that especially poor are not left out. No suggestion for operation stage
11	March 06, 2014	Ward No. 01, Kharkhura Raja Kothi, Delha	10 M – 5 F – 5		Existing water supply system, Proposed water supply project	Participants opined that there is no water supply. There is high demand for uninterrupted water supply for 24x7
12	March 06, 2014	Ward No. 03, Baba Dayalunath Mandir Campus	9 M – 9 F – 0		Gaya Water supply Project	Participants requested for pro poor policy as far as water usage charge / rate fixation is concerned
13	Sep. 03, 2014	GMC, Gaya	9 M-8 F-1	MC, GMC, Gaya Representatives of different sections of GMC Gaya PMC Team		The Newly Appointed Commissioner, Mr. Deore Nilesh Ramchandra was apprised on the Gaya Water Supply Project and its components with special emphasis on Institutional Reforms Issues pertaining to Institutional reforms were discussed with the Heads of Establishment, Water Section and Accounts of the Gaya Municipal Corporation and also with the Line Departments
14	Jan. 10, 2015	Office of the Circle Officer, Manpur Mastallipur	7 All men	Land owners Husband of the Mukhiya	(i) assessment of the type and extent of livelihood loss and the suitable compensation package (ii) identification of direct and indirect beneficiaries (iii) resolution of dispute over the ownership of land (iv) assessment of APs' vulnerability	(i) suitable compensation mechanism (ii) Identification of government land and its demarcation for constructing the OHT. (iii) Re-measurement of the area to fix the ownership rights of different stakeholders.

15	Jan. 17, 2015	Gangi Pond, Near Joda Masjid	3 All men	Secretary of the trust; legal advisor of the trust	(i) assessment of the type and extent of livelihood loss and the suitable compensation package (ii) identification of direct and indirect beneficiaries	(i) alternative skill building training (ii) suitable compensation mechanism (iii) change of site
16	Jan. 22, 2015	Proposed GLSRs at Ramshila and Brahamyon i Hills	4 All male	<b>Forest Department</b> Mr. Ajit Chaudhary (Amin) <b>PMC-</b> Dr. A. Patni (Env. Expert) <b>DSC-</b> Mr. Venkat Mr. A.K. Singh	Forest clearance for the construction of GLSRs and laying of pipelines	The Forest department agreed, in principle, to give no objection certificate and clearance for the construction of the GLSRs.
17	Feb. 23, 2015	<b>Bhusunda</b>	94 Female-33	Local resident	Issue of Social exclusion	Squatters belonging to the most vulnerable social category of SC do not have access to water and sanitation services in their homes. There was high demand intensity for water connection and, preferably, individual toilets. On further probing, women participants agreed to manage and operate community toilets by pooling their own resources.  They expressed their willingness to associate themselves in the civil works. Besides, they are also willing to undertake any skill training that may augment their income.
18	Feb. 24, 2015	<b>Mastallipur</b>	4 All females	Local resident	Issue of Social exclusion	During community consultation in Mastallipur, it was revealed that the inhabitants of the village belonging to the most vulnerable social category of SC do not have access to water and sanitation services in their homes. On further probing, they expressed their willingness to take water connection and build sanitary toilets in their homes.
19	Feb. 25, 2015	<b>Pump House, Janta Colony</b>	8 All females	Local resident	Issue of Social exclusion	A community owned and managed public toilet-cum -washroom needs to be provided to them to ensure environmental health along with safety and dignity to women. The participants agreed in principle, to upkeep the assets, thus created, clean and in order by forming an all women management committee. Ms. Saveeta Devi owns a pig den at Pump house no.-2 while Ms. Gudiya Devi has a shade of tarpaulin. However, they have assured to shift if required.
20	Feb. 25, 2015	<b>Delha Thana</b>	13 Female- 6	Local resident	Issue of Social exclusion	Connected to the main Gaya- Tikari road by a kutcha approach road, the area is mostly inhabited by lower middle or middle class people who have provisions of private bore wells and sanitary toilets in their houses. However, in the absence of a proper drainage system in the area, people allow the wastewater to drain on to the open field, the part of which is the proposed sites of OHTs. At the periphery of the locality, there are around 50 households of SC community who live in temporary kutcha houses and resort to open defecation at the proposed site.
21	Feb. 26, 2015	<b>Brahmyon i Hills</b>	13 Female-9	Local resident	Issue of Social exclusion	They have been living at this place since long. They have bought this piece of land to construct their homes. There is no provision of toilet, thus they resort to open defecation. Some of the hoses do have water connections. There is high demand intensity for potable drinking water facility, individual toilets and drainage facility. Participants were willing to undertake alternate livelihoods opportunities that may be created through Skill development trainings.
22	Feb. 26, 2015	<b>Ramshila Hills</b>	15 Female-12	Local resident	Issue of Social exclusion	Apart from being poor most of them belong to SC. They have been living at this place since long. There is no provision of toilet, thus they resort to open defecation. Hoses

						<p>don't have water connections. They fetch water from a PSP- owned and operated by the community, or from the Water Tank situated at the base of the hill. They informed that in early 90's, a drive to free the land from encroachment was undertaken but (Late) Mr. Anil Piston, the then Ward Councilor GMC, and Mr. Prem Kumar, local MLA managed to avert.</p> <p>Those who are likely to be impacted permanently are willing to move to any other place as suggested by GMC.</p> <p>There is high demand intensity for potable drinking water facility, individual toilets and drainage facility. Participants were willing to undertake alternate livelihoods opportunities that may be created through Skill development trainings.</p>
23	Feb. 27, 2015	<b>Joda Masjid</b>	12 Female-2	Local resident	Issue of Social exclusion	<p>The shallow southern tip of the pond is proposed to be partly filled to enable the construction of OHT. Remaining part of the pond will continue to be available for pisciculture and water chestnut cultivation.</p> <p>In order to restore any conceivable loss of livelihood to the family of the present cultivator, the EMP has proposed to deepen the pond further, especially its shallow southern tip as it will more than adequately compensate for the loss of yield – fish catch and water chestnut.</p>
24	Feb. 27, 2015	<b>GMC, Gaya</b>		Mayor, Dep. Mayor, Ward councilors , PMU , PMC and DSC representatives	MoU with GMC	The matter will be placed in the General Board Meeting of GMC for approval.
25	March 24, 2015	<b>Prathmik Kanya Vidhalaya, Khurkura , Gaya</b>	5 Female-4 Male- 1	School Staff	Renovation / Rehabilitation of pump house in school premises	<p>To carry out the work after school hours etc. to minimise the impact and Tape Water Supply may be provided which will improve sanitation facilities in school, Hygiene habits can be inculcated in the students which will improve the general health of the student.</p> <p>The minor repairing of the existing toilet will help to keep these clean. The lump Sum estimate will be around Rs. 50,000/- ( Maximum)</p>
26	March 24, 2015	Prathmik Vidhyalaya , Lakhempura, Manpur, Gaya	7 Female-6 Male- 1	School Staff and Nearby Residents	Renovation / Rehabilitation of pump house in school premises	<p>Tape Water Supply may be provided free of cost which will improve sanitation facilities in school. Hygiene habits can also be inculcated in the students which will improve the general health of the student.</p> <p>The minor repairing of the existing toilet will help to keep these clean. The lump Sum estimate will be around Rs. 50,000/- ( Maximum)</p>
27	7 <sup>th</sup> April, 2015	<b>Mastlipur</b>	11 M- 11	Shopkeepers and vendor's of fruits / vegetable etc.	Rising Main RoW from musafil thana to mastlipur OHT	Discussions held and suggested that only Night work to be carried out in proposed in commercial area to avoid loss of livelihood and traffic congestion on busy roads.
28	8 <sup>th</sup> April, 2015	Joda Masjid	15 M-15	Local Residents	Rising main RoW from Buniyad Ganj TW to Joda Masjid	Discussion on proposed Rising Main RoW. People of the area are not getting regular water supply and they assured to cooperate so that regular water supply is assured and ready to pay the user's charges.
29	8 <sup>th</sup> April, 2015	Delha	12 M-9 F- 3	Local Residents and shopkeepers	Rising main RoW from Baba Dayalunath Temple TW	Discussions held and suggested that only Night work to be carried out in proposed in commercial area to avoid loss of livelihood and traffic congestion on busy roads.
30	9 <sup>th</sup> April, 2015	<b>Ramshila</b>	23	Permanent Affected Family	Information on	Convergence with Scheme to provide benefit of the scheme

