

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan

Grant Number: 0093

June 2011

Nepal: Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project

Saktikhor-Darechok Road Sub-Project, Chitwan (From Chaniage 0+000 to 20+500)

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Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development
Department of Local Infrastructure Development & Agricultural Roads
District Development Committee/District Project Office
Chitwan, District

Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
(RRRSDP)

Section-5

SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Of
Saktikhor - Darechok Road subproject
(From Chaniage 0+000 to 20+500)

June, 2011

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ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP(s)	Affected Person(s)/People
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CISC	Central Implementation Support Consultant
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DIST	District Implementation Support Team
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Roads
DPCC	District Project Coordination Committee
DPO	District Project Office
DTO	District Technical Office
EA	Executive Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRSC	Grievance Redress Sub Committee
Ha	Hectare
HHs	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
IPDF	Indigenous People Development Framework
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LEST	Livelihood Enhancement Skills and Training
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Government Organization
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC	Project Coordinator
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
RS	Resettlement Specialist
SAP	Social Action Plan
SDS	Social Development Specialist
SM	Social Mobilizer
SPAF	Severely Project Affected Family
sqm	Square meter
VDC	Village Development Committee

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affected Person (AP)	All persons who as of the cut-off-date stand to lose for the project all or part of their land or other assets, irrespective of legal or ownership title.
Cut-off Date	The date of census survey to count the APs and their affected land and assets.
Land Donation	Land owners' willingness to provide part of his/her land for the project in expectation of project benefits. It must be voluntary or unforced and confirmed in written agreement witnessed by third party.
Legalizable	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land when APs are recorded, but could claim rights to such land under the law of Nepal.
Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying. However illegal inhabitants as per law of Nepal will be excluded from non-titled.
Poverty Line	The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal's national poverty line which is based on a food consumption basket of 2,124 calories and an allowance for non food items of about two thirds of the cost of the basket will be adopted by the sub project to count APs under the poverty line. Whereas this poverty level may vary in accordance to district. Reference poverty line for poverty measurement 2010 for Chitwan District is NRs. 10264/-, calculated based on CBS, NLSS data from the base year 2003/04. The determination of poor households or persons will be based on the census and socio-economic survey and further confirmed by community meetings.
Project Affected Family	A family consisting of APs, his/her spouse, sons, unmarried daughters, daughters-in law, brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other legally adopted members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood.
Severely Project Affected Family/People (SPAF)	A Project Affected Family that is affected by the project such as: a. There is a loss of land or income such that the affected family fall below the poverty line; and/or b. There is a loss of residential house such that the family members are physically displaced from housing.
Squatters	People living on or farming land not owned by themselves and without any legal title or tenancy agreement. The land may belong to the Government or to individuals.
Titled	APs who have formal legal rights to land, including any customary or traditional rights recognized under the laws of Nepal.
Third Party	An agency or organization to witness and/or verify "no coercion" clause in an agreement with APs in case of voluntary land donation. One independent agency (i.e. not involved in project implementation), preferably working on rights aspect, will be recruited in each development region to serve this function.
Vulnerable Group	Distinct group of people or persons who are considered to be more vulnerable to impoverishment risks than others. The poor, women-headed, <i>Dalits</i> and IPs households who fall below poverty line will be counted as vulnerable APs.
Women-headed household	Household headed by women, the woman may be divorced, widowed or abandoned or her husband can be working away from the District for long periods of time, where the woman takes decision about the use of and access to decision about the use of and access to household resources.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Short Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for Shaktikhor - Darechok road subproject under the Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) that describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and mitigating measures of the subproject impacts.
2. The subproject is located at Chitwan district which has been prioritized and selected by the formal meeting of District Project Coordination Committee of DDC, Chitwan as a priority No: 3. The road begins from Uperdanggadhi village of Dahakhani VDC and passes through Bayodanda, Terse Villages of ChandiBhanjyang VDC and ends at Tolang village of Kaule VDC. This subproject serves Darechok VDCs also;
3. The total length of the proposed road is 20.5 km which requires total of 20.5 ha land. This road follows new alignment and needs to occupy 1.85 ha private land, 18.65 ha public land and forest for construction.
4. A census socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the project affected peoples (APs) followed by a project detail design was carried out to document complete socioeconomic analysis as well as loss assessment. Minor impacts were found unavoidable due to technical and road safety considerations. Altogether 37 HHs (26 HHs interviewed and 11 HHs absentee) and comprising 334 persons will be affected. Among the interviewed households, 6 are from Janajati, 4 HHs are from Dalit and 16 HHs are from IPs (Chepang). As per the data of poverty analysis sheet; among 26 interviewed HHs ;24 HHs falls below poverty line in post project. No HH has recorded as women headed household.
5. In respect to food security average food sufficiency of the APs is 9.03 months per year. The food during the deficit period is covered through income from non-agriculture sector.
6. Regarding the information drawn from socio-economic and loss assessment survey, and cadastral survey; 43 land parcels, 2 residential private structures, 1 private shed will be affected along the road alignment.
7. One of the major objectives of the project is to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever possible. In unavoidable situation, the project aims to ensure that the AP's rights are ensured and they receive assistance to remain in the same level as they would have been in absence of the sub project. All involuntary land acquisition (other than voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost. Special attention will be paid to ensure that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance. The national laws, regulation, resettlement framework and ADB's resettlement safeguard policy has been followed during land acquisition and compensations are paid to the right holders.
8. Nine community consultation meetings were held in respective VDC of the sub-project. During the meeting project modalities were discussed communally with each affected family. People had also actively participated in finalization of the alignment during the detail engineering survey. It was also noticed that local people were found positive towards the project.
9. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been formed at district level for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution. Similarly, Three Grievance Redress

Sub-Committee (GRSC) have been formed at the village level including three representative from Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC) and two from affected persons (APS) for hearing the complaints and disputes relating to land acquisition and compensation. A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairpersonship of the Chief District Officer (CDO).

10. The total resettlement cost including other assistance of NRs. **0.82** million has been proposed for implementation of RP in which the compensatory costs are decided by CDC. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has made sufficient provision to restore/rehabilitate APs by providing employment opportunity during construction. Beside employment, APs will also receive opportunity through Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST) to restore their living standard.

11. Project Coordination Unit (PCU) supported by the Central Implementation Support Consultant (CISC) at the centre, District Project Office (DPO) supported by the District Implementation Support Team (DIST) at the district level, and VICCC at the sub-project VDC level will be involved in implementing the plan.

12. The DPO will be responsible for the internal monitoring of the resettlement planning and implementation throughout the subproject cycle. A verification report on resettlement plan implementation will be carried by PCU assisted by Resettlement Specialist of the CISC and submitted to ADB along with the proposal to award of contracts. The activities will be monitored and evaluated externally once in a project period through an independently appointed agency not involved with any aspects of the project, which will provide report to both PCU/DPO and to ADB. The RP has included indicators for external monitoring.

13. 8 HHs comprising 62 peoples will lose >10% of their total land holding and 2 residential and 1 shed owners of 2 HHs will be physically displaced. Since the AP losing more than 10% of land and physically displacement is less than 200 person threshold, the project comes under category 'B' of Involuntary Resettlement Policy of ADB. Therefore, a Short Resettlement Plan has been prepared to address the land and property acquisition, compensation and resettlement from the road subproject.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. This short Resettlement Plan (RP) describes the involuntary resettlement planning, preparation and implementation process that will be applied to the Sakthikhor-Darechok road subproject under the Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP), which triggers ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy & Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP.

2. The total length of the road is 20.5 km, and lies in North-East part of the district which is 16 Km far from the District headquarter, Bharatpur. The road begins from Uperdanggadhi village of Dahakhani VDC and passes through Bayodanda, Terse Villages of ChandiBhanjyang VDC and ends at Tolang village of Kaule VDC.

3. The subproject follows new cutting earthen track which has been selected by district council of DDC (Dated: 29th -30 Jest, 2065), Chitwan as a priority No: 3 in DTMP. The road will be constructed fair weather earthen track standard. Formation width of the road will be 5m with 10m road width. The road is rural road class "A" district road (RR-A) category according to DoLIDAR design standard.

4. Household listing, cadastral survey, socio-economic and loss assessment survey, target group interviews (Focal Group Discussion) and community consultation meetings with APs by the subproject have been carried out as the part of detail feasibility study to determine socio-economic status of the APs and the impacts due to road construction.

5. Resettlement impacts are expected to be experienced by 37 households due to loss of land and structure. Out of total affected HHs 26 households were interviewed consist of 194 population and 11 households are recorded as absentees HHs and 16 HHs were found that belongs to the definition of RRRSDP indigenous people. In total 43 land parcels, 2 residential structures, 1 shed will be affected by this project (Summary Sheet of Loss - **Appendix-1**). This road subproject is 'Category B' project according to RRRSDP resettlement point of view. Among the total interviewed HHs 8 HHs consist of 62 population lose >10 percent of their land holding. Hence, a short resettlement plan has been prepared to mitigate the losses due to the subproject. While preparing this Resettlement Plan (RP) the approved Resettlement Framework (RF) of the project has been closely followed.

6 The subproject will provide various benefits to the local people after its completion. The people will have immediate access to the district headquarter and other part of the district as well as connects adjoining VDCs. The subproject area is potential for off season farming. After completion of this road it will help to reduce cost of agro product (vegetable & fruit) and they can compete in market. It will also reduce travelling time by the improvement of the subproject and direct linkages with district headquarter and link with Prithivi Highway. In addition, it is also anticipated that implementation of this subproject may bring several positive changes like; it will create employment opportunities during construction period, development of market centre, development of tourist destinations, export and import of goods.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

7. This RP explains resettlement impacts by land acquisition of the road subproject. Detail socio-economic and loss assessment survey of affected families was carried out in order to record the losses along the subproject alignment that was indicated through cadastral report and maps (**Appendix 12**). This road subproject travels through Chandibhanjyang, Kaule and Dahakhani VDCs but land acquisition will be carried on Chandibhanjyang, Kaule VDCs. Table - 1: depicted VDCs wise affected land to be acquired in the subproject.

Table 1: List of VDCs with Land Loss

SN	Name of VDC	Private Land of Interviewed HHs		Private Land of Non-Interviewed HHs		Total public area (sqm) to be acquired for new cutting
		Land Parcels	Area (sqm)	Land Parcels	Area (sqm)	
1	Chandibhanjyang	5	3919.29	0	0	18545.18
2	Kaule	26	11210.26	12	3415.63	
3	Dakhakhani	0	0	0	0	
	Total:	31	15129.55	12	3415.63	18545.18

Source: Cadastral Survey Report, 2011, By Land Survey Office, Chitwan.

8. In total: 43 land parcels will be affected by the subproject intervention basically by land acquisition and these plots owned by 37 HHs. The total land requires for this road subproject is 1.85 ha private land and 18.65 ha public land.

9. This RP has drawn resettlement impacts by the reason of subproject interventions and the key impacts of 26 interviewed HHs are summarized in the following table-2.

Table 2: Summary of Impacts by loss

Variable	Pre-Project		Post Project		Remarks
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	
2. Land Holding Size					
<0.5 Ha	7	26.92%	7	26.92%	
0.5-1.0 Ha	12	46.16%	12	46.16%	
> 1.0 Ha	7	26.92%	7	26.92%	
Average Ha		1.08		1.03	
3. HH by Land Loss					
Losing <20%	22	84.61			
Losing >20%	4	15.39			
Average Hector		0.06			
4. No of Affected Person					
Losing <20%	22 (162)	83.50 %			
Losing >20%	4(32)	16.49 %			
5. Type of Loss					
5.1 Total area of the Land (sqm)	205000	100%			
5.2 Private Land (sqm)	18545.18	9.05%			

Variable	Pre-Project		Post Project		Remarks
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	
5.3 Public Land (sqm)	186454.82	90.95%			
5.4 Total No. of Plots	43				
5.5 Private Structure	3				2 house, 1 shed
5.6 Community Resources	-				
5.7 No of Trees					
A. Private Trees	-				No loss
B. Community Forest Trees	-				No loss
B. National Forest Trees	-				No loss

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, February, 2011.

10. Table 2: shows that, 26.92 percent of the HHs land holding size is >1.0 ha before the project intervention. Among the interviewed 26 HHs; 22 HHs will loss <20 percent of their total land holdings in pre-project and 4 HHs will loss >20% of their land holdings. APs of pre-project and post project scenario indicates that the land holding size will remain a little bit change after the project and average loss is calculated 0.06 ha per household.

