



Government of Bihar
Mukhya Mantri Gram Sampark Yojana
Social Management Framework
October, 2016



Bihar Rural Road Development Agency (BRRDA)
Rural Works Department



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I. Introduction

Development of rural roads brings multiple socio-economic benefits to the rural areas, which form a strong base of the national economy. The connectivity of rural habitations through good all weather roads has brought appreciable impact on Agriculture, Employment Generation, Industry, Health, Education, Transport facilities, Urbanization, Poverty Alleviation. The Government of Bihar (GOB) is committed to an all-round Social and Economic development of the State. Recognizing the role played by an efficient and high quality road network to the rural community. Towards this end, an elaborate program of rural road development was launched.

The total length of the roads in the state is 1, 47,204 km as on September 30, 2016. The numbers of connected habitations are 62,569 against 59,808 habitations, which are unconnected till date. Table 1 & 2 provide information on the status of road connectivity and category-wise habitations to be connected, respectively.

Table-1: Status of roads

| As per Core Network | |
|--|----------|
| Total Length in the State (in km) | 1,47,204 |
| Length of Roads under Road Construction Department (NH, SH & MDR)(in km) | 19,481 |
| Length of Roads under Rural Works Department(ODR & VR)(in km) | 1,27,723 |
| Constructed (in km) | |
| (a) under PMGSY | 39938 |
| (b) under MMGSY & other State Schemes | 20388 |
| (c) under GTSNY | 0 |
| Ongoing(in km) | |
| (a) under PMGSY | 11422 |
| (b) under MMGSY & other State Schemes | 5254 |
| (c) under GTSNY | 0 |
| Proposed(in km) | |
| (a) under PMGSY | 5581 |
| (b) under State Schemes | 28905 |
| (c) under GTSNY | 12500 |

Comment [SK1]: Make it consistent with other reports or delete the table..

II.Mukhya Mantri Gram SamparkYojana

The government of Bihar (GOB) launched the Mukhya Mantri Gram SamparkYojana in year 2013 to connect with all weather roads to all rural habitations with population more than 250 in 27 Non-IAP districts involving construction and improvement of 37,908 km roads connecting - 32199 habitations. The programme is presently funded by the govt. of Bihar through its own resources.

The demand for MMGSY roads has been overwhelming, given the challenges of transportation for Bihar's rural population. The PMGSY targets to provide connectivity to all rural habitation with population more than 500 and 250 in Non- IAP and IAP districts respectively in the state. To fill the critical gap left over by PMGSY between IAP and non-IAP districts the MMGSY has been started in the state. The state government has so far taken up 8.684 km length of roads with its own resources.

Govt. of Bihar has established a "State Core Network: showing connectivity to these habitations and finalized it through active consultation with local communities and Peoples representatives and it is approved by the State Cabinet. Rural Works Department through its agency, Bihar Rural Road Development Agency (BRRDA) is responsible for implementation of PMGSY as well as MMGSY.

Objective of the Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to fulfill the dream of state government to reach the capital city within 5 hours from any corner of the state by providing all weather roads through single connectivity to 250 and more unconnected Tolas/habitations with a population of 250 and more in phased manner.

Guiding Principles

- Unconnected Tolas/habitations with a population of 250 to 499 will be connected through all weather roads in single connectivity.
- Habitations which are left out in PMGSY scheme due to some reasons will be included in this scheme.
- "Through routes" which are in bad shape and can't be used for traffic movement will get priority in the scheme.
- Important roads and bridges which have not been included in the final State core network design then the respective Executive Engineer will do an enquiry and will send his recommendation to District Magistrate. Similarly once it gets approved by District Monitoring Committee (constituted for MMGSY Scheme), Executive Engineer will send the report to Headquarter. Headquarter will send the proposal to Chief minister for its approval. After getting the approval from Chief Minister on the proposal, on population basis it will be included in the priority list of proposed State core network design.
- Districts where schemes related to rural connectivity are going on but still some habitations are pending, under this scheme roads will be constructed there to provide the connectivity.

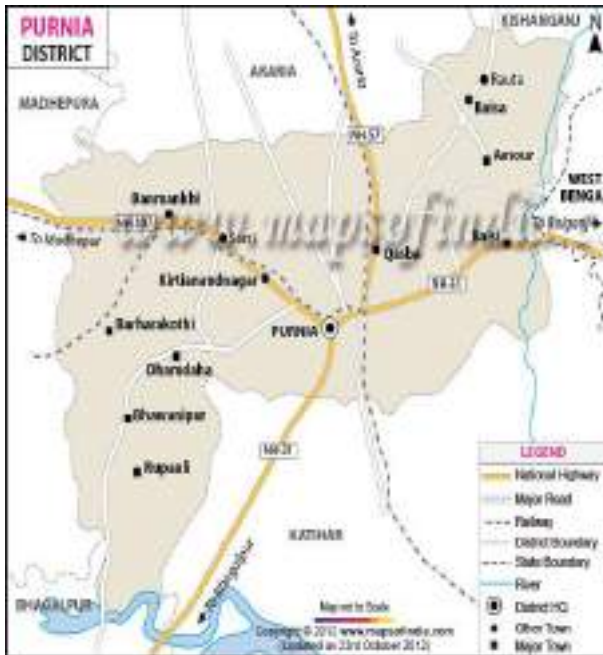
III. Project Description

The World Bank is committed to Support MMGSY in Bihar. Araria, Banka, Buxar, Saran, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Patna, Purnea and Vaishali are the ten districts identified as the first phase for World Bank support. This will cover about 2500 km of rural roads. The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has recommended that the project preparation be done for the entire 5000 km. Additional funding will be considered at later stage based on the implementation performance of the 2500 km.

Maps of all the 10 districts which have been selected for the first phase in MMGSY Scheme are as follows:



Bihar Rural Roads Project



World Bank Support under MMGSY

The World Bank Supported MMGSY Rural Roads Project aims to increase the efficiency of the MMGSY, through systematic and appropriate capacity enhancement in the State to provide and maintain all season access to beneficiary communities for enhanced access to economic opportunities and social services. The PDO for the project is to “improve road connectivity in rural areas and improve management of rural roads in Bihar”.

The MMGSY Rural Roads Project has two components:-

Component I(Civil Works): Civil Works relating to construction and/or up gradation of selected roads to provide all weather connectivity in Non-IAP Districts.

Component II(Technical Assistance): This component will support institutional strengthening, organizational effectiveness and individual skills development to complement achievement of the program outcomes and comprise of 4 components:

- Preparation of DPR
- Independent means of Verification
- Project Institutional Support
- Equipment
- Trainings on skills development.

Safeguard instruments

For the assessment and management of environmental and social issues in MMGSY, the Project comprises of the following safeguard instruments:

1. Environmental Management Framework (EMF)
2. Environmental Code of Practices (ECoPs)
3. Social Management Framework
4. Vulnerability Framework

IV. Benefits of rural connectivity

Roads are the basic infrastructure requirement and play a vital role in socio-economic upliftment of rural community. They contribute significantly in rural development by creating opportunities to access goods and services located in nearby villages or major town/market centers. Provision of rural roads increases mobility of men and materials thus facilitating economic growth. These, in turn, assist in reducing poverty and leads over all socio-economic development. Several studies have already established that there exist a strong relationship between rural roads and socio-economic development.

The impacts of rural roads are summarized as given below:

- Improvement in transportation services:- which leads to improved access to market centers for the rural producers, better availability of farm inputs at reduced prices;
- Diversification of agricultural:- improved market access promotes shift in favour of cash crops and commercialization of agricultural activities.
- Diversification of livelihood opportunities:- better connectivity enhances employment opportunities in the non agricultural activities.
- Improved services:- improved road connectivity, interalia, enhances access to education, health, communication and financial services.
- Increase in the outreach of the state: - improved rural roads facilities better availability of public services and functionaries in rural area.

The project is expected to provide all weather access to economic opportunities and social services to approx.1750 habitations by construction and improvement of about 2,500 km rural roads including construction of some standalone bridges. The inhabitants in the area of influence of the rural roads, local businesses, as well as users of the rural roads will be the beneficiaries of the project.

Once the targeted habitations get connected, rural people are expected to benefit from all the aspects listed above either directly or indirectly.

V. Bihar: An Overview¹

Bihar is one of the low income states of India with a per capita income (INR 13,488) much lower than the national average (INR 42,778) as per the economic survey for the state of Bihar, 2015-16. The state has one of the highest incidences of poverty in the country with 34 percent of its population living below the poverty line². A densely populated and predominantly rural state, with 89 percent of its population living in rural areas (as opposed to 69 percent all-India)³, the state is also lagging on key socio-economic parameters, with the Human Development Index (HDI) for Bihar recorded at 0.447, which is amongst the lowest in India. There also exists a wide variation in per capita income across districts, as evidenced by the Inequality adjusted HDI (IHDI), which is recorded at 0.303, a loss of 32.06 percent compared to the HDI, which is more than the loss at the national level⁴.

Bihar has a significant agricultural base. Agriculture and allied activities employ approximately 62 percent of Bihar's total labor force as compared to 49 percent for all-India⁵. The state is endowed with vast natural resources and suitable agro-climatic conditions. Also, with the bifurcation of the state, the mineral sector and other big industries went to Jharkhand. The state is trying to overcome its challenges with a prudent development strategy, and hopes to build upon its potential for growth in agriculture and agro-based industries, tourism, handicrafts and cottage industries, which is hitherto underutilized due to inadequate road infrastructure and market linkages.

The state has taken initiatives towards increased investment in infrastructure, particularly in the transport network, strengthening of the social sector, and a focus on good governance. This has resulted in the state economy growing at about 12 percent per annum in the 11th Plan period, making it one of the fastest growing states in India and triggering confidence in Bihar's economy. However, the state continues to face several challenges including inadequate infrastructure, weak human capacity, low productivity in agriculture, and deeply entrenched poverty. The 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) aims to achieve a high growth rate (7 percent) in the agriculture and allied sectors, to develop infrastructure at a faster pace, to emphasize the development of the social sector further, and to make a sustained effort towards reduction of poverty and equitable regional development. In particular, it recognizes the importance of improvement in rural connectivity in bringing the benefits of modern agriculture to farmers.

Social and Demographic profile of Bihar

Bihar is characterized by high levels of landlessness and land fragmentation, high dependency on agriculture and high levels of seasonal migration.

¹ Economic Survey for the state of Bihar, 2015-2016

² Based on the Tendulkar Poverty Line

³ Population Census figure (2011)

⁴ Figures for HDI and IHDI from Inequality adjusted Human Development Index for India's States, UNDP, 2011

⁵ As of 2012 (Work participation of adults 15+ using Usual Status definition)

Table-3 : Demographic profile of Bihar

| Description | Data as per census 2011 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Population | 10,38,04,637 |
| Male | 5,41,85,347 |
| Female | 4,96,19,290 |
| Sex ratio | 916 |
| Density/Km Square | 1102 |
| Literacy | 63.82 % |
| Male literacy | 73.39 % |
| Female literacy | 53.33 % |

Bihar is also India's most flood prone state and 76% of the population in North Bihar lives under the recurring threat of flood devastation. In 2013 alone, flood affected more than 5.9 million people in 37,678 villages in 20 districts in the state. Floods and droughts are an important reason for low crop productivity in these areas.

Araria and Purnea have significant minority community populations (Araria 41.1% and Purnia 36.8%) while Madhepura and Saharsa have a high density of Scheduled Castes (Madhepura 17.1% and Saharsa 14.4%).

The State Mahadalit Commission observed that out of the 22 scheduled castes in Bihar, 20 are acutely deprived in terms of educational, economic, socio-cultural and political status. Constant floods or droughts have accentuated pre-existing vulnerabilities with long-term implications in the affected communities, especially vulnerable and marginalized sections like women, widows, children, orphans, and adolescent girls, the elderly, and socially disadvantaged groups. The fear of future floods further intensifies these prevailing insecurities.

Table on Vulnerable Population in Project Districts Phase 1.

| S.N | District | Total Population | SC Population | % of SC population | Female Population | % of Female Population | Scheduled tribe (ST) Population | % of ST Population to district Population | Divyangs Data | % of Divyangs to district population |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Araria | 2811569 | 382654 | 13.61 | 1348236 | 47.95 | 38848 | 1.38 | 45296 | 1.61 |
| 2 | Banka | 2,034,763 | 247858 | 12.18 | 967623 | 47.55 | 90432 | 4.44 | 49594 | 2.44 |
| 3 | Buxar | 1,706,352 | 251737 | 14.75 | 818375 | 47.96 | 26824 | 1.57 | 32072 | 1.88 |
| 4 | Gopalganj | 2,562,012 | 320064 | 12.49 | 1294346 | 50.52 | 60807 | 2.37 | 46636 | 1.82 |
| 5 | Katihar | 3,071,029 | 263100 | 8.57 | 1470599 | 47.89 | 179971 | 5.86 | 46323 | 1.51 |
| 6 | Patna | 5,838,465 | 920918 | 15.77 | 2759953 | 47.27 | 9069 | 0.16 | 189092 | 3.24 |
| 7 | Purbi Champaran | 5,099,371 | 649726 | 12.74 | 2418162 | 47.42 | 12461 | 0.24 | 111705 | 2.19 |
| 8 | Saran | 3,951,862 | 474066 | 12.00 | 1929041 | 48.81 | 36786 | 0.93 | 89821 | 2.27 |
| 9 | Purnia | 3,264,619 | 390991 | 11.98 | 1565249 | 47.95 | 139490 | 4.27 | 97752 | 2.99 |
| 10 | Vaishali | 3,495,021 | 738031 | 21.12 | 1650486 | 47.22 | 2274 | 0.07 | 104430 | 2.99 |
| | Total | 33835063 | 4639145 | 13.71 | 16222070 | 48 | 596962 | 1.77 | 812721 | 2.40 |

VI. Legislations and Policies Applicable in MMGSY

The Legislations of State / National acts, policies and rules applicable for MMGSY regarding land take and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) are summarized in the following sections.

Applicable National Policy in the project:

- The Right to Fair Compensation And Transparency In Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR Act 2013).
- Right to Information Act 2005.

Applicable State Policies in the project are:

- Bihar Raiyati Land Lease policy 2014.
- Bihar Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and resettlement rules 2014.
- Bihar Public Land Encroachment Act, 1956

Other Legislation:

- Land Donation

State Policies

Bihar Raiyati Land Lease policy 2014

1. In the event of inadequate land width, Government of Bihar will take the land on lease/acquisition/or on donation. Taking the land on lease from raiyats will be the preferred approach in MMGSY. Land taken on lease will follow the rules and regulations laid down in the state policy known as "**Bihar Raiyati Land Lease policy 2014**".

Important aspects of the policy are summarised as follows:

1. The land may be taken on lease for construction of infrastructure, such as academic institutions/road/electricity projects/approach road/stadium/embankment/Canal/Land Bank etc., rehabilitation of persons affected by natural disaster and for other works of public purposes defined under section-2 (1) of the act. The land so to be taken on the condition of perpetual lease and will be registered.
2. To ensure the possibility of land transfer in less time, the feasibility of taking land on perpetual lease under "Bihar Raiyati Land Lease policy 2014" will be investigated at District Collector level. The feasibility will be assessed before initiating the process of land take for small sponsored schemes under state plan in which the requirement of land/land segment is less and the number of raiyats are limited.
3. To investigate the feasibility of land to be taken on perpetual lease for the above mentioned schemes, District Collector will constitute a committee under

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Chairmanship of Additional District Collector. The members of the committee will include District Land Acquisition Officer/Sub Divisional Officer/Deputy Collector Land reforms/respective Circle Officer and two nominated officers from the concerned department (requiring body).

4. Committee will visit the affected area to aware the concerned land owners and Panchayat members about time and date, publicity and promotion, importance and provision of the Lease Policy of the project. After that, committee will obtain the recorded consent/disagreement from the concerned landowners. Committee has to submit its recommendation before the District Collector along with the documented recorded consent /disagreement received from affected Land owners and the logical reasons.
5. After reviewing, the report received from the committee if District Collector gets satisfied that the land can be taken on lease from the concerned land owners or there is strong possibility of taking the land on lease under lease policy from the concerned land owners then he/she will inform the concerned department/authority/body accordingly.

After that the concerned department/authority/body can start the process of taking land/land segment on lease

Compensation

1. The land on perpetual lease may be taken at the rate of Four times in the rural areas and two times in the urban areas of the MVR (Minimum Valuation register). Provided that if trees or any other structure are situated on the said land, the District Collector shall, getting then evaluated by District Forest Officer and Executive Engineer, Building Construction.

Note: Details of the policy is available on the website lrc.bih.nic.in

Bihar Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014

Government of Bihar in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the Governor of the State of Bihar made the rules which may be called the **Bihar Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014**.

Important aspects of the policies are as follows:

1. Requisition for land acquisition shall be submitted by the Requiring Body to the Collector in **Form I** (detail of the form can be seen from the policy document) together with following documents, as the case may be:-
 - (i) Requisition in Form I;

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- (ii) Detailed Project Report;
- (iii) Sanction letter of the project;
- (iv) Estimated cost of the project;
- (v) Three copies of village map(s) showing the affected areas;
- (vi) Certified copies of the khatiyani of the lands to be acquired;
- (vii) Information as to whether the land is irrigated multi-cropped and/or agricultural land. If it is irrigated multi-cropped land, whether it is covered under the proviso to section 10; if not, then what are the demonstrable exceptional circumstances for acquiring the land.
- (viii) Any other document or information required by Collector.

2. Upon receipt of the requisition, the Collector shall constitute a team of revenue and agriculture officers of the district to visit the spot and enquire whether the requisition is consistent with the provisions contained in section 10. The team shall make field visits with the requiring body, examine the revenue records, meet the families likely to be affected and submit a report to the Collector regarding the requisition being consistent or contrary to the provisions contained in section 10 (details of the section can be seen in policy document): Provided that no such enquiry shall be required in cases where the requisition has been made for the projects covered by the provision to section 10 (details of section 10 can be seen in BLARR Rules 2014 document).
3. If the Collector, based on the report of the team, other information available with him and instructions issued by the State Government in this regard, is satisfied that the requisition is consistent with the provisions contained under section 10; he shall pass a speaking order to this effect. If he is satisfied that the requisition is not consistent with the said provisions, he shall record the reasons in writing and return the requisition to the requiring body.
4. If the Collector is satisfied that the requisitioned land can be acquired, he shall calculate the estimated cost of acquisition and other charges and cause the Requiring Body to deposit the same. However, cost of undertaking SIA shall be calculated at a later stage under sub-Rule (1) of rule 8.
5. After deposit of the estimated cost of acquisition, the appropriate government shall proceed with the acquisition in accordance with the Act and these Rules.
6. The BLARR Rules 2014 proposes for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study to map and estimate costs and benefits to the people affected through the acquisition. However in MMGSY the land required for the project will be minimal so no significant impact has been envisaged. Therefore PIU's have prepared a "**Social Impact Assessment Statement**" after doing the proper land verification with the support of District Land Revenue Department and Local Community.
7. Market value of the land :

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- The minimum land value, if any specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area where the land is situated; or
- The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or
- Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 (see LARR act 2013) in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects.
- Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas i.e 1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate government
- Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas 1 (one).

8. Compensation

- The compensation shall be calculated as per the provisions laid down under section 26 to section 30 read with the First Schedule of the LARR Act 2013 and paid to all parties whose land or other immovable property has been acquired.

Compensation shall be given to agriculture labourers, tenants, share croppers and artisans referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause © of section 3 of the Act at the following rate

- In case of an agricultural labourer, a lump sum amount equivalent to the current minimum wages of two hundred days shall be paid. The tenants and share croppers shall be paid a lump sum amount of Rs twenty five thousand per acre of the land they cultivate as tenants or share cropper
- In case of artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land shall be paid a lump sum amount of Rs. twenty five thousand.
- The market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired will be paid to the PAP's/PAF's. Collector can take the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field in determining the market value.
- The value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired will be paid to the PAP's/PAF's. Collector can take the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, horticulture, forestry sericulture or any other specialist in the relevant field in determining the value.

Note: Details of the BLARR Rules, 2014 is available on the website- www.lrc.bih.nic.in

National Acts

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

The LARR act 2013, adopted by the Government of India on September 26, 2013, repeals the Page 4 of 113 Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and it extends to the whole of India except the States of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act provides for a '**comprehensive, humane, informed, participative, meaningful and transparent process**' for permanent/temporary land acquisition in the public interest.