		<b>Hills</b>	M- 8 F-15	Members	BASERA Scheme of Nagar Nigam and filing application with documents	
31	16 <sup>th</sup> April, 2015	Residence of Member Councillor of Ward 5	4 M-3 F-1	DSC staff	Benefit of BASERA Scheme	A recommendation letter written by MC of the area.
32	20 <sup>th</sup> June,2015	Bhasunda OHT	8 M-8	Local Residents near Gauri Kanya Vidhlaya School	Rising Main RoW from Khadi Gramoudyog TW to OHT site	The Participants belonging to SC and OBC expressed their desire to work as labourer in the project and assured for full support in implementation of the project.
33	20 <sup>th</sup> June, 2015	Bhasunda OHT land of DACY Departmen t, GoB	3	Senior Official of DACY and DSC staff	Information on selected location of OHT at Department's land	The official was informed about the project and the land allocation ( 30 MX30 M) at Bhasunda Mela ground at the bank of Falgu River . The On receiving the NOC , a copy may be sent to them for their reference and record.
34	21 <sup>th</sup> June, 2015	Delha OHT	16 M-9 F-7	Local Residents of Ghugari Tandr	Rising Main RoW from Vishnu pad bypass	Participants were suffering shortage of water supply since long back, they are waiting for early implementation of the project. They expressed desire to work as labourer in the project or getting the livelihood training etc.
35	22 <sup>nd</sup> June,2015	Ramshila hill GLSR	13 M-11 F-2	Shopkeepers, tea stalls owners, Pujan Samagri shop etc.	Rising Main RoW from Bairagi and Cotton Mill Pump House	Discussions held and suggested that only Night work to be carried out in proposed in commercial area to avoid loss of livelihood and traffic congestion on busy roads.

#### **D. Land availability and resettlement impacts**

5. No private land acquisition is envisaged for proposed subproject components under GWSP I; for all identified sites, government land is selected. There will be involuntary restrictions on land use due to physical displacement and temporary economic impacts on persons using government land.
6. Proposed subproject components require 11026 sq m land, of which sites that have been finalized/selected measure 10426 sq m.<sup>45</sup> Of the identified sites, 5332 sq m belongs to Government of Bihar, 5010 sq m to Forest Department, Government of Bihar and 84 sq m to Gaya Municipal Corporation. In case of forest land, land for land, as per required procedure, has been followed. Space for 6 proposed customer service centres is proposed to be identified on commencement of DMA work, on government land, within government buildings or in rented space.
7. Efforts have been made by the engineering team to avoid or minimize resettlement impact through careful design of the major portion of pipe alignments for water supply distribution and rising mains through available government land and existing public road right of way (RoW), avoidance of land acquisition and selection of sites and alignment alternatives with none/less resettlement impact.
8. The resettlement plan prepared for GWSP I identifies both permanent and temporary impacts and their mitigation measures. Identified impacts include loss of private residential structures (8, of which 7 structures are facing 100% loss and 1 faces 50% loss), relocation impact (8 households), permanent partial and significant (13%) loss of income to 2 encroachers and 2 sharecroppers from loss of encroached government land, potential crop loss on encroached government land to 4 affected persons, and temporary loss of income to hawkers and vendors on main pipe alignments (30 APs), near a pump house (three APs) and estimated potential temporary income loss to 426 hawkers and vendors. Of APs facing permanent losses, 10 are vulnerable. Of APs facing temporary losses, 146 are vulnerable. The resettlement plan proposed compensation to affected persons based on the entitlement matrix prepared for the project. Mitigation and inclusion measures are also included in the resettlement plan cost (INR.6.49 million) Potential losses that can be avoided/mitigated e.g. potential loss of livelihood to pump operators employed by GMC during phase of operation by contractor, disruptions in water supply to localities through proper scheduling of work and temporary arrangements for water supply, avoidance of impact to businesses where possible, provision of planks for access to shops and businesses and traffic management plans to avoid disruption, are identified.

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<sup>45</sup> Sites for citizen service centres (600 sq m) are yet to be identified.

**Appendix Table 9.2: Details of land availability and ownership for sites where new facilities proposed (other than GMC land)**

Sl.No	Proposed Land location	Proposed Structure	Ownership	Type of Land	Land available for Project	Khata No.	Plot No. (Khasra No)	Thana No	Rakba (Total plot area)	Whether khatian (land records) available	Status of Map	Status of NOC
1	Mastalipur	OHT	Bihar Sarkar	Rasta(Pathway)	24x37.5m	120	130	Muffasilganj 315	4.18 Acre	yes	yes	Approval of Chief Secretary for government land at the locations received for serial no. 1, 2, 4, 5. NOC from design consultant is received for Serial no. 3 and 6.-6.
2	Bhusunda	OHT	Bihar Sarkar	Not mentioned	30x30m	76	590	317	13.80 Acre	yes	yes	
3	Budhva Mahadev	OHT	Bihar Sarkar	Parti	30x30m	114	8	249	6.30 Acre	yes	yes	
4	Joda Masjid	OHT	Bihar Sarkar	Gairmajaruwa Aam Pokhar	36 x 24 m	411	1208	250	2.10 Acre	No; page torn off	yes	
5	Delha I	OHT	Bihar Sarkar	Gairmajaruwa Aam	34 X 26 m	42	100	183	4.46 Acre	yes	yes	
6	Delha II	OHT	Bihar Sarkar	Gairmajaruwa Aam	34 X 26 m	42	100	183	4.46Acre	yes	Yes	
7	Ram Shila Hills	GLSR	Forest Deptt	Pahad	24mx40m	Chadar No. 5 (GMC)	1281 Municipal Plot 6203	Pahsi 35	9 Acre	yes	yes	On principle NOC received. Under process
8	Braham Yoni Hills Hills	GLSR	Forest Deptt	Pahad	45mX90m	Chadar No. 78 (GMC)	1438	Madanpur 10	304.94 Acre	yes	yes	On principle NOC received. Under process.

Source: Revenue Department, Design Consultant Office, Gaya

## E. Conclusions and next steps

9. No land acquisition is envisaged for identified facility locations for GWSP I; all identified sites, which comprise majority (>85%) of land required, belong to government. For all identified sites for facilities proposed on government land other than GMC, NOCs have been applied for. Due process required to obtain forest land was followed, land for land provided to the Forest department and NOC received. Several tasks are required to be undertaken to complete the resettlement plan and DDR:

10. The following are tasks to be accomplished *before* ADB's Fact Finding Mission:

- Written endorsement from the implementing agency that all displaced poor/vulnerable APs at Ramshila Hills APs and Mastalipur will be accorded priority for training and placement in project operation related jobs, if desired by them;
- Written endorsement from implementing agency that for APs facing relocation, temporary rental housing will be identified before demolition/relocation and government will pay rental subsidy until such time that they are placed in project operation jobs;
- Meaningful consultations will be conducted by DSC with the affected families; minutes of such consultations will be carefully and accurately prepared, and their agreement for (a) the temporary housing arrangements until they can get access to legal rental housing and (b) willingness to take the jobs offered (to ensure they can afford to rent adequate housing for their family) by the project, recorded. Minutes, participant lists and pictures of consultations with APs of Ramshilla hills site to be appended to DDR.
- GRM to be established at town level.

14. The following tasks are to be completed and this DDR updated with the following details, before issue of Work Order to contractor:

- NOCs and consent letters obtained from District Collector/Deputy Commissioner/Forest Department/other government departments for government land identified for OHTs/GLRs.<sup>46</sup>

15. Due diligence report to be updated from time to time by PMU, initiation/completion of due procedures reported, and ADB approval obtained prior to start of construction.

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<sup>46</sup> As on date (3 April 2017), NOC remains to be obtained from the Forest Department which has given on principle, conditional approval for use of Forest Department land at Bramhyoni and Ramshilla Hills. The Forest Department has asked for a compound wall to be constructed around the alternate Revenue Department land provided to Forest Department and plantation works to be undertaken at the alternate site, after which final NOC can be obtained from the Forest Department. All NOCs/consent letters for all government lands/sites to be appended to the updated DDR, prior to award of contract.