2.1 Impact on Residential and other type of Structures

11. Altogether, 3 private structures (2 residential houses, 1 shed) will be affected fully by the subproject construction. These structures built using mud-mortar stone, wood in wall with tin/straw and CGI sheet (Jasta) roofing. All the structures have been located in non-titled land. The detail of structures and measurement sheet has attached **Appendix-3**.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS.

12. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic and loss assessment survey of 26 HHs, in order to collect further information regarding their income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. Table 3: presents the APs demographic status from the survey.

Table 3: Demographic Status of APs

SN	Variable	Number	Remarks
1	Total Affected Household	37	
2	Total affected population	334	
2	Interviewed HHs	26	
3	Absentee HHs	11	
4	No. of Women Headed Household	0	
5	Ethnicity of Affected HHs		
A	<i>Dalits</i>	4	
B	<i>Janajatis</i>	6	
C	<i>IPs</i>	16	
6	Total Affected Population	194	Only interviewed HHs
A	<i>Male</i>	95	
B	<i>Female</i>	99	
	<i>Average HH size</i>	7.46	
7	Age Group of Affected Population		
A	<i><6 years</i>	35	
B	<i>6-16 years</i>	40	
C	<i>16-45 years</i>	85	
D	<i>45-60 years</i>	25	
E	<i>>60 years</i>	9	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, February, 2011.

13. About 76.92 percent of the households are from Chepang, 15.38 percent of households are from Dalit and remaining 7.69 percent are from Janajati communities. So far as concern of their occupation, all the households have been engaging in agriculture (as a primary occupation).

14. Table 4: shows that 43.81 percent of the populations are in active age¹ group among the total affected population. The age category of APs shows that 35 persons are <6 years, 40 are in school going age i.e. 6-16 years, 85 persons are 16-45 years age group, who are eligible for Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST), 25 peoples are 45-60 years and 9 peoples are > 60 years age of group.

¹ Priority will be given to the age group between 16-45 years while planning LEST for APs.

14. Based on socio-economic and loss assessment survey and poverty analysis sheet of listed 26 HHs, following table has been prepared to summarize key socio-economic analysis.

Table 4: Socio-economic Analysis of APs Households (Pre and Post Project)

Variables	Pre-project		Post-project		Remarks
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1. Income from agri.(HH)					
<12,000	13	50.00	14	53.85	
12000-25000	7	26.92	7	26.92	
>25000	6	23.08	5	19.23	
Average income	15776.92	100	14525.80	100	
2. Non-agri. income (HH)					
<12000	14	53.85			
12000-25000	3	11.53			
>25000	9	34.63			
Average income		26788.46			
3. Total income (HH)					
<25000	11	42.31	11	42.31	
25000-50000	8	30.77	7	26.92	
>50000	7	26.92	8	30.77	
Average income		42123.08		41314.26	
4. Food Sufficiency (HH)					
<3 months	0	0	1	3.84	
3-6 months	6	23.08	6	23.08	
6-9 months	12	46.15	11	42.31	
>9 months	8	30.77	8	30.77	
Average (Months)	9.03		8.27		
5. Poverty (HH)					
<20% land loss					
Above poverty (PCI)					
Below poverty(PCI)	22	84.61			
>20% Land Loss					
Above poverty(PCI)	0				
Below poverty(PCI)	4	15.38			

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, February, 2011.

16. The survey shows that average annual income of the affected HHs is about NRs. 42565.38 before the project intervention and the figure slightly different with pre-project due to the reason of decreasing land holding size and after the project intervention it is predicted the average annual income will have NRs. 41314.26. Among the 26 interviewed HHs; 7 HHs have annual income more than NRs. 50,000. It is notable that of the total annual income, land contributes (agri. Income) to only 37.45 percent of the income while 63.60 percent comes from other sources such as remittance, wage labor, formal employment and business. As presented

table 4: average loss of agricultural income is NRs 1251.22 per household as a result of subproject construction.

17. In respect to food security average food sufficiency month of the APs is 9.03 months per year from agro product. No HHs has <3 months food sufficiency, 6 HHs have 3-6 months food sufficiency, 12 HHs have 6-9 months food sufficiency and 8 have more than nine months food sufficiency from their own or tenancy land and they largely dependent on non-agriculture income in pre-project scenario while the data will be changed in post project scenario which has mention in above table -6. The food during the deficit period is covered through income from non-agriculture sector.

18. The Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP states that the economic future of the APs must be same as they are before the project. The donation is accepted from those households who do not fall below poverty line². The socio-economic survey shows that interviewed 24 HHs fall under poverty line (see **Appendix- 4**). As major source of income of majority households are from non-agriculture sources, there will be no change in earning level and food security before and after the sub-project intervention. It is expected that the loss incurred due to the sub-project will also be off-set by benefits of the road as well as rehabilitation assistance and skill training provided under the sub-project.

19. Out of total interviewed 26 HHs (194 populations); 11 persons have received health and sanitation training, 20 persons have taken women and reproductive health training, 22 persons have attended women literacy and 19 persons were found involved in saving and credit program.

20. Majority of the APs expressed willingness to involve in road construction activities. Skills like bamboo works and food processing, house construction weaving are the major skills known and practiced by the APs. Various types of income generation and awareness trainings like adult literacy, driving, electrician, radio/mobile/TV repair, livestock rising, health and sanitation have been taken by the APs through different agencies in the past. However, the study reveals that APs do not have past experience on the work related to road construction.

21. The average time taken to reach the District Headquarters is 8 hours on foot. Average walking time to primary schools is about 25 - 45 minutes, to college 8 hour and to secondary schools is 0-45 minutes. Local traditional healers are located in all communities at about 15 minutes walking distance. Sub-health posts are at about 2-3 hours distance. Hospital is reached in 8 hours on foot at District Headquarter and local markets are at 45 minutes distance. Veterinary and agro-centre are found in an average of 2-3 hours walking distance.

² Reference poverty line for poverty measurement 2010 for Chitwan District is NRs. 10264/-, calculated based on CBS, NLSS data from the base year 2003/04 (The National Living Standard Survey for 2003/4, CBS).

4. POLICY FRAMEWORK, OBJECTIVES AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

4.1 Applicable Legal and Policy Framework

22. This section provides the review of national laws, policies of the donor agency and the Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP that applies to the project.

23. The **Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007)** guarantees the fundamental rights of a citizen. Article 19(1) establishes the right to property for every citizen of Nepal, whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use, sell and exercise their right to property under existing laws. Article 19 (2) states that except for social welfare, the state will not acquire or exercise authority upon individual property. Article 19(3) states that when the state acquires or establishes its right over private property, the state will compensate for loss of property and the basis and procedure for such compensation will be specified under relevant laws.

24. The **Land Acquisition Act (1977)** and its subsequent amendment in 1993 specify procedures of land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the Government to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation, for public purposes or for the operation of any development project initiated by government institutions. There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) chaired by Chief District Officer to determine compensation rates for affected properties. The Act also includes a provision for acquisition of land through negotiations. It states in Clause (27) "notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, the Government may acquire any land for any purpose through negotiations with the concerned land owner. It shall not be necessary to comply with the procedure laid down in this act when acquiring land through negotiations."

25. The **Land Reform Act (1964)** is also relevant. As per the Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than s/he is entitled to under the law. This Act also establishes the tiller's right on the land which s/he is tilling. The land reform act additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for the development purposes. The Act amendment most recently in 2001 has established a rule that when state acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50 percent of the total compensation amount.

26. The **Land Revenue Act (1977)** is also applicable, as the land acquisition involves change of ownership of land. Article (8) of the Act states that registration, change in ownership, termination of ownership right and maintenance of land records are done by Land Revenue Office. Similarly article 16 says, if land revenue is not paid by the concerned owner for long period of time, the revenue can be collected through auction of the parcel of the land for which revenue has been due.

27. The **Public Roads Act, 2031 (1974)** empowers the government to acquire any land on a temporary basis for storage facilities, construction camps and so on during construction and upgrading of roads. Any buildings and other structures such as houses, sheds, schools, and temples are to be avoided wherever possible. The government is required to pay compensation for any damages caused to buildings, standing crops and trees. Compensation rates are negotiated between the government and the landowners.

28. Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions set out in the **Guthi Corporation Act 1976**. The Section 42 of the Act states that Guthi (religious/trust) land acquired for a development must be replaced with other land.

29. The **ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement** states that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable with the project as it would have been in the absence of the project. People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities. The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status. As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived in the presentation of project costs and benefits. The policy addresses losses of land, resources, and means of livelihood or social support systems, which people suffer as a result of an ADB project.

4.2 Principles

30. The major Principles of the sub project's RP is to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever possible and in unavoidable situation to ensure the AP's rights and receive assistance to remain in the same level as they would have been in absence of the sub project. The key resettlement principles in this project are as follows:

- a. Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impact will be avoided or minimized through careful planning and design of the project;
- b. For any unavoidable involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, APs will be provided compensation at replacement cost and/or assistance so that they will be as well-off as without the project;
- c. APs will not be forced for donation of their land, and there will be adequate safeguards for voluntary land donation.
- d. APs will be fully informed and consulted during project design and implementation, particularly on land acquisition and compensation options;
- e. The absence of formal legal title to land will not be a bar to compensation for house, structures and trees/crops, and particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their socio-economic status;
- f. Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
- g. Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived part of the project and the costs related to resettlement will be included in and financed out of the project cost.

31. The sub project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities ownership over planning and project implementation. The sub-project will provide direct benefits to community, including improved access to markets and services such as schools, health and other public services. It is believed that the improved road will also lead to higher value and production of local land because of improved access and availability of

agricultural inputs. However, adequate process and safeguards are built in the RP ensuring that the voluntary land donation is unforced and it doesn't lead to impoverishment of affected people, including:

- h. Full consultation with affected persons and communities on selection of sites and appropriate design to avoid/minimize additional land acquisition and resettlement effects;
- i. As a first principle, APs were informed of their right to entitle compensation for any loss of their property (house, land, and trees) that might be resulted by the project construction, and the land donation might be accepted only as a last option;
- j. No one will be forced to donate their land and APs will have the right to refuse land donation;
- k. In case APs are directly linked to project benefits and thus are willing to voluntarily donate their land after they are fully informed about their entitlement, the project will assess their socio-economic status and potential impact of land donation and accept land donation only from those APs who do not fall below the poverty line after the land donation.
- l. Any voluntary land donation (after the process as mentioned above) will be confirmed through a written record, including a "no coercion" clause verified by an independent third party.
- m. The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation);
- n. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up at VDC level in every road section (chaired by local leader, and including representatives of APs) and APs who are not satisfied with the land donation can file their complaint with GRC. If GRC found out that the above provisions were not complied with, APs will be excluded from the land donation.

32. All involuntary land acquisition (other than exceptional voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost and APs assisted so that their economic and social future would generally be as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project. The absence to formal title to land will not be a bar to compensation assistance for loss of assets and special attention will be paid to ensure that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status. The date of census survey to count the APs and their affected land and assets as a cut of date so that the APs were informed by the project office through publishing general notice at the VDC after finished the socio-economic survey. Therefore, date written in the notice remain the cut-off-date, which is 2067/10/19 for the entitlement and owners (including non-titled) of affected assets till such a date will be eligible to be categorized as APs. The entitlement policy/matrix of this project is presented in Table-5.