Note: Details of the act can be seen on the website-dolr.nic.in

Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

This Act relate to public access to information under the control of public authorities. Act has provisions access to information held by or under the control of any public authority and includes: (I) the right to: Inspection of work, documents, records; (ii) taking notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records; (iii) taking certified samples of mater'al; (iv) obtaining information through electronic mode or through printouts where such information is stored in a computer or in any other device.

Applicability: It empowers people to obtain information on the project. To facilitate project stakeholders obtain requisite project information. MMGSY provides for dissemination of information and procedures, entitlements, project costs, selection criteria for contractor etc.

Other Legislations and guidelines

Land donation

A person can donate the land when the ownership of the land lies with him/her in the revenue records and receipt of tax collected is on his/her name. A person cannot donate his/her ancestral property if it is not in the name of his/her in revenue records. Only Jama BandiRayat land can be donated. A donor donates the land to the Governor of Bihar because then only registry charges can be waived of. Land gets registered in the name of Governor of Bihar.

Minimum Wages Act, Bihar: The employer is supposed to pay not less than the MinimumWagesfixed by Labour Resource Department Government of Bihar as per provisions of the Act;

Equal Remuneration Act, 1979: The Act provides for payment of equal wages for work of equal nature to Male and Female workers and not formaking discrimination against Femaleemployees;

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986: The Act prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and provides for regulation of employment of children in all other occupations and processes. Employment

of child labour is prohibited in Building and Construction Industry;

VII. Applicable World Bank Environment & Social Safeguard Policies

Table-4

| Sl.No. | World Bank Policy | Applicability due to | How Project Address Policy Requirements? |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Environmental Assessment OP 4.01 | Project is likely to have impacts on environmental and social components such as on water bodies and trees along the road | Preparation and application of Environmental Codes of Practice for addressing environmental issues. |
| 2. | Natural Habitats OP 4.04 | Some sub-projects may be in/close to sensitive natural habitats | Avoidance measures, including non-inclusion of Such sub-projects in the project. |
| 3. | Forest OP 4.36 | Some sub-projects may be in/close to forest areas and may need forest land diversion | Preparation of a management plan to address impacts, if any And avoidance/ minimization of construction and allied activities in forest areas. |
| 4. | Cultural Properties OP 4.11 | The project entails risk/damage to cultural properties and has likelihood of chance-finds. | Provisions made for relocation of cultural properties and Protection of the same through design modifications and other measures. |
| 5. | Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) | This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. In the event of inadequate land width to construct the road specifically in habitation sections need for taking land may arise. | Provision is being made to screen and identify such locations and avoid any land take through design modifications. If the required land width is not available, then the land shall be taken either on lease/on acquisition/on donation as per the provisions laid down in State/National rules/ policies/acts. Any losses to assets and livelihood shall be compensated as per Entitlement framework for the project in the RPF. |
| 6. | Indigenous People (OP 4.10) | The scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are present in the state and project districts. Some of the project roads are likely to provide new connectivity to habitations with scheduled caste and schedule Tribe population. The policy requires a social | A Vulnerability Framework is provided outlining the process of screening the sub projects for presence of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe Population in the habitations to be connected, ensuring their participation in the transect walk process and |

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| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | <p>assessment by the borrower;</p> <p>(a) a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project;</p> <p>(b) the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan or an Indigenous Peoples Planning;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(c) disclosure of the draft Indigenous Peoples Plan or draft Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework.</p> | <p>consultations during DPR preparation to ascertain their views and broad support for the project, and</p> <p>Disclosure of project information at the community level in a culturally appropriate way and local language "Hindi".</p> |
|--|--|---|---|

Apart from compliance to the above policies, the project will comply with the bank procedure, BP17.50. The core network has been finalised through proper consultation with local community, respective Public representatives and has been approved by the District Steering Committee and the State Cabinet.

Disclosure shall be carried out at all stages of the project Consultations shall be conducted with the community and the PRI at project preparation and implementation stages.

District and state level stakeholder consultation on the draft RPF and VF has been organised.

The draft RPF and VF shall be disclosed at places easily accessible to public including RWD website rwdbihnic.org. A non technical executive summary is also being disclosed in Hindi.

VIII. Resettlement Policy framework

This section outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in addressing and mitigating the social and economic issues associated with the project based on the experience of implementing PMGSY and other rural roads works in the state.

While the project will develop the feeder road alignment within the existing core network, it follows a demand driven approach at the local level, where the road alignments will be finalized through stakeholder's participations. Hence, the extent of land needs and selected impacts will be known only as the design is agreed among the stakeholders. This underscores the relevance of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to ensure compliance with national legal policies and regulation relating to land acquisition and resettlement as well as World Bank Operational policy 4.12& 4.10.

Objectives and core provisions of the RPF

- To ensure that throughout its duration, the project fully complies with the principle that involuntary loss of assets or relocation of economic activities or residence, is minimized and compensated.
- To guarantee that adequate procedures exist for prior consultation of all affected persons,
- Assessment of losses and entitlements, handling complaints and disputes, and monitoring of the outcomes; and
- To lay down the process of land transfer.
- To ensure broad community support for the project based on consultation in habitations of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population.

The RPF establishes the procedures for taking land on lease/through acquisition /on donation.

The RPF applies to all properties affected throughout the MMGSY Rural Roads Project, irrespective of the funding source. In particular, it guides how the Government will identify, mitigate and compensate any adverse impacts on the assets and livelihoods of the people directly affected by possible expropriations while safeguarding the interests of the population impacted by the project, especially of the poor, women, and vulnerable groups.

As the construction has been proposed mostly along the existing revenue tracks, the extent of potential impact in terms of land is expected to be minimal. Notwithstanding, the necessity of a framework to ensure mitigation of any negative impacts, as well as compliance with the Indian national legal policy, Bank and State policy cannot be overstated. This RPF therefore stipulates the necessary procedures for taking land on lease /through acquisition/on donation, with provisions for resettlement planning and entitlement in order to support and the land requirements for the project in Bihar.

Importantly, the RPF ensures conformity to the principles of full and prior compensation for any lost assets, and resettlement and rehabilitation of those who are directly and adversely affected. It affirms and provides for the entitlements of those who lack legal or formal ownership of affected assets to fair compensation and assistance.

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Vulnerable Population

- a) In rural India vulnerability is characterized by social isolation and marginalization resulting from gender bias or social identities, e.g. scheduled caste and tribes. In MMGSY the rights of vulnerable population will be given priority and a separate Vulnerability Framework has been prepared. The objective of the Vulnerability Framework ('VF', or 'the Framework') is to ensure that the development process generated by the MMGSY fully addresses the needs of the vulnerable populations and enables measures to promote distributional equity among the project affected populations (PAPs). **Separate Vulnerability Framework has been prepared for the project.**
- b) Project will not acquire land/structure/other assets required in the project from vulnerable people, but in case if required then it will be through the process of lease or through acquisition.

IX. Community Planning & Participation in MMGSY

Effective participatory mechanism for community level local government in decision-making at implementation and post implementation stage of the project has been evolved. Involvement of communities at implementation and post implementation stage of project shall be taken up as specified in this framework. The Participation Framework envisages involvement of the local community, PAPs/PAFs & PIU during project implementation and monitoring stages. The PIU will be responsible for ensuring participation of the local community at the sub project levels. The involvement of the community is not only restricted to the interactions with the villagers but also disclosing the relevant information pertaining to the project and tasks encompassed in the project. The core network has been finalised through proper consultation with local Community and respective Public representatives. It has been reviewed and approved by the District Steering Committee, and the State Cabinet.

The project encourages community involvement to make them accountable in the success of the entire project. The community will participate directly or in coordination with PIUs :

- Facilitate identification of issues and concerns
- Making land available
- Providing labour, Water and Camp site for construction activities
- Redressing grievances at individual/community level
- Providing assistance to the contractors and PIU staffs to ensure speedy implementation
- Following the instructions given in signages
- Avoiding the personal interest during construction and post construction stage



Selection of Roads

The selection of roads for new construction/up gradation shall be from the state core network. The following procedures have been adopted for the selection of roads in Core Network:

1. PIU's conducted a survey of unconnected Tolas of having population of 250 and above and prepared a list. After preparing the list of unconnected Tolas, PIU's finalised the alignment after proper consultation and involvement of local communities, Peoples representatives.
2. After finalisation of the alignment, PIU's prepared block wise list of roads and submitted it before the People's Representatives (Concerned MLA's & MP) for their suggestions and comments. After incorporating their



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suggestions, the tentative list presented before the District Steering Committee (DSC) for their comments and suggestions.

3. DSC reviewed the list and recommended their comments and suggestion. After incorporation of their comments and suggestions, DSC approved the list.
4. After receiving the approval, the final list was sent for Cabinet approval.
5. List got approved by the Cabinet and the core network was prepared finally.

Detailed Project Report – Screening of sub projects

Following selection of roads and identification of the site for physical works, prefeasibility activities will be carried out by the DPR Consultants under the guidance of PIU.

- a) It will gather information from govt. land records (if the land is surveyed) or other information relating to land ownership, as well as existing structures and uses of the land highlighting the presence of SC and ST population, if present and are impacted by the road works.
- b) This information shall be verified in site, by the PIU Nodal Officer (Social & Environment) who will assess socio-economic implications of the identified road.

Dissemination of Project Information and Planning Procedures

- a) PIU's will sensitize communities during construction and post construction stages on the selected roads through brochures and informal meetings. This information will include benefits and possible adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures.
- b) **Annexure 1** provides the project information package encompassing the information to be disclosed at Planning, implementation and Post implementation stages.
- c) The informal meetings provide an open forum for local community to voice their concerns.
- d) All brochures, writings and meetings will be in local languages and will be gender sensitive in their design and outreach.

Stakeholder Consultations and Disclosure

Consultation with officials of local government, local community and people's representatives of the affected population is essential to gain a comprehensive understanding of the types and degrees of adverse effects on project.

For projects that have environmental and social impacts, consultation will not be a single conversation but a series of opportunities to create understanding about the project among those it will likely affect or interest, and to learn how these external parties view the project and its attendant risks, impacts, opportunities, and mitigation measures. Listening to community concerns and feedback can be a valuable source of information that can improve project design and outcomes and help an organisation to identify and control external risks. It can also form the basis for future collaboration and partnerships.

Community consultations' and participation has been an integral part in MMGSY. This will continue till implementation and post implementation stages.

District level Stakeholder’s consultation programme:

RWD organised district level stakeholder’s consultation programme at 3 districts namely East Champaran, Purnia and Buxar. Draft ERPF prepared for MMGSY shared with the stakeholder’s and their valuable feedbacks and concerns has been recorded which has been attached in the Annexure 11. Project will try to incorporate and comply valuable suggestions, Feedbacks and concerns received from stakeholder’s consultation programmes organised at districts and state level.

State level stakeholder consultation on draft RPF and VF

A state level consultation was organised by RWD on September 30, 2016 on the draft RPF and VF. It was attended by representatives from Department of Land & Revenue, Department of Water resources, Department of Mines & Geology, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Energy, Department of Panchayati Raj, Department of transport, Department of Forest & Environment, Department of Minority & Welfare along with PIU'S and concerning ESMF nodal officers. The proceedings are attached in annexure

Disclosure of draft SMF and VF on website

Draft SMF of MMGSY has been uploaded on the website www.rwdbihnic.org for calling the comments /feedbacks/suggestions from public. Valuable suggestions/feedbacks which will be in the interest of the project will be incorporated in the draft. The period for calling the comments /feedbacks/ suggestions will be of 15 days. Final RPF and VF after incorporating suggestions from the state level consultation and comments received from website disclosure, notification through newspapers etc. shall be disclosed . The hardcopies of the same shall also be made available to the District Collector and respective PIUs through official communication.

Transect Walk

The methodology for conducting the transect walk should be discussed with PIU, local community and a guidance note on issues to be discussed during the walk is described in **Annexure 2: Methodology for Transect Walk.**

The following procedures has been followed in conducting transect walks in the first phase of MMGSY and subsequently it will be followed in the next phase along proposed road alignments. The procedures are as follows:

- a) Transect walks will be organised by the PIU/DPR consultants in coordination with the local community along with other government department officials such as the revenue and forest officials at the village level.
- b) The walk will be organized in a gender sensitive manner, to specifically take account of the scheduled caste and tribes, and the priorities of the women population. Ensure participation of the elected Panchayat members from reserved seats for women, SC and STs.
- c) The date of the transect walk will be announced in accordance with the Annexure 2 on methodology for transect walk.

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- d) The road alignments will be finalized with due consideration to the aspects of road safety, service frequency and scope for future development along the corridor.
- e) Where SC and ST households are present the approach will encompass measures prescribed in the Vulnerability Framework (VF).
- f) The documentation of transect shall be exhibited by the PIU on the revenue map and all issues and suggestions by the community and responses to them during transect documented and disseminated at the community level. The transect walk shall enable:
- g) Finalization of the alignment in consultation with the communities, and sensitizing them of necessary design requirements;
- h) PIU in coordination with local community and will do asite inventory, cross-checking and verification of the alignment;
 - Identification of the land and structures affected by the project
 - Identification of vulnerable Project Affected People (PAPs); and,
 - Acceptance of the land / other assets attached with land as per the provisions laid down in Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014/BLARRR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013 by the communities as the case may be.
 - Identification of community concerns and grievances and the means to address them.
 - Signature of concerned government officials and participants from community should be on the revenue map

Consultation with Affected Persons

During transect walk (prior to finalization of DPR) the PIU in coordination with local community shall organise a meeting involving the affected persons to communicate how the concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design.

- a) The meeting shall be conducted in a gender sensitive manner.
- b) The structure and format for recording the consultation sessions are presented in **Annexure 3**. (Refer Annexure 1 for disclosure of information).
- c) The concerns that could not be incorporated shall be highlighted and the reasons for not doing so explained. The people would be given an opportunity to respond.
- d) The following information pertaining to the project design will be highlighted and Disseminated:
 - Specifications, project costs and construction schedule,
 - Likely issues due to project activities,
 - Land width required and available,
 - Design modifications incorporating comments and suggestions of Communities,
 - Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land /assets (acquisition/lease/donation)
 - Entitlement provisions for vulnerable groups,
 - Disbursal procedures to entitled persons,
 - Safety and health concerns during construction works, and

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- Inputs required by the local community as construction labour, temporary use of land for diversions etc.

Census and Social impact assessment

Subsequent to transect walk, a census survey of the PAPs will be carried out to validate findings from transect walk and document the number of PAPs, disaggregating them by gender and describing their profile and related impact. The objective is to assess the extent of impact on each household. Questionnaire for the census survey is attached (**annexure 4**).

- a) The census will be conducted by the PIU with the assistance of the local communities and will register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the proposed Right of Way.
- b) The census will provide a demographic overview of the population, and will cover the asset ownership and sources of livelihood.
- c) The categories of vulnerable PAPs established by the census will form a basis for assessing the vulnerable persons entitled to remedies and the nature and extent of support required.

Integrating Social Impacts in Detailed Project Report (DPR)

To ensure that the designs for the MMGSY roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the following information shall be documented a part of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prior to submission to the State Technical Agency for approval:

- Output of transect walk as per **Annexure 2**
- Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities **Annexure 3**,
- Land availability Status **Annexure 8**
- Census questionnaires of the PAPs **Annexure 4**
- List of PAP's /PAF's, from vulnerable category
- Summary of land requirement for further action by PIU/BRRDA verified by Executive Engineer **Annexure 11**
- Summary of Social Impact Assessment Statment.

X. Land Transfer process

Most of the MMGSY roads are constructed along the existing earth and brick paved tracks, some of which have 3m brick on edge pavements with shoulders. MMGSY guidelines require that all detailed Project Reports (DPRs) must include land availability certificate and transect walk proceedings along with documentary evidences. The guidelines also provide for land lease/acquisition on need basis but priority to be given to roads where the land is already available.

- a) The proposed work in MMGSY will be carried out within the available Land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land on lease or through land acquisition/ or on donation according to the provisions laid down in Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014/ BLARR Rules/LARR act 2013 / donation as per Bihar Government Rules.. The option of land donation will not be applicable for those belonging to vulnerable category.
- b) The option to transfer the land either on lease/or on acquisition, or through donation shall be assessed through the consultation process/gram Sabha.
- c) If Land has to be taken on donation from non vulnerable category then for each of the relevant parcel of land proper land registration process will be followed. Donor has to donate the land in the name of the Governor of the State of Bihar. The Community/PIU will actively participate in this process to facilitate the land donation process in coordination with Revenue department.

Provisions to guide land transfers

Lease/Acquisition

1. The RPF mandates compensation as an important element within land transfer through lease or on acquisition. It specifically advocates that such compensation responds sensitively to the type of loss as specified in the entitlement matrix, and affirm the need for compensation/financial assistance to the categories of vulnerable populations. Compensation and R&R assistance in case of Land taken on lease or acquired through land acquisition process for MMGSY project will be according to the guidelines of Bihar Raiyati land lease policy 2014/BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013. It shall be the responsibility of the PIU along with the local community to assess the impact on loss and disburse the entitlements before initiating civil works.
2. The RPF defines vulnerable category as those belonging to (i) Below Poverty Line (BPL) (with a valid proof thereof) (ii) Women headed households with women as sole earners, (iii) Scheduled Caste/Tribes; and (iv) Divyangs within levels specified by state norms; or, those who are subject to any of the following impacts, i.e. loss of:
 - a) more than 10% of the total land holding;
 - b) shelter; and,

- c) livelihood on account of a) or b).

Impacts on Lands involving traditional and tenurial rights-

Land involving traditional and tenurial rights will be verified by the District Collector and taken for the project through lease/or on acquisition.

Land donation procedure in MMGSY

The process of land donation is applicable only when the land belongs to non vulnerable category. PIU will organise a Gram Sabha meeting where the land owner will give his/her consent for land donation and proceeding will be prepared which will be duly signed by the Mukhiya, Sarpanch and members who will be present in the meeting.

After receiving the proceedings of the meeting Executive Engineer of the respective division will write a letter to DM in which he will mention the name of the roads where land donation is required and people are ready for land donation. He will also attach the proceeding.

After receiving the letter DM will send the letter to the concerned circle officers in which he will instruct the CO's to ensure the process. Once the Circle Officer receives the letter from DM through proper channel, he/she will start the process of verification (Annexures 5 & 6). After doing the proper verification CO will send his/her report in prescribed format (Annexure 7) to the DM through proper channel. CO in his /her report will provide the details as well as he/she will ensure that land is free from any encumberences. After receiving the recommendations from ADM (Land & Revenue),and approval from DM, an order will be issued for waiving off Stamp fees and Registry Charges. After issuance of order the concerned land will be registered in the name of Governor of Bihar.

The abovementioned procedure has been adopted by the Gaya Collectorate during land donation process for the construction of school and PACS Godwon at village- Dhakanchua, PO-Bhaluaar,Village-Roshangang, Circle-Bankey Bazar and Village-Kaithi, Gram Panchayat-Chabura, PO-kaithi respectively.

Dissemination of land transfer process and entitlement provisions

The process to be adopted for land transfer and related project details such as name of corridor, cost, likely construction schedule, list of PAPs along with entitlements and entitled persons shall be disseminated - through wall paints, posters, pamphlets displayed at the Gram Panchayat office or other prominent places such as school, shop, Chaupal, primary health centre.

XI. Impacts and Entitlement Framework

Most of the project roads will be improved to single lane using the existing alignments currently in the form of either earth tracks or brick pavements, by providing adequate geometry, pavement, drainage, bridges, and road safety engineering measures, including special treatment in build-up area. The rural roads will generally have a carriageway of 3 m and total formation width of 5-7 m depending on the site conditions.

All the roads and bridges will be designed using the standards and guidelines prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) for rural roads and already included in PMGSY and MMGSY. However, it will not be practical to comply with those uniformly due to the variability in the existing right-of-way and works already undertaken. Typical examples are built-up village areas⁶ and road sections having water channels or tree plantations and other structures on their side. In such situations, the design will be suitably customized by making optimal use of the available right-of-way to serve the basic purpose of providing basic accessibility, carefully avoiding demolition of houses and other structures, cutting of old trees, and minimizing additional land requirements. Suitable passing places will be provided in such situations ensuring smooth flow of traffic in narrow sections. These modifications would suffice to meet the needs of most of the project roads as they carry low traffic, with high percentage of medium and small vehicles and two wheelers.