**Annexure 1: Minutes of meeting held under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary (CS), Government of Bihar and approval of sites by CS**

दिनांक-08.12.14 अपर 3:00 बजे मुख्य सचिव, बिहार की अध्यक्षता में ADB सम्बंधित भागलपुर एवं गया जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन हेतु भूमि उपलब्धता विषय पर आयोजित बैठक की कार्यवाही

उपस्थित- यथा पत्रों के अनुसार

कार्यवाही-

ADB सम्बंधित भागलपुर जलापूर्ति योजना फेज-1, फेज-2 एवं गया जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन हेतु भूमि उपलब्धता के विषय पर सभी संबंधित विभाग के प्रधान सचिव/सचिव से विमर्श के बाद निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिया गया।

**1. पथ निर्माण विभाग:-**

- (i) भागलपुर जलापूर्ति योजना फेज - 1 के अन्तर्गत जलमिनार निर्माण के लिए पथ प्रमंडल आदमपुर भागलपुर कार्यालय परिसर के अंदर 20 X 20 मूखण्ड पर कार्य कराने की स्वीकृति दी गई।
- (ii) विक्रमशीला रोड के समीर पथ निर्माण विभाग के भूखण्ड पर भागलपुर जलापूर्ति योजना फेज- II अंतर्गत 33/3.3 फीट की सब स्टेशन की स्थापना हेतु 40 X 70 मीटर भूखण्ड पर कार्य करने की स्वीकृति दी गई।

**2. स्वास्थ्य विभाग:-**

- (i) भागलपुर जलापूर्ति योजना फेज - 1 के अन्तर्गत जलमिनार निर्माण के लिए भागलपुर सेंट्रल जेल, आनंद नगर कॉलोनी के नजदीक स्वास्थ्य विभाग के भूखण्ड के अंदर 20 X 20 मूखण्ड पर कार्य कराने की स्वीकृति दी गई।
- (ii) भागलपुर जलापूर्ति योजना फेज - 1 के अन्तर्गत जलमिनार निर्माण के लिए मेडिकल स्टॉक चार्टर सुरको काल के सामने स्वास्थ्य विभाग के भूखण्ड के अंदर 20 X 20 मूखण्ड पर कार्य कराने की स्वीकृति दी गई।
- (iii) यह निर्देश दिया गया कि WTP के लिए चुड़की वैकल्पिक भूखण्ड की तलाश करे। वैकल्पिक भूखण्ड की सम्भावना नहीं रहने की स्थिति में संबंधित विभाग से भूमि के उपयोग करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाएगी। चूंकि चर्चित भूमि चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय की है और भविष्य में चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय के भवनों के विस्तार की सम्भावना है, जिसमें चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय की भूमि का उपयोग होना है। प्रधान सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि भविष्य में मेडिकल कॉलेज के विस्तार के आलोक में WTP के लिए भूमि का NOC देना लभ्य है अथवा नहीं।

105

(iv) गया जलपूर्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु वार्ड नं० - 50, भुसुडा (जहां स्टेडियम प्रस्तावित है) मानपुर (ब्लॉक) में 30 x 30 मीटर, भूखण्ड उपलब्ध कराने की स्वीकृति दी गई।

(v) गया जलपूर्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु वार्ड नं० - 50, मसालीपुर, मानपुर अंचल कार्यालय के दक्षिण, मानपुर (ब्लॉक) में 30 x 30 मीटर, भूखण्ड उपलब्ध कराने की स्वीकृति दी गई।

(vi) गया जलपूर्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु वार्ड नं० - 27, धरगढ़ रोड के दक्षिणी तरफ बड़की डेलहा, धनियाँ बनीछा, घदीती (ब्लॉक) में 30 x 30 मीटर, भूखण्ड उपलब्ध कराने की स्वीकृति दी गई।

सन्वयाद के साथ बैठक समाप्त हुई।

*Signature*  
14.12.2014

315  
17/12/14  
मुख्य सचिव,  
बिहार सरकार

झापाक- 3930

दिनांक- 17/12/14

प्रतिलिपि-

प्रधान सचिव, पथ निर्माण विभाग/प्रधान सचिव, स्वास्थ्य विभाग/प्रधान सचिव, वृषि विभाग/प्रधान सचिव, उद्योग विभाग/प्रधान सचिव, वृह विभाग/प्रधान सचिव, शिक्षा विभाग/जिलाधिकारी, भागलपुर/जिलाधिकारी, गया।

*Signature*  
16.12.2014  
सचिव

नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग।

## Translation

Minutes of the Proceeding of Meeting held on 4.12.2014 under the Chairmanship of chief Secretary, Govt. of Bihar for Land Availability at Bhagalpur and Gaya for implementing the ADB Assisted Water Supply Project

The Municipal Commisioner, Gaya Municipal Corporation attended the meeting as a representative of District Magistrate , Gaya, Appraised that there is no issue for getting the land for the water supply project at Gaya. Following locations were approved/ granted by Chief Secretary in the meeting:

- (i) A piece of land measuring 30MX30M have been approved/ granted in Ward. No.45, near North of Kirloskar Pump for Joda Maszid OHT
- (ii) A piece of land measuring 30MX30M have been approved/ granted in Ward. No.48, in the North of Urdu Mohamad Tola near Gauri Shankar Temple for construction of OHT.
- (iii) A piece of land measuring 30MX30M have been approved/ granted in Ward. No.01, Khurkhura Raja Kothi, Chandoti block for construction of OHT .
- (iv) A piece of land measuring 30MX30M have been approved/ granted in Ward. No.50, Bhasunda (Where Stadium is proposed) in Manpur Block for construction of OHT .
- (v) A piece of land measuring 30MX30M have been approved/ granted in Ward. No.5, Mastlipur in the west of Manpur Block for construction of OHT.
- (vi) A piece of land measuring 30MX30M have been approved/ granted in Ward. No.27, in the south of Bargad Tree, Badki Delha, Dhania Baghicha, Chandoti Block for construction of OHT
- (vii) There after meeting was adjourned by thank giving by all present in the Meeting

Signed

Chief Secretary  
Govt. of Bihar  
Date- 17/12/14

Letter No. 3990

CC:Principal Secretary Road Construction/ Health/ Agriculture/ Udyog/ Home/ Education and DM Bhagalpur/ Gaya

Annexure 2: Allotment of land at Bramhyoni and Ramshila Hills for Gaya Water Supply by Forest Department, Government of Bihar.

संयोजन सं. एवं दिनांक, गया-823001, दिनांक-

पत्रांक- गया-823001, दिनांक-

प्रेषक  
 श्री. जे. ए. सिन्हा, सी. ए. ओ., वन संरक्षक,  
 वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी,  
 गया वन प्रमण्डल, गया।

सेवा में,  
 मुख्य वन संरक्षक-सह-  
 नोडल पदाधिकारी (वन संरक्षण),  
 विहार, पटना।

विषय-  
 गया जिलान्तर्गत बुढको टाटा रामशिला एवं ब्रह्मयोनि पहाड़ी पर जलापूर्ति परियोजना निर्माण हेतु 0.8956 हेक्टर वन भूमि के वन(संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 के तहत अयोजन हेतु FRA 2008 का प्रमाण पत्र समर्पित करने के संबंध में।

प्रसंग-  
 समाह्वती, गया का पत्रांक-1445/रड दिनांक 24.04.2015 एवं आपका ज्ञापक-FC 143 दिनांक 23.03.2015।

महाराय,  
 उपर्युक्त विषय के संबंध में सूचित करना है, कि गया वन प्रमण्डल को अन्तर्गत गया जिलान्तर्गत बुढको द्वारा रामशिला एवं ब्रह्मयोनि पहाड़ी पर जलापूर्ति परियोजना निर्माण हेतु 0.8956 हेक्टर वन भूमि के वन(संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 के तहत अयोजन हेतु प्रस्ताव समर्पित की गयी है। उक्त प्रस्ताव पर समाह्वती, गया द्वारा जांचोपरांत FRA 2008 के तहत प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत किया गया है जिसकी एक प्रति के साथ बैठक की कार्यवाही की छाया प्रति इस पत्र के साथ संलग्न कर भेजा जा रहा है।

अनुलग्नक-यथोक्त।

विश्वासभाजन  
 हउ  
 वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी  
 गया वन प्रमण्डल, गया।

ज्ञापक- दिनांक-  
 प्रतिनिधि वन संरक्षक, गया जिले, गया को प्रमाण पत्र की छाया प्रति इस पत्र के साथ आवश्यक कार्यवाई हेतु भेजी जा रही है।

अनुलग्नक-यथोक्त।

हउ  
 वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी  
 गया वन प्रमण्डल, गया।