4.3 Entitlement Matrix/Policy

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix/Policy

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
1. Acquisition of private, tenancy, or Guthi land	Entire or part of land to be acquired from owner of the land as recorded at cut off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder Tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land with equivalent size and category, or cash compensation at replacement cost In case of vulnerable group, preference will be in replacing land for land Any transfer costs, registration fees or charges Registered tenant will receive the 50% value of the land Land registration in the name of both land owner and spouse (in case of land for land compensation) If remaining land becomes unavailable for use as a result of land acquisition, APs will have option to relinquish unavailable remaining portion of land and receive similar benefits to those losing all their land parcel persons having non titled land will receive compensation for crops and subsistence allowance for one year crop, and provided with replacement land if <i>Ailani</i> or Gov. land is available in the village. Any up-front costs for the tenancy agreement will be reimbursed either through an agreement with the land lord or by the EA
2. Temporary loss of land	Temporary land taken by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder Tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost for the net loss of income, damaged assets, crops and trees etc. An agreement between contractors and APs before entering the site if case of involvement of contractors.
3. Loss of residential, commercial, and other structure	Structures, buildings including cattle shed, walls, toilets etc. affected by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner Tenants Non-titled (encroachers/squatters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost of the affected structure without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material. Displacement and transportation allowance for residential and commercial structures to cover actual cost as estimated in the RP. Rental stipend equivalent of three months' rent for tenants who have to relocate from tented building.
4. Loss of community structures / resources	Community facilities (e.g. irrigation, water, etc.) affected by the project.	The users of the facility or community or group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction by the project leaving such facilities in a equivalent or better condition than they were before. or Cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.
5. Loss of trees and crops	Affected fruit/nut trees	Owner of the affected fruit/nut trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on annual value of the produce and calculated according to the Department of Agriculture (DoA) norms. RPs to confirm that the DoA norms and techniques are sufficient and updated regularly.
	Affected timber and fodder trees	Owner of the affected timber and fodder trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on calculation of the production and calculated according to the norms as decided by the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation.
	Affected crops	Owner of the affected crops Sharecropper of the affected crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on the local market prices for the produce of one year and calculated as per the norms of District Agriculture Development Office (DADO). 50% cash compensation of the lost crop for the sharecropper.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
6. Loss of economic opportunity	Economic opportunity lost as result of loss of livelihood base.	Persons in the road vicinity who may be adversely affected, although they do not lose assets as such	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction works. • Skills training support for economic restoration • Priority in poverty reduction/social development program
7. Loss of time and travel expenses	All expenses incurred in travelling to fill application and making claims and time lost.	The entire project affected persons eligible for compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project facilitates to avoid time and travel expenses by providing the compensation at site.
8. Land donations	Loss of land and other assets by means of voluntary donation	Voluntary donation is accepted only if AP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is project beneficiary and is fully consulted and informed about their rights; • Doesn't fall below poverty line after land donation; • Donating up to 20% land holding, • Unforced or freely willing to donate (with an agreement, including a "no coercion" verified by third party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for the donated land, but entitled for compensation of other assets such as house, structures,, etc. • Transfer of land ownership by negotiation (DDC and the owner). • Free/escape of any transfer costs, registration fees or charges. • Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction work.
9. Additional Assistance			
	9.1 Preference in employment in wage labour in project activities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction contracts include provision that APs will have priority in wage labor on project construction during implementation. • APs shall be given priority after construction for work as maintenance worker, mandated in local body agreement.
	9.2 Skill training and income generation support	One member of each PAF belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill training and income generation support financed by project • RP to include a need assessment and skill training program for APs.
	9.3 Priority in poverty reduction/social development programs	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of APs with priority in saving credit scheme facilitated by the Project. • Participation of APs with priority in life skills, income generation, and other entrepreneurship.

³Source: RRRSDP, 2007

³ RRRSDP (2007). *Resettlement Framework*. Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (Unpublished). Ekantakuna, Lalitpur.

5. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATING MEASURES

33. During socio-economic and loss assessment survey of Affected Households, special attention was paid for women's participation to assess the impact of the subproject on them. Data analysis revealed that illiteracy, lack of ownership of property, lack of decision making authority, extensive involvement in household activities are some of the main features of female's socio-economic status in the subproject area.

34. It was also pointed out that the main problem faced by women in the subproject area, is the difficulty in accessing immediate health care services, education facility. As perceived by women as well as men, improvement of road will provide easy access to health facilities for them thereby reducing the related maternal and child health risks. Besides that, discussions among the women revealed that the subproject, by improving transport facilities in their area, will also contribute to their mobility to nearby towns and villages for education and sell and purchase of goods. Likewise they were also of the opinion that commencement of the subproject may also provide them employment opportunity during the construction phase.

35. Women in the subproject area were extensively involved in farming, cattle rearing and household activities. However, few women were reported to be engaged in other activities apart from household and agricultural activities, goat & pig raising, operating small shops.

36. Among 26 HHs four are Dalit , 6 are Janajatis Gurung HHs, and 16 IPs HHs were identified as vulnerable group, so adequate provisions have been made in this RP to provide additional assistance to those aforesaid HHs so as to restore their lives and livelihood.

6. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, DISCLOSURE AND APPROVAL OF RP

37. The project organized nine community consultation meetings with APs, VICCCs, Grievance Redress Sub-committees and the other stakeholders and informed them about the project. They were provided information on project component, stages, involuntary resettlement principles, strategies, safeguard provisions, Entitlement Matrix of **RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK** (Appendix-11) etc. These meetings were used to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The synopsis of the consultations meetings including the number of meetings held, number and profile of the participants, issues and decision have been presented in the Appendix- 9.

38. These meeting were conducted at Dahakhani, Chandibhanjyang, and Kaule VDCs with land and structure owners. In the meeting DIST team had disclosed the resettlement entitlement matrix along with criteria for voluntary land donation.

39. The resettlement Specialist along with other social and technical staff of District Implementation Support Team (DIST) in coordination with VICCC facilitated the information campaign during walkover survey, cadastral and household listing and socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the households. During household survey, each household was again informed about the subproject, entitlements and project procedures. The social team of DIST assisted by VICCC and supported by DPO carried out an information campaign before conducting the registration of APs. During the Household Census Survey of each household was also personally informed about the project, entitlements and procedures. This RP (Draft) has been disclosed to the affected people and they are informed about their entitlements along with project procedure and planning. The disclosure and consultation process is aimed to:

- Relevant details of the project scope and schedule,
- RP and the various degrees of project impact,
- Details of the entitlements under the RP and what is required to APs in order to claim their Entitlement,
- Implementation Schedule with a timetable for the delivery of entitlements,
- Compensation process and set out compensation rates,
- Detailed explanation of the grievance process and other support in arbitration,
- Role of DPCC, VICCC, GRC and other community officials to encourage the APs in RP implementation, and
- Special consideration and assistance of all vulnerable groups.

40. A continued information and consultation program will be conducted during RP implementation and income restoration. These programs will be continued for purposes of grievance procedures and for post-implementation.

41. The Resettlement Specialist/Social Development specialist of DIST will act as the information conduit, informing communities about the progress of the sub-project and supporting and facilitating VICCC in its community organization role. This support will enable communities to prepare for participation more readily and help socially disadvantaged people to negotiate employment, understand their compensation requirements, gain fairer compensation or acceptable alternatives and conclude land deed transfer to the Government. Disclose this RP to

APs and get meetings of their endorsement. A summary RP (final, Appendix-10) has been primed in Nepali and will be made available to the affected people by DIST. The approved RP will also be disclosed on the website of the RRRSDP (www.rrr.gov.np) as well as ADB.

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

42. The project affected persons have formal recourse to the CDO and Ministry of Home Affairs in case of grievance under regulations specified under the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1997). Further the project has set up a Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) and Grievance Redress Sub-Committee at VDC level to hear the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution.⁴ Further, it will review the grievances relating to land acquisition and other disputes relating to legal rights. Generally, grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC comprises: The details of GRC Committee information has attached **Appendix- 5**.

- Head of DDC (Chairperson),
- One representative of local bodies,
- Two representatives of APs (including Vulnerable Group member),
- One representative of civil society organizations,
- One representative of project,
- RS /SDS to attend as observers and to support the APs

43. VICCC will also help arbitrate local problems. APs can approach the VICCC with his/her problems which is then discussed locally with the aim of brokering a settlement. Each VICCC has Grievance Redresses Sub-committee at VDC level comprising of 3 members from VICCC and 2 members from APs to hear complaints and grievances at local level. The social mobilizers (SMs) will act as intermediaries to assist the vulnerable APs.

44. The key functions of the GRCs are to (i) provide support for APs to lodge their any complains; (i) record the complains, categories and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and DPO staff; (v) report to the aggrieved parties about the decision/solution; and (vi) forward the unresolved cases to higher authorities. The main steps to be followed for the grievance resolution are in Box 1:

Box 1: Steps for Grievance Resolution under the Project

Step 1: APs file complaints at GRC sub-committee at VDC level. The complaints will be discussed among concerned parties to settle the issue locally within 15 days from appeal date. RS, SMs and VICCC in the concerned VDC will facilitate consultation and deliberation in this regard

Step 2: If no amicable solution is reached at VDC level within 15 days, APs can appeal to GRC at district level.

Step 3: If APs are not satisfied with the decision of GRC or fail to receive response from them, they may resort to legal remedies available under the Land Acquisition Act (1977).

7.1 Grievances Received and Mitigations Measures

45. Three GRC sub-committees have been formed in Dahakhani, Chandibhanjyang, and Kaule VDCs. The affected persons were also informed about the grievance redress mechanism of the project and existence of grievance redress committees in VDC and district level. They were also informed about their rights to file their complaints about the sub-project and about compensations. No complaints were submitted with GRSC until this reporting period.

⁴ The complaints that are likely to arise include: (i) APs not enlisted; (ii) Losses not identified correctly; (iii) Problems related to land donation; (iv) Inadequate compensation/assistance; (v) Dispute about ownership; and (vi) problems/delays in disbursement of compensation/assistance.

8. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

46. The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO). The Chief of the Land Revenue Office, a representative of DDC and the Project Coordinator are the members of the CDC and other related officials were invited along with two APs as an observer. The design survey team assessed the compensation rates for the lost assets and recommends it to the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) to determine the rate of assets. APs losing houses will be assisted in relocation by providing additional transportation and displacement allowances along with the compensation of structure and land, according to the entitlement matrix. Vulnerable APs will be provided additional assistance/allowances as stated in the policy/entitlement matrix. Following compensation and restoration measures were applied while preparing the updated resettlements plan.

8.1 Valuing and Determining Compensation

47. The survey and valuation of affected land and households was undertaken by an enhanced survey team at District level in the DPO (District Project Office) assisted by the DIST. The team has assessed the various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and proposed prices/costs for compensation. Cadastral map has been completed with the help of District Survey Office to verify the plot boundaries. Cadastral maps marked with the proposed alignment have been produced to make the deed transfer process easy. Two members from APs\ VICCC were invited in the CDC meetings as observers where the DIST Team facilitated and explained the RP policies and framework. CDC has decided to approve valuations that were proposed in the RP document. Payments for the losses will be made by cash for small amounts and cheque will be used for larger amounts at public meetings in local area. CDC meeting Minutes Note has attached **Appendix-6**.

8.2 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

48. Affected households who lose their income sources (land, business) particularly who are poor, vulnerable or are at risk of impoverishment will be assisted through income restoration programs. APs will be given priority for employment in sub-project construction. The contract documents will include provisions regarding preferential employment of APs. The sub-project will provide at least 90 days of unskilled job to one adult from each affected families to enable them to earn sufficient to restore their income. It is expected that the unskilled APs selected for the construction work will be developed into skilled workers through such employment and that such knowledge will be useful for APs income generation even after the project completion. The project benefits for APs will be maximized through their inclusion in the Project's savings and credit program and life skill training program. There are 13 contract packages, 2 by contractors and 11 by RBGs. In RBGs around 200 persons will be involved in construction including APs from 37 HHs.

49. Additionally, Social Action Plan (SAP), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Indigenous Peoples' Development Plan (IPDP) prepared for the sub-project will incorporate all families from the Zone of Influence (Zoi) and provide opportunities to the APs for income restoration and rehabilitation.

8.3 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) and Awareness Raising Trainings for APs

50. One member of each affected households belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line, women headed HHs will be provided income restoration measures under the Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) program according to the requirements of the Resettlement Framework. LEST will include trainings on income generating activities which will be delivered through trainings and other supplementary investments. These programs are expected to re-establish APs' lost livelihood options and uplift of new income generating opportunities. This area is very potential for amliso and off-season vegetable farming. Due to lack of knowledge APs are cultivating amliso and vegetable production in small scale. After receiving training they can farm in large scale and sell these products in market. Brooms are made from amliso and they can sell these brooms at Narayangat and Muglin Bazar.

51. Analysis of the census socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the subproject reveals that all the surveyed HHs which will be considered in LEST. The training program has been designed for the one person from these household of 16-46 years age group. The cost of NRs. 259000.00 for the training program is included in the RP.

Details of the training cost are given in the table - 6.