Thus the extent of social impacts is minimal as the requirement for land width accretion will not be significant and there will be no or negligible impact on structures or loss of livelihood. Any extra land taken in the project for the proposed improvements will be through a process of land lease or land acquisition.

Social Impact Statement: The DPRs for first batch of 1000 kms of roads have been prepared and Bids have been called. As per the Social Impact statement for the 1000 kms, there is no need for any land take and impact on private and community assets. The DPRs have utilized the checklists and formats provided in the RPF to assess the need for land acquisition and adverse impact on assets. The statement shall be updated based on the on ground enquiry as part of checklist for site readiness and shall serve as a decision making tool for awarding the contracts. Similarly social impact statement shall be prepared for all the future batches of DPR for bidding. This is to ensure that all land take process is completed and entitlements are disbursed before initiating any civil works.

For the purpose of this project, following definition will apply:

Project affected area: To corridor/area required for the construction of the project road.

Project affected persons: All persons losing their assets or source of income/livelihood in the project affected area because of land take under the project.

⁶While MMGSY roads are required to connect the habitation boundary, in some cases improvement of internal village roads would be required to provide access to schools and Panchayat Headquarters. In such cases, the improvement works will be designed within the available right of way carefully avoiding demolition of houses and other structures.

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Cut-off date: Project affected persons with formal claims to the land on the date of notification under Bihar land lease Policy/BLARR Act. Date of transect walk will be the cut off date in case of those having no formal or recognizable claim to land but have structure/other assets over the land.

Eligible affected persons: Project affected persons occupying the land prior to cut off date.

The RPFRRPF framework addresses the following categories of impacts caused by the project.

Private Land: To the extent possible, the proposed works will be carried out within the available land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land on lease or through acquisition or through land donation according to the rules and regulations laid in Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014/BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013/land donation. Option of land donation shall not apply to the affected belonging to vulnerable categories, It shall be the responsibility of the PIU along with the local community to assess the impact on loss of livelihood, if any and pay the financial assistance as per the provisions laid in BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013.

Title Holder's including those with clear ownership, proof of title, and unclear titles:

Where the land owner has unclear title or is unable to provide proof of ownership. Karmachari/Ameen and village community will be engaged to undertake the necessary verification. Once it gets verified then they will be compensated (if they lose land or any shelter/structure or any other assets attached) according to the Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014/BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013. All the land settlement and reforms rules shall apply while deciding the compensation for land and affected assets.

Those affected without formal or recognizable claim to land: According to BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013 LARR act 2013 Non title holder's attached with private land (encroachers, Vendor's and squatters) are also eligible for compensation. According to Sub-Clause (ii) of clause (c) section 3 of LARR act 2013 includes them in category of "affected family"⁷. Therefore, they will be compensated according to Bihar BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013.

Non-titleholders encroaching government land shall not be eligible for any type of compensation/financial assistance, however any affected structure/assets shall be restored under the civil contracts upon joint verification. The project will not cause any physical displacement.

- **Partial loss/damage of Shelter and other assets**⁸: Design of proposed MMGSY roads will be undertaken in a manner that avoids adverse impacts on structures. Therefore, the incidence of loss of house and shelter is not likely or will be minimal. In the event of partial loss/damage of shelter/other assets that do not involve physical relocation of the

⁷"affected family" includes- 1) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired: ii) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share –croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of the land

⁸ Other assets include- trees, cattle shed, petty shops, boundary wall, handpumps etc.

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PAP's/PAF's, the affected structure shall be compensated as per BLARR Act or restored as part of civil contracts.

Market value will be determined according to the provisions laid in the BLARR Rules/LARR Act 2013.

Common Property Resource: Though minimal, the project may involve the loss of community/common assets as hand pumps, temples, Chabutras etc. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (hand pumps, temples etc) to the community. If the CPR has to be shifted or reconstructed then the cost will be borne through the civil contract. Cost will be determined as per the market value. Contractor shall restore the assets.

Impacts identified during construction: Minor impacts on structures and need for land take may be identified once the contractor starts preparing the site for construction. Contractor shall intimate such cases to the PIU and a joint inspection shall be carried out by PIU representative, contractor, Gram Panchayat representative and likely affected persons to assess the extent of impacts. In case of minor impacts or damage to roadside properties, the contractor shall restore the structure. A provisional sum is being provided in the civil contracts for this purpose. If there will be any loss of land due to loss or damage of assets then that portion of land will be taken on lease or will be acquired.

Temporary Impacts during Construction: The temporary impacts during construction to the normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machineries. The contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy equipment, dust suppression, schedule of construction work to allow normal traffic during morning and evenings and signage for sensitive areas where safety is a concern. The contractor shall bear the costs of any impact on roadside structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed RoW shall be through written consent / approval of the landowner. The contractor shall locate construction camps in consultation with the local Panchayat to avoid any resentment or confrontation with the local or host community. Consultations with the community shall be undertaken by the contractor to sensitise the community on the construction works and its probable impacts through pamphlets / brochures.

Budget: RWD has a budget head for disbursement of compensation against land acquisition. The cost of land acquisition, if any shall be made from this budget head from the state Government funds. Any impact identified during the construction phase the entitlements shall be assessed by the PIU and paid from the project account.

Table 5: Impacts & Entitlements

| IMPACT CATEGORY | ENTITLEMENTS |
|---|---|
| <p>THOSE WHO HAVE FORMAL/RECOGNISABLE LEGAL RIGHTS TO THE LAND</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of non availability of land to provide basic access to the habitation, the project will aim at obtaining land on lease or through acquisition or, through donation. Compensation for land and structures will be paid to the PAP's /PAF's according to the provisions laid in Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014/.BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013. • In Case of loss of livelihood the PAP's/PAF's will get financial assistance according to provisions laid in BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013. |
| <p>THOSE HAVING NO RECOGNISABLE OR FORMAL CLAIM TO LAND</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible only if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date • No compensation for land • Project will not cause any physical displacement • In the event of partial loss/damage of shelter/structure/ any other assets that do not involve physical relocation of the PAPs/PAFs, the affected structure will be restored as part of civil contracts. |
| <p>COMMON PROPERTY</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation/construction of common property by contractor shall take place after taking technical inputs from PIU. If the CPR has to be shifted or constructed then cost will be borne through the civil contracts. Cost will be determined by market value. |

XII. Institutional Arrangements

Mukhya Mantri Gram Sampark Yojana (MMGSY) is a state program implemented by Rural Works Department, Govt. of Bihar through Bihar Rural Road Development Agency (BRRDA). The Bihar Rural Road Development Agency (BRRDA) at State level shall be supported by Project Implementation Units (PIU) at District level.

1. Project Implementation Unit (PIU), at the district levels, will execute the project at the local level. All PIU's will have nodal officer (Environmental cum Social). All these institutions are responsible for implementing the provisions of the RPF, VF, ECoPs, and EMF along with the other project components, under the overall coordination and oversight of the BRRDA.
2. To facilitate implementation of the safeguards (RPF/VF/EMF) at state level, BRRDA will have a dedicated Nodal officer (Environmental cum Social). The key tasks of the Nodal Officer (Environmental cum Social) include, assisting and advising the Project Director/Manager at BRRDA and implementing the RPF/VF/ECoPs with the assistance from Nodal Officer, PIU (Environmental cum Social).
3. The PIU, through the nodal officer (Safeguards), will implement all the RPF/VF tasks at the field level with the assistance and participation from the local community. The PIU will coordinate implementation of project components with the other government departments/agencies for management of social issues including resettlement issues.
4. Assessment of impacts and disbursement of entitlements shall be through the PIU,
5. The civil works will be initiated only after the required RoW or land width is free from any encroachments and the PIU has the physical possession of the land. Before the start of civil works the compensation will be disbursed to land owners where land will be acquired will be taken on lease/ or on acquisition.
6. Like wise ensure that the prescribed formats are in place in the DPRs.
7. During implementation, consultations with the communities shall be undertaken by the PIU to provide information on the progress of the project work.
8. Report on summary of impacts, need for land acquisition/lease/donation and status of delivery of entitlements and ensure compliance with provisions in the SMF and VF..

Roles and Responsibilities of Designated Officers and agencies in MMGSY

Environmental and Social (E&S) Nodal Officer at BRRDA

- Coordination of planning & implementation of environmental and social management aspects of MMGSY in the state
- Obtain clearances from the line departments at state level.
- Monitor MMGSY roads for fulfillment of EMF, ECoPs, RPF&VF provisions in coordination with PIU and PMC

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- Co-ordinating with agencies for ensuring the implementation of EMF, ECoPs, RPF&VF.
- Report progress, highlighting environmental and social issues not addressed, to provide for course correction in subsequent projects
- Coordinate training with agencies involved at state and PIU level.
- Updating the Project Manager (MMGSY) about the compliance of EMF, ECoPs, RPF&VF in the field.

Environmental and Social (E&S) Nodal Officer at PIU

- Ensure dissemination of information to community/PAP's as proposed in Environmental and Social (E&S) documents.
- Ensure community participation and involvement of district administration, revenue department during preparation of DPR.
- Obtain clearances from the line departments at district level.
- Coordinate between state level agency for finalisation and disbursement of entitlements.
- Ensure participation of Community from time to time.
- Should work as an effective linkage between community and BRRDA
- Dissemination of project information to local community.
- Ensuring the redressal of grievances and maintain log of complaints/feedbacks.
-
- Verify and confirm impacts for each road prior to commencement of civil works.
- Responsible for addressal of additional unforeseen impacts during construction and post construction
- Monitoring the works of Contractor during implementation & post implementation stage.
- Ensuring safety of the community through proper consultations
- Uses of IEC materials for information disseminations and consultations
- Organising training programmes on safeguards for the contractors and Communities
- Monitor the MMGSY roads for fulfilment of ERPF issues in coordination with PQM's, PMC and Independent Safeguard Consultants during implementation & post implementation stage.
- Providing support to PQM's, PMC and Independent Safeguard Consultants.
- Update the Executive Engineer and Environment and Social nodal Officer (State) about the compliance of EMF, ECoPs, RPF&VF in the field.
- Disbursing the compensation/financial assistance to PAP's/PAF's.

The roles and responsibilities of Environment & Social Specialists of the PMC will be to support BRRDA in its coordination, monitoring and reporting function of SMF and VF. These include:

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- Proper application of environmental, social and techno-economic screening procedures for the selection of rural road sub projects
- Detailed design is in compliance with agreed technical standards as well as stipulated environmental and social management measures; and
- Compliance of actual works with contract conditions and quality assurance procedures as well as agreed environmental and social management measures
- Sensitizing and capacity building of the PIU officials and community towards implementation of the SMF and VF provisions.
- Updating the Executive Engineer and Environment, Social Nodal Officer (State) & Project Manager (MMGSY) about the compliance of EMF, ECoPs, RPF&VF in the field.
- Assist in checking and ensuring compliance of subprojects with social safeguards and vulnerability framework through a sample check of DPRs and field visits to on-going contracts.
- Monitor, evaluate and facilitate implementation of community involvement and public disclosure processes.
- Provide guidance and facilitate training on the implementation of the social safeguards frameworks.
- Assist in preparation and submission of appropriate information reports and documents periodically on planning and implementation of EMF, ECoPs, RPF&VF.

Independent Safeguard Consultants

The Independent Safeguard Specialists shall be responsible for verifying compliance with SMF and VF. These include but not limited to:

- Proper application of environmental, social and techno-economic screening
- Procedures for the selection of rural roads sub-projects;
- Detailed design is in compliance with agreed technical standards as well as stipulated environmental and social management measures; and,
- DPRs include the relevant information as per prescribed formats in SMF.
- Compliance of actual works with contract conditions and quality assurance procedures as well as agreed environmental and social management measures, and,
- Sensitizing and capacity building of the PIU officials, the PRI representatives, vulnerable groups in the target habitations towards implementation of the ERPF provisions
- Updating the Project Manager (MMGSY) & E&S Nodal officer (State) about the compliance of EMF, ECoPs, RPF&VF in the field.
- Produce periodic report on field verification findings, identification of system issues and capacity issues.

Enhancing the capacity of BRRDA to expedited land verification and transfer process: BRRDA shall set a land cell at the state level. The cell shall have an executive Engineer with experience of land acquisition and land administration. The EE shall be supported with two

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land surveyors and two amins procured from open market. The support staff can be increased as per the workload. The land cell shall extend support the the project PIUs as required in ascertaining land availability, collection and verification of land records, settling land disputes, assessment of impacts and preparation of mandatory documents on behalf of RWD for land lease/land acquisition/donation etc...

Table 6 : Institutional arrangements in MMGSY

| Responsibility | Supported by | Tasks |
|---|--|--|
| EE/AE/JE PIU E&S Nodal officer (PIU), DPR Consultants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community E&S Nodal officer BRRDA / SE (Concerned Work Circle) Project Manager (MMGSY, BRRDA) Principal Quality Monitor's (PQM's) | DPR Preparation |
| E&S Nodal Officer (PIU), EE/AE/JE (PIU) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community | Dissemination/Community Sensitization |
| EE/AE/JE (PIU), E&S Nodal officer (PIU), DPR Consultants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community District LRD E&S Nodal officer BRRDA | Transect Walk/Finalisation of Alignment |
| EE/AE/JE (PIU), E&S Nodal officer (PIU), DPR Consultants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community DPR Consultant | Census (Profiling) of PAPs/PAFs Identification of vulnerable PAPs/PAFs |
| LOCAL COMMUNITY EE/AE/JE (PIU) E&S Nodal officer (PIU) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRD Local Community Panchayat Raj representative Affected Persons | Preparation of Mitigation Measures (Env. & Social) |
| E&S Nodal officer (BRRDA), E&S Nodal officer (PIU), EE(PIU) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Manager (MMGSY,BRRDA) SE (Concerned Work Circle) | Necessary Environment clearances at State/District level |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>AE/JE PIU, E&S Nodal officer (PIU) LRD</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Community • Project Manager (MMGSY,BRRDA) • E&S Nodal officer BRRDA | <p>Follow up action on Mitigation Measures (Env. & Social) Legal Process on Transfer of Land Disbursal of Compensation Relocation of land and other structures Registration of Complaints. if anv</p> |
| <p>E&S nodal officer (PIU)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected person • Contractor • Community Representative | <p>Restoration of affected strctures.</p> |
| <p>E&S Nodal officer (PIU), EE/AE/JE (PIU)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Community • EE/AE/JE (PIU) • LRD • E&S Nodal officer BRRDA • Public Grievance Redressal Officer (RWD) • PMC • Independent Safeguard Consultants | <p>Maintaining log and Follow up action on Complaints and Grievances on Safeguard issues</p> |
| <p>Project Manager (MMGSY,BRRDA), EE (PIU), E&S Nodal officer (BRRDA),E&S Nodal officer (PIU)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank • PMC | <p>Organising training Programmes at State and District level on Safeguards</p> |
| <p>Project Manager (MMGSY,BRRDA), E&S Nodal officer BRRDA & PIU, EE/AE/JE (PIU)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Community • PMC • Principal Quality Monitor's (PQM'S) • Independent Safeguard Consultants | <p>Regular Monitoring of the project (Ensuring the implementation of Safeguard compliances throughout project cycle. stages.)</p> |
| <p>EE (PIU), E&S Nodal officer (PIU)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Community • LRD • PMC • Independent Safeguard Consultants | <p>Feedback on the progress of the project especially on Safeguard compliances</p> |

XIII. Grievance Redressal Mechanism



Grievance Redressal Mechanism at department level

Rural Works Department, Government of Bihar has a full fledged Grievance Redressal cell. The existing mechanism to address the grievances is as follows:

- Department has a toll free number 18003456179. After receiving the grievances on toll free number at BRRDA it is registered and updated on online system.
- After updation it is transferred to Grievance Redressal cell which is based at headquarter (RWD, Bihar)
- Grievance Redressal officer at Grievance Redressal cell then transfers it to the concerned nodal officer or Chief Engineer
- Then concerned Nodal officer/Chief Engineer transfers it to the concerned PIU.
- Concerned PIU after addressing the Grievance submits a compliance report to the concerned Nodal Officer/Chief engineer.

People can directly register their Grievances in written to the Grievance Redressal cell/ Vigilance Officer. Even People can directly present their written grievances to CM at JantaDarbar.

Status

Under the current system 1355 complaints/grievances has been received. All the 1355 complaints/grievances have been forwarded to the concerned officers.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism in MMGSY

Grievances in MMGSY will be dealt at PIU level on initial stage. Any person who has any grievance he/she can directly contact with Executive Engineer of the respective division. On receipt of the complaint, EE will direct it to the Nodal officer of Environment and Social, BRRDA who will try to address the Complain locally with the help of local community. Nodal officer can also seek the help of Public Grievance Redressal Officer. If

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complain is not resolved locally then it will be addressed according to the procedures of Bihar Grievance Redressal Act 2015.

Grievance Redressal Act 2015⁹ (GRA)

Government of Bihar has announced a new Grievance Redressal Act 2015. According to this act:

The GOB may notify from time to time, the Public Grievance Redressal Officer, first appellate authority, second appellate authority and revision authority and stipulated time limits.

The state government may notify from time to time, Department wise schemes, programmes and services on which complaint can be filed and also the public authority and department on which level the complaint will be redressed.

Establishment of Information and facilitation center- For the purposes of the efficient and effective Redressal of grievance of the people and to receive complaints under this act, the state government shall establish Information and Facilitation centers.

Procedure

1. On receipt of a complaint under sub section 1, the Public Grievance Redressal Officer shall give an opportunity of hearing to the complainant within the stipulated time limit and after hearing the complainant, decide the complaint either by accepting it or by suggesting an alternative benefit or relief available under any other law, policy, service, programme or scheme or by rejecting it for the reasons to be recorded in writing and shall communicate his decision on the complaint to the complainant within the stipulated time.
2. Any person, who has not been given an opportunity of hearing and redressal of the complaint within the stipulated time limit or who is aggrieved by the decision of the Public Grievance Redressal Officer, may file an appeal to the first appellate authority within thirty days from the expiry of the stipulated time limit or from the date of the decision of the Public Grievance Redressal Officer: Provided that the first appellate authority may admit the appeal after the expiry of the period of thirty days but not exceeding forty five days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.
3. If the Public Grievance Redressal Officer does not comply with the provision of section 5, any person aggrieved by such non-compliance, may submit complaint directly to the first appellate authority which shall be disposed of, in the manner of a first appeal.
4. The first appellate authority may order the Public Grievance Redressal Officer to give an opportunity of hearing and redressal to the complainant within the period specified by it or may reject the appeal.

⁹Note: for details kindly see the website -<http://gad.bih.nic.in/Acts&Rules.asp>

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5. A second appeal against the decision of the first appellate authority may be filed before the second appellate authority within thirty days from the date of the decision of the first appellate authority: Provided that the second appellate authority may admit the appeal after the expiry of the period of thirty days but not exceeding forty five days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.
6. An aggrieved person may file an appeal directly to the second appellate authority, if the Public Grievance Redressal Officer does not comply with the order of first appellate authority passed under sub-section (3) or the first appellate authority does not dispose of the appeal within the stipulated time limits and it shall be disposed of in the manner of a second appeal.
7. The second appellate authority may order the Public Grievance Redressal Officer or the first appellate authority to give an opportunity of hearing and redressal to the complainant or dispose of the appeal, as the case may be, within the period specified by it which in any case will not exceed thirty days or may reject the appeal.
8. Along with the order to give an opportunity of healing and redressal to the complainant, the second appellate authority may impose a penalty on Public Grievance Redressal Officer or any other Public authority or the first appellate authority in accordance with the provisions of section 8.