ज्ञापक- 7388 दिनांक- 30/4/2015

प्रतिनिधि श्री. दयारंकर मिश्रा, जेनरल मैनेजर(पब्लिक), विहार सहरी अध्याख्यत संरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड(बुढको), 508 तीसरा तल्ला, मौर्या टावर, मौर्यालोक कॉम्प्लेक्स, बुढ मार्ग, पटना-800001 को इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-1780 दिनांक 31.03.2015 तथा मुख्य वन संरक्षक-सह-नोडल पदाधिकारी(वन संरक्षण), विहार पटना के पत्रांक-FC 143 दिनांक 23.03.2015 सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाई हेतु समर्पित। अपने स्तर से निम्नलिखित जमिलेख समर्पित नहीं करने के कारण सैद्धांतिक शकृति अर्पित नहीं किया है-

1. अयोजित होने वाली वन भूमि के सन्तुल्य गैर वन भूमि प्रिन्टित कर उक्तकी विवरणी(बीजा, खाता संख्या, क्षेत्र तथा GPS Reading) उपलब्ध करायी जाय तथा उक्त वन भूमि को पर्यावरण एवं वन विभाग के पक्ष में हस्तान्तरण करने की कार्यवाई किया जाना है।
2. परियोजना में यथा आवश्यक पुर्नवासन(Rehabilitation Plan) योजना समर्पित किया जाय।

अतः अनुरोध है कि उचित सूचना अविलम्ब इस कार्यालय में समर्पित करने की कृपा की जाय।

वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी

C2/W/114And115/Amic Section Page 16

Translation

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Gaya Forest Division vide letter no. 2388, dated 30/4/2015 ( Copy enclosed) has allotted the forest Land measuring 0.6956 hectare under forest (Conservation) act 1980 to BUIDCo at Ramshila & Brahmyoni Hill, after the investigation by District Magistrate, and issued the certificate of FRA- 2006.

Dr. Naisamani K., I.F.S  
District Forest Officer,  
Gaya forest division, Gaya

**Copy to:** forest conservator, Gaya Block with photocopy of Certificate for necessary action.  
: Shree Dayashanker Mishra, General Manager (Work) BUIDCo, 303, Third Floor , Maurya Tower, Mauryalok Complex,  
Budha Marg, Patna – 800001 along with Letter No. 1768, dated 31/03/2015 of the this office & Chief Forest conservator – cum- Nodal officer (Forest Conservator) Bihar Patna, Letter No. FC-143, Dated 23/03/2015 for information & necessary action.

Proposal from Design Consultant Office, Gaya to Forest Department, offering revenue land for forest land

  
**गया समाहरणालय, गया**  
(जिला राजस्व शाखा)

पत्रांक 2218 /रा0  
दिनांक 7-7-2015 ई०।  
प्रेषक,  
समाहर्ता,  
गया।  
सेवा में,  
वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी,  
गया वन प्रमण्डल, गया।  
विषय:- गया जिलान्तर्गत बुढको द्वारा रामशीला एवं ब्रह्मवांनी पहाड़ी पर जलापूर्ति परियोजना निर्माण हेतु 0.6956 हे० वन भूमि के वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के तहत अपयोजन के समतुल्य गैर वन भूमि का प्रस्ताव उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में।  
प्रसंग:- आपका पत्रांक 1768 दिनांक 31.03.15 एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, बुढको का पत्रांक 1642 दिनांक 30.05.15  
म्हाराय,  
उपरोक्त विषयक प्रस्ताविक पत्र के आलोक में गया जिलान्तर्गत बुढको द्वारा रामशीला एवं ब्रह्मवांनी पहाड़ी पर जलापूर्ति परियोजना निर्माण हेतु 0.6956 हे० वन भूमि के वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के तहत अपयोजन के समतुल्य गैर वन भूमि का प्रस्ताव भूमि सुधार वन समाहर्ता, शेरघाटी के पत्रांक 380/1307/15 दिनांक 04.07.15 के माध्यम से अतुरांसा सहित प्राप्त हुआ है। प्रस्तावित भूमि विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :-

अंश	माँजा एवं भागा नं०	खाता सं०	खेसरा सं०	रकबा (एकड़ में)	विस्तृत भूमि
1	2	3	4	5	6
बकबाजार	नागावार, 230	24	109	01.74	अनावार बिहार सरकार (पुरानी परती)

प्रस्तावित भूमि को वन परिसर पदाधिकारी, बकबाजार, गया द्वारा स्थल निरीक्षण कर वन रोपण हेतु उपयुक्त बताया गया है तथा प्रस्तावित भूमि का जे०पी०एस० रिडिंग भी दर्ज कर प्रतिवेदन सम्पन्न किया गया है (क्षेत्र प्रति संलग्न)।  
विदित हो कि कार्यालय पत्रांक 1446/03 दिनांक 24.04.15 द्वारा रामशीला एवं ब्रह्मवांनी पहाड़ी पर जलापूर्ति परियोजना निर्माण हेतु 0.6956 हे० वन भूमि के वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के तहत अपयोजन संबंधी एच०आर० 2006 प्रकर-2 में निर्गत किया जा चुका है।  
सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्याभ्यं प्रेषित।

विरवासभाजन  
66/7  
समाहर्ता,  
गया।



The Additional District Magistrate ( Land Improvement) vide letter no. 360/LI/dated 4.7.2015 has given consent to allot 0.6956 hectares of non forest equivalent land against the equivalent forest

land under FRA-2006 under section 1980 of forest act given to BUIDCo for Construction of Ground Level Water Storage Tank (GLSR) under their Water Supply Project in Gaya at Brahamyoni and Ramshila Hills . The proposed non forest land details with Location, Khata and Khasra no., Racba, nature of land and ownership etc given in letter . The land is found suitable after inspection by Forest officer of the area. (Copy of letter is enclosed)

District Magistrate, Gaya

Acceptance of land for land offered by Forest Department

बिहार सरकार  
पर्यावरण एवं वन विभाग,  
**कार्यालय: वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी, गया वन प्रमण्डल, गया।**  
सेवानगर, न्यू करीमगंज, गया-823001(फोन/फैक्स नं० 0631-2720406, मो-7541820902 ई-मेल gwa@bifw@gmail.com)

पत्रांक- 4494 गया-823001, दिनांक- 23.7.2015

प्रेषक  
डा०नेसामणि के०, पाठकसे  
वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी,  
गया वन प्रमण्डल, गया

संदा में,  
अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक-सह-  
मंडल पदाधिकारी(वन संरक्षण),  
बिहार, पटना।

विषय-  
गया जिलान्तर्गत बुढको द्वारा रामशीला एवं ब्रह्मयोनि पहाड़ी पर जलापूर्ति परियोजना निर्माण हेतु 0.6956 हेक्टर वन भूमि के वन(संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 के तहत अपयोजन का प्रस्ताव।

प्रसंग-  
आपका पत्रांक-FIC 254 दिनांक 15.05.2015, वन संरक्षक, गया अंचल, गया का पत्रांक-858 दिनांक 28.05.2015 एवं इस कार्यालय का पत्रांक-2388 दिनांक 30.04.2015

महाराय,  
उपरोक्त विषयक प्रासंगिक पत्रों के संबंध में कृपिकादार विवरण निम्नवत है-

1. अपयोजित होने वाली वन भूमि के समतुल्य गैर वन भूमि मौजा-नागोदार थाना संख्या-230 अंचल-बाँकेबाजार जिला गया के खाता संख्या-24 खेसरा संख्या-109 एकदा-1.74 एकड़ भूमि का स्वल्प पुरानी परती, भूमि का स्वामित्व अनाबाद बिहार सरकार है जिसे अपयोजन हेतु प्रस्तावित वन भूमि 0.6956 हे० के समतुल्य गैर वन भूमि वन विभाग के पक्ष में क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण हेतु हस्तान्तरित होने वाली है। समझते, गया का पत्रांक-2218/र/0 दिनांक 07.07.2015ई० का छाया प्रति संलग्न है। उक्त गैर वन भूमि क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण हेतु उपयुक्त है तथा अतिक्रमण से मुक्त है। क्षतिपूरक वृक्षारोपण का प्रावधान इस पत्र के साथ भेजा जा रहा है। अपयोजित होने वाली गैर वन भूमि का जी०पी०एस० रिडिंग निम्नवत है-

Lat	Long
N- 24.34 338 <sup>0</sup>	E- 084.48 230 <sup>0</sup>
N- 24.34 342 <sup>0</sup>	E- 084.48 225 <sup>0</sup>
N- 24.34 337 <sup>0</sup>	E- 084.48 226 <sup>0</sup>