Table 6: Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons

Life Skill/Income Generating Trainings								
SN	Trainings Name	Targeted Trainee			Duration (Days)	Rate NRs	Estimate d Budget (NRs.)	Starting Date
		Male	Female	Total				
1	Amliso Farming Training	10	10	20	7	1000	140000	June
2	Off Season Vegetable Farming Training	8	7	17	7	1000	119000	August
	Total:	18	17	37	14	2000	259000	

52. District Project Office (DPO) will deliver the skills training through training institutions/professional, which are available locally and in neighboring districts. The DIST social team will identify and employ professional experts/institutions to impart this special package. Preference will be given to locally based resource persons/institutions having expertise in the subject area towards building local-base resource network and continuity of support services even after the project completion. The district level sector-wise line agencies of the government, especially the Cottage and Small Industry Office, District Agricultural Office, Department of Animal Husbandry Services, Department of Horticulture, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Services available in the districts will be mobilized by the DPO for additional resource and training.

8.4 Land Acquisition and Agreement Process

53. However the land acquisition process; this sub-project followed Land Acquisition Act-2034 article no; 27. Consequently, 9 community consultation meeting conducted and APs were visited separately to acquire land through negotiation. While adopting this process all the APs agreed on cost decided by CDC meeting for provide their land to the project. Further, the concerned households losing land were informed and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was prepared. The written consent form (Land Agreement Form) has been prepared. The MoU have been attached **Appendix 8**. Appreciation program will arrange and appreciation certificate will provide to the APs who loss the land by the subproject.

54. DPO will transfer the money to the CDC fund and CDC will publish the notice and sent the letter to the APs (as per the Land Acquisition Act - 2034) to claim the compensation. Letters will delivery by social mobilizers to all APs and they will help them in receiving compensation from CDC. If all the APs unable to claim compensation than second notice will publish and sent to the APs to claim the compensation. During compensation payment period and deed-transfer period regularly followed-up will be made by the DPO/DIST with the help of social mobilizers. All 37 HHs will receive compensation. 26HHs are present in subproject site and remaining 11 absentee hhs will be followed up regularly by DPO/DIST. The detail deed transfer action plan has attached on **Appendix 7**.

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

9.1 Institutional Arrangement of the Project

55. Various agencies and different tiers of institutional arrangements have been considered for implementation of this sub project. The key agencies involved in the implementation of this sub project are as follows:

9.1.1 Central Level Arrangement

56. PCU established at DoLIDAR has overall responsibility for the coordination and facilitation of the resettlement activities. The CISC will support PCU in effective planning and implementation of the resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation measures outlined in the RP. The resettlement specialist under PCU/CISC will look after the policy compliance and monitoring of the proper implementation of the RP and its recommendations.

9.1.2 District Level Arrangement

57. At district level, DPO has been established under DDC/DTO to ensure that project RF is followed in preparation and implementation of sub-project RP with appropriate entitlements and mitigation measures. The DPO has the primary responsibility of planning, coordination and financing of the sub-project RPs in the district. The DPO coordinates with the Chief District Officer, Land Revenue and Survey Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office and Drinking Water and Sanitation Office and other concerned line agencies as per need.

58. The DIST will assist the DPO in planning, preparing and implementing the resettlement activities and plan. The DIST will also liaise with DPO and the contractor to assist the affected persons, especially women and other vulnerable persons to obtain jobs in sub-project during the construction period. DPO will make provision in the civil works contracts for preferential employment of qualified affected persons. DIST will also help the affected person with information campaigns to promote clarity and transparency, and help in community level consultations about entitlements and of what to do with compensation payments and income generation opportunities. Further, DIST will also act as advocate of APs to access government programmes for income generation.

9.1.3 Sub-project Level Arrangement

59. Project Coordinator (PC) of the district will lead the implementation of the plan in sub-project level. PC will integrate construction, land acquisition and compensation activities within the sub-project. The DPCC and VICCC will provide necessary support to the PC in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities. In addition, GRC and its subcommittees and RBGs will also have important facilitation role in the sub project level.

9.1.4 Compensation Determination Committee

60. The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) provides for the establishment of Compensation Determination Committee to decide compensation levels at District level. This is composed of the CDO, the LRO, a representative of the DDC and the project coordinator. To make the decision making process transparent and representative of the affected persons, two representatives from the APs and VICCC member will be invited as observers. CDC under the Land Acquisition Act 1977 plays a major role in deciding rates of compensation in the sub project. The committee also listens grievance of the APs if s/he is not satisfied from the response of district level GRC. The Meeting Minute of CDC has attached **Appendix-6**.

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

61. The financing resources necessary for relocation and compensation are budgeted into the project costs and will be administered according to the Land Acquisition Act 1977. These include:

- Direct compensation costs for acquisition of assets.
- Costs associated with rehabilitation measures for affected households and persons: and
- Costs associated with the implementation and management of resettlement activities

62. The cost required for RP implementation (including land compensation) will be financed (**YEARLY BUDEGET**) arranged by the DPO. The district will include the required budget in its yearly budget under the heading RP implementation. The cost will be channeled to pay all cost for RP implementation through the following root: (i) to the district development fund and then into each DDC's project operating account: and (ii) then payment to the concerned stakeholders.

10.1 Costs of Compensation for Assets

63. Compensation for assets includes land, standing crops, structures and trees. Compensation of such assets is based on replacement cost at current market price. Land rates are based on prevailing market rate. Compensation for crops are calculated based on the local market price for the product of one year, and calculated as per the norms of DADO. No sharecroppers were identified so this RP hasn't made the provision to disburse the compensation. Rates for timber and fodder trees are determined by DFO. The fruit and nut trees are estimated for annual value of the produce and follow the norms of DOA. Similarly valuations of structures are done (with the help of DPO) by DIST as per the norms of the Awas Tatha Sahari Bikas Bibhag but without depreciation or deduction of salvaged material and at current market price. Additionally, displacement and transportation allowance has calculated for residential structures. Rental stipend equivalent of three months rent for tenants who have to relocate from rented building. All these valuations are finally endorsed by CDC.

10.1.1 Cost for Private Land

64. The requirement of private land for this road construction is 1.85 ha which value is NRs. **149577.73**. While determining the value the generally, government land rates are based on the quality of the land; Abbal⁵, Doyam⁶, Sim⁷ and Chahar⁸ types. CDC meeting finalized land price as per government rate of 2067/68 which was also agreed by APs. The rate of affected land given by Land Revenue Office of Chitwan District and current market rate of the affected land is presented in the table 7.

Table 7: Details of the land price of the affected plots (in Rs.)

VDC/MC	Government Rate\sqm	agreed rate \ sqm
Chandibhanjyang	14.766	14.766
Kaule	5.906	5.906

⁵ Abbal refers to first class land with 3 crops per year.

⁶ Doyam refers to second class land with 2 crops per year.

⁷ Sim refers to third class land with single crop per year.

⁸ Chahar refers to fourth class land barren land with no crops.

Source: Land Revenue Office, Rate Book, 2068 of Chitwan and CDC meeting: 2068/1/13, at Chitwan.

10.1.2 Cost of Compensation for Structures

65. Costs for structures are based on engineering measurement for its replacement cost. A total of 3 private structures (2 Residential houses, 1 shed) belongs to the 2 households will be affected by the sub-project and is estimated to cost NRs. 105273.80. Valuation of the structures was endorsed by the CDC. Summary of the affected structures is given in the table 8.

Table 8: Approved cost for Houses/Structure by CDC

Name of VDCs	Type of Affected Structures	No of structures	Total cost	Remarks
Dahakhani	Residential House	2	88930.65	
	Shed	1	16343.15	
Total:		3	105273.80	

Source: CDC meeting: 2068/1/13 (April 26, 2011) at Chitwan.

10.1.3 Cost of Compensation for Trees

66. The quantity of tree production and valuation is carried out on the basis of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation norms 2060 (MoFSC)⁹. The norms has following provision for felling of trees having girth of more than 12cm when measured at 1.3m above the ground including the sectioning of trunk, branches, and stumps up to a distance of 15 m along the road with the indicated size would need the following labor input:

⁹ MFSC (2060). *Norms*, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu.

Table 9: Labour Requirements for Cutting Trees

Girth of Tree	Labour Requirement (Person days)
Above 12 cm to 30 cm	0.13
Above 31 cm to 60 cm	0.39
Above 61 cm to 90 cm	0.52
Above 91 cm to 120 cm	1.56
Above 121 cm to 180 cm	2.50
Above 181 cm to 240 cm	4.00
Above 242 cm to 300 cm	12.99
Above 300 cm	41.67
For small seedling less than 12 cm girth is Rs. 10 per seedling	

Source: Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, 2060

67. Transportation of the logs (poles), which is as follow load, transport and unload.

Table 10: Labour Requirements for Transportation of Trees

Distance between felling spot and stacking yard	Labour Requirement (person days)
First 10 m	0.5
For each additional 10 m	0.08
For first 1000 m	8.42
For each additional 1000 m	8.00
For first 5000 m	40.42
* Chitwan district wage rate decided for FY 2066/67 is NRs 230.00	

Source: Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, 2060

68. Tree will not affect by this sub project so no need to add/ projected any cost under the heading on cost of compensation for trees.

10.1.4 Cost of Compensation for Standing Crops

69. During the assessment there is no crop on the affected plots. No valuation is included here.

10.2 Cost of Rehabilitation Support

70. Cost in this category cover support measures for affected individuals and households. Based on the formal meeting, only indicative cost is presented here. The following are the estimated cost in case of loss of structures.

- Rs. 3000 Displacement or movement allowance and transportation allowances for residential structures owners (for the transfer of household goods from old house to rented house and then to new house to new place)
- Rs. 2000 Rental stipend equivalent of 3 months rent for tenants who have to relocate.

10.3 Travel Allowances/deed transfer assistance

71. If APs need to travel outside their village in the land acquisition process, travel allowances will be paid based on district agriculture wage rate. While the project will try to facilitate the land acquisition process locally, the estimated cost for such travel allowance is NRs. 100000.00

10.4 Total Cost Estimate for RP

72. The given table provides the direct cost incurred due to the loss of properties as decided by CDC meetings. The value of land loss is equivalent to NRs 1.49 thousand. The total cost of land acquisition and resettlement including compensation for the loss of structure, land, livelihood restoration programme and allowance is **NRs 0.82** million.

Table - 11: Summaries of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost

Item	Unit	Total loss	Amount(NRs)	Remarks
1. DIRECT COSTS				
1.1 Compensation for private land	(sqm)	18545.18	149577.73	
1.2 Compensation for structures	No	3	105273.80	2 residential house and shed
1.3 Dismantling Costs for Structure	(sqm)	3	15000	Lumsum
Sub-Total			269851.53	
2. INDIRECT COSTS				
2.1 Movement Allowance	LS:	2 HHs	6000.00	
2.2 Rental Stipend	LS:	2 HHs	12000.00	
2.3 Deed Transfer Assistance	LS:	37 HHs	100000.00	
2.5 Official Deed Transfer fees and others	LS	43 plots	100000.00	
2.6 Appreciation Program for APs	LS:	37	50000.00	Lumsum
Sub Total			268000.00	
3 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST)	LS:		259,000.00	For APs
Sub total (2+3)			527000	
4 Contingency (5%)			26350	heading (2+3)
Grand Total NRs.			823201.53	heading (1+2+3+4)

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

73. Proposed RP implementation schedule for Saktikhor-Darechok Road subproject is shown in Table 12.

Table - 12: RP Implementation Schedule

S N	Tasks	Dec.201 0	June-11				July- 11				August-11				September- 11				October.-11			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	O	N	D	
1	Submission of Draft RP to PCU		√																			
2	Submission of Final RP to ADB for approval			√																		
3	Consultation, and grievance resolution		Ongoing activity																			
4	Inform APs for the compensation claim						√															
5	Collect application from the APs for compensation							√														
6	Verify the application and prepare final list of APs							√														
7	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) (Non-recorded APs HHs)	√							√													
8	Transferring the land ownership										√											
9	Pay compensation for eligible APs										√											
10	Implementation of AP's Livelihood Restoration Programme								Will be initiated after approval of RP and may be Continuous along with community development program													
11	Prepare resettlement implementation status report by DPO											√										
12	Verification survey of RP implementation by CISC													√								
13	Submission of resettlement verification report from CISC to ADB													√								
14	Concurrence from ADB for contract award													√								
15	Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation, progress and achievements						Continuous along with LEST															
16	Engineering Schedule		DPR Submit				Bid Publication, Evaluation and Contract Award														C M	Construction

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

12.1 Monitoring at District Level

74. The project has a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the resettlement and compensation process in order to ascertain that the affected persons are at least no worse off than they were without the project interventions.