XIV. Monitoring and Reporting Procedures

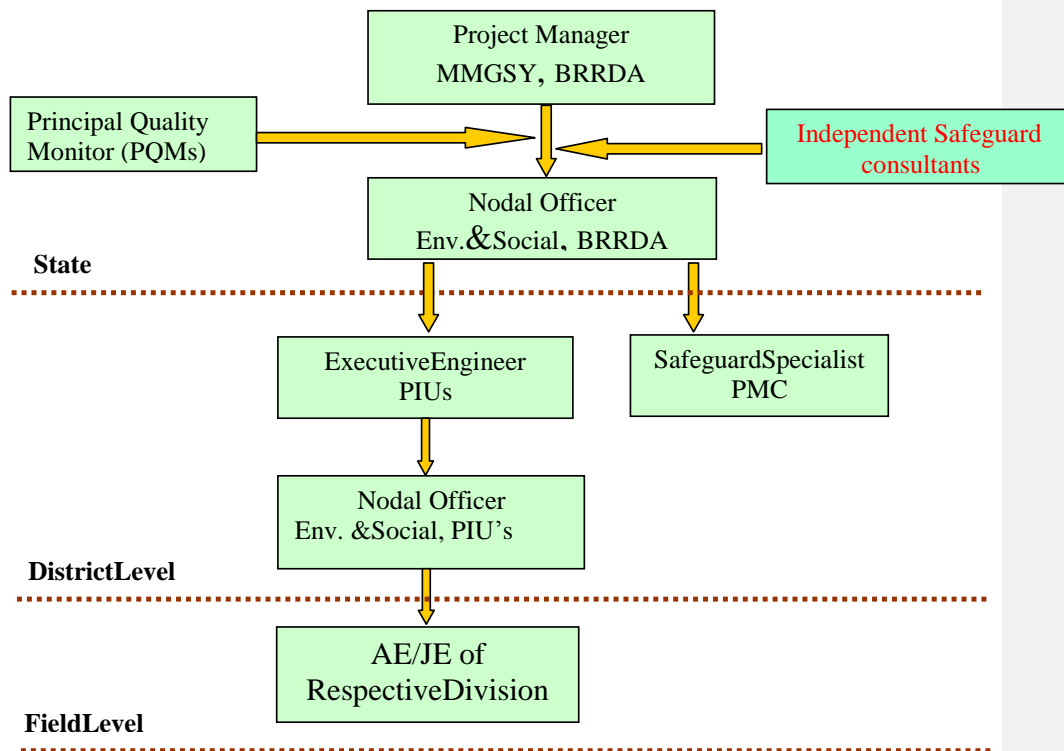
The monitoring of the social component which includes the SMF and the VF will be conducted through: (a) BRRDA (b) PIU (c) Project management Consultants (d) Independent Safeguard Consultants (e) Principal Quality Monitor's (PQM's). The monitoring reports from these actions will be submitted to the Bank periodically. Among various others, the minimum information those will be reported are on the following indicators.

1. Number of Consultations organised and number of participants participated.
2. Number of land taken on lease/acquired/on donation under the project
3. Number of PAP's /PAF's affected (both formal or no formal claim to land).
4. Number of eligible persons for entitlements
5. Number of entitlements actually provided
6. Number of Common Property Resource affected
7. Number of private structures affected and restored/repared.
8. Number of CPR's restored or replaced
9. Number of grievances registered
10. Number of Grievances addressed
11. Number of habitations connected

All the agencies involved in monitoring process will undertake the evaluations of the social dimensions to assess the implementation and effectiveness of the RPF and its impact on the village community. The evaluation will be undertaken twice during the life cycle of the project – midterm and at the end.

Citizen Monitoring: RWD will develop a mobile based application implemented on which people can send their feedbacks /suggestions /comments about their roads constructed under MMGSY schemes. Env. & Social Nodal officer at PIU will disseminate the progress of the project to the local community as and when required. People can also contact Env. & Social Nodal Officer at PIU for their relevant queries (queries related to environment and social) pertaining to their roads. Each road will have a citizen information board installed with relevant information about the project road, contractor and concerned PIU.

Monitoring arrangements in MMGSY



Monitoring Arrangement at State and PIU level for Safeguards

XV. Training Plan



Implementation staff of MMGSY would need to be oriented towards environmental & social management. A two tier-training plan is prepared to orient the staff at state level, PIU level towards implementation of SMF, VF, EMF and ECoPs.

Table7-Training plan

| Module | Description | Participants | Form of Training | Level | Duration |
|------------------|---|--|------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Module I | | | | | |
| Session I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concept of EMF • Environmental & Social Concerns in MMGSY | BRRDA, Chief Engineers (CE), Superintending Engineers (SE), Executive Engineers (EE) PIU, Revenue Department, Forest Department. | Workshop | State | One Working day |
| Session II | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concepts of Social Management Framework • Provisions of ECoP • Provisions of Social Management Framework • Delivery of entitlements • Grievance Mechanism and citizen engagement | | | | |
| Module II | | | | | |
| Session I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concept of EMF • Transect Walk • ECoP Provisions and Applicability • Preparation of BoQ • Integrating EMF provisions into DPR • Role and Responsibility Monitoring Mechanism | Executive Engineers (EE), Assistant Engineers (AE) of PIU. | Lecture | District | One Working day |
| Session | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concepts of | Executive | Lecture | District | One Working |

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|-------------------|---|---|----------------------|----------|--|
| II | <p>SMF and VF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of Impacts and Profile of PAPs • Assessment of land availability • Identification of Vulnerable PAPs • Integrating social concerns in DPR • Role and Responsibility, delivery of entitlement • Social accountability/ community feedback • Redressal Mechanism | <p>Engineers (EE), Assistant Engineers (AE) of PIU. Contractors DPR Consultants</p> | | | day |
| Module III | | | | | |
| Session I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Environmental Concerns during construction stage • ECoP provisions and its Implementation • Reporting formats | Assistant Engineers (AE), Junior Engineer (JE) of PIU. | Field Based lectures | District | Two Working days which focuses on field works and operationaliat ion |
| Session II | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Social concerns • Grievance Redressal mechanism with the provisions of R&R framework • Procedure for land transfer • Procedure of community consultation and recording • Delivery of entitlements • Social Accountability /community feedback | Assistant Engineers (AE), Junior Engineer (JE) of PIU. | Lecture | District | |
| Session III | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Setup • Roles and Responsibilities of officials/ contractors/ consultants/ Technical agencies • Examiner towards protection of environment • Monitoring | Assistant Engineers (AE), Junior Engineers (JE) of PIU, Contractor. | Interactive Session | District | |

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|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | mechanisms • Reporting requirements with targets | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|

Annexure I : Disclosure Formats of RPF

| Project Stage | Information to be disseminated | How to disseminate | Location | Responsible | Target Group |
|---|---|--|--|-------------|---|
| Planning (DPR preparation stage which is over) | | | | | |
| Prior to finalization of alignment | Overview of project with salient features, implementing agency | Distribution of Brochures (Format 2) | Village Chaupal/Haat, Local newspaper | PIU | Village Community |
| Prior to Transect Walk | | Public Announcements (Format 3) Pamphlets/Posters (Format 4) | Village Chaupal/Haat, | PIU | Village Community, Panchayat Representative |
| During Transect Walk | Guidance Note for Transect Walk | Pamphlets/Posters (Format 5) | Village Chaupal/Haat | PIU | Village Community, Panchayat representative, Women, SC and ST Representative. |
| After finalization of alignment and minimization of impacts | Outputs from transect walk including modifications, community suggestions, list of impacts and PAPs | Display of Transect Walk Maps and list of Issues (Format 6) Pamphlet/Display of list of PAPs (Format 7) | Village Chaupal/Haat | PIU | Village Community, PAPs Panchayat Representative |
| Prior to land transfer by taking land on lease/on acquisition/on donation | Process of land transfer by taking land on lease/on acquisition/on donation, Entitlements Framework | Notices of Individual Landowners (Format 8) Notice to Entitled Persons (Format 9) | Village Chaupal, Haat, List at Gram Panchayat office | PIU | PAPs and EPs |
| Implementation | | | | | |
| Prior to initializing construction works | Sub-Project Details | Pamphlets/Announcement/Notice Boards (Format 10) | Village Chaupal, Haat, Onsite information Boards | PIU | Community, PAPs |

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Format 2: Project Details Brochure

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU, Local community

MUKHYA MANTRI GRAM SAMPARK YOJANA

INFORMATION ABOUT IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Department: _____

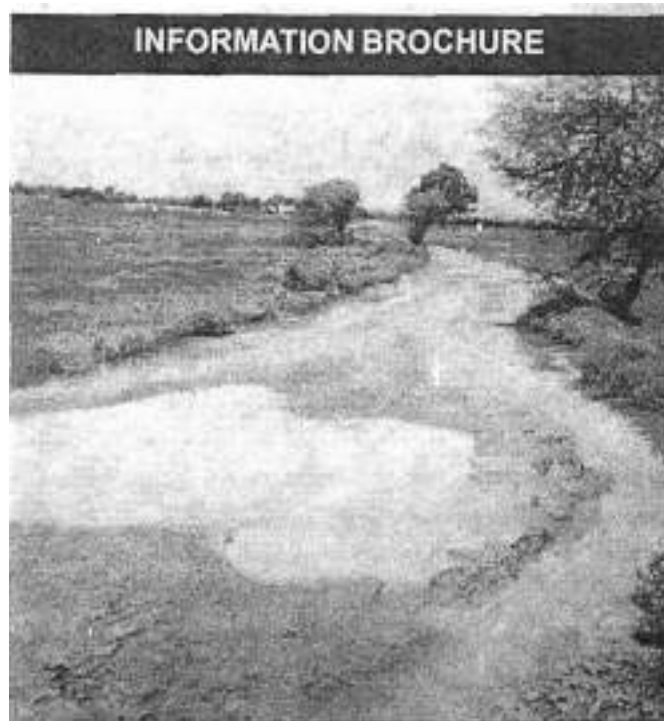
Address: _____ **Tel.:** _____ **E-mail** _____

Contact Person: _____

Department: _____

Address: _____

Contact Person: _____ **Tel. No.** _____



What is MMGSY

Why are all weather roads being built?



What is MMGSY?

MMGSY or Mukhya Mantri gram Sampark Yojana is a Government of Bihar project to provide all weather roads to all rural habitations with population more than 250+ in 27 Non-IAP districts.

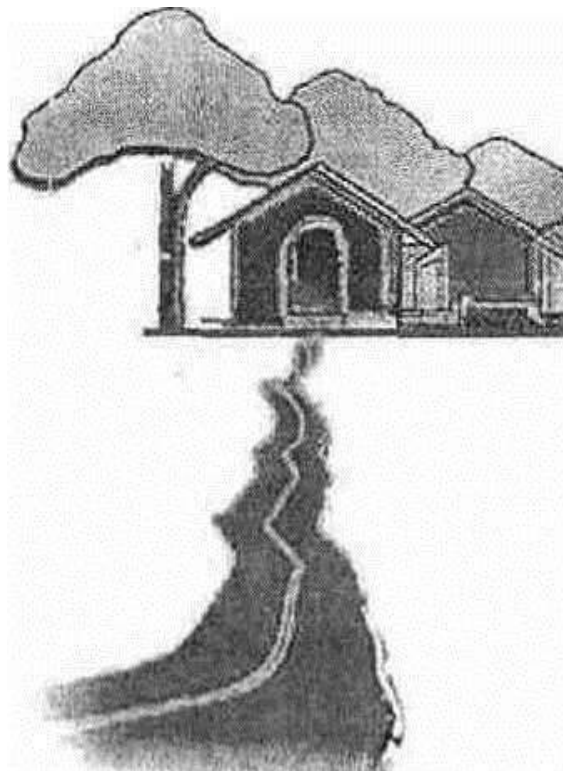
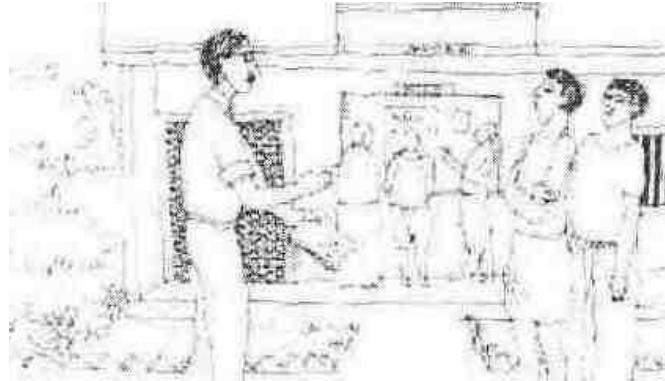
Why are all weather roads being built?

Rural road connectivity plays a key role in securing poverty alleviation by providing easy access to marketing centers for agricultural produce at lower transportation cost resulting in higher price realization and consequently increasing rural income. It further increases access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities and improving standard of living of the rural population.

Where are these roads being built?

Who will build these roads?

What is the meaning of PIU?



Where are these roads being built?

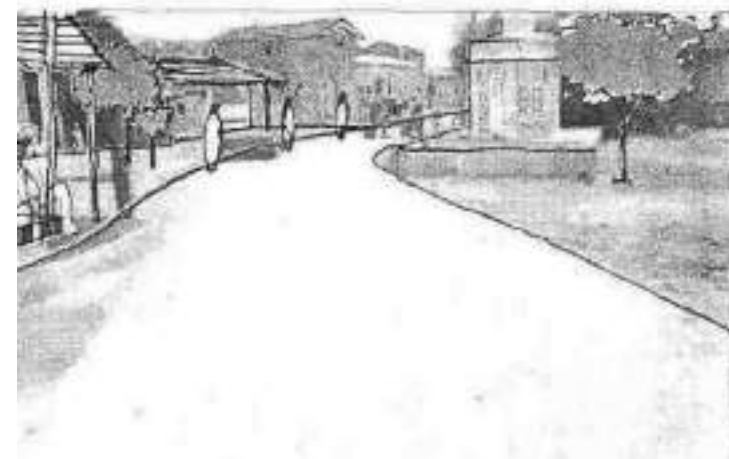
In the state, the GOB would finance the proposed MMGSY works through the World Bank in 27 NonIAP districts. The villages with population of 250 or more will be connected through roads.

Who will build these roads ?

In the state, BRRDA is implementing MMGSY. The (Department) has set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for this purpose at the district level.

What is the meaning of PIU?

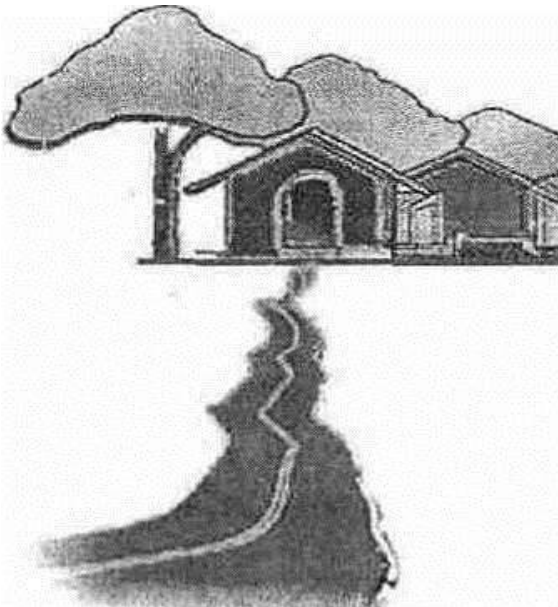
PIU is the short name of "Programme Implementing Unit". This includes Executive Engineer, Assistent Engineer, Junior Engineer and adim staff. PIU will work inconsultation with local Community.



Bihar Rural Roads Project

Who will finance this project?

What is World Bank?



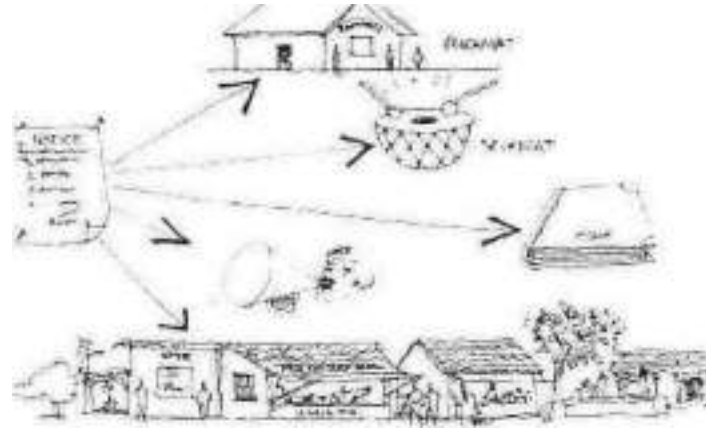
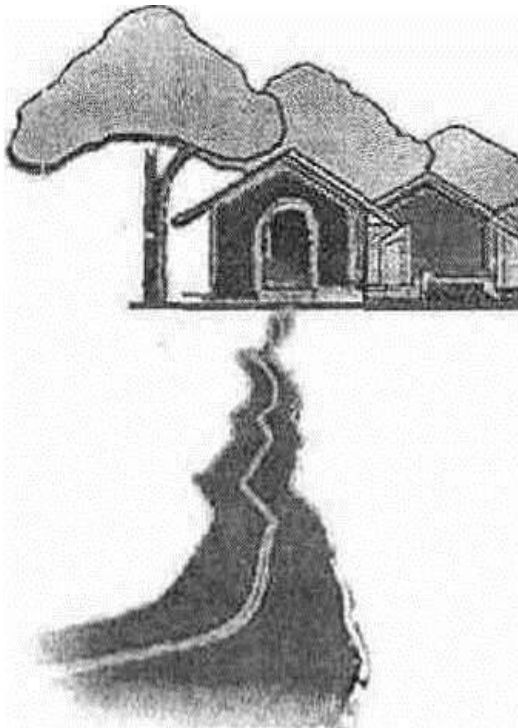
Who will finance this project?

The GoB along with World Bank would finance the proposed MMGSY works. In the first phase the project is being implemented in 10 districts.

What is World Bank?

World Bank is an international organization, which gives loan for development purpose to the governments all across the world.

How are the project roads selected?

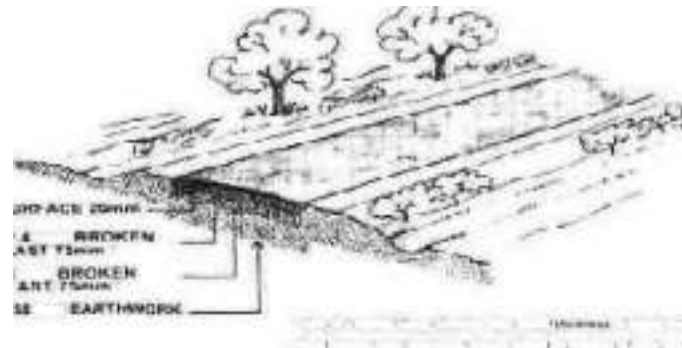


How are the project roads selected?

1. PIU's conducted a survey of unconnected Tolas and prepared a list. After preparing the list of unconnected Tolas having a population of 250 or above, PIU's finalised the alignment after proper consultation and involvement of local communities and PRI's.
2. After finalisation of the alignment PIU's prepared block wise prioritize list of roads and submitted it before the People's Representatives (Concerned MLA's & MP) for their suggestions. After incorporating their suggestions (if any road is left out) the tentative list presented before the respective District Steering Committee (DSC) for their comments and suggestions.
3. DSC evaluated the list and sent their comments and suggestion which was incorporated. After incorporating DSC's comments and suggestions the list was sent to respective District Collector for review and approval.
4. After receiving the approval the final list was sent for Cabinete approval
5. After Cabinet approval Core network got finalised.

What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

Required land should be available



What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

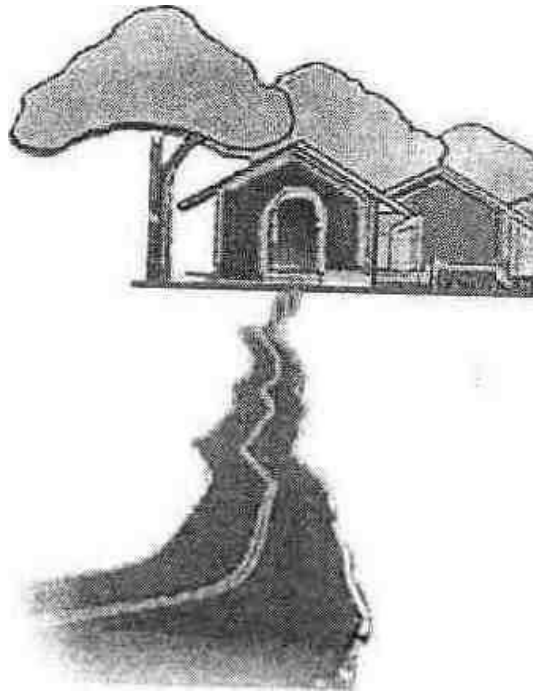
It is necessary to have sufficient land for building the road. In case of sharp curves extra land may be required to ensure the safety of the road users.