2. जिला पदाधिकारी, गया द्वारा निर्गत दवाधिकार अधिनियम 2006 का प्रमाण पत्र इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक-2388 दिनांक 30.04.2015 द्वारा भवदीय को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया है।
3. परियोजना में तथा आवश्यक पुर्नवास(Rehabilitation Plan) योजना प्रबन्ध निदेशक, बुढको द्वारा उनके कार्यालय का श्रापांक-1645 दिनांक 30.05.2015 द्वारा पुर्नवास योजना भवदीय के कार्यालय में समर्पित कर दी गयी है।

आठ: अनुरोध है कि उक्त प्रस्ताव का सैद्धान्तिक स्वीकृति प्रदान करने की कृपा करेंगे।

बिश्वासभाजन  
वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी  
गया वन प्रमण्डल, गया।

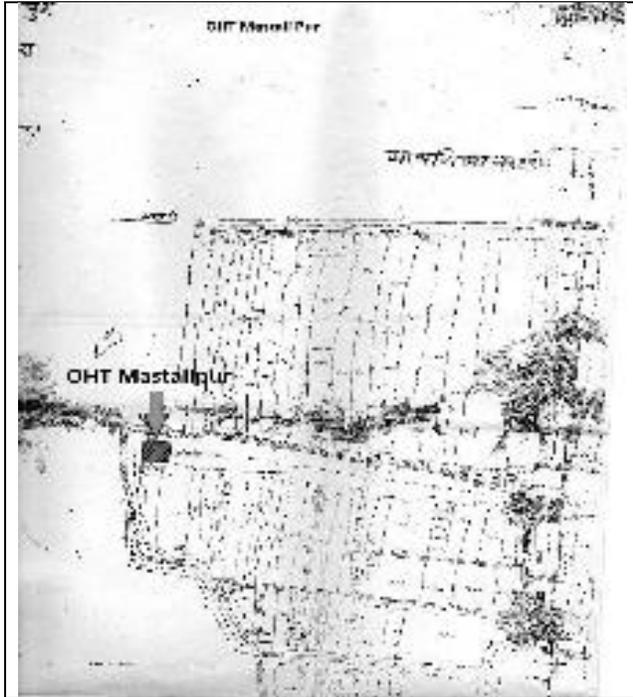
Translation

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

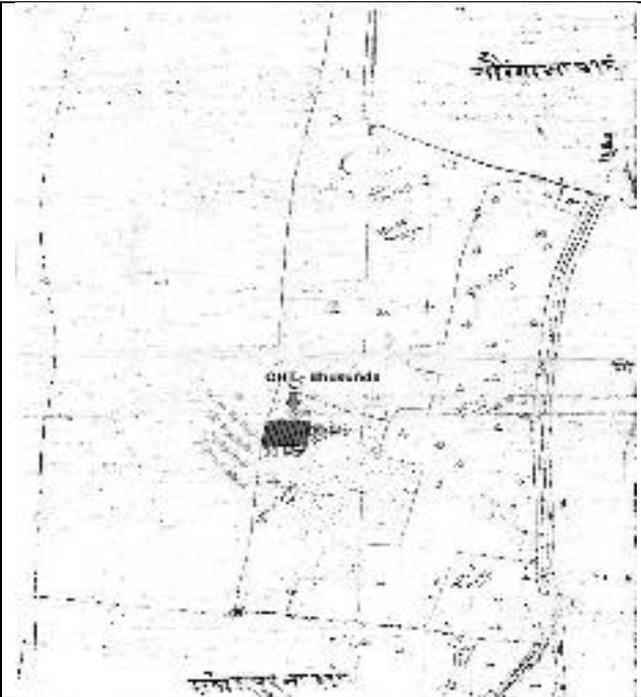
The equivalent non forest land against the forest land measuring 0.6956 hectares for construction of Ground level water storage tank (GLSR) at Braham Yoni and Ramshila Hills has ownership of Government of Bihar. The proposed land is transferred to forest department for plantation etc. The non forest land is suitable for plantation and free from encroachment. The Rehabilitation plan for land development by plantation has been submitted by Managing Director, BUIDCO, vide letter no. 1645, dated 4.5.2015 to DFO office, Gaya

### LAND RECORDS AND MAPS

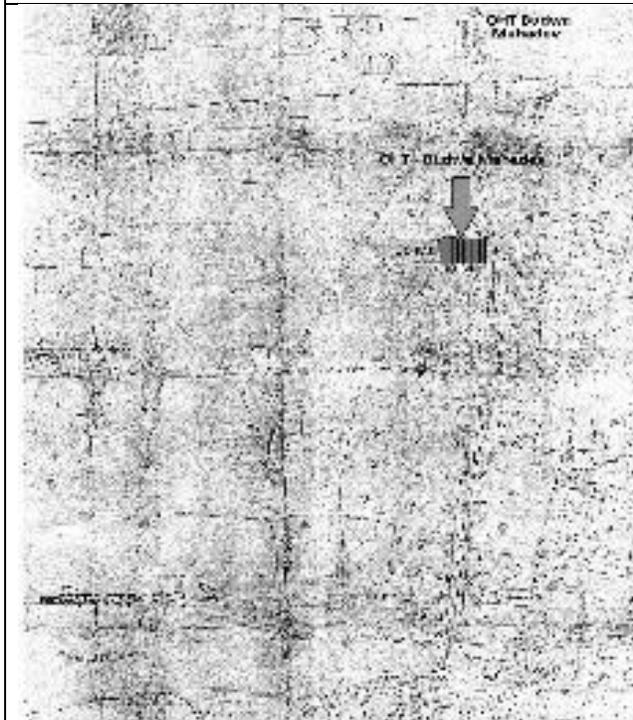
## Gaya Water Supply Project I – Cadastral Maps depicting location and dimensions of OHT & GLSR



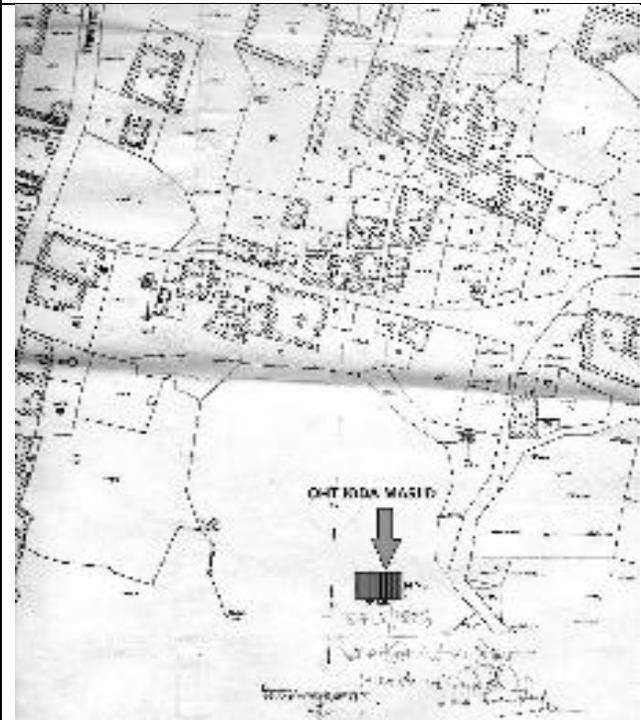
Map marked location and dimension of Mastalipur OHT



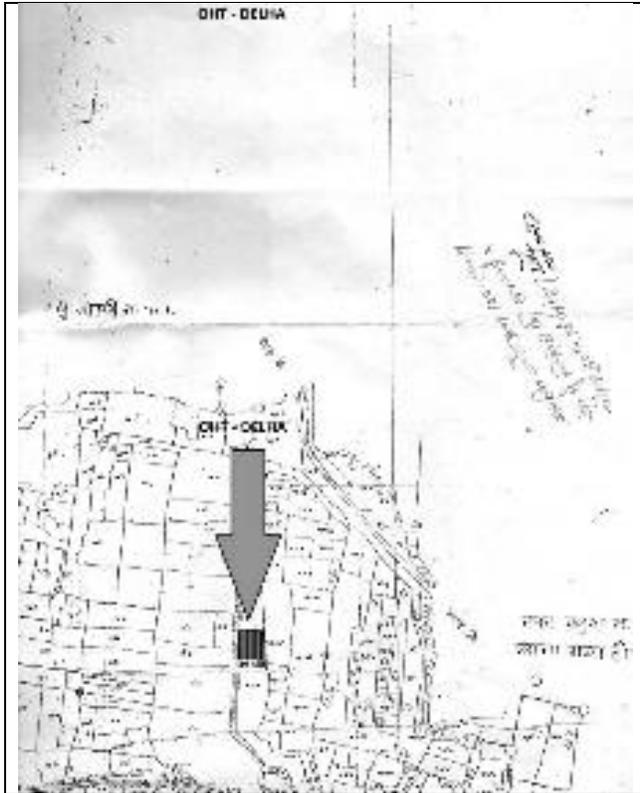
Map marked location and dimension of Bhusanda OHT