75. The District Project Office (DPO) is responsible for the internal monitoring of the resettlement planning and implementation throughout the sub-project cycle. The DPO shall submit monthly progress reports to PCU on implementation of resettlement plan. The PCU will submit quarterly monitoring reports to ADB for its review. Such reports will be posted on websites of ADB and PCU.

76. Project Coordinator will attend Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC) meetings, as and when required. Progress on resettlement implementation and any concerns will be discussed in such meetings. The VICCC and social staff will facilitate the monitoring of progress and resolution of any grievances locally.

77. DPO will organize periodic progress review workshops involving APs representatives. Special attention will be given to securing the participation of women. The workshop will provide households with the opportunity to discuss both the positive and negative aspects of their resettlement, compensation and reestablishment. An inclusive problem-solving approach will be followed, using local experiences and realities as the basis for solutions. Social development and resettlement specialist will facilitate such workshops.

12.2 Verification by PCU

78. Disbursement of compensation of land, structure and trees, for those APs as fixed by CDC is the verification of satisfactory implementation of Resettlement Plan. A verification report in this regard will be prepared by PCU assisted by Resettlement team and submitted to ADB. The verification reports have investigated the extent to which any land donations were freely made and with adequate safeguard, and whether assessed compensation/assistance has been paid to the APs. About 10% of APs may be surveyed.

12.3 External/Third Party Monitoring

79. The implementation activities will be monitored and evaluated externally (one time in project cycle) through an independently appointed agency, consultant or NGO not involved with any aspects of the Project, which will provide report to both PCU/DPO and to ADB. The PCU will hire such external monitoring agency with ADB concurrence. A sample survey of affected households needs to be undertaken to assess the degree to which the project's resettlement objectives have been met. The socio-economic survey undertaken for land acquisition will form a baseline data, from which many of the indicators can be measured. A sample survey at the end of the sub-project period will cover all the categories of APs and assess changes caused by the project. The aim of the sample monitoring survey will be to measure the extent to which APs living standards have been restored/improved. Table:9 include following monitoring indicators for external monitoring.

80. External monitoring will be conducted to assess the resettlement plan implementation and its impacts, verify internal monitoring and suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures. Additional monitoring surveys of a sample of affected households will be undertaken as a part of this activity. The socio-economic baseline surveys conducted during resettlement planning will be a part of this monitoring activity. This activity will be undertaken by an external independent agency trained in monitoring and evaluation and familiar with resettlement aspect of the infrastructure development, which will provide feedback on RP implementation to both EA and ADB. The external monitoring agency will be hired by PCU with ADB concurrence. The cost needed for such procurement will be borne by the project cost.

Table 13: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	Number of DoLIDAR staff on RRRSDP, by district project office and job function Number of DIST staff on RRRSDP, by district and job function Number of other line agency officials available for tasks Number of resettlement/Social mobilization personnels located in the field
	Consultation	Number of consultation and participation program held with various stakeholders VICCC, GRC formed by sub-project in district Number of VICCC meetings held Grievances by type and resolution Number of field visits by CISC/PCU staffs Number of field visits by resettlement/social mobilization staffs
	Procedures in Operation	Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Number of land transfers (owner to GoN) effected Coordination between PCU, DTO/DPO and other line agencies
Output Indicators; data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Acquisition of Land	Area of cultivated land acquired by sub-project road Area of other private land acquired Area of communal/government land acquired Area of the land compensated Area of land voluntarily donated
	Structures	Number, type and size of private structures acquired Number, type and size of community structures acquired Number, type and size of government structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	Not Applicable
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	Number of households affected (land, building) Number of owners compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number and amount of allowances paid Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners Number of owners requesting assistance with purchasing of replacement land Number of replacement land purchases affected Livelihood restoration cost
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	Number of community structures repaired or replaced Number of trees planted by government agency
Impact Indicator – data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of	Household Earning Capacity	Employment status of economically active members Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop Selling of cultivation land Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditure

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
household	Changes to Status of Women	Participation in training programmes Use of credit facilities Participation in road construction Participation in commercial enterprises
	Changes to Status of Children	School attendance rates (male/female) Participation in road construction
	Settlement and Population	Growth in number and size of settlements Growth in market areas Influx of squatters/encroachers Increase in trips made to DPO/DDC Increase in use of modern facilities

13. CONCLUSION

13.1 Conclusion

81. Saktikhor-Darechok Road subproject requires 1.85 ha of private land affecting 37 households. It affects 43 private land parcels, 2 private residential structures, 1 private shed will be fully affected requiring reconstruction. Since the study does not revealed significant impact on APs, Saktikhor-Darechok Road subproject is not expected to have significantly adverse involuntary resettlement impacts and hence falls under Category "B" of ADB operational Procedures. In this context this short resettlement plan has been prepared.

APPENDICES

Appendix - 1: Summary Sheet of APs List and summary of lossess

Appendix - 2: List of APs losing Land with Cost Estimate

Appendix - 3: List of APs losing Structures with Cost Estimate

Appendix - 4: Poverty Analysis Sheet of APs

Appendix - 5: Namelist of GRC

Appendix - 6: CDC Meeting Minutes Note

Appendix - 7: Deed Transfer action Plan

Appendix - 8: Land agreement Form

**Appendix - 9: List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting
along the Alignment and Community Consultation Meeting Matrix**

Appendix - 10: Synopsis of RP in Nepali

Appendix - 11: Summary of Entitlement Matrix of Resettlement Framework in Nepali

Appendix - 12: Cadastral Survey Report and Map

Appendix- 13 : Response Matrix on ADB Comments.

Appendix- 14 : Field Visit Report

Appendix - 15: Name list of LEST participants

1. Introduction

To assess and clarify the comments/issues raised by the ADB on Short resettlement Plan of Shaktikhor- Darechowk Rural Road of Chitwan district, a short field visit was made by Bam Bahadur Thapa, Sociologist from PCU of RRRSDP from May 31 to June 1, 2011 in Chitwan district.

2. Purpose of the visit

The purpose of the visit was to:

- To explore the truth and fact of the process adopted during RP preparation.
- Interact with concerned personnel of DTO/ DPO /DIST/VICCC members and APs & verify the resettlement plan prepared by the district.

3. Persons met

1. Er. Samar Khanal – DTO Chief, Chitwan
2. Er. Damber Uprety – DPO Engineer
3. Udhav Chaulagain – Office Manager/Resettlement Focal Person
4. Social mobilizer - Brinda K.C
5. Man Bahadur Gurung- AP
6. Som Bahadur Gurung- AP
7. Bed Prasad Bajgain – VICCC Member

4. Meeting/Interaction at DTO office

A short meeting was conducted jointly with district team, VICCC members and affected family members and discussed regarding ADB comments on Short Resettlement Plan of Shaktikhor- Darechowk Rural Road. In the meeting the district team was informed very clearly that the issues were raised because the procedures adopted for acquiring land was found two ways in the submitted report: one is paying fully compensation to the land owners and other is donation by the land owners without pressures. Similarly, recommendation made by third party NGO and verification letter provided by VDCs and Grievance Redress Sub Committee created confusion on the adopted procedures during resettlement plan preparation.

After a short discussion about the subject matters related to the RP of proposed RR, Mr Samar Khanal, DTO Chief explained that they have prepared the RP following land donation process in the beginning and they conduct socio-economic survey and prepare database. He further clarified to the PCU team that because of constraints of time line for preparing Detail Project Report (DPR), they have followed land donation process and land donation form have been filled up before data analysis of APs. During socio-economic survey, all APs were found to donate their land to the subproject without cost and based on the AP's interest land donation form has been filled up. After data analysis, out of 26 HHs, 24 HHs fall below poverty line. Project can't accept donation from those HHs who falls below poverty line. So, DPO/DIST organized a CDC meeting on Baisak 13, 2068 to decide the rate of loss assets of affected family along the road corridor and during CDC meeting representatives of VICCC and APs were also participated and they were agreed on the rate decided by CDC. Still they have no objection to donate required land for road construction but they were informed that project couldn't accept donation due to project's resettlement framework and ADB's safeguard policy.

However, district has followed the land acquisition process after the data analysis and the land ownership transfer agreement form with land owners have also been filled up based on the rate decided by the CDC meeting but by mistakenly donation papers, VDCs and NGOs recommendation letters were also attached with submitted RP.

After the discussion with the district team in the meeting, the fact finding team from PCU found that however DTO/DPO has done various things during the RP preparation but they attached different information by mistakenly.

The information provided by DTO Chief during meeting showed that now they are very clear about the land acquiring process and documents/information to be included in the RP. PCU team also suggested to the district to collect the necessary documents/information from VDCs, VICCC as well as from APs too and they agreed to send the revised Short Resettlement within a week incorporating all necessary documents.

Appendix - 9: List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting along the Alignment and Community Consultation Meeting Matrix

SN	Meeting Venue	Date	Participants	Issues and decisions
1	Chandibhanjyang VDC	25/11/2067	18 peoples have participated. Among them all are janajati.	• Information and objectives of project focusing on resettlement
2	Dahakhani VDC	25/11/2067	16 peoples have participated. Among them 9 are Janajati, 4 are IP and 3 are Brahmin chhetri.	• Information and objectives of project focusing on resettlement
3	Kaule VDC	26/11/2067	24 peoples have participated. Among them 6 are janjati, 16 are IP, 1 Dalit and 1 Chhetri.	• Information and objectives of project focusing on resettlement
4	Chandibhanjyang VDC	15/1/2068	17 peoples have participated. Among them all are Janajati	• Decision of CDC on compensation
5	Dahakhani VDC	2068/1/15	17 peoples have participated. Among them 9 are Janajati ,4 are IP and 4	• Decision of CDC on compensation
6	Kaule VDC	16/1/2068	25 peoples have participated. Among them 6 are janjati, 16 are IP, 1 Dalit and 2 Brahmin Chhetri.	• Decision of CDC on compensation
7	Dahakhani VDC	20/1/2068	16 peoples have participated. Among them 9 are Janajati, 4 are IP and 3 are Brahmin chhetri.	• Disclosure of RP
8	Chandibhanjyang VDC	21/1/2068	18 peoples have participated. Among them all are Janajati.	• Disclosure of RP
9	Kaule VDC	21/1/2068	26 peoples have participated. Among them 7 are Janajati, 16 are IP, 1 Dalit and 2 Brahmin Chhetri.	• Disclosure of RP.