How additional land will be acquired

In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land on lease or through land acquisition/ or on donation according to the provisions laid down in Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014/ BLARR Rules/LARR act 2013 .

Which land will be required?

What are the possible types of impact?



Which land will be required?

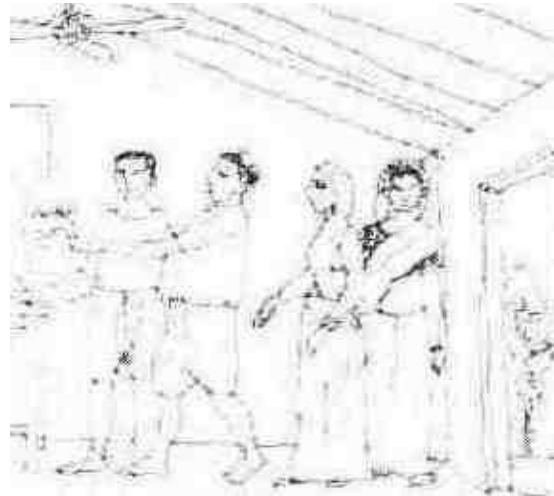
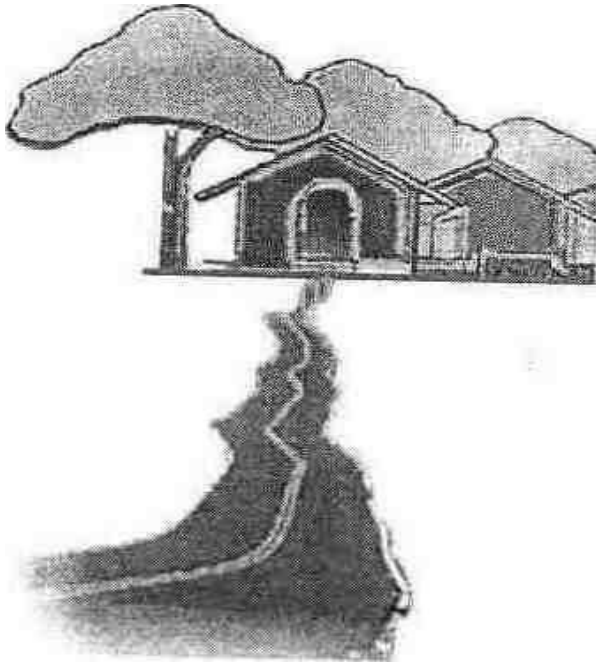
The land required for the project will be nominal. Wherever the revenue tracks already exist, it will be converted into all weather road. Thus the impact on land, houses, shops etc will be minimal. .In case of available width of land is not adequate width adjoining strip of land may be used. However, in MMGSY if in some cases additional land is required, Government of Bihar will take the land on lease/will acquire/ or will go for donation.

What are the possible types of impact?

- *Land may be required for road building or widening,*
- *No physical displacement or loss of livelihood is anticipated*
- *Structures built very close to the existing road width may get damaged or partially affected.*
- *Trees may have to be cut and private /public utilities may have to be shifted*

You are eligible for compensation if !

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You are eligible for provisions under RPF if you are present in the project site before transect walk:



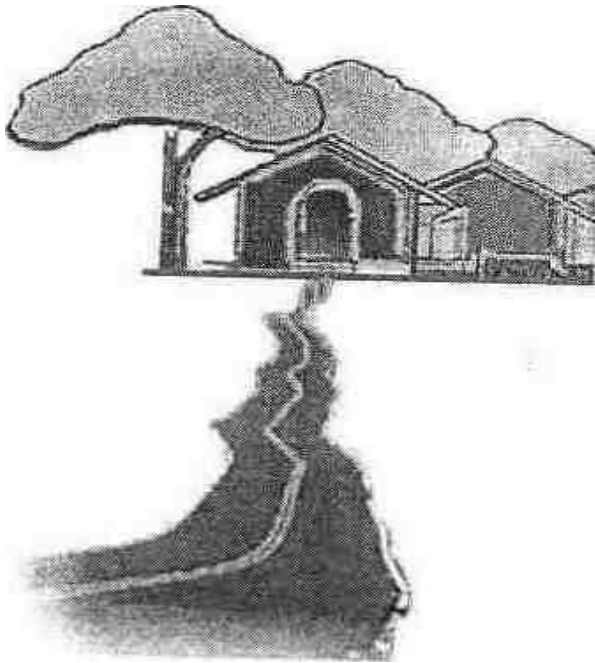
| CATEGORY | ENTITLEMENTS |
|----------|--------------|
|----------|--------------|

for

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>THOSE WHO HAVE FORMAL/RECOGNISABLE LEGAL RIGHTS TO THE LAND</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of non availability of land to provide basic access to the habitation, the project will aim at obtaining land on lease or through acquisition or, through donation. Compensation for land and structures will be paid to the PAP's /PAF's according to the provisions laid in Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014/.BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013. • In Case of loss of livelihood the PAP's/PAF's will get financial assistance according to provisions laid in BLARR Rules 2014/LARR act 2013. |
| <p>THOSE HAVING NO RECOGNISABLE OR FORMAL CLAIM TO LAND</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible only if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date No compensation for land • Project will not cause any physical displacement • In the event of partial loss/damage of shelter/structure/ any other assets that do not involve physical relocation of the PAPs/PAFs, the affected structure shall be restored as part of civil contracts. |
| <p>COMMON PROPERTY</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation/construction of common property by contractor shall take place after taking technical inputs from PIU. If the CPR has to be shifted or constructed then cost will be borne through the civil contracts. Cost will be determined by market value. |

Suggested Measures Addressing various Impact Categories

How community can contribute?



How community can contribute?

The project encourages community involvement to make them accountable in the success of the entire project. The community will participate directly or indirectly for the following:

- *Facilitate identification of issues and concerns*
- *Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including impacts on eligible vulnerable groups*
- *Providing labor, water and camp site for construction activities*
- *Redressing grievances at individual / community level*
- *Providing support to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation.*
- *Giving Feedback on the project in terms of timing and quality*
- *Avoiding damage to the road during post construction stage and encroachment*

What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

MMGSY and Conservation of environment



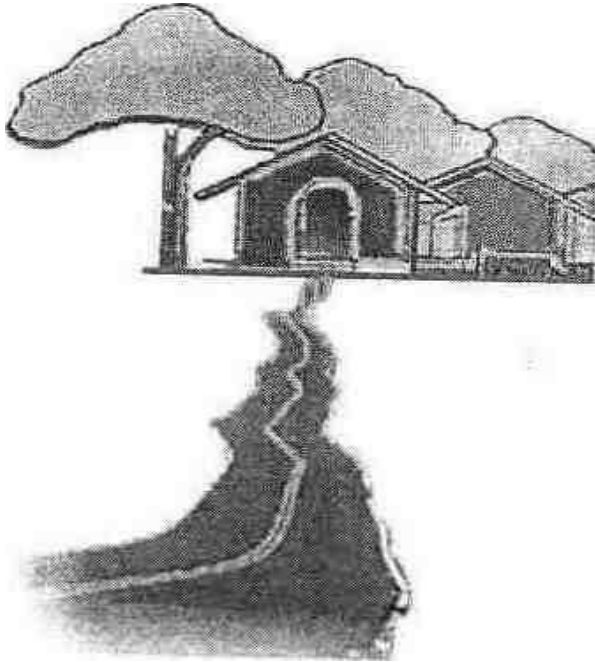
What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

The roads under MMGSY will be built to connect villages where the communities need them. The PIU shall not take up those roads (in that particular year) where the local population is apprehensive to the implementation of the Social Management Framework. Such projects will be taken up at a later stage, only after the communities work out suitable mechanisms at the village level to resolve issues pertaining to land requirements for the project.

MMGSY and Conservation of Environment

MMGSY aims for rural roads construction with a minimum impact on the environment. To avoid adverse environmental impacts, issues have been considered at each project implementation stage to guide planning, design, construction and maintenance of MMGSY roads. Detailed guidelines named ECoP are prepared for this purpose. The information on this could be obtained from the PIU.

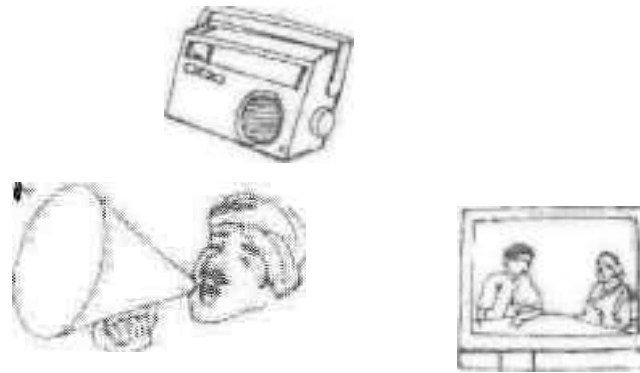
Addressal of Public Grievances



Addressal of Public Grievances

All affected can approach the Executive Engineer of respective PIU or nodal environmental and social officer, BRRDA. Rural Works department has a toll free number 18003456179. After receiving the grievances on toll free number at BRRDA, it is registered and updated on online system. Feedback or complaint can also be written to Public Grievance Redressal cell set up under the Bihar grievance Redressal Act 2015.

Who to get information about the project



How to get information about the project

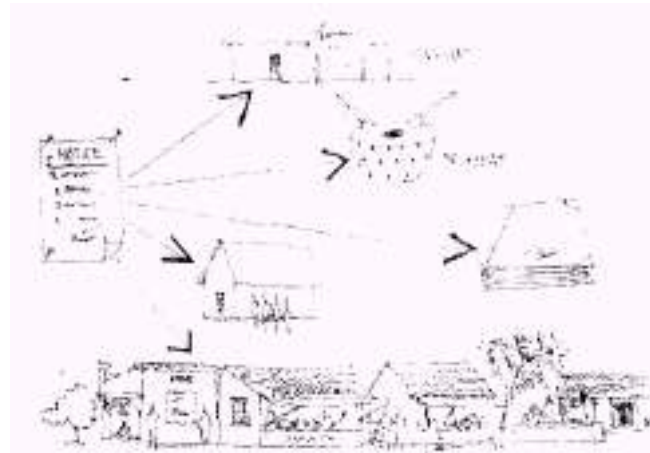
The PIU will provide information at every stage of the project. If anyone wants detail information then he/she can visit the local PIU. Information can be also obtained from information board which is placed at the beginning of the road.

The official web site of the MMGSY www.rwdbihnic.org provides the detailed project information at the state and district levels.

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Format 3 : Public Announcements (Prior to finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- What is the Project and its salient features
- Benefits
- Which Agencies are involved
- What if resentment from community
- Need for required land through lease/on acquisition
- Likely Impact and Entitlements
- Date of Transect Walk
- Alignment Details along with map of alignment displayed
- Contact Person and Address (PIU)



Responsible Agency/Person: PIU , Local Community

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Format 4 : Alignment Details for Disclosure (Prior to Finalization of Alignment/Transect Walk)

District:

Tehsil:

Block:

Name of Project Corridor:

Total Length (km):

Connected Settlements:

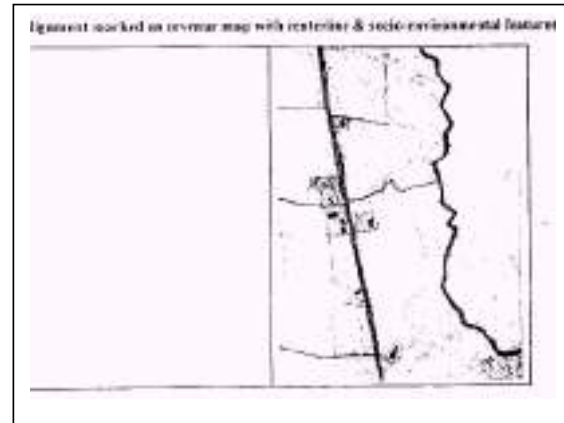
- Starting Node/km:
- Ending Node/km:

| Population Benefited | Total | Directly | Indirectly |
|----------------------|-------|----------|------------|
|----------------------|-------|----------|------------|

Implementing Agency:

Name of Contact Person and Address:

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU, Local community and Revenue officers.



Format 5: Guidance Note for Transect Walk (During finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- Sensitising the community about the sub-project and design compulsions
 - Route Alternatives
 - Inventorisation of Environmental and Social Features (Trees, Water bodies, Grazing lands etc.)
 - Inventorisation of Utilities (Electric Pole, Hand-pump, Wells etc.)
 - Requirement of Land/Availability of sufficient Land
 - Locations where extra land will be required
 - Land Ownership/Land Categories
 - PrivateLand
 - GovernmentLand
 - Encroachments and Squatters
 - Design Modifications
 - Road Safety
 - Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Slope for vehicles to enter and exit the road
 - Slope for cattle Crossing
 - Induced Development
 - Lay - by
 - Plantation
 - Process of Land Transfer
 - Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
 - Assessment of Social Impact (Land Structures, Cultural Properties etc.) Issues and suggestions of the local people
- Responsible Agency/Person: PIU, Local Community, Community Development Officer, Revenue officer, Forest Department Representative

Format 6 Outputs of Transect Walk (After finalization of alignment/transect walk)

| | |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Environmental & Social sensitive location • Likely location for additional land requirement • Issues identified • Suggestion from community |
| <p>Modifications to minimize land width accretion and incorporating community suggestions through alterations/modifications on alignment</p> | |
| | <p>As suggested by the community during the transect walk, the alignment has been modified in view to protect the religious structure on the RHS of the project road. The landowners have provided land voluntarily to avoid dismantling or relocation of the religious structure.</p> |
| <p>Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Patwari</p> | |

Annexure2:Methodology for Transect Walk

A transect walk is suggested along the proposed alignment with the communities towards finalisation of the alignment. The transect walk shall be a participatory process organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Local Communities and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodologies for the conduct of transect, the issues to be raised and recording of the same is described in this Annexure.

A. What is a TRANSECT WALK?

A walk along the suggested alignment by PIU with the communities and key informants to observe, to listen, and to ask questions which would enable identification of problems and collectively evolve solutions. The transect shall enable the PIU, to quickly learn about the social structure, issues pertaining to land, social impacts, soils, land use, and community assets and to triangulate data already available. Figures 1 to 4 of this annexure illustrate the recording of the transect on the village revenue maps.

B. Planning and Preparedness for a TRANSECT WALK

- The PIU to intimate the local community at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building.
- To provide information on the project, provide at least 25 copies of the MMGSY handouts, describing the salient features of the project, including a description of the proposed improvements, land width required and the provisions of the resettlement framework.
- Collect the village revenue map from the Karmachari/Ameen and mark the suggested alignment. The list of landowners along the suggested alignment to be identified from the revenue records.
- The Community to form a group among themselves (key informants) who have good knowledge on physical resources of the village and who are willing to participate in the transect walk.
- Discuss with the PRI representatives on the basis of the village revenue map the route to follow in the walk. Obtain the suggestions from the PRI representatives on the following questions
 - **Where to start?**
 - **Where to end?**
 - **What to see?**
 - **At what time to start?**
 - **How long will it take?**
 - **Does the walk need to be split¹⁰ into sections?**
 - **When does the transect team stop?**
- Provide contacts to the communities regarding the project information. These shall be through (i) Contacting the PIU official
- Distribute responsibilities for recording information among the members of the local community, Karmachari/Ameen and the key informants, for activities such as interviewing, time keeping, sketching and recording.

¹⁰Long corridor shall require more than one transect.

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| Transect Walk shall stop when... | Identification of key informants... |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community or individual has a concern • Impact on private land / structures • Impact on community land • Impact on Forests & sensitive areas /structures • Clearances of encroachers ● Impact on standing crops ● Ambiguity pertaining to land ownership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old people in village community • Women representatives • School Teacher • Community representatives • Vulnerable Groups • Village council members |

C. Conducting a TRANSECT WALK

- Based on the responsibilities assigned, the participants shall observe and record in detail all-important things on the revenue map and get as much information as possible from the villagers and the locals. When talking to the villagers, the PIU to feel free to use the **six helpers**:
 - When?
 - What?
 - How?
 - Where?
 - Why?
 - Who?
- Make notes of all vital information gathered and draw sketches wherever necessary. The sensitive locations where additional efforts need to be taken during the design will be marked on the revenue map.
- Travel slowly and patiently and try to understand the physical features and aspects related to social issues, land titles, in the village from different perspectives.

| Social Aspects ... | Environmental Aspects ... |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of additional land uptake • Encroachments and squatters • Land categories impacted • Lands with traditional, customary rights • Population characteristics incl. vulnerable groups • Assessment of social impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land ○ Structures (Residential/Commercial) ○ Other structures (Wells, Temples etc) ○ Trees, standing crops ○ Common properties ○ Livelihood and economic opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees • Forests if any • Drainage lines, rivers and water crossings • Irrigation water courses • Water bodies • Grazing lands • Utilities • Community facilities • Schools • Hospitals • Major junctions and • Seasonal markets or cultural congregations |



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- The PIU representative to communicate to the participants on site, on the possible extent of improvements. The PIU shall provide adequate responses to the communities on:
 - Queries raised pertaining to environmental and social issues
 - Process of land transfer
 - Working out possible alignment changes to minimise impacts
 - Compliance to IRC SP-20 standards to enhance safety of road users
- All queries and concerns of the communities shall be recorded.

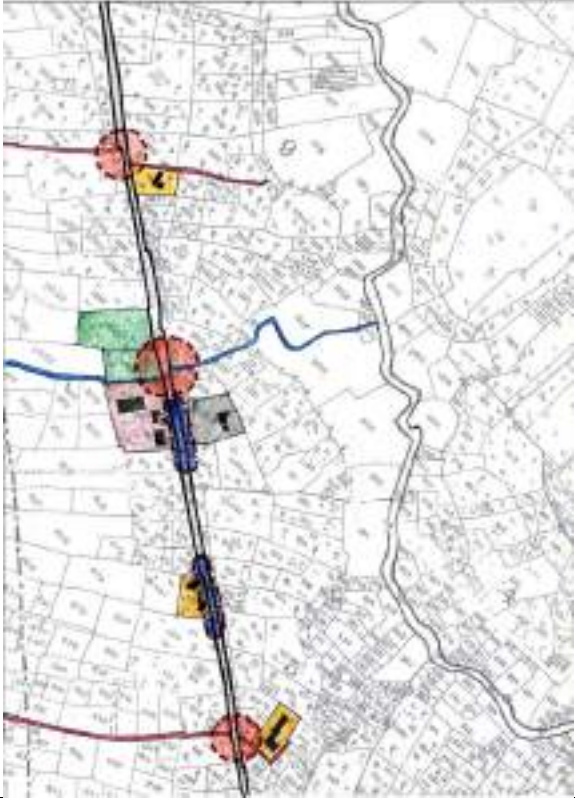

D. Things to do After the TRANSECT WALK

- After the completion of a transect walk, sit down in a suitable place with the villagers to have a discussion and recording of information and data collected.
- Prepare an illustrative diagram of the transect walk on the revenue map using the information already gathered and get the information cross-checked by the community.
- Prior to dispersing for the day, finalize a date for the formal consultation session to be conducted.

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| | |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marking centreline of the proposed alignment on the revenue map• Assessment of available land width• Identification of land categories and ownership status | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inventory of environmental and physical features along the alignment• Marking of land uses |

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| | |
|---|--|
|  A map of a rural area with a road running vertically. Several locations are highlighted: red circles at junctions and along the road, yellow squares at other points, a green square near a water crossing, and a blue line representing a water crossing. Buildings and fields are visible in the background. |  A map of the same rural area with a road running vertically. Red shaded regions of varying widths are marked along the road, indicating areas where land width accretion is required. The background shows fields and buildings. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of sensitive locations as major junctions, cultural properties, water crossings, forests, locations with large number of trees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of locations requiring land width accretion• Identification of vulnerable persons |

Suggested Content of Consultation sessions...