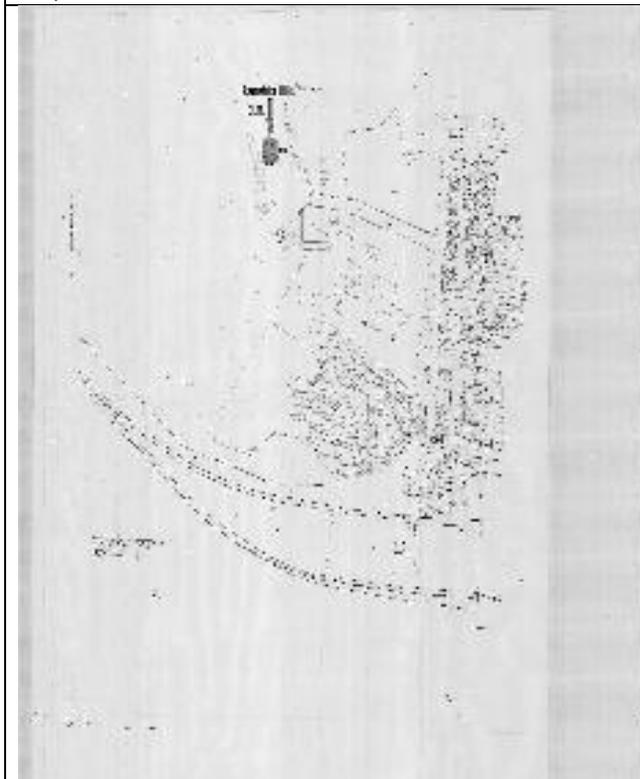
Map marked location and dimension of Budva Mahadev OHT



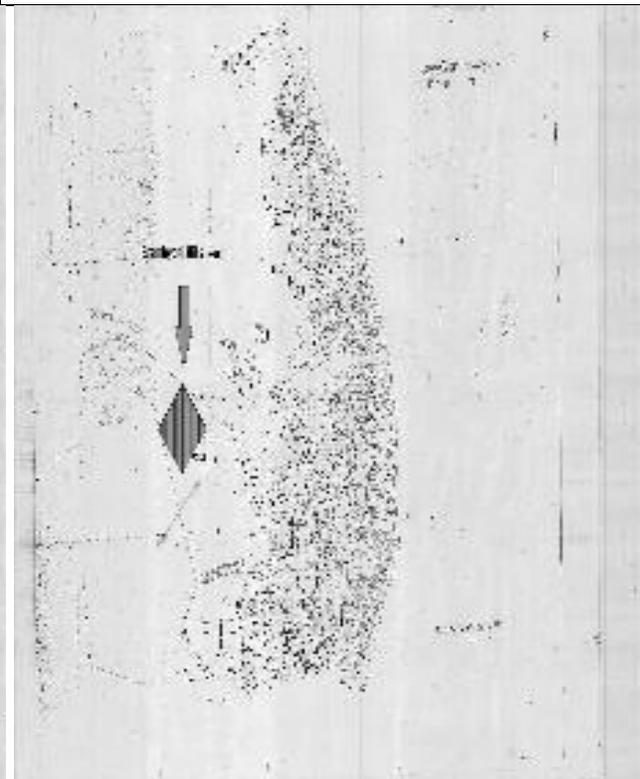
Map marked location and dimension of Joda Masjid OHT



Map marked location and dimension of Delha OHTs

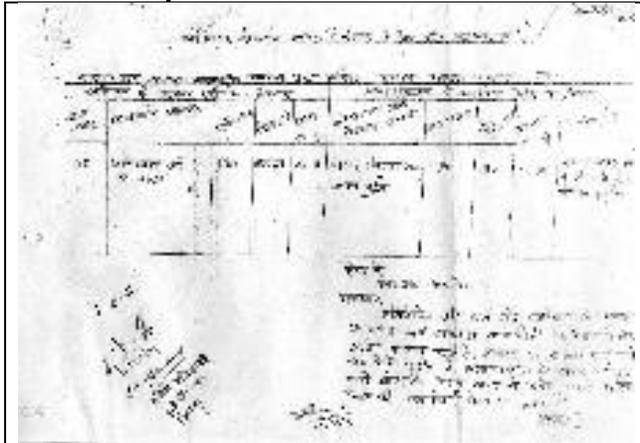


Map marked location and dimension of Ramshila Hill GLSR

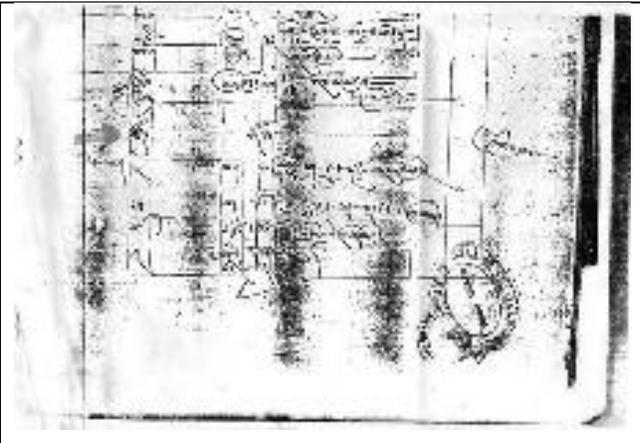


Map marked location and dimension Brahamyoni GLSR

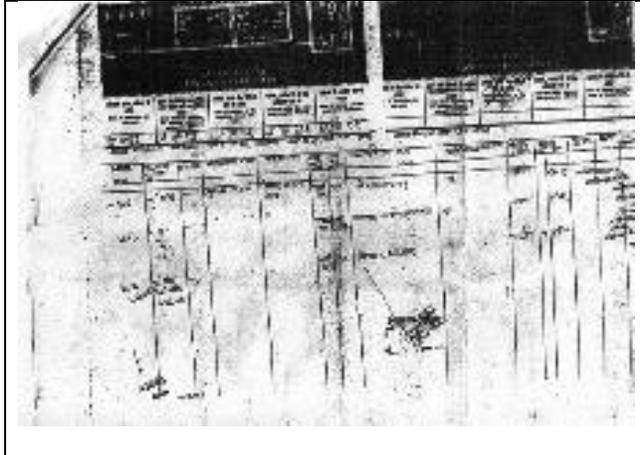
**Gaya Water Supply Project i – Khatiyon, Khata no, Khasra (Plot) no and Ownership of OHT & GLSR land**



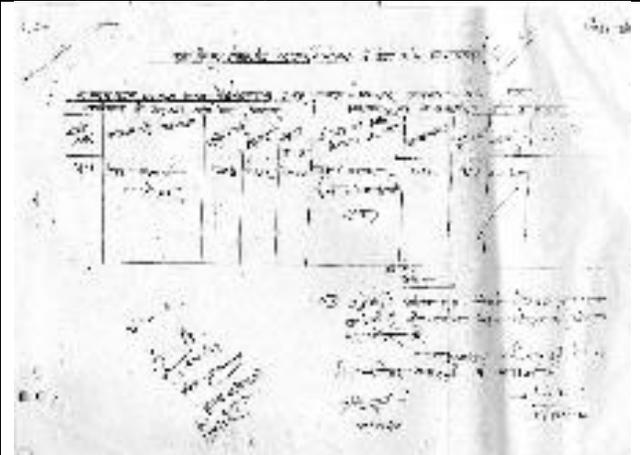
Khatiyon & Ownership Of Mastalipur OHT



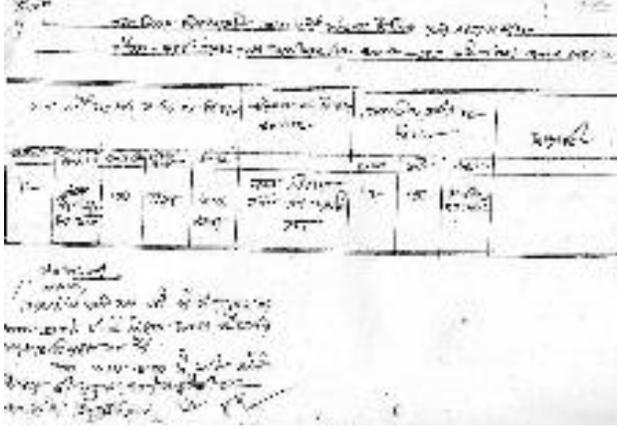
Khatiyon & Ownership Of Bhusanda OHT



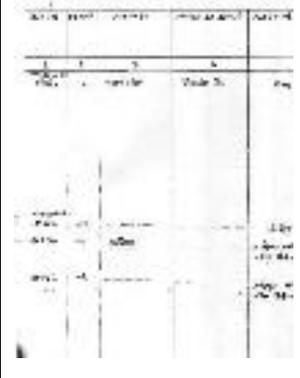
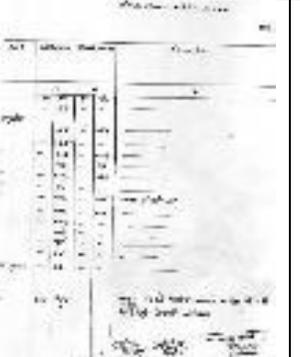
Khatiyon & Ownership Of Budva Mahadev OHT