छोटो पुनर्वास योजना: शक्तिखोर - दारेचोक सडक उप-आयोजना, चितवन

कार्यकारी सारांश

पृष्ठभूमि

१. नेपाल सरकारको त्रि-वर्षीय योजना अन्तर्गत लामो द्रन्दले गर्दा क्षति भएका ग्रामीण पूर्वाधारहरूको पुनर्निर्माण र पुनर्स्थापनाको कार्यको लागि एशियाली विकास बैंक, स्विस् सरकार (SDC), ब्रिटिस सरकार (DFID) तथा ओपेक फण्ड (OFID) को आर्थिक सहयोगमा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना नेपालको बिस जिल्लाहरूमा संचालन भईरहेको छ। चितवन जिल्लाको ग्रामीण सडकको सुधार तथा स्तरोन्नती गर्न प्रस्तावित **शक्तिखोर - दारेचोक** सडक ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत संचालन गर्न लागिएको एक उप-आयोजना हो। प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना अन्तर्गत २०.५ कि. मी. लामो कच्ची सडकलाई प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ।

प्रस्तावक

२. प्रस्तावित सडक उप-आयोजनाको पुनर्वास योजनाको तयार तथा प्रस्तावक जिल्ला विकास समिति र जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालय/जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, चितवन रहेको छ।

पुनर्वास योजना अध्ययनको उद्देश्य

३. पुनर्वास योजना अध्ययनको मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालनको लागि अधिग्रहण भित्र पर्ने जग्गा, घर, टहरा, फलफूल बोटबिरुवा लगायत आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने व्यक्तिहरूको भौतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक रूपमा पर्न सक्ने प्रभावहरू पत्ता लगाई अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास योजनालाई न्यूनिकरण गर्नु र सकारात्मक प्रभाव बढाउने उपायहरू बारे सुझाव दिनु, पुनर्वास योजना बनाई कार्यान्वयन गराउनु तथा प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनाको लागि छोटो पुनर्वास योजना भए पुग्छ भन्ने कुराको यकिन गर्नु हो।

प्रस्तावको सान्दर्भिकता

४. प्रस्तावित सडकले चितवन जिल्लाको काउले, चण्डिभन्ज्याङ्ग तथा दाहाखानी गा. वि. स. का वासिन्दाहरूलाई जिल्ला सदरमुकाम सगको पहुँच बढाउनेछ भने स्थानीय स्तरमा उत्पादन हुने फलफूल, तरकारी, दुध तथा कृषि उत्पादनलाई बजार संग जोडी आय आर्जनमा अभिवृद्धि गर्नेछ। यसका अलावा पुनर्वासको दृष्टिले नकारात्मक असरहरू नपर्ने र प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको जिविकोपार्जनमा समेत सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आउने हुनाले प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनाको सान्दर्भिकता देखिन्छ।

अध्ययन प्रकृया

५. फेब्रुवरी, २०११ मा फिल्ड सर्वेक्षणबाट लिइएको तथ्याङ्क तथा अन्य उपलब्ध तथ्याङ्कहरूको साथै सामाजिक तथा प्राविधिक टोलीबाट पुनर्वास कार्यको सर्भेक्षणको सिलसिलामा संकलन गरेका तथ्याङ्कहरू केलाएर पुनर्वास योजना तयार गरिएको छ। यो पुनर्वास योजना जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐन २०३४ लाई आधार मानी एसियाली विकास बैङ्कको अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास नीति १९९५ अनुरूप बनाइएको हो। यसका अतिरिक्त नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधान २०६३, भूमिसुधार ऐन २०२१, जग्गा मालपोत ऐन २०३४, सार्वजनिक सडक ऐन २०३१, गुठी संस्थान ऐन २०३३ तथा अन्य पुनर्वास सम्बन्धि राष्ट्रिय कानून, नीति र नियमावलीहरूलाई पनि ध्यानमा राखी यो पुनर्वास योजना तयार गरिएको छ।

आयोजनाको विवरण

६. यसको कूल लम्बाइ २०.५ कि.मि. छ। यस आयोजना चितवन जिल्लाको दाहाखानी गा. वि. स.को उपरदाङ्गढीबाट सुरु भई काउले गा.वि.स.को बाँसपुर-तोलाडमा पुगेर अन्त्य हुन्छ। यो सडक आयोजना अन्तर्गत बाह्रै महिना चल्ने ५ मिटर चौडाई भएको सडक निर्माण गरिने छ भने यस सडकको अधिकार क्षेत्र (ROW) १० मिटर कायम गरिएको छ। ग्रामीण सडकको मापदण्ड अनुरूप यो आयोजनालाई 'क' वर्गमा वर्गीकरण गरिएको छ।

विद्यमान पुनर्वास स्थिति

७. सडकको अधिकार क्षेत्र (ROW) १० मिटर कायम गर्नको लागि २०.५ हेक्टर जग्गा आवश्यक पर्ने देखिन्छ जसमा १.८८ हेक्टर व्यक्तिगत जमिन अधिग्रहण गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ जसले गर्दा वार्षिक कृषि उत्पादनमा असर पुग्नेछ। ३७ घरधुरिका, ४३ किता जग्गा, २ वटा बसोवास गर्ने घर, १ वटा गोठ लाई क्षति पुग्ने देखिन्छ। सडक निर्माण कार्यको क्रममा श्रमिकहरू तथा स्थानीय जनताको स्वास्थ्यमा असर पर्ने अथवा अप्रिय दुर्घटनाहरू घट्न सक्ने सम्भावना रहन्छ भने सडकको सुधार संगै बस्ती र बजारको अव्यवस्थित विस्तार हुने सम्भावना देखिन सक्छ।

८. यस आयोजना क्षेत्रभित्र पर्ने प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको सामाजिक, आर्थिक सर्भेक्षण तथा प्रभावित सम्पत्तिको क्षति विश्लेषण गरि उनीहरूको सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्था र क्षतिको बारेमा तथ्याङ्क संकलन गरिएको छ। सर्भेक्षण गरिएको तथ्याङ्कको आधारमा औसत खादसुरक्षा ९.०३ महिना भएको पाइयो, भने आयोजना कार्यान्वयन पूर्व अर्न्तवार्ता गरिएका २६ परिवारको गरीबी रेखाङ्कन गर्दा आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयन पछि पनि सबै परिवार गरीबीको रेखामुनी पर्ने देखिन्छ। सो अनुरूप यस आयोजनाले २० प्रतिशत भन्दा कम जग्गा गुमाउने तथा निरपेक्ष गरिबीको रेखाभन्दा माथि रहेका घरधुरीबाट मात्र आयोजना निर्माणको लागि स्वेच्छिक जग्गादान स्वीकारेकोछ।

९. सर्भेक्षण गरिएका जम्मा २६ परिवारका १९४ सदस्यहरू प्रभावित हुने पाइएको छ। जसमध्ये, ४ दलित, ६ जनजाती र १६ घर चेपाङ्ग जातीका घरमूलि भएको पाईएको छ। आयोजना प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको आयका विभिन्न स्रोतहरूको विश्लेषण गर्दा कृषि उत्पादनबाट भन्दा

गैरकृषिका स्रोतबाट बढी आमदानी हुने गरेको पाईएको देखिन्छ । यो सडक निर्माणका लागी जग्गा अधिग्रहण गरे वापत प्रभावित घरधुरीको कृषिजन्य उत्पादनमा केही कमी हुने अनुमान गरिएपनि सो जग्गा उब्जाउ नभएकाले कृषिजन्य उत्पादनमा खासै कमी हुने देखिदैन भने गैरकृषिका स्रोतमा कुनै नोक्सानी बेहोर्नु पर्ने छैन । सम्पूर्ण घरधुरीले जग्गा गुमाए पनि बाटो बनेपछीका विभिन्न फाईदा जस्तै सडक बनेपछि जग्गाको मुल्य बढ्ने तथा आयोजना अन्तरगतका क्षतीलाई आय आर्जन तालिम तथा अन्य सहयोगबाट पुर्ती हुने अपेक्षा राखिएको छ ।

सामाजिक सुरक्षाका उपायहरु

१०. उप-आयोजनाबाट तत्कालै हुने लाभमा स्थानीय स्तरमा रोजगारीको सिर्जना हुनेछ । आयोजना संचालनको लागी प्रभावित घरपरिवारका १ सदस्यले कम्तिमा ९० मानव-दिन बराबरको दक्ष/अदक्ष श्रमशक्तीले रोजगारी प्राप्त गर्नेछ । आयोजना संग सम्बन्धित कार्यमा (रोजगारीमा) गरीब, महिला तथा पिछडिएका स्थानीय जनताले प्राथमिकता पाउनेछन् । यस चरणमा हुने अन्य लाभहरुमा बन्द व्यापारको बृद्धि, उप-आयोजनाले प्रदान गरेको शीपमुलक तथा जनचेतनामुलक तालिम तथा उप-आयोजना निर्माण कार्यमा सहभागी भई स्थानीय जनताको शीप बृद्धि हुने अवसर पर्दछन् ।

११. यस उप-आयोजनालाई एसियाली विकास बैङ्कको अस्वेच्छिक पुर्नवास नीति १९९५ अनुरूप वनाउनका लागी सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढावा गर्ने तथा नकारात्मक प्रभावहरुलाई नियन्त्रण या न्युनिकरण गर्ने थुप्रै उपायहरु यस पुर्नवास योजना प्रस्तावित गरिएको छ । जनताले राजी खुशीले बाटोको लागी दिएको बाहेक आयोजनाले गरीबीको रेखामुनि परेका परिवारहरुको अधिग्रहण गर्ने सवै जग्गाको प्रचलित मुल्य अनुसार क्षतिपुर्ति दिईनेछ । सडक मानव-श्रम प्रविधिमा आधारित हुनेछ तथा LEP (श्रम मुलक, वातावरण मैत्री, सहभागीता मुलक) ढंगले निर्माण गरिने छ । उप-आयोजनाले प्रभावित जनतालाई निर्माण कार्यमा रोजगारीमा तथा शिपमुलक तालिममा प्राथमिकता दिनेछ ।

१२. जग्गा अधिग्रहण सम्बन्धी उजुरी, गुनासो वा विवाद सुन्न तथा सो को उचित समाधान गर्न जिल्ला तहमा गुनासो निदान समिति (GRC) तथा गाउँ तहमा यसको तीनटा उपसमिति गठन गरिएको छ । यस उपसमितिमा ३ जना गाउँस्तरीय पूर्वाधार निर्माण समन्वय समिति (VICCC) बाट र २ जना प्रभावित घरधुरी बाट गरी ५ जना भएको गुनासो निदान समिति बनाइएको छ । समितिको सुझावको आधारमा अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास योजनालाई न्युनिकरण गरिएकोछ ।

१३. प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारीको अध्यक्षतामा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिको गठन गरिएको छ । यस समितिले आयोजना प्रभावितहरुलाई घरसंरचनाको लागि क्षतिपुर्ति वापत दिइने रकमलाई पनि अनुमोदन गरेकोछ । लगत कट्टा, सीप विकास तालीम, Reserve Fund तथा अन्य विभिन्न शीर्षक गरी जम्मा रु. (०.८२ मिलियन) को पुनर्वास बजेटको प्रस्ताव गरिएकोछ । आयोजनाले प्रभावित परिवारका कम्तिमा पनि १ व्यक्तिलाई ९० दिन बराबरको अदक्ष कामदारको रुपमा रोजगारको अवसर प्रदान गर्नेछ । यसको साथै आयोजनाले संचालन गर्ने जीवन उपयोगी सीप,तालीमद्वारा प्रभावित परिवारको आय तथा क्षमतामा सुधार गरिने छ ।

१४. यो आयोजनाको केन्द्रिय तहमा आयोजना समन्वय एकाई (PCU) रहेकोछ जसलाई केन्द्रिय कार्यान्वयन सहयोग परामर्शदाता (CISC) ले कार्यक्रमको कार्यान्वयनमा सहयोग पुऱ्याईरहेकोछ भने जिल्लामा जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय (DPO) लाई जिल्ला कार्यान्वयन सहयोग टोली (DIST) ले प्राविधिक सहयोग गर्दछ । सडक आयोजनालाई गाउँ तहमा गाउँ स्तरीय पुर्वाधार निर्माण समन्वय समितिले योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्नमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउँदछ ।

१५. यो सडक आयोजना कार्यान्वयन र आन्तरिक अनुगमन गर्ने काम जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय (DPO) को हुनेछ । पुनर्वास योजनाको कार्यान्वयन सम्पन्न भएको रुजु गर्ने काम केन्द्रिय कार्यान्वयन सहयोग परामर्शदाता (CISC) का पुर्नवास विज्ञबाट सम्पन्न भई सो को प्रतिवेदन सहित आयोजना निर्माणकार्य शुरु गर्न आयोजना समन्वय एकाई (PCU) बाट एशियाली विकास बैकमा प्रस्तावना पठाए पछि मात्र निर्माण कार्य सुरु हुनेछ ।

निष्कर्ष

१६. पुनर्वास योजना अन्तर्गत उल्लेख गरिएको उपायहरुको कार्यान्वयन गरिएमा यस आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयनले आयोजना क्षेत्रका प्रभावित परिवारलाई सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा जिविकोपार्जनमा उल्लेखनीय सकारात्मक प्रभाव पर्ने देखिन्छ ।