The meeting duration shall be for about 1-1/2 to 2 hours and shall cover the following.

All these steps of the consultation shall be recorded in the format

I: The session shall start with a description of the project by the PIU officials to the community. The following information shall be covered:

- Overview of MMGSY and criteria for selection
- Involvement of communities in project planning, design and implementation
- Expectations of the project from the beneficiaries, the communities
- Outputs of the transect and how the concerns of the communities have been incorporated into the design, if not, why they have not been incorporated
- Provisions of the project as the Resettlement Framework provisions, mechanisms for land transfer process
- Environmental issues in the project, Codes of practice
- Census survey
- Mechanisms for Grievances, implementation arrangements
- Involvement of communities in tree plantation, managing induced development etc
- Likely construction schedule

II : After the description of the project, suggestions from the community on the project and issues will be obtained.

III : Responses to the issues raised will be provided by the PIU during the meeting. For issues that require a visit to the site or involves certain engineering decisions, or consultations with other Government agencies, a date shall be committed for response to the same. The response shall be given by the PIU to the community within the specified date.

IV : The PIU shall summarize the issues.

V: Conclusion by the community representatives and attendance of the participants.

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On a separate sheet mark the attendance at the meeting in the following format

| Community | | PIU/PRI | |
|---|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Name of Person and Village of residence | Signature | Name and Designation of Official | Signature |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

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Annexure 4 : Census Questionnaire

Project Coordinator _____
 Household Identification number _____
 Plot no./Khata No./Khasra No. _____
 Head of Household (Name) _____

Vulnerability (*tick*)
 (whether belong to)

| SC | ST | Women HH | Divyang | BPL | Others |
|----|----|----------|---------|-----|--------|
| | | | | | |

If BPL, proof of BPL Ration Card

| | |
|-----|----------|
| Yes | Card No. |
| No | |

Household size (No. of persons) _____
 No. of earning adult members (Nos) _____

No. of dependents (Nos)

| | |
|----------|--|
| Children | |
| Adults | |

Nature of impact (*tick*)

| Agriculture | Residence | Commercial | Other |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | | | |

Agriculture

Size of Total holding (ha)

| | |
|-----------|--|
| <Marginal | |
| >Marginal | |

Extent of Impact (% total land holding including any other land parcels owned elsewhere by PAP)

| <10% | >10% | =100% |
|------|------|-------|
| | | |

Size of residual holding (ha) _____

Residence

Plot size (sqm) _____
 Extent of impact (Full/Partial) _____
 Impacted Area (sqm) _____

Residual plot viable (Yes/No)

| | | | |
|-----|--|----|--|
| Yes | | No | |
|-----|--|----|--|

If No, Alternate house site (if relocation reqd)

| Yes | No | If yes Specify |
|-----|----|----------------|
| | | |

Bihar Rural Roads Project

Commercial establishments

Plot size (sqm)

Extent of Impact (*tick*)

| | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|
| Full | | Partial | |
|------|--|---------|--|

Impacted Area (sqm)

Commercial Plot viable (*tick*)

| | | | |
|-----|--|----|--|
| Yes | | No | |
|-----|--|----|--|

If No, Alternate commercial site (if relocation required)

| | | |
|-----|----|----------------|
| Yes | No | If yes Specify |
| | | |

Asset Loss

Inventory assets lost (Trees, Wells, Handpump, CPRs, etc)

Livelihood loss

Alternate livelihood sources, other than mentioned above

| | | |
|-----|----|----------------|
| Yes | No | If yes Specify |
| | | |

Annexure 5: Check Slip For land donation used by Circle Officer

सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए दान में दी जानेवाली जमीन का निःशुल्क निबंधन हेतु चेक स्लिप :-

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|-----------|-----------|------|---------------------|
| 1 | संस्था का नाम जिसके लिए जमीन दान में दी जा रही है | | | | | |
| 2 | दान में दी जानेवाली जमीन का पूर्ण ब्यौर :- | | | | | |
| | मौज | श्राना नं० | खजाना नं० | खेसरा नं० | रकबा | जमाबंदी रैयत का नाम |
| 3 | क्या संस्था को स्वीकृति संबंधित विभाग को सक्षम पदाधिकारी द्वारा प्रदत्त है | | | | | |
| 4 | दानकर्ता का नाम एवं पता :- | | | | | |
| 5 | क्या भूमि दानकर्ता के दखल-कब्ज में है एवं विवादरहित है। | | | | | |
| 6 | दान में दी जानेवाली भूमि रैयती है या सरकारी (बिहार सरकार की भूमि बन्दोबस्त तो नहीं है) | | | | | |
| 7 | दान में दी जानेवाली भूमि के पंजी-11 के जमाबंदी रैयत का नाम एवं दानकर्ता का उनसे संबंध | | | | | |
| 8 | दान में दी जाने वाली भूमि के खतियानी रैयत का नाम दानकर्ता का उनसे संबंध | | | | | |
| 9 | क्या अंचलाधिकारी द्वारा दान में दिये जानेवाली भूमि का भौतिक सत्यापन किया गया है एवं पत्रके द्वारा दान पत्र स्वीकार करने संबंधी अनुमोक्षा प्राप्त है | | | | | |
| 10 | क्या अंचलाधिकारी द्वारा दान में दिये जानेवाली प्रस्तावित जमीन को स्वल्पवाद से मुक्त/विवाद रहित, भू-दान, दू-हदबंदी, सैरत, धार्मिक स्थल, सार्वजनिक उपयोग, रास्ता, वाणिज्य पर्वत/गृहस्थल पर्वत, गैरमजकूमा आम/मालिक से मुक्त प्रतिवेदित किया गया है ? | | | | | |

राजस्व कर्मचारी,

अंचल निरीक्षक,

अंचलाधिकारी,

प्रभारी सहायक,
राजस्व शाखा

प्रधान लिपिक,
राजस्व प्रशाखा.

वरीय उप समाहर्ता,
जिला राजस्व,

अपर समाहर्ता,
जिला

Annexure: 7

अनुसूची-14-फारम सं0 562

आदेश-पत्रक

(देखेंअभिलेख हस्तक 1941 नियम 129)

आदेशपत्रक ता0.....से.....तक

जिला.....सं0.....सन् 20.....

केसकाप्रकार.....

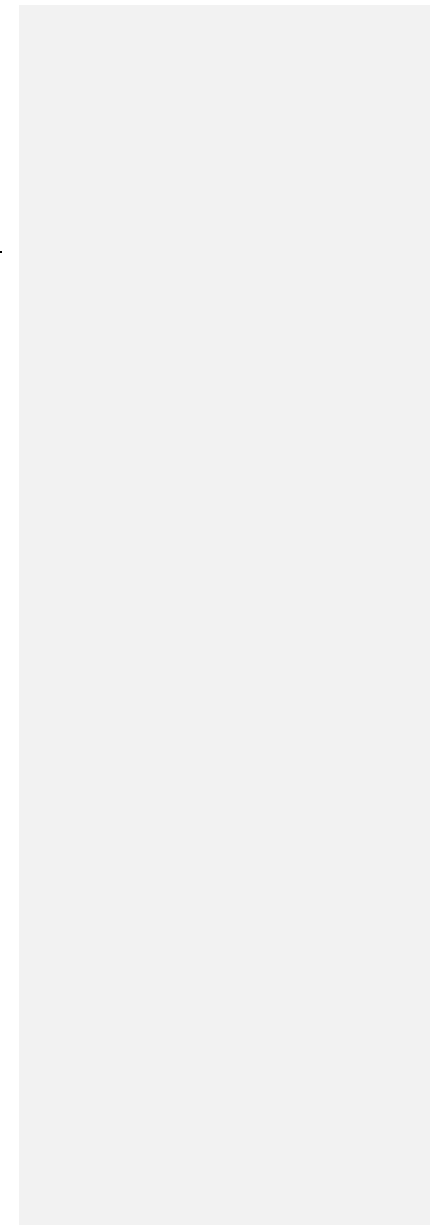
| आदेश की संख्या औरतारीख | आदेशऔरपदाधिकारीकाहस्ताक्षर | आदेशपर की गईकारवाई के बारेमें टिप्पणी तारीख सहित |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | |

Annexure 8: Land Availability Status

| Chainage | Existing Formation Width* | Adjoining land use | Available Road land Width** | Land availability Constraint (Y/N) |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

*Extract from Transect Walk Map

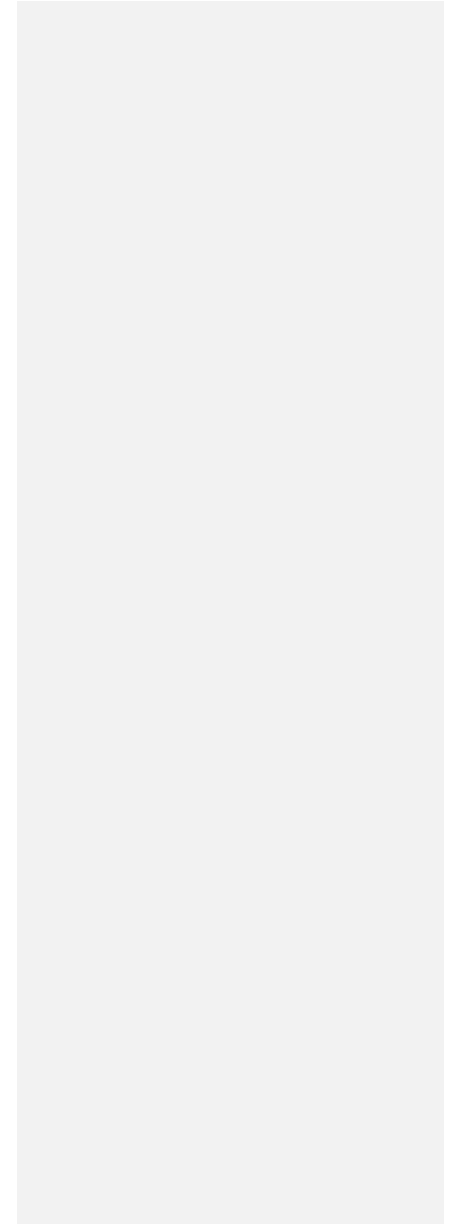
**Extract from Khasra Map/village enquiry during transect walk



Annexure 9: Alignment superimposed over Khasra Map verified by Revenue Officer

Attach/provide here the Khasra map showing the following details:

- Start and end point of the road
- Proposed alignment
- Existing road width with proposed deviations if any clearly marked
- Color additional land requirement
- Highlight private land required clearly, if any.



Annexure 10: Summary of Affected Property (Titleholders/Non Titleholders) as per proposed design

| Chainage | Affected Property ID | Type of Property* | Affected Partial/Full | Census Survey Form attached (Y/N) | Titleholders/Non Titleholders | Vulnerable Category | Plan for Assistance/restoration |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

*Type of Property: House, Shop, Temple, Varandah, Cowshed, Handpump or any other private structure etc...

Annexure 11: Summary of Additional Land Requirement for further action by PIU/BRRDA verified by Executive Engineer

Road Name:

Length:

Total Additional Land required:

Private Land Required:

Land Requirement Details

| Village Name | Khasra No. | Current ownership | Area in acres | Current landuse | Who is using it? |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | Department Land | | | |
| | | Revenue Land | | | |
| | | Private Land | | | |
| | | Forest Land | | | |
| | | Panchayat Land | | | |
| | | Total Land | | | |

Add as many rows as required

(Name and Signature of the Executive Engineer)

(Stamp)

Place : _____

Date : _____

Annexure 12: Stakeholders Consultation at District level

District level Stakeholder’s consultation workshop was organised at three places and they are Motihari, Buxar and Purnea.

Some important suggestions/feedbacks and comments which are important for the project has been discussed below:

| Suggestions/feedbacks/comments | Place of Stakeholder’s consultancy | Steps to be taken |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Land should be acquired before construction | Motihari&Buxar | Roads in MMGSY will be constructed on existing revenue tracks so land acquisition may not be required but if required it will be minimal. In that situation land will be acquired before construction through donation / acquisition /or on lease. |
| Drains should be constructed in those areas where there is an issue of water logging | Motihari&Buxar | There is a provision of construction of drainage in rural roads but it depends upon the availability of land. |
| There should be equal participation of vulnerable population in the project. | Motihari&Buxar | Project will try to ensure the active participation of vulnerable population and for that Vulnerability framework has been prepared. |
| Suggestions from all the three layers of Panchayat should be taken into consideration during construction of roads | Motihari&Buxar | During transect alignment is finalised by consulting the local Panchayats, Vulnerable population and local population. |
| During construction of road only approved minerals, stone aggregate, sand and soil should be used. | Purnia | Materials which will be used in the construction of roads in MMGSY will be according to the IRC specifications |
| During the preparation of DPR mode of transports that ply on the roads should be analysed and it should be informed to the concerned Transport Officer. | Purnia | During DPR preparation it is kept into consideration and according to that material specification is prepared. |

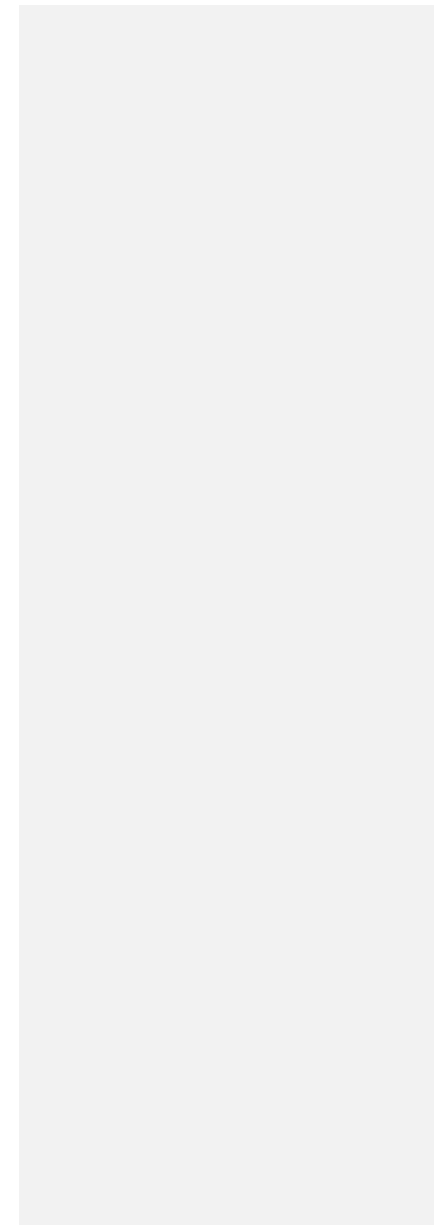
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| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| This programme should be advertised on mass level. | Buxar | Respective PIU's will organise consultations programmes and campaigns in their respective divisions in which they will share the progress of the roads. |
| Consultation workshops should be organised on regular interval of time | Buxar | Regular Stakeholder's consultations and public consultations will be organised at PIU and state level. |
| Labours engaged in MNREGA scheme with proper documents should be engaged in this project | Buxar | MMGSY project will require skilled labours mostly so it is not possible to engage them in this project. However if Contractor feels that they can be engaged then it will be his discretion but he has to discuss it with respective PIU. |

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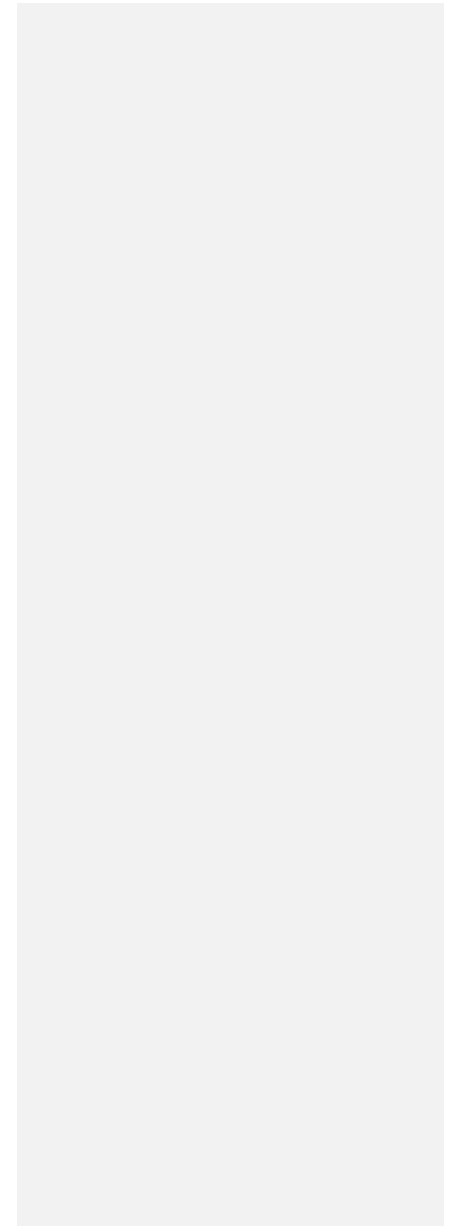
Photographs of Stakeholder's Consultation at District level

Motihari



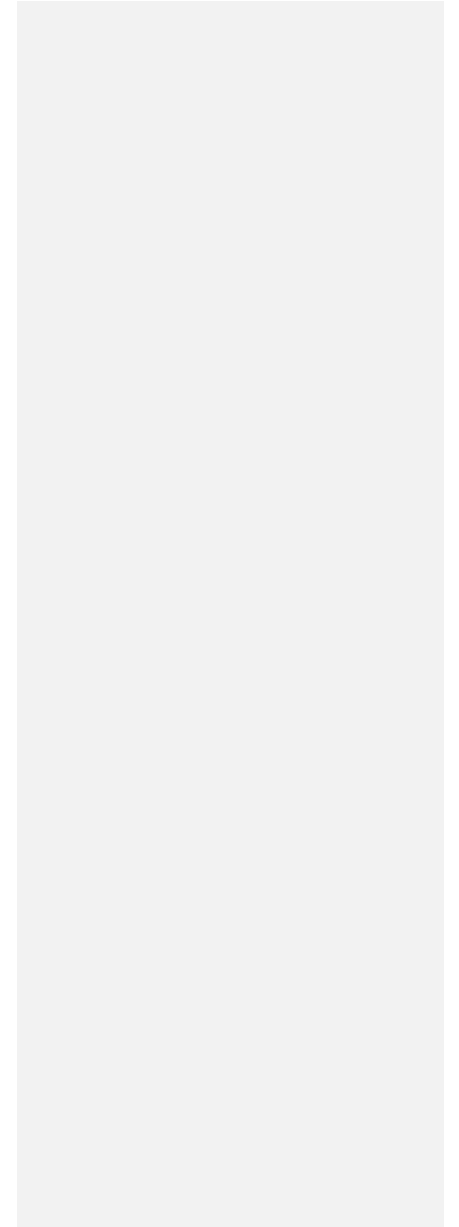
Bihar Rural Roads Project

Purnea



Bihar Rural Roads Project

Buxar



1498

आज दिनांक 11.08.2016 को डा0 राधाकृष्णन नवन मोतिहारी में मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सम्पर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक सम्पोषित) द्वारा पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर आयोजित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला की कार्यवाही :-

(1) सर्वप्रथम कार्यपालक अभियंता, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, कार्य प्रमंडल मोतिहारी द्वारा कार्यशाला में उपस्थित जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष, जिला परिषद उपाध्यक्ष, Additional Collector मोतिहारी तथा अधीक्षण अभियंता, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, कार्य अंचल मोतिहारी को पुष्प गुच्छ दे कर स्वागत किया गया।

(2) ब्रांडा से आये सहायक अभियंता श्री राजेश कुमार द्वारा मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सम्पर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक सम्पोषित) में पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर संबंधित विषयों पर सक्षिप्त परिचय दिया गया, तथा प्रोजेक्टर के माध्यम से पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर विस्तृत रूप से Power Point Presentation दिया गया।

(3) उपस्थित लोगों से पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर सुझाव/प्रश्न-आगत किये गये। जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष द्वारा अपना विस्तृत सुझाव निम्न प्रकार से दिया गया :-

(A) सड़क बनाने से पूर्व जमीन अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया पूर्ण कर ली जानी चाहिये।

(B) जल जमाव वाले क्षेत्रों में सड़क के साथ - साथ नाला को भी निर्माण कार्य कराया जाना चाहिये।