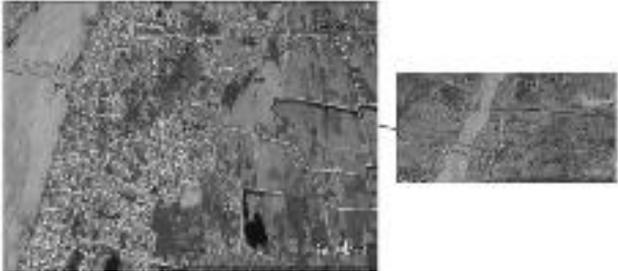
Khatiyon & Ownership Of Joda Masjid OHT

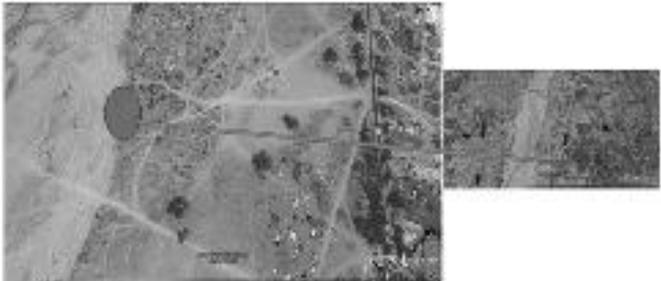
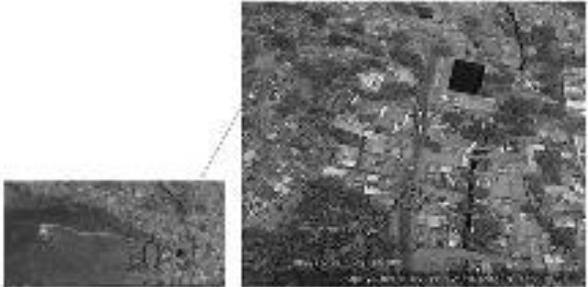
		

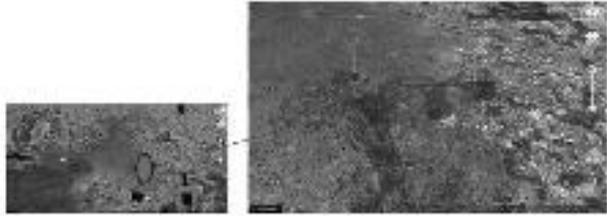
Khatiyon & Ownership Of Delha OHTs

				
Khatiyon 1 of 4	Khatiyon 2 of 4	Khatiyon 1 of 4	Khatiyon 2 of 4	Khatiyon 1 of 4
				
Khatiyon 3 of 4	Khatiyon 4 of 4	Khatiyon 3 of 4	Khatiyon 4 of 4	Khatiyon 3 of 4
Khatiyon & Ownership Of Ramshila Hill GLSR		Khatiyon & Ownership Of Brahamyoni GLSR		

## GOOGLE EARTH MAPS AND COORDINATES OF RESERVOIR LOCATIONS

S.N o.	Name of Site	Latitude/ Longitude	Ownership	Photograph	Google map
1	Joda Masjid	24°49'7.37"N/85° 1'50.25"E	Gaya Municipal Corporation		
2	Budhva Mahadev	24°49'48.03"N/85° 1'44.82"E	Govt. of Bihar		
3	Mastalipur	24°47'43.95"N/85° 1'52.39"E	Govt. of Bihar		

S.N o.	Name of Site	Latitude/ Longitude	Ownership	Photograph	Google map
4	Bhusunda	24°47'4.03"N/85° 0'55.54"E	Govt. of Bihar		
5	Behind Delha Police Station – 2 nos.	24°48'20.52"N/84° 59'4.72"E	Govt. of Bihar		
6	Ramshila Hills GLSR	24°48'43.50"N/85° 0'52.71"E	State Forest Department		

S.N o.	Name of Site	Latitude/ Longitude	Ownership	Photograph	Google map
7	Brahmyoni Hills GLSR (2 Nos.)	24°46'34.57"N/85° 0'1.92"E	State Forest Department		

PHOTOGRAPHS

OHT and GLSR locations



Mastalipur OHT location, Figure - 1



Mastalipur OHT location, Figure - 2



Bhusunda OHT location, Figure - 1



Bhusunda OHT location, Figure - 2



Budva Mahadev OHT location, Figure - 1



Budva Mahadev OHT location, Figure - 2



Joda Masjid OHT location, Figure – 1

Joda Masjid OHT location, Figure - 2



Delha OHT I and II locations, Figure – 1

Delha OHT I and II locations, Figure - 2



Ramshila Hill GLSR location, Figure – 1

Ramshila Hill GLSR location, Figure – 2



Brahamyoni GLSR location, Figure – 2



Brahamyoni GLSR location, Figure – 2

### Rising Mains

#### Rising Main from Mushafii Thana tube well to Mastalipur OHT



figure – 1 Navranga More



figure – 2 Navranga Road



figure – 3 Navranga Road



figure – 4 Navranga Road

#### Rising Main from Khadigramudhyog to Bhusunda Mela OHT



figure – 1 Khadigram udhyog tube well



figure – 2 Mullasahid road



figure – 3 gouri kanya vidhyalay road



figure – 4 Bhusunda Mela

**Rising Main from falgu river tube well to Budva Mahadev OHT**

<p>Rising Main from falgu river tube well to Budva Mahadev figure – 1</p>	<p>Rising Main from falgu river tube well to Budva Mahadev figure – 2</p>
<p>Rising Main from falgu river tube well to Budva Mahadev figure – 3</p>	<p>Approach Road to Budva Mahadev figure – 4</p>

**Rising Main from falgu river tube well to Joda Masjid OHT**

<p>figure – 1 Rising Main from falgu river tube well to Joda</p>	<p>figure – 2 Rising Main from falgu river tube well to Joda</p>
<p>figure – 3 Rising Main from falgu river tube well to Joda</p>	<p>figure – 4 Rising Main from falgu river tube well to Joda</p>