Appendix 13. Resettlement : Response Matrix on ADB comments

Shaktikhor-Darechowk Road Sub-Project (20.5 km), Chitwan

SN	Comments	Response
Comment 1	Poverty analysis shows that only two households are eligible for donation	noted
Comment 2	Third party NGO letter describes that land donation has been done without pressure	Land acquisition process was applied. No need for the third party NGO verification so remove from the document.
Comment 3	Verification letter provided by grievance redress committee and VDCs describes that affected persons are agreed to provide land free of cost and verified that the agreement has been done without pressure.	Land acquisition process was applied. No need for the third party NGO verification so remove from the document.
Comment 4	MoU signed between DPO and affected people witnessed by local NGO and social mobilization team described that DPO agree to take land by paying compensation based on agreed rate. However, the MoU has been signed without inserting agreed rate for affected assets	Agreed rate was inserted in the form.
Comment 5	MoU signed by DPO and APs explain that CDC has decided to acquire land by negotiation using clause 29 of land acquisition act but the CDC meeting minutes describes that CDC has decided the rate for acquisition following government rate.	Government rate was recently revised and APs were agreed on this rate.
Comment 6	Numbers of affected households, affected persons given in different sections varies.	Incorporated
Comment 7	Para 11 states that there is no issue of not title holder. However, table 3 states that structures are built in public land. Similarly, Dahakhani VDC has provided document highlighting that people living in public land will be affected by subproject and agreed to provide land for construction.	Incorporated
Comment 8	As per resettlement framework required disclosure requirement are not properly followed and planned to make available summary RP in future which need to be done prior to sending ADB for approval	RP disclosed to APs in key location.
Comment 9	Compensation amount varies in text and respective tables	Incorporated .refer Table
Comment 10	Valuation of structure has been done without basis for per unit rate	Valuation of structure has done on the basis of per unit rate.
Comment 11	There are number of errors in calculation of per capita income and pre-post poverty analysis	Incorporated. Refer Appendix
Comment 12	The inconsistencies and contradictory information given in RP raise room for suspect on validity and reliability of the information. It also raises the question on credibility of institutions involved in the process. Therefore, we would like to request to field a fact finding team from PCU to explore truth and fact of the process adopted to safeguard affected people's interest as per project resettlement framework and ADB's safeguards policy. Please rewrite the RP following principle of compensation with short field visit notes based on the findings and submit us revised RP for our review by 31 May 2011.	RP has revised after consultation with DPO/DIST and necessary document has added

सि.नं.	जग्गा धनीको नाम थर	बाबुको नाम	गा.वि.स.	वडा नं.	तालिमको लागि उमेदवारको नाम	इच्छाएको तालिम अम्लिसो वा बेमौसमी तरकारी	तालिमको लागि उपयुक्त महिना
१	लाल बहादुर घर्ती	मन बहादुर घर्ती	चण्डिभञ्ज्याङ्ग	१	लाल बहादुर घर्ती	अम्लिसो	श्रावण
२	हर्ष बहादुर घर्ती	मान बहादुर घर्ती	चण्डिभञ्ज्याङ्ग	१	प्रकाश घर्ती	अम्लिसो	श्रावण
३	एतमान घर्ती	भोटे घर्ती	चण्डिभञ्ज्याङ्ग	१	सुवाश घर्ती	अम्लिसो	श्रावण
४	दल बहादुर गुरुङ	निल प्रसाद गुरुङ	चण्डिभञ्ज्याङ्ग	२	मन मायाँ घर्ती	अम्लिसो	तत्कालै
५	तुल बहादुर गुरुङ	आइत सिंह गुरुङ	चण्डिभञ्ज्याङ्ग	३	विज माया गुरुङ	बेमौसमी तरकारी	तत्कालै
६	मोती मान गुरुङ	भक्त बहादुर गुरुङ	काउले	८	कमला	बेमौसमी तरकारी	पौस माघ
७	दल बहादुर प्रजा	कृष्ण बहादुर प्रजा	काउले	८		अम्लिसो	-
८	दल बहादुर प्रजा	लक्ष्मण प्रजा	काउले	८	दिनेश प्रजा	बेमौसमी तरकारी	तत्कालै
९	जोखलाल प्रजा	शुक बहादुर प्रजा	काउले	७	जोखलाल प्रजा	बेमौसमी तरकारी	
१०	तोक बहादुर गुरुङ	भक्त बहादुर गुरुङ	काउले	७	सुक बहादुर गुरुङ	बेमौसमी तरकारी	
११	बलराम प्रजा	शुक लाल प्रजा	काउले	७	सूक मायाँ चेपाङ	अम्लिसो	पौस माघ
१२	लिला बहादुर वि.क.	फत्त बहादुर वि.क.	काउले	७	फुल मायाँ वि.क.	बेमौसमी तरकारी	पौस माघ
१३	देवी बहादुर प्रजा	दल बहादुर प्रजा	काउले	८	पान माया चेपाङ	अम्लिसो	छिट्टै
१४	दिल बहादुर गुरुङ	राम दल गुरुङ	काउले	८	बुद्ध वाहादु गुरुङ्ग	बेमौसमी तरकारी	छिट्टै
१५	भक्त बहादुर प्रजा	कृष्ण बहादुर प्रजा	काउले	८	टक माया गुरुङ्ग	बेमौसमी तरकारी	छिट्टै
१६	रण बहादुर प्रजा	शुभान प्रजा	काउले	८	शुक माया प्रजा	बेमौसमी तरकारी	छिट्टै
१७	राम बहादुर प्रजा	रामचन्द्र प्रजा	काउले	८	राम चन्द्र प्रजा	अम्लिसो	छिट्टै
१८	कृपा राम चेपाङ	विष राम चेपाङ	काउले	८	कृपा राम चेपाङ्ग	अम्लिसो	पौष माघ
१९	हस्त बहादुर प्रजा	कृष्ण बहादुर प्रजा	काउले	७	हस्त बहादुर प्रजा	अम्लिसो	पौस माघ
२०	छकै चेपाङ	धन राज चेपाङ	काउले	८		-	तालिम लिन सक्न उमेरको व्यक्ति नभएको
२१	वीर बहादुर प्रजा	गोरे प्रजा	काउले	८	वीर ब. प्रजा	अम्लिसो	पौष माघ
२२	शुभान प्रजा	लक्ष्मीमन प्रजा	काउले	८	पूर्ण बहादुर प्रजा	अम्लिसो	पौष माघ
२३	भीम बहादुर प्रजा	बुद्धिमान प्रजा	काउले	८	दिल माया प्रजा	अम्लिसो	छिट्टै
२४	गोरे प्रजा	कृष्ण बहादुर प्रजा	काउले	८	जीत ब. चेपाङ्ग	बेमौसमी तरकारी	पौष माघ
२५	दल बहादुर प्रजा	पूर्ण सिंह प्रजा	काउले	७	दिपेश चेपाङ्ग	अम्लिसो	कात्तिक मंसीर
२६	कर्ण बहादुर प्रजा	जुठे प्रजा	काउले	८	हरीमाया चेपाङ्ग	अम्लिसो	पुष माघ
२७	हिरालाल कामी	जगजित कामी	काउले	९	सुर्य ब. वि.क.	अम्लिसो	पुष माघ
२८	अमृत बहादुर कामी	पूर्णलाल कामी	काउले	९	राम माया वि.क.	बेमौसमी तरकारी	पुष माघ
२९	चतुरे कामी	सुकदेउ कामी	काउले	९	केशर लाल वि.क.	बेमौसमी तरकारी	पुष माघ
३०	मन बहादुर प्रजा	रामचन्द्र प्रजा	काउले	८	मन बहादुर प्रजा	बेमौसमी तरकारी	पुष माघ
३१	कर्ण बहादुर प्रजा	गोरे प्रजा	काउले	८	चित्र ब. प्रजा	बेमौसमी तरकारी	पुष माघ
३२	रत्न बहादुर प्रजा	वृष बहादुर प्रजा	काउले	८	मंगल ब. प्रजा	अम्लिसो	छिट्टै
३३	लिला बहादुर गुरुङ	सानके गुरुङ	काउले	८	दिल ब. वि.क.	बेमौसमी तरकारी	छिट्टै
३४	मन माया गुरुङ	तुल बहादुर गुरुङ	काउले	८	अमिता गुरुङ्ग	बेमौसमी तरकारी	छिट्टै
३५	राम बहादुर प्रजा	गोरे प्रजा	काउले	८	धन माया प्रजा	बेमौसमी तरकारी	मंसीर पुष
३६	विल बहादुर प्रजा	लक्ष्मण प्रजा	काउले	८		-	अपांग लाटो भएकाले
३७	भिम बहादुर वि.क.	उदय बहादुर वि.क.	काउले	९	रिता वि.क.	अम्लिसो	पुष माघ

APPENDIX-1
Summary Sheet of Losss

SN	HN	Name of HH Headed	Address	Ward no.	Type of loss		
					land	tree	Structure
1	1	Harsha Bahadur Gharti	Chandibhanjyang	1	√	NA	
2	2	Lal Bdr. Gharti	Chandibhanjyang	1	√	NA	
3	3	Eitaman Gharti	Chandibhanjyang	3	√	NA	
4	4	Dil Bahadur Praja	Chandibhanjyang	3	√	NA	
5	5	Dal Bahadur Gurung	Chandibhanjyang	2	√	NA	
6	6	Bhim Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
7	7	Dil Bahadur Gurung	Kaule	8	√	NA	
8	8	Dal Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
9	9	Devi Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
10	10	Kriparam Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
11	11	Bir Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
12	12	Rana Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
13	13	Lila Bahadur B.K.	Kaule	7	√	NA	
14	14	Jokhlal Praja	Kaule	7	√	NA	
15	15	Hasta Bahadur Praja	Kaule	7	√	NA	
16	16	Balaram Praja	Kaule	7	√	NA	
17	17	Dal Bahadur Praja	Kaule	7	√	NA	
18	18	Amrit Bahadur Kami	Kaule	9	√	NA	
19	19	Hiralal Kami	Kaule	9	√	NA	
20	20	Ram Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
21	21	Tok Bahadur Gurung	Kaule	7	√	NA	
22	22	Bhakta Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
23	23	Gore Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
24	24	Chhakai Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
25	25	Chature kami	Kaule	7	√	NA	
26	26	Subhan Praja	Kaule	8	√	NA	
27	27	Mani raj Praja	Gadhi	1			√
28	28	Santa Bahadur Praja	Gadhi	1			√