(C) कार्यक्रम में महिलाओं तथा दलित, महादलित को भी हिस्सा बनाना चाहिये।

(D) दलित, महादलित, पिछड़ा अति पिछड़ा बहुल्य इलाके में सड़क निर्माण को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये।

(E) सड़क निर्माण हेतु तीनों स्तरों के पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों की राय लिया जाना चाहिये।

(F) गुणवत्ता पूर्ण कार्य के लिये पंचायत संस्थाओं से अनापत्ति प्रमाण - पत्र प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिये।

(4) (A) श्री राजावल राम, पूर्व मुखिया द्वारा दलित महादलित के पैरो बरसावट जहाँ सरकारी जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं है वहाँ प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जमीन अधिग्रहण कर सड़क का निर्माण कराने का सुझाव दिया गया।

(B) सड़क के किनारे नाला बनाने समय नाले की पानी को नीजी जमीन में न गिराकर जमीन का अधिग्रहण कर वहाँ गड्ढा बनाकर उसमें पानी गिराये जाने का सुझाव दिया गया।

अंत में अधीक्षण अभियंता ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, कार्य अंचल मोतिहारी द्वारा धन्यवाद ज्ञापन के साथ कार्यशाला की कार्यवाही समाप्त की गई।

(5) उपस्थिति- पंजी के अनुसार (संलग्न)

19.8

कार्यपालक अभियंता,

सह

सचिव कार्यशाला (विश्व बैंक सम्पोषित)

ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग,

कार्य प्रमंडल मोतिहारी।

1497 (1)

बिहार सरकार, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग द्वारा
मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (विश्व बैंक) अन्तर्गत
ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
पर आयोजित कार्यशाला

दिनांक: 11.08.2016

| क्रमांक | प्रदाधिकारी का नाम | पदनाम | कार्यालय का नाम | मोबाईल नं० | ई मेल आईडी | हरताहर |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 2 | NANIPAT KUMAR | S.P. R.O. G.P. 100/100 | R.O. circle, Moha | 811 911 0045 | | |
| 3 | अशोक कुमार | असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर | डी.डी. कार्यालय | 9955963669 | | |
| 4 | Kamlesh Kumar s/o. Suresh Kumar | असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर | डी.डी. कार्यालय | 9162 83705 | | |
| 5 | Purendra Pr. Singh | E.E. R.O.D. Moha | R.O.D., Moha | 8986915876 | | |
| 6 | Rajesh Kumar | A.E. BERDA Paha | BERDA CE-4 R.O.D. Paha | 9986915876 | rajeshkumar@gmail.com | |
| 7 | Ashish Kumar | Social Engineer | ILRFS UP Paha | 9810718281 | kumar.ashish@ilr | |
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बिहार सरकार, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग द्वारा
मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम संपर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक) अन्तर्गत
ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
पर आयोजित कार्यशाला

| क्रमांक | पदाधिकारी का नाम | पदनाम | कार्यालय का नाम | मोबाईल नं० | ई-मेल आईडी | दिनांक 11.08.2016 |
|---------|--|-------|----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. | ANIL KUMAR | A.G | R.W.D. MOHAR | 8986915277 | | A-1 |
| 2. | HAKENDRA SAH | A.E. | R.W.D. MOHAR | 8986915278 | | शिव |
| 3. | ANSARUL HAQUE | J.E. | R.W.D. MOHAR | 8986915261 | | विश्व |
| 4. | Shivan Singh Ravi | J.E. | R.W.D. Chakia | 8986915283 | | 11/8/16 |
| 5. | ASUNGINOAL | J.E. | R.W.D. MOHAR | 8986915277 | | 11/8/16 |
| 6. | मन्मथसिंह सुखमा | J.E. | R.W.D. MOHAR | 8986916112 | | 11/8/16 |
| 7. | Nand Kishor Suarna | J.E. | R.W.D. Ghatkoti | 8986915739 | | 11/8/16 |
| 8. | Abhinav Tanu | J.E. | R.W.D. Mohar | 8986916471 | | 11/8/16 |
| 9. | Ramesh Kumar Singh | J.E. | R.W.D. Chakia | 8986916206 | | 11/8/16 |
| 10. | शशि | D.W.D | R.W.D. Office | 9801903188 | | 11/8/16 |
| 11. | गणेशसिंह देव प्रतियोगी प्र. एल. एन. | A.E. | R.W.D. Bhatnagar Chakia | 8986915086 | | 11/8/16 |
| 12. | Gyanendra Singh | DA(P) | R.W. Chakia | 750368325 | | 11/8/16 |
| 13. | Suresh Kumar | A.E. | R.W.D. Sugauli | 8986915197 | | 11/8/16 |

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बिहार सरकार, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग द्वारा
मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (विश्व बैंक) अन्तर्गत
ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
पर आयोजित कार्यशाला

दिनांक 11.08.2016

| क्रमांक | पदाधिकारी का नाम | पदनाम | कार्यालय का नाम | मोबाइल नं० | ई-मेल आईडी | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|--------------------|---------|--|------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Ajay Kumar | A.E | R.N.D. - Areraj | 8986915209 | | Ajay 11/08/16 |
| 2. | Neeraj Kumar | ATM | R.W.D. - Raxaul | 8797 02749 | | Neeraj Kumar |
| 3. | Md. Mustafiz Khan | ATM | R.W.D. - Areraj | 7870791938 | | Mustafiz |
| 4. | Md. Jawed Akhter | AITM | R.W.D. - Motihari | 9993430253 | | Md. Jawed Akhter |
| 5. | Saket Kumar | AAH | R.W.D. - Wink Jamin Muh. Bahari, Areraj | 851806549 | caasakel.megha@Saket Kumar | Saket Kumar |
| 6. | Dr. Sonali Singh | APD | 1. DIRECTOR 2. OFFICER, MORTGAGE | 9934659669 | | Dr. Sonali Singh |
| 7. | Sufi Gulam Mustafa | ATM | R.H.D. - Chakia | 9507610419 | | Sufi Gulam Mustafa |
| 8. | Nigam Prasad Singh | J.E. | R.W.D. - Areraj | 8986916216 | | Nigam Prasad Singh |
| 9. | Dr. O.N. Singh | DAD | Office of the District Agri. Extension | 9431818740 | | Dr. O.N. Singh |
| 10. | Deepak Kumar | BAK | -do- | 9973622875 | | Deepak Kumar |
| 11. | Bhaskar Nath Singh | Banahat | -do- | | | Bhaskar Nath Singh |

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बिहार सरकार, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग द्वारा
मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम संपर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक) अन्तर्गत
ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
पर आयोजित कार्यशाला

दिनांक 11.08.2016

| क्रमांक | पदाधिकारी का नाम | पदनाम | कार्यालय का नाम | मोबाईल नं० | ई-मेल आईडी | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 | रविंद्र कुमार | मालिक | R.N.D. Raxaul | 8786916115 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |
| 2 | Krishna Kumar Bini | J.E | R.N.D. Raxaul | 7020976015 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |
| 3 | Kauser Ali | J.E | R.N.D. Raxaul | 8988916460 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |
| 4 | Somwar Alla | J.E | R.N.D. Raxaul | 9091886185 | — | Somwar 11.8.16 |
| 5 | Binao Kumar Ratha | A.E. | R.N.D. Raxaul | 8986915943 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |
| 6 | Mihir Kumar | JE | R.N.D. Raxaul | 898516123 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |
| 7 | Rana Banarjee | A.E. | R.N.D. Raxaul | 8986915187 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |
| 8 | Binao Kumar | E.E | R.N.D. Raxaul | 8986915185 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |
| 9 | Binao Kumar | B.E | R.N.D. Raxaul | 8986915943 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |
| 10 | Ajay Kumar | A.E | R.N.D. Raxaul | 8986915899 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |
| 11 | P.K. Choudhary | D.FO | R.N.D. Raxaul | 8986915943 | — | रविंद्र 11.8.16 |

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बिहार सरकार, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग द्वारा
मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम संपर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक) अन्तर्गत
ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
पर आयोजित कार्यशाला

दिनांक 11.08.2016

| क्रमांक | पदाधिकारी का नाम | पदनाम | कार्यालय का नाम | मोबाईल नं० | ई-मेल आईडी | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Chandrasekhar Narayan | Senior Engineer | R.W.D., Bhokta Pakhalibah | 8588691 5281 | | (Signature) 11.8.16 |
| 2. | Krishanant Singh | Assistant Engineer | R.W.D. Pakhalibah | 958216118 | | (Signature) 11.8.16 |
| 3. | Ram Suresh Singh | Assistant Engineer | R.W.D., Bhokta. | 8986975283 | | (Signature) 11.8.16 |
| 4. | Bishwanath Das | Junior Engineer | R.W.D. Pakhalibah | 893691621 | | (Signature) 11.8.16 |
| 5. | Pranab Kumar Singh | Engineer | Chokta | 963105999 | | (Signature) |
| 6. | Pranab Kumar Singh | Engineer | Chokta | 9755021183 | | (Signature) |
| 7. | Pranab Kumar Singh | J.E. | Dhaka - Lohit R.W.D., Dhaka | 9973317882 | | (Signature) Pranab |
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07 • बुधवार • 17 अगस्त 2016 हिन्दुस्तान 1981 नौ आई

आज का दिन

विश्व बैंक सपोषित योजना से बनायी जाएगी सड़कें, आयोजित हुई कार्यशाला 65 करोड़ से बनेंगी 94 किमी सड़कें



मौलाना आर. अन्वय विद्यालय, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात में आयोजित कार्यशाला का अवलोकन।

निर्माण की तैयारी

आयोजन

- सामूहिक व पर्यटन प्रदर्शन पर कार्यशाला का आयोजन
- योजना से अग्रे विभाग में सड़क निर्माण की तैयारी की गयी

गुजरात में आयोजित कार्यशाला में, विश्व बैंक सपोषित योजना से बनायी जाएगी 94 किमी लंबी सड़कें, जिनकी लागत 65 करोड़ रुपये होगी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, गुजरात सरकार द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला में, विश्व बैंक सपोषित योजना से अग्रे विभाग में सड़क निर्माण की तैयारी की गयी।

गुजरात में आयोजित कार्यशाला में, विश्व बैंक सपोषित योजना से अग्रे विभाग में सड़क निर्माण की तैयारी की गयी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, गुजरात सरकार द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला में, विश्व बैंक सपोषित योजना से अग्रे विभाग में सड़क निर्माण की तैयारी की गयी।

विश्व बैंक सपोषित योजना से अग्रे विभाग में सड़क निर्माण की तैयारी की गयी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, गुजरात सरकार द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला में, विश्व बैंक सपोषित योजना से अग्रे विभाग में सड़क निर्माण की तैयारी की गयी।

विश्व बैंक सपोषित योजना से अग्रे विभाग में सड़क निर्माण की तैयारी की गयी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, गुजरात सरकार द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला में, विश्व बैंक सपोषित योजना से अग्रे विभाग में सड़क निर्माण की तैयारी की गयी।

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आज दिनांक 13.08.2016 को जिला समागार, पूर्णियाँ में मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सम्पर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक सम्पोषित) पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर आयोजित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला की कार्यवाही :-

- (1) सर्वप्रथम कार्यपालक अभियंता, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, कार्य प्रमंडल, पूर्णियाँ द्वारा कार्यशाला में उपस्थित जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष, उप विकास आयुक्त, पूर्णियाँ तथा अधीक्षण अभियंता, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, कार्य अंचल, पूर्णियाँ को पुष्प गुच्छ दे कर स्वागत किया गया ।
- (2) ब्राडा से आये सहायक अभियंता श्री राजेश कुमार द्वारा मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सम्पर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक सम्पोषित) में पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर संबंधित विषयों पर संक्षिप्त परिचय दिया गया तथा प्रोजेक्टर के माध्यम से पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर विस्तृत रूप से Power Point Presentation दिया गया ।
- (3) उपस्थित लोगों से पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर सुझाव/प्रश्न आमंत्रित किये गये ।
 - (A) जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष द्वारा मांग की गई कि अबतक छुटे हुए आवादी/टोलों को भी सम्पर्कता प्रदान किया जाय जिसके जबाब में उन्हें बताया गया कि GTSNY के तहत सभी को भविष्य में सम्पर्कता प्रदान कर दिए जाने की सरकार की योजना है जिसका सर्वे कार्य पूर्ण किया जा चुका है ।
 - (B) जिला वन पदाधिकारी द्वारा डी0पी0आर0 बनाने के पूर्व Environment Assessment की प्रक्रिया के बारे में जानकारी मांगी गई जिसकी उन्हें जानकारी दे दी गई ।
 - (C) जिला खनन पदाधिकारी द्वारा सुझाव दिया गया कि सड़क निर्माण में सिर्फ स्वीकृत खनिज, मिट्टी, बालू एवं मिट्टी का ही व्यवहार किया जाय । उन्होंने सड़क की गुणवत्ता हेतु उपयुक्त स्तर के खनिज का ही सड़क निर्माण में उपयोग का सुझाव दिया ।
 - (D) जिला परिवहन पदाधिकारी द्वारा सुझाव दिया गया कि सड़कों के डी0पी0आर0 निर्माण करते समय यातायात से संबंधित वाहनों का सुमुचित आकलन कर इसकी सूचना संबंधित परिवहन पदाधिकारी को भी दिया जाना चाहिए ।

अंत में अधीक्षण अभियंता, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, कार्य अंचल, पूर्णियाँ द्वारा धन्यवाद ज्ञापन के साथ कार्यशाला की कार्यवाही समाप्त की गई ।

(4) उपस्थिति :- पंजी के अनुसार (संलग्न)

19.8

कार्यपालक अभियंता
-सह-

राधिव कार्यशाला (विश्व बैंक सम्पोषित)
ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग,
कार्य प्रमंडल, पूर्णियाँ

13.8.16

1505

बिहार सरकार, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग द्वारा
मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (विश्व बैंक) अन्तर्गत
ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
पर आयोजित कार्यशाला

| क्रमांक | प्रदाधिकारी का नाम | पदनाम | कार्यालय का नाम | मोबाइल नं० | ई-मेल आईडी | दिनांक 19.08.2016 हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | D. M. PURNEA | — | | | | [Signature] |
| 2 | Krooti Devi | Chairman | Zila Parishad | 9430463561 | | 10/08/16 |
| 3 | Ram Shankar | DDC | | 9431818339 | | [Signature] |
| 4 | Md. Yusuf Khan | SE (Road) Purnea | Road Circle Purnea | 8986915250 | | [Signature] |
| 5 | Bijoy Kumar Lall | G.F. AWD, Purnea | | 8986915376 | | [Signature] |
| 6 | Panchanan Muzhi | A.E. R.W.D. Purnea | Purnea division | 8986915380 | | [Signature] |
| 7 | Anjali Kumar | AE RWD | Work Circle, Purnea | 8986915804 | | [Signature] |
| 8 | Krishnamohan Singh | D.T.O. Purnea | D.T.O. Office Purnea | 8986966020 | | [Signature] |
| 9 | Mahua Rahman | Meeting officer Purnea | Engineering division Purnea | 9473015786 | | [Signature] |
| 10 | Arum K. Prabhakar | Asst Engr. Div. RWD, Purnea | A.E. R.W.D. Div. Purnea | 8986915150 | | [Signature] |
| 11 | VIVEK SONI | Asst Engr. AWD RWD, Purnea | Work Division Purnea AWD | 8986915275 | | [Signature] |

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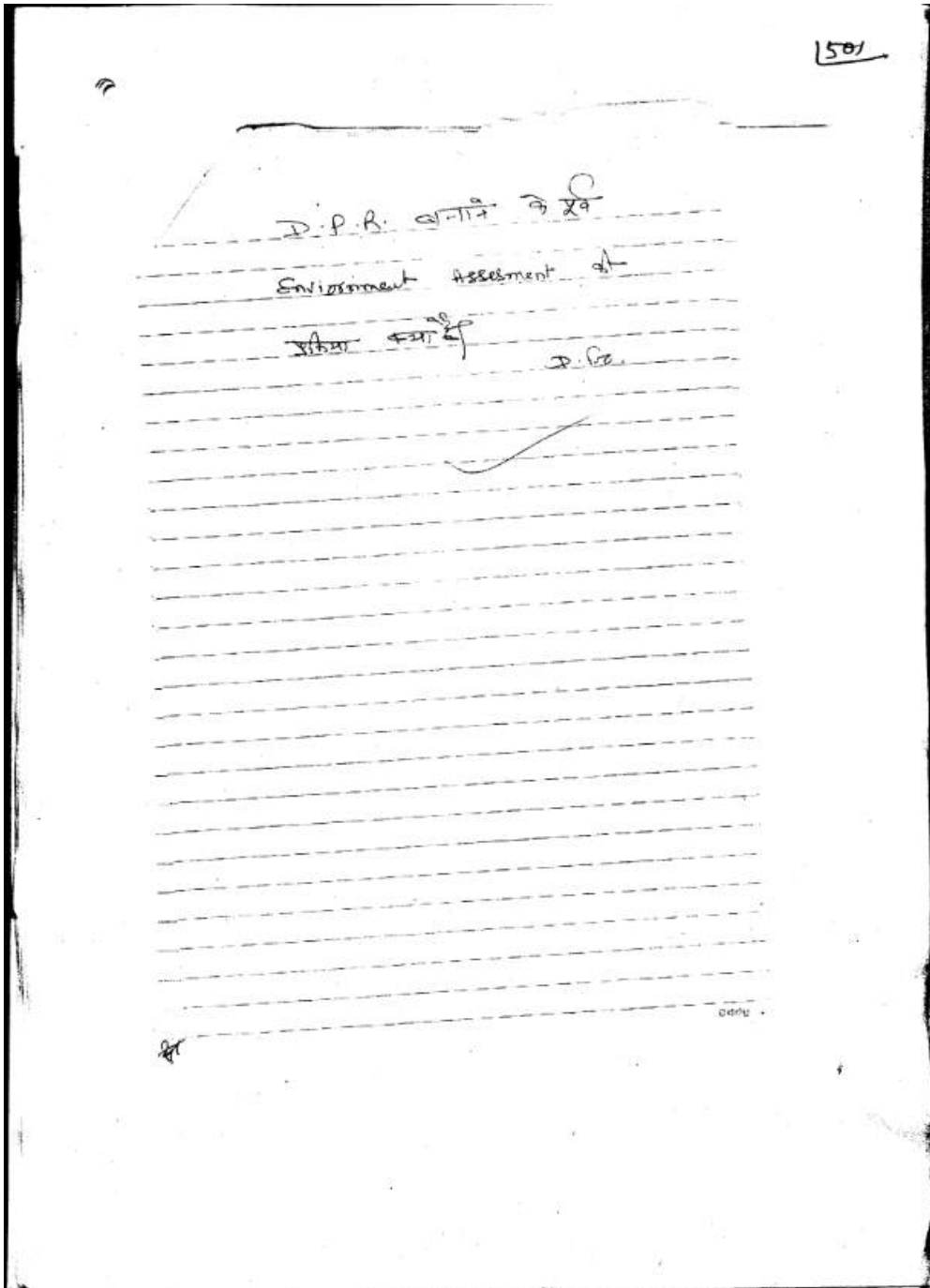
बिहार सरकार, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग द्वारा
मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम संपर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक) अन्तर्गत
ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
पर आयोजित कार्यशाला

| क्रमांक | प्रदायिका का नाम | पदनाम | कार्यालय का नाम | मोबाइल नं० | ई-मेल आईडी | दिनांक 13.08.2016 |
|---------|---------------------|--|---|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 12 | ABUL HUSSAIN | J-E RWD Dharrabad | RWD WORKS DIV Dharrabad | 8986915644 | | हस्ताक्षर |
| 13 | MAMIK PRASAD SINGH | J-E RWD Bihar State Engg College | RWD Works Div Purnea | 8986915377 | | 13/08/16 |
| 14 | PRAMOD KUMAR | J-E RWD DHARRABAD | RWD Works Div Dharrabad | 8986915644 | | 13/08/16 |
| 15 | RAM UDAY KUMAR | J-E | RWD Works Division Purnea | 8986915850 | | 13/08/16 |
| 16 | Vishal Prasad Singh | J-E RWD Genl | RWD Works Div Bhagalpur | 9430426374 | | 13/08/16 |
| 17 | Ram Chandra Ram | J-E RWD Amount | Works Div RWD Bhagalpur | 8521613901 | | 13/08/16 |
| 18 | Ram Mohan Suman | AD RWD Bhagalpur | RWD Division Bhagalpur | 8986915850 | | 13/08/16 |
| 19 | Surendra Kumar | Dairyfield Jaffar | Dairy Dairy Dept Next office | 9431698484 | | 13/08/16 |
| 20 | Roylesh Veomra | D.W.O | office Purnea | 9321664230 | | 13/08/16 |
| 21 | Poo Deep Kumar | ADSS Purnea | District Social Security Cell Purnea | 8544428528 | adss@punee.com | 13/08/16 |
| 22 | RAM EXBAL MAHATO | EE Flood Control Div. Purnea | Flood Control & Devt Div. Purnea | 876389720 8986915850 | ee@punee.com | 13/08/16 |