**Rising Main from Bairagi tube well to Ramshila hill GLSR**



figure – 1 Bairagi Market



figure – 2 Bairagi road



figure – 3 Bairagi Mata Temple



figure – 4 Ramshila Road

**Rising Mains from Dandibag to Brahamyoni GLSR**



figure – 1 Bypass



figure – 2 Madanpur More



figure – 3 Madanpur More Road



figure – 4 Brahamyoni Hill

**Rising Main from Pita Maheshwar tube well to Azad Park OHT**



figure – 1 Pita Maheshwer Tube Well



figure – 2 G.B. Road



figure – 3 G.B. Road



figure – 4 G.B Road

### Tubewells and Pumphouse locations

		
Azad Park	Bagheshwari Paschim	Central School
		
Manpur Tube Well	Bairagi Power ganj	Dhobi Ghat
		
Hata Godown	Guru Dwara	Janta Colony -1



Janta Colony-2



Khadi Gramoudhyog



Koun Sthan



khurhura



Manpur School, Bairagi Ganj



Delha Tube Well



Nai Godown



Nigam Store



Piligram Hospital



Bypass



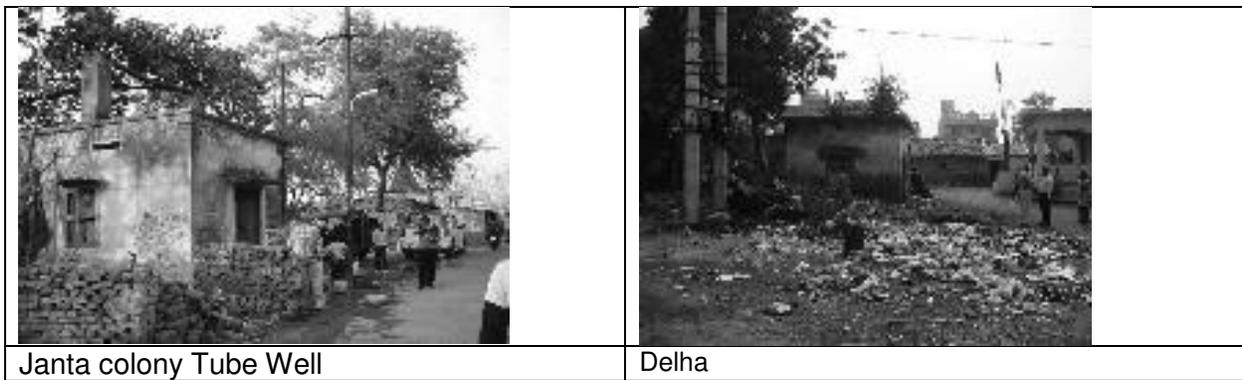
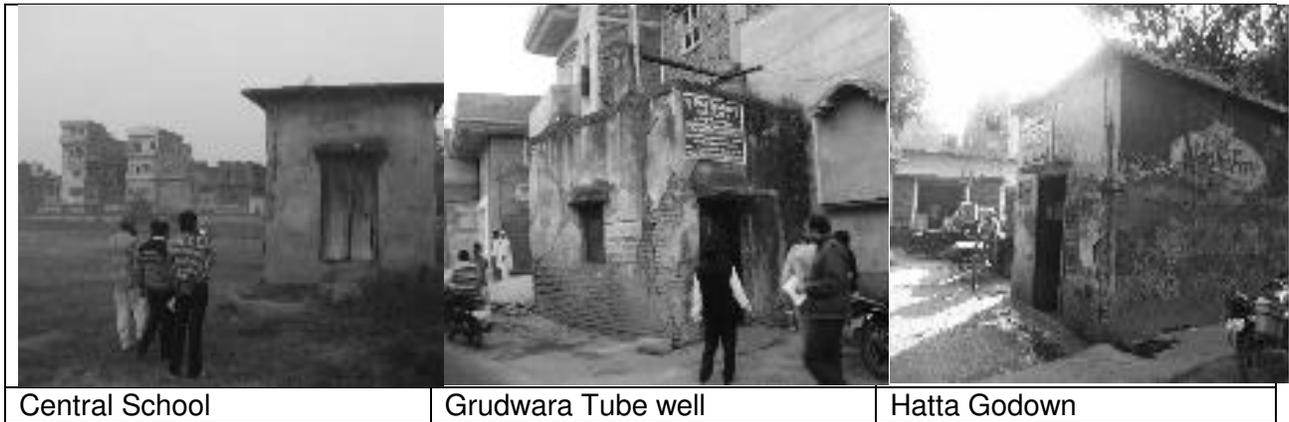
Vishnu Pad



Panchayati Akhara-1

<p>Peethamaheshwar</p>	<p>Panchayati Akhara-2</p>	<p>Panchayati Akhara-3</p>
<p>Dandi Bagh-1</p>	<p>Dandi Bagh-2</p>	<p>Dandi Bagh-3</p>
<p>Dandi Bagh-4</p>	<p>Dandi Bagh-5</p>	

Pump Houses for demolition and construction



### Distribution Mains

#### Distribution Mains from Mastalipur OHT to Manpur Chock



Figure – 1 Mastalipur Road



Figure – 2 Mastalipur Road



Figure – 3 Mastalipur Road



Figure – 4 Manpur Chock

#### Distribution Mains from Bhusunda OHT to Navranga More



Figure – 1 Bhusunda Road



Figure – 2 Bhusunda Road



Figure – 3 Goari Kanya School



Figure – 4 Godown Road

**Distribution Mains from Joda Masjid OHT to concrete road**



Figure – 1 Joda Masjid



Figure – 2 Mastalipur Road

**Distribution Mains from Brahamyoni Hill GLSR to Devasthan**



Figure – 1 Godawari Road



Figure – 2 Godawari More



Figure – 3 Samir Takiya



Figure – 4 Devi Sthan

**Distribution Mains from Braham yoni Hill GLSR to G.B Road**



Figure – 1 Chand Chowraha



Figure – 2 Navadadi Road



Figure – 3 Koiri Bari Road



Figure – 4 Kedarnath Market

**Distribution Mains from Ramshila Hill GLSR to Nagar Nigam**



Figure – 1 Chand Chouraha



Figure – 2 Koiri Bari Road



Figure – 3 Koiri Bary Road



Figure – 4 Zila School

**Distribution Mains from Azad Park OHT to Anandi Mata Temple**



Figure -1 Goal Pathar Road



Figure -2 Goal Pathar Road

### Affected Persons facing permanent impacts Affected persons at Ramshila Hills GLSR site

		
Buttu Paswan	Krishna Prasad	Promod Prasad
		
Tulasi Prasad	Pappu Pratap	Vimlesh Lal Khatri
		
Nageshwar Prasad	Sonu Kumar	Chandan Prasad

**Affected persons at Mastalipur OHT site**



**L-R: Sons (representatives) of Mr. SS Pandey, and Mr. KD Pandey**



**L-R: Mr. KD Pandey, Mr. Vijay Sao and Mr. Kailash Manjhi**



Consultation with APs of Mastalipur OHT site

**Temporarily affected persons at Hata Godown pump house  
(proposed for demolition and construction)**



Shanti Devi



Suresh Kumar



Chandan Kumar

## LIST OF GMC PUMP OPERATORS ON JOB CARD (DAILY WAGES) – LIVELIHOODS TO BE PROTECTED

S.No.	Name of Pump Operator/Details	Pump House
1	Vijay Kumar	Hata Godown
2	Rajeev Ranjan Prasad	Nigam Store
3	Raj Kumar Mandal	Gurudwara
4	Rakesh Kumar	Pachayati Akara -1
5	Angad Kumar	Pachayati Akara -2
6	Pawan Kumar Rai	Pchayati Akara -3
7	Pawan Kumar Srivastava	Pitaeshwar
8	Sanjeev Kumar	Delha
9	Vacant post to be filled by GMC	Kouasthan
10	Amod Prakash	Powerganj Bairagi
11	Dilip Kumar	Central School
12	Gajendra Pratap Singh	Azad Park
13	Sagar Kumar	Bagaeshwari Powerganj
14	Manoj Kumar Verma	Khadi Gramoudhyog, Lakhi Bagh
15	Kumar Vishal	Khadi Gramoudhyog, Lakhi Bagh
16	Krishan Paswan	Janta Colony -1
17	Surendra Kumar	Dhobi Ghat
18	Santosh Kumar	Kouasthan
19	Jai Prakash	Manpur
20	Sanjay Prasad	Piligram Hospital
S.No.	Name of Operator	Posting at Pump House
21	Nand Kishore Kumar	Bagaeshwari Paschim
22	Shiv Kumar	Panchayati Akhara-1

23	Achutanand Prasad	Dandi Bagh
24	Ravi Chandan Singh	Dandi Bagh
25	Herdayesh Kumar Srivastava	Dandi Bagh
26	Sujeet Kumar	Dandi Bagh
27	Mohd. Ajhar Emam	Dandi Bagh
28	Ranjeet Raj	Dandi Bagh
29	Raju Rajak	Dandi Bagh
30	Mohd. Johar Hussain	Dandi Bagh
31	Chandan Kumar	Dandi Bagh
32	Bablu Kumar	Dandi Bagh
33	Mohd. Asraf Allam	Dandi Bagh
34	Nitya Nand Paswan	Dandi Bagh
35	Saroj Kumar	Dandi Bagh
36	Vacant post to be filled by GMC	Dandi Bagh
37	Ganesh Yadav	Dandi Bagh
38	Vacant post to be filled by GMC	Dandi Bagh
39	Chandra Shekar Sharma	Dandi Bagh
40	Rajesh Kumar	Vishnu Pad
41	Sashi Kant Kumar	Dandi Bagh
42	Gaurav Kumar	Dandi Bagh
43	Ajay Kumar Mandal	Dandi Bagh