

# Resettlement Planning Document

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## Resettlement Plan

Grant Number: 0093

December 2010

## Nepal: Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project

Jogbudha -Lipan Road Sub-Project,  
Dadeldhura (Chaniage from 0+000 to 17+000)

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

**Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program**  
**(RRRSDP)**

**Section-5**

**SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN**  
**of**  
**Jogbudha-Lipan Road subproject**  
**(From Chaniage 0+000 to 17+000)**

**December, 2010**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABBREVIATION</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>GLOSSARY OF TERMS</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT.....	2
2.1 Impact on Residential and other type of Structures and Safeguard Measures .....	3
3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS. ....	5
4. POLICY FRAMEWORK, OBJECTIVES AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT .....	8
4.1 Applicable Legal and Policy Framework .....	8
4.2 Objectives.....	9
4.3 Entitlement Matrix/Policy .....	12
5. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATING MEASURES.....	14
6. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, DISCLOSURE AND APPROVAL OF RP .....	15
7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS.....	17
7.1 Grievances Received and Mitigations Measures.....	17
8. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION .....	18
8.1 Valuing and Determining Compensation .....	18
8.2 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation .....	18
8.3 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) and Awareness Raising Trainings for APs ...	19
8.4 Voluntary Land Donation Process.....	20
9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT.....	21
9.1 Institutional Arrangement of the Project .....	21
<b>10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING.....</b>	<b>22</b>
10.1 Costs of Compensation for Assets .....	22
10.2 Cost of Rehabilitation Support .....	25
10.3 Travel Allowances .....	25
10.4 Total Cost Estimate for RP.....	25
<b>11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .....</b>	<b>26</b>
12. Monitoring and Evaluation .....	27
12.1 Monitoring at District Level.....	27
12.2 Verification by PCU.....	27

12.3	External/Third Party Monitoring .....	27
<b>13.</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>30</b>
13.1	Conclusion.....	30

#### List of Appendix

Appendix - 1:	Summary Sheet of APs List and Summary of Losses
Appendix - 2:	List of APs losing Land with Cost Estimate
Appendix - 3:	List of APs losing Structures with Cost Estimate
Appendix - 4:	List of APs losing Trees with Cost Estimate
Appendix - 5:	Poverty Analysis Sheet of APs
Appendix - 6:	Name List of Training Participants of LEST
Appendix - 7:	Deed Transfer Action Plan
Appendix - 8:	Land Donation Consent Form
Appendix - 9:	Letters from Third Party NGO and Grievance Redress Committee
Appendix - 10:	List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting along the Alignment
Appendix - 11:	Community Consultation Meeting Matrix
Appendix - 12:	Synopses of RP in Nepali
Appendix - 13:	Summary of Resettlement Framework in Nepali
Appendix - 14:	Cadastral Survey Report

#### List of Tables

Table - 1:	List of VDCs with Land Loss
Table - 2:	Summary of Impacts by loss
Table - 3:	Summary of Affected Private Residential Structures along the Alignment
Table - 4:	Demographic Status of APs
Table - 5:	Socio-economic Analysis of APs Households (Pre and Post Project)
Table - 6:	Entitlement Matrix/Policy
Table - 7:	Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons
Table - 8:	Details of the land price of the affected plots (in NRs.)
Table - 9:	Approved cost for Houses/Structure by CDC
Table - 10:	Labour Requirements for Cutting Trees
Table - 11:	Labour Requirements for Transportation of Trees
Table - 12:	Approved Cost for Trees by CDC
Table - 13:	Summaries of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost
Table - 14:	RP Implementation Schedule
Table - 15:	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

#### List of Box

Box - 1:	Steps for Grievance Resolution under the project.....
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#### List of Map