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बिहार सरकार, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग द्वारा
मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम समर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक) अन्तर्गत
ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
पर आयोजित कार्यशाला

| क्रमांक | पदाधिकारी का नाम | पदनाम | कार्यालय का नाम | मोबाइल नं० | ई-मेल आईडी | दिनांक 18.08.2016 | हस्ताक्षर |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 23. | नरेश कुमार | Computer Operator | M.A. Ganga Ghat, Ghatwar, Ghatwar, Ghatwar | 943100094 | ashish@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 24 | Ranjeet Kumar Keshar | Computer Operator | R.W.D. Purneea Div Purneea | 9708711008 | ranjeet@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 25 | Ashish Singh | Asst IT Manager | R.W.D. Purneea Div Purneea | 9470651444 | ashish@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 26 | Kaishik Kumar Chandra | Asst. T.O. | R.W.D. Purneea Div Purneea | 9934614529 | kaishik@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 27 | Surendra Prasad Singh | J.E. | R.W.D. Dhanbad Div Dhanbad | 8969015366 | surendra@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 28 | Manoj Kumar Singh | J.E. | R.W.D. Dhanbad Div Dhanbad | 9693808782 | manoj@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 29 | Pooja Ranjan Das | A.E. | R.W.D. Purneea Div Purneea | 8986915143 | pooja@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 30 | Rampreewesh Kumar | J.E. | R.W.D. Purneea Div Purneea | 8986915247 | rampreewesh@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 31 | Ram Babu | A.E. | R.W.D. Purneea Div Purneea | 8086915763 | rambabu@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 32 | Satish Chandra Rajak | J.E. | R.W.D. Purneea Div Purneea | 8986915762 | satish@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |
| 33 | Kaishik Kumar Chandra | J.E. | R.W.D. Purneea Div Purneea | 7250600766 | kaishik@brrd.com | 18/08/16 | |



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जिला स्वनन कार्यालय, पूर्णिया
स्वनन पदाधिकारी, मोरउरी इमान

सुझाव:- मुख्यमंत्री दमरु योजना के सड़क
निर्माण में- डिभिं ड्रीकल स्वनन
डिभिं कालू एव मिट्टी का व्यवहार
किया जाय ताकि सड़क का सुणवता
श्रेष्ठ हो।

देखा जा रहा है:- डिभिं कालू आदि मातक
के अनुहार उपयोग नहीं हो रहा
है। एवं स्वनन स्वनन का सुणवता
किया जा रहा है डिभिं कालू
प्रकार पत्त नहीं हो रहा है।

प्राची नीम कलर ड स्वनन का
सड़क निर्माण में निरुत्तर ही उपयोग
नहीं होना चाहिए ताकि सड़क
का सुणवता बनी रहे सके।

13-08-16
K. S. K. S. K.

1499

हिसा के डीएल के नाम पर बनाया है
संबंधित वार्डों के आंकड़ों के अनुसार किया
जाए तथा परियोजना विकास को संतुष्ट
परियोजना पदाधिकारी को रखा हुआ है
जाए। सभी हिसा के ग्राम को प्रत्यक्ष
परियोजना विकास पर होगा

1981/6
पिना परियोजना पदाधिकारी
(संयोजक)

आज दिनांक 17.08.2016 को जिला सभागार बक्सर में मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम संपर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक संचोषित) द्वारा पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर आयोजित एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला की कार्यवाही :-

1. उपस्थिति- संलग्न पंजी के अनुसार
2. सर्वप्रथम कार्यपालक अभियंता, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, कार्य प्रमंडल, बक्सर द्वारा कार्यशाला में उपस्थित जिला पदाधिकारी महोदय श्री रमण कुमार, उप विकास आयुक्त, श्री मोदिन अली अंसारी, अधीक्षण अभियंता, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, कार्य अंचल, आरा, श्री अशोक कुमार मिश्रा को पुष्प गुच्छ देकर स्वागत किया गया।
3. ब्राड से आये सहायक अभियंता-सह-ESMF नोडल पदाधिकारी, श्री राजेश कुमार द्वारा मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम संपर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक संचोषित) में पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर प्रोजेक्टर के माध्यम से विस्तृत रूप से Power Point Presentation दिया गया एवं इसके अवयवों का वर्णन किया गया।
4. उपस्थित लोगों से पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर सुझाव/प्रश्न आमंत्रित किये गये।

जिला पदाधिकारी महोदय द्वारा पुछ गया कि ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग का प्रशासन से क्या अपेक्षा है, इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गयी एवं प्रशासन द्वारा भविष्य में सभी प्रकार का सहयोग प्रदान करने का आश्वासन दिया गया।

उप विकास आयुक्त, बक्सर द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया गया कि मनरेगा मजदूरों को इस कार्य में शामिल किया जाए एवं उनका Documentations भी किया जाय।

5. कार्यशाला में उपस्थित अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा सम्मिलित रूप से कई बहुमूल्य सुझाव दिया गया है। जिसमें मुख्य है :-

- I. सड़क निर्माण हेतु तीनों स्तरों के पंचायत प्रतिनिधियों की राय लिया जाना चाहिए।
- II. जल जमाव वाले क्षेत्रों में सड़क के साथ-साथ नाला का भी निर्माण होना चाहिए।
- III. कार्य में महिलाओं तथा दलित, महादलित को भी हिस्सा बनाना चाहिए।
- IV. सड़क निर्माण से पूर्व जमीन अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।
- V. इस कार्यक्रम का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार होना चाहिए।
- VI. भविष्य में ऐसी कार्यशाला का पुनरावृत्ति होनी चाहिए जिसमें पंचायत जन प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

अंत में अधीक्षण अभियंता, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग, कार्य अंचल, आरा द्वारा घन्पवाद ज्ञापन के साथ कार्यशाला की कार्यवाही समाप्त की गई।

19.8


कार्यपालक अभियंता

सह
सचिव कार्यशाला (विश्व बैंक संचोषित)
ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग
कार्य प्रमंडल, बक्सर

1508

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <p>लक्ष्मी नगर, जिला, बिहार</p> <p>लेबर सेंजर - I.R. 403 Bx</p> | <p>17/08/16</p> |
| <p>एडिशनल सहायक स.नि.स. कार्यालय - जमुशिंग</p> <p>जमुशिंग - कर्मचारी नियंत्रण</p> <p>सहायक स.नि.स. कार्यालय - जमुशिंग</p> | <p>17/08/16</p> |
| <p>एडिशनल सहायक - ए.एस.एम.फ. नदाल</p> <p>BRDA, Padma.</p> | <p>17/08/16</p> |
| <p>Consultant civil</p> <p>IL & PS</p> | <p>Gagan Kumar</p> |
| <p>ASSIST. ET Mang (RWD) Div. Bihar</p> | <p>Sunil Kumar</p> <p>17/08/16</p> |
| <p>Computer operator (RWD) Div. Bihar</p> | <p>Hare Krishna</p> <p>17/08/16</p> |

1507

उप विकास आयुक्त, बक्सर द्वारा
प्राप्त सुझाव :-

मन्गला मजदुरी का मजदुरी
का भी Documentalation किया
जाता - पार्स 1

19.6.16
[Signature]

— इलका व्यापक सेवा-महा.
की सेवा-पार्स 1, ताकि
मन्गला मजदुरी का मजदुरी

बिहार सरकार ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग

अभिप्रेता प्रमुख, ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 30.09.2018 को सिंघाई विभाग को परिसर स्थित अधिरोशन भवन में मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम संपर्क योजना (विश्व बैंक सम्पोजित) अंतर्गत ड्राफ्ट पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन ढाँचा (ESMF) पर राज्यस्तरीय Stakeholders को साथ consultation एवं कार्यशाला की कार्यवाही :-

उपस्थिति : संलग्न पंजी के अनुसार (संलग्न)

सर्वप्रथम परियोजना निदेशक एच० एम० जी० एस० यादव (विश्व बैंक) श्री राजीव नयन प्रसाद सिंह द्वारा कार्यशाला में उपस्थित अन्य विभाग से आवे पदाधिकारियों एवं ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग के पदाधिकारियों का स्वागत किया गया तथा विश्व बैंक सम्पोजित मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम संपर्क योजना अंतर्गत तैयार किये गये ड्राफ्ट पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन ढाँचा जिसके अंतर्गत चार भाग हैं यथा सामाजिक प्रबंधन ढाँचा, भेदकता ढाँचा, पर्यावरण प्रबंधन ढाँचा एवं पर्यावरण प्रतिक्रिया संहिता के बारे रक्षित जानकारी दी गयी।

2. बिहार ग्रामीण मधु विकास अनिकरण (BARRDA) के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन ढाँचा पर विस्तृत रूप से Power Point Presentation दिया गया।
3. उपस्थित पदाधिकारियों से पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन पर सुझाव/प्रश्न आमंत्रित किये गये।

- i. श्री बी० के० मिश्रा, संयुक्त सचिव, राजस्व एवं भूमी सुधार विभाग, बिहार, पटना द्वारा रैयती एवं सरकारी जमीन के संबंध में यह कहा गया कि यदि किसी सरकारी भूमि पर किसी रैयत द्वारा कब्जा किया गया है तथा कब्जा की अवधि 30 वर्ष या उससे अधिक है तो जिला पदाधिकारी द्वारा यह जाँच किया जायेगा कि रैयत या उनके उत्तराधिकारी की कोई निबंधित हुकुमनामा/पट्टा सरकार द्वारा निर्गत किया गया है कि नहीं। अगर सरकार द्वारा दिया गया निबंधित हुकुमनामा/पट्टा रैयत या उसके उत्तराधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तो वह भूमि वैरमजकूआ नहीं मानी जायेगी।
- ii. श्री भास्व ज्योती, निदेशक (Ecology & Environment), पर्यावरण एवं वन विभाग, बिहार, पटना द्वारा निम्नवत् सुझाव दिये गये।
(a) EIA Notification 2006 के अनुसार ग्रामीण सड़को को कई तरह के मंजूरी लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यदि किसी प्रकार के मंजूरी की आवश्यकता हो तो जिला वन पदाधिकारी एवं मुख्य वन्य प्राणी प्रतिपालक को परियोजना प्रारंभ से पूर्व लिखा जा सकता है।



(b) पथों के दोनों बगल परलैक में आवश्यकतानुसार वृक्षारोपण का कार्य किया जाये। वृक्षारोपण का कार्य प्रायः मन्टेगा के द्वारा किया जाता है। मन्टेगा के पदाधिकारियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा सकता है।

(c) सड़क बनने के बाद पथों के दोनों ओर दुकान इत्यादि लगाने की सलाहना रहती है। इस संदर्भ में ग्राम समुदाय से समन्वय स्थापित कर उचित स्थान निर्धारित किया जा सकता है।

(d) वन विभाग को कार्य प्रारंभ से पूर्व पथों की सूची मेची जाये ताकि कार्य प्रारंभ से पूर्व यदि किसी प्रकार के मंजूरी की आवश्यकता हो तो वह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

4. कार्यपालक अभियंताजी द्वारा पूछा गया कि बिहार लोक शिकायत निवारण अधिकार अधिनियम, 2015 के तहत लोक शिकायत निवारण पदाधिकारी का प्रमंडल स्तर पर नामित किया जायेगा या नहीं? इस संदर्भ में बताया गया कि प्रमंडल स्तर पर लोक शिकायत निवारण पदाधिकारी को नामित करना होगा।

अंत में श्री राजीव नयन ब्रसाद सिंह, परियोजना निदेशक एन(एन)जी(ए)एस(वाई) (विश्व बैंक) द्वारा घन्घवादा के साथ कार्यशाला समाप्त की गयी।



अभियंता प्रमुख

ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग



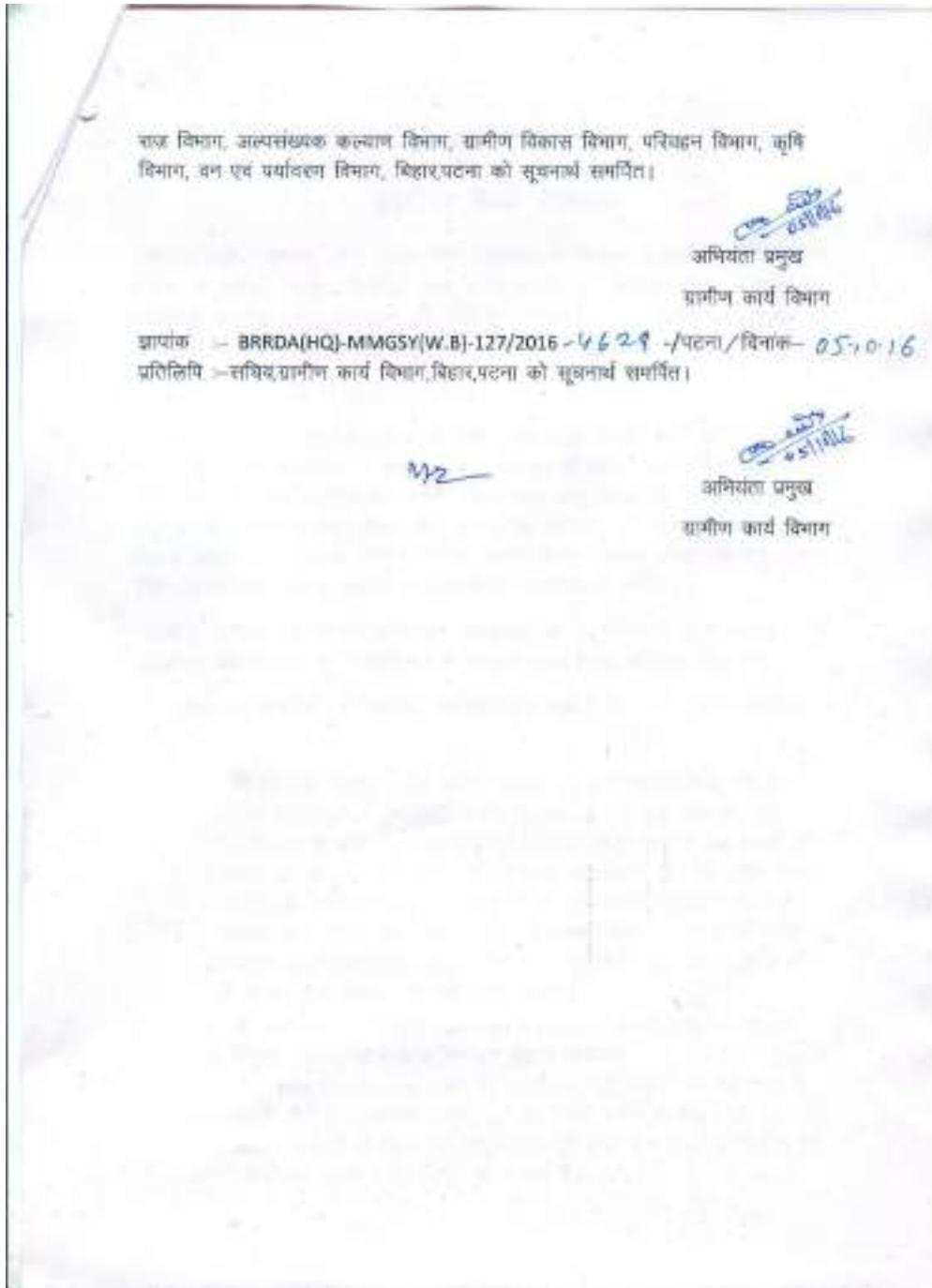
प्रापक - BRRDA(HQ)-MMGSY(W.B)-127/2016-4629 -/पटना/दिनांक- 05.10.16
प्रतिलिपि - सभी मुख्य अभियंता/सभी अधीक्षण अभियंता/सभी कार्यपालक अभियंता/
सभी परियोजना प्रबंधक,ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग को सूचनाार्थ प्रेषित। आईटी डीओ मैनेजर सचिव
कोषांग को किताबीय वेबसाईट पर अपलोड करने हेतु प्रेषित।



अभियंता प्रमुख

ग्रामीण कार्य विभाग

प्रापक - BRRDA(HQ)-MMGSY(W.B)-127/2016-4629 -/पटना/दिनांक- 05.10.16
प्रतिलिपि - प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, राजस्व एवं भूमी सुधार विभाग, पशु एवं मत्स्य संसाधन
विभाग, खन एवं मूल्य विभाग, समाज कल्याण विभाग, उर्जा विभाग, अनुसूचित
जाति/जनजाति कल्याण विभाग, जल संसाधन विभाग, लघु जल संसाधन विभाग, पंचायती



Bihar Rural Roads Project

Attendance Sheet, Date: 26.09.2016

Bihar Rural Roads Development Agency
Workshop & Stakeholders Consultation on ESMP at State Level

| Sl. No. | Name of Officer | Name of Department | Designation | Contact Number | Email | Signature |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
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| 2 | अ. आ. सिन्हा | " | DRD, Patna | 9722711014 | | [Signature] |
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| 5 | Virendrakumar | Social welfare | Joint Secretary | 9722711014 | | [Signature] |
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| 11 | Upendra Kumar | A.E. Muzashi | AE | 9722711014 | | [Signature] |
| 12 | Hirshul Sircodia | Panchayat Paj | SPM-Adminstr | 9722711014 | | [Signature] |
| 13 | Bijayendra Pandey | R. W. D. Supul | Asst. Engineer | 9722711014 | | [Signature] |
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| 24 | Anjan Kumar | R.W.D. BARRA | AE | 9722711014 | | [Signature] |
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Bihar Rural Roads Project

| No. | Name of Officer | Name of Department | Designation | Contact Number | e-mail | Signature |
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Bihar Rural Roads Project

| No. | Name of Officer | Name of Department | Designation | Contact Number | e-mail | Signature |
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Bihar Rural Roads Project

| No. | Name of Officer | Name of Department | Designation | Contact Number | e-mail | Signature |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 104 | Jyotirmoy | RWD | Ex. Engineer | 998899 | co. Bihar. RWD | Jyotirmoy |
| 105 | B. J. D. K. S. S. S. S. | RWD | Ex. Engineer | 898899 | co. Bihar. RWD | B. J. D. K. S. S. S. |
| 106 | Prasad Singh | RWD Banka-2 | Ex. Engineer | 29869/5881 | | Prasad Singh |
| 107 | Chandra Shekhar Singh | RWD Banka-2 | Asst. Engineer | 89869/5881 | | Chandra Shekhar Singh |
| 108 | B. J. D. K. S. S. S. | RWD Banka-1 | B. E. RWD 1 | 89869/5881 | | B. J. D. K. S. S. S. |
| 109 | Ajay Kumar | R.W.D. | A.E. - B. E. RWD | 89869/5881 | | Ajay Kumar |
| 110 | Sanjay Kumar | R.W.D. | B. E. RWD | 89869/5881 | | Sanjay Kumar |
| 111 | Chandra Shekhar Singh | R.W.D. W. P. S. S. S. | A. E. | 89869/5881 | | Chandra Shekhar Singh |
| 112 | Pratibha Kumari | R.W.D. W. P. S. S. S. | J. E. RWD | 89869/5881 | | Pratibha Kumari |
| 113 | Asht Singh | RWD Manikganj | A. E. - B. E. RWD | 89869/5881 | | Asht Singh |
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Bihar Rural Roads Project



Annexure: 13 Standard Cross Sections in rural roads