Appendix 2: List of Affected Household by Land Loss With Estimated Cost																	
S.N	Chainage		HH No	Land owner Name	Father/Husband Name	Name of Grand father	VDC	Ward	Settlement	Sheet No Of Map	Kitta No.	Plot NO.	New cutting	Direction	Rate	Total Value	Remarks
	From	To															
1	11+940	12+036	1	Harsha Bahadur Gharti	Man Bahadur Gharti	Singha Raj Praja	Chandibhanjyang	2	Bayodada	1ka	15	1	677.2	west	14.766	9999.535	
2	11+880	11+940	2	Lal Bdr. Gharti	Man Bdr. Gharti	Shingaraj Paja	Chandibhanjyang	2	Bayodada	1ka	10, 2	2	287.81	Center	14.766	4249.802	
3	14+573	14+905	3	Eitaman Gharti	Bhote Gharti	Sairing Gharti	Chandibhanjyang	2	Lyamdar	3cha	6	1	2124.71	Center	14.766	31373.468	
4	16+920	16+989	5	Dal Bahadur Gurung	Nil Prasad	Bhimraj	Chandibhanjyang	1	Terse	2 ka	34	1	829.57	East	14.766	12249.431	
5	18+577	18+596	25	Bhim Bahadur Praja	Buddhiman Praja	Jhimal Praja	Kaule	8	Mayatar	2 Na	51	1	203.16	west	5.906	1199.863	
6	18+596	18+706	26	Dil Bahadur Gurung	Ram Dal Gurung	Ghambhir Gurung	Kaule	8	Mandrang tole	2 Na	52	1	25.39	Center	5.906	149.953	
7	18+706	18+771		Dil Bahadur Gurung	Ram Dal Gurung	Ghambhir Gurung	Kaule	8	Mandrang tole	2Na	53	1	677.2	Center	5.906	3999.543	
8	18+678	18+750		Dal Bahadur Praja	Krishna Bahadur Praja	Jhime Praja	Kaule	8	Kaule	2Na	34	1	198.08	Center	5.906	1169.860	
9	18+923	18+977		Dal Bahadur Praja	Krishna Bahadur Praja	Jhime Praja	Kaule	8	Kaule	2Na	36	1	677.2	North	5.906	3999.543	
10	19+851	19+890	27	Dal Bahadur Praja	Laxman Praja		Kaule	8	Kaule	2Ka	12	1	114.27	Center	5.906	674.879	
11	18+750	18+923	28	Devi Bahadur Praja	Dal Bahadur Praja	Krishna Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	Dumkim	2Nga	35	1	211.62	South	5.906	1249.828	
12	21+053	21+140		Devi Bahadur Praja	Dal Bahadur Praja	Krishna Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	Dumkim	2Nga	33	1	97.34	Center	5.906	574.890	
13	19+039	19+137		29	Kriparam Praja	Bisaram Praja	Nabu Praja	Kaule	8	Mandrang	2Nga	21	1	550.22	Center	5.906	3249.599
14	19+994	20+107	4	Dil Bahadur Praja	Laxman Praja		Chandibhanjyang	1	Chandibhanjyang	2ka	16	1	50.79	South	14.766	749.965	
15	18+103	18+125	30	Bir Bahadur Praja	Gore Praja	Krishna Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	Ruksibang	2Na	14	1	457.11	Center	5.906	2699.692	
16	19+935	19+975	31	Rana Bahadur Praja	Subhan Praja	Laxman Praja	Kaule	8	Kaji Khai	2 ka	14	1	101.58	Center	5.906	599.931	
17	23+972	24+063	32	Lila Bahadur B.K.	Phatta B.K.	Chature B.K.	Kaule	7	Kapratar	9 Cha	11	1	507.9	Center	5.906	2999.657	
18	23+153	23+163	33	Jokhlal Praja	Shuk Bahadur Praja	Dasharath Praja	Kaule	7	Jungekhola	9Nga	5	1	1049.66	N/E	5.906	6199.292	
19	23+629	23+707	34	Hasta Bahadur Praja	Krishna Bahadur Praja	Dhunge Praja	Kaule	7	Kaule	9Ja	1	1	249	North south	5.906	1470.594	
20	24+163	24+238	35	Balaram Praja	Sukalal Praja	Mangal Praja	Kaule	7	Goganpani	9 Ta	38	1	647.57	South	5.906	3824.548	
21	24+133	24+163	36	Dal Bahadur Praja	Purna Singh Praja	Mangale Praja	Kaule	7	Goganpani	9 Ta	30	1	165.06	South	5.906	974.844	
22	27+515	27+618	37	Amrit Bahadur Kami	Purnalal Kami	Hiralal Kami	Kaule	9	Guchhibang	9 Ta	19	1	965.01	West	5.906	5699.349	
23	27+463	27+515	38	Hiralal Kami	Jagajit Kami		Kaule	9	Guchhibang	9 Ta	7	1	1371.33	West	5.906	8099.075	
24	19+137	19+233	39	Ram Bahadur Praja	Ram Chandra Praja	Krishna Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	Mayatar	2Nga	40	1	8.46	North	5.906	49.965	
25	23+580	23+972	40	Tok Bahadur Gurung	Bhakta Bahadur Gurung	Ambar Singh Gurung	Kaule	7	Kaule-7	9 Cha	10	1	169.30	West	5.906	999.886	
26	19+645	19+706	42	Bhakta Bahadur Praja	Krishna Bahadur Praja	Jhime Praja	Kaule	8	Dumkin	2 ka	62	1	33.86	Center	5.906	199.977	
27	19+706	19+736	43	Gore Praja	Krishna Bahadur Praja	Jhime Praja	Kaule	8	Kaule-8	2 ka	63	1	88.88	North East	5.906	524.925	
28	19+890	19+935	44	Chhakai Praja	Dhanraj Praja	Laxman Praja	Kaule	8	Kaule-8	2 ka	13	1	110.04	Center	5.906	649.896	
29	27+129	27+315	45	Chature kami	Sukadeu Kami	Dasharath Kami	Kaule	7		9 Ta	9	1	2399.82	west	5.906	14173.337	
30	19+975	19+994	46	Subhan Praja	Laxman Bahadur Praja	Harka Bahadur Praja	Kaule	8	Kaule-8	2ka	15	1	80.41	west	5.906	474.901	
					Sub total							31	15129.55			124530.031	
					Absentee HHs							12	3415.63			25047.7	
					Grand Total								18545.18			149577.731	

Appendix - 3: List of APs Losing Structures with Estimated Cost

Appendix 3: List of All Existing Structures with Estimated Cost																					
SN	Chainage		HHNo	Name of Owner	Settlement	Ward	VDC	Kitta No	Structure No.	Distance from CL	Material used for Construction	No. of Story	Type of Structure	Total Area sqft	Affected Area sqft	Area to be removed sqft	% Affected	Year Built	Per unit cost	Estimate Cost	Remarks
	From	to																			
Residential House																					
1	9+080	9+090		Mani Raj Praja	Gadhi	1	Dahakhani	NA	1	3	Mud-Stone masonry with Straw roof		Residential House	38.67	38.67	38.67	100	2062	702	27145.29	On Public Land
2	9+120	9+140		Santa Bahadur Praja	Gadhi	1	Dahakhani	NA	1	4	Wood with Jasta roof		Residential House	73.554	73.554	73.554	100	2062	840	61785.36	On Public Land
	9+120	9+140		Santa Bahadur Praja	Gadhi	1	Dahakhani	NA	1	4	Mud, stone, Wood with strawroof		Shed	29.933	29.93251	29.9325	100	2062	546	16343.15	
Total:									3					112.22	112.22	112.22				105273.80	

APPENDIX-4: Poverty Analysis Sheet of APs

S.N	HHNo	Name of Landowner	Total affected area	Total land holding (sqm)	% of land loss	Post project total land holding	pre project food sufficiency	Post project food sufficiency month	Family members	pre project agriculture income	pre project non agriculture income	Pre project total income	pre project per capita income	pre project poverty level	Post project agriculture income	post project non agriculture income	post project total income	post project per capita income	post project poverty level
1	SD RHN-1	Harsha Bdr Praja	677.2	9066.76	7.47	8389.56	12	11.10	8	10000	10000	20000	2500.00	0.24	9253.10	10000	19253.10	2406.64	0.23
2	SD RHN-2	Lal Bdr. Gharti	287.81	14548.44	1.98	14260.63	9	8.82	7	3000	10000	13000	1857.14	0.18	2940.65	10000	12940.65	1848.66	0.18
3	SD RHN-3	Eitaman Gharti	2124.71	54558.50	3.89	52433.79	9	8.65	18	10000	105000	115000	6388.89	0.62	9610.56	105000	114610.56	6367.25	0.62
4	SD RHN-4	Dil Bdr. Praja	50.79	5583.15	0.91	5532.36	12	11.89	5	25000	2000	27000	5400.00	0.53	24772.57	2000	26772.57	5354.51	0.52
5	SD RHN-5	Dal Bdr Gurung	829.57	16931.50	4.90	16101.93	12	11.41	5	11000	1000	12000	2400.00	0.23	10461.05	1000	11461.05	2292.21	0.22
6	SD RHN-6	Bhim Bdr Praja	203.16	19702.28	1.03	19499.12	6	5.94	8	2500	30000	32500	4062.50	0.40	2474.22	30000	32474.22	4059.28	0.40
7	SD RHN-7	Dil Bdr Gurung	702.59	6602.70	10.64	5900.11	12	10.72	7	27000	120000	147000	21000.00	2.05	24126.94	120000	144126.94	20589.56	2.01
8	SD RHN-8	Dal Bahadur Praja	989.55	38731.60	2.55	37742.05	9	8.77	8	26000	10000	36000	4500.00	0.44	25335.73	10000	35335.73	4416.97	0.43
9	SD RHN-9	Devi Bahadur Praja	308.96	1032.73	29.92	723.77	9	6.31	6	4000	7000	11000	1833.33	0.18	2803.33	7000	9803.33	1633.89	0.16
10	SD RHN-10	Kriparam Chepang	550.22	8735.88	6.30	8185.66	9	8.43	9	1000	10000	11000	1222.22	0.12	937.02	10000	10937.02	1215.22	0.12
11	SD RHN-11	Bir Bahadur Praja	457.11	6395.30	7.15	5938.19	12	11.14	4	30000	2000	32000	8000.00	0.78	27855.72	2000	29855.72	7463.93	0.73
12	SD RHN-12	Rana Bdr Praja	101.58	3191.30	3.18	3089.72	9	8.71	10	43400	5000	48400	4840.00	0.47	42018.57	5000	47018.57	4701.86	0.46
13	SD RHN-13	Lila Bahadur B.K.	507.9	9841.44	5.16	9333.54	6	5.69	9	10000	79000	89000	9888.89	0.96	9483.92	79000	88483.92	9831.55	0.96
14	SD RHN-14	Jokhlal Praja	1049.66	2751.36	38.15	1701.70	9	5.57	8	15000	3500	18500	2312.50	0.23	9277.41	3500	12777.41	1597.18	0.16
15	SD RHN-15	Hasta Bdr Praja	249	7623.39	3.27	7374.39	12	11.61	6	30000	30000	60000	10000.00	0.97	29020.12	30000	59020.12	9836.69	0.96
16	SD RHN-16	Balaram Praja	647.57	2764.00	23.43	2116.43	9	6.89	9	7000	15000	22000	2444.44	0.24	5359.99	15000	20359.99	2262.22	0.22
17	SD RHN-17	Dal Bahadur Praja	165.06	651.83	25.32	486.77	3	2.24	9	2000	15000	17000	1888.89	0.18	1493.55	15000	16493.55	1832.62	0.18
18	SD RHN-18	Amrit Bdr Kami	965.01	7056.20	13.68	6091.19	12	10.36	14	25000	45000	70000	5000.00	0.49	21580.99	45000	66580.99	4755.78	0.46
19	SD RHN-19	Hiralal Kami	1371.33	9108.34	15.06	7737.01	9	7.64	5	32000	5000	37000	7400.00	0.72	27182.16	5000	32182.16	6436.43	0.63
20	SD RHN-20	Ram Bdr Praja	8.46	736.51	1.15	728.05	12	11.86	3	15000	5000	20000	6666.67	0.65	14827.70	5000	19827.70	6609.23	0.64
21	SD RHN-21	Tok Bdr Gurung	169.3	7826.55	2.16	7657.25	9	8.81	5	25000	12000	37000	7400.00	0.72	24459.21	12000	36459.21	7291.84	0.71
22	SD RHN-22	Bhakta Bdr Praja	33.86	948.08	3.57	914.22	6	5.79	1	1000	7000	8000	8000.00	0.78	964.29	7000	7964.29	7964.29	0.78
23	SD RHN-23	Gore Praja	88.88	19770.00	0.45	19681.12	6	5.97	7	1300	3000	4300	614.29	0.06	1294.16	3000	4294.16	613.45	0.06
24	SD RHN-24	Chhakai Chepang	110.04	5172.48	2.13	5062.44	6	5.87	9	10000	60000	70000	7777.78	0.76	9787.26	60000	69787.26	7754.14	0.76
25	SD RHN-25	Chature Kami	2399.82	17040.45	14.08	14640.63	7	6.01	4	24000	35000	59000	14750.00	1.44	20620.06	35000	55620.06	13905.02	1.35
26	SD RHN-26	Suvan Praja	80.41	5968.68	1.35	5888.27	9	8.88	10	20000	70000	90000	9000.00	0.88	19730.56	70000	89730.56	8973.06	0.87
		Total	15129.55	282339.45	228.88	267209.90	235	215.10	194	410200	696500.00	1106700	157147.54	15.31	377670.82	696500.00	1074170.82	152013.47	14.81

Appendix-5

Namelist of GRC Committee

SN	Name	Address	Position	Remarks
1	Uddhav Prasad Timilsena	Bharatpur	LDO	
2	Samar Khanal	Bharatpur	Project Coordinator/DTO	
3	Uddab Prasad Chaulagain	Bharatpur	Focal Person	
4	Devi Raman Sharma	Chandibhanjyang	VDC Secretary	
5	Kedar Malla	Bharatpur	Civil Society Representative	
6	Man Bahadur Gurung	Kaule	Affected Person	
7	Bikram Chepong	Kaule	Affected Person	

Appendix-7: Deed Transfer Action Plan

SN	Action	Duration till 2011				
		July	August	September	October	November
1	Distribute Compensation for the losses		√			
2	Write letter from DPO to DLRO and DLSO for deed tranfer		√			
3	Distribute corrected or new land registration Certificate to the landowner			√	√	
4	Made MoU with remaining 11 HHs	√	√	√	√	
5	Conduct Appreciation Programme with landowner				√	
6	Prepare resettlement status report and Resettlement Verification				√	√