Figure - 1:	Strip Map: Cadastral Map Prepared by District Land Survey Office indicating Road Alignment
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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
IP	Indigenous People
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 2009/10 for Dadeldhura District is Rs 10640.78/-, calculated based on inflation rate of 26.6 percent 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 Jogbudha-Lipna 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 Dadeldhura district which has been prioritized and selected by the formal meeting of District Project Coordination Committee of DDC, Dadeldhura as a priority no: 3. The road begins from Laldhunga village of Jogbudha VDC and passes through and ends at Lipna Bazer of Jogbudha VDC, which is 100 Km far from the District headquarter Amargadhi.
3. The total length of the proposed road is 29.192 km which requires total of 29.192 ha land. This road follows existing alignment and needs to occupy 0.78 ha private land for new cutting.
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 52 HHs and comprising 405 persons will be affected. Among the total households, 6 HHs are from Bahamin, 33 HHs are from chhettri, 7 HHs are from Dalit, 4 HHs are from Janajati and 2 HHs are from Indigenous People. Regarding the data from poverty analysis sheet 14 HHs falls below poverty line in pre-project scenario and the figure will increase after the post project scenario. Similarly, 10 HHs are belongs to women headed household.
5. In respect to food security average food sufficiency month of the APs is 6.88 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; 61land parcels, 208 private trees (154 wooden and fodder trees, 54 fruits trees) 3 residential private structures 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. Ten 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 design and survey. Consultation meeting and household survey, both times affected households had verbally communicated their willingness to donate part of their land to improve the road .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, Six 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. 4.55 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 subproject 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 year 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. The subproject implementation will incur less than 200 people physically displaced from housing or losing 10% or more of their productive land, and hence fall 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) gives a picture of the involuntary resettlement planning, preparation and implementation process that will be applied to the Buder-Jogbudha 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 29.192 km, and lies in south-west part of the district which is 85 Km far from the District headquarter, Amargadhi. The road begins from Buder Bazar of the Chattiwan VDC of Doti district and passes through Alital VDC and ends at Laldhunga Bazar of Jogbudha VDC. Basically this subproject links south-west part of Dadeldhura district with Bhimdatta highway.

3. The subproject follows existing earthen track which has been selected by district council of DDC, Dadeldhura as a priority No: 2. The road will be constructed motorable all weather gravel standard. Formation width of the road will be 5 m with 10 m road width. The road is rural road class "A" district road (RR-A) category according to DoLIAR 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 resettlement interventions.

5. Resettlement impacts are expected to be experienced by 52 households due to loss of land and structure. All of the households were interviewed consist of 405 population and 2 households are recorded as Indigenous People that belong to the definition of RRRSDP indigenous people. In total 61 land parcels, 3 residential structures, 154 private trees will be affected. The subproject is expected not to incur significant impacts to the APs (total APs population <200 who become physically displaced and number of APs losing more than 10% 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 searvs adjoining VDCs namely: Sirca and Rupal. It will also reduce in travelling time due to improvement of the subproject and direct linkage with Bhimdatta 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 (Alital and Betkot Tal), 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). Cadastral survey has reported that the total acquisition of land area by individual and public ownership.

8. The areas that are affected by land acquisition are at Chhitwan VDC of Doti district and Alital and Jogbudha VDCs of Dadeldhura district. 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	Interviewed HHs				Total public area	
		Existing		New Cutting		Existing	New cutting
		Land Parcels	Area (sqm)	Land Parcels	Area (sqm)		
1	Chhtiwan	11	2834	18	3333	140317	138156
2	Alital	29	2809	33	2999		
3	Jogbudha			10	1472		
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5643</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>7804</b>	140317	138156

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, August, 2010.

9. In total 61 land parcels will be affected by the subproject intervention basically by land acquisition and these plots owned by 52 HHs. The total land requires for this road subproject is 29.129 ha which covers from public and private land in existing track and new cutting. Above table-1: indicates that 0.564 ha private land falls on existing track and 0.78 ha needs for new cutting. In the case of public land 14.03 ha falls on existing track and 13.82ha needs for new cutting. No plots were sharecropped and no squatter families were identified and thus no issue of land title.

10. This RP has drawn resettlement impacts by the reason of subproject interventions and the key impacts of 52 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	
<b>2. Land Holding Size</b>					
<0.5 Ha	21	40.38	21	40.38	
0.5-1.0 Ha	9	17.32	11	21.16	
> 1.0 Ha	22	42.30	20	38.46	
Average Ha	0.92		0.90		
<b>3. HH by Land Loss</b>					
Losing <20%			52	100	
Losing >20%			0		
Average Hector			0.02		

Variable	Pre-Project		Post Project		Remarks
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>4. No of Affected Person</b>					
Losing <20%	405	100			
Losing >20%	0				
<b>5. Type of Loss</b>					
5.1 Total area of the Land (sqm)	291920	100%			
5.2 Private Land (sqm)	13447				
5.3 Public Land (sqm)	278473				
5.4 Total No. of Plots	61				
5.5 Private Structure	3				
5.6 Community Resources	0				
5.7 No of Trees	208				Total
A. Private Trees	208				Fruits 54, other trees 154
B. Community Forest Trees					
B. National Forest Trees					

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, August, 2010.

11. Table - 2: shows that, 42.30 percent of the HHs land holding size is >1.0 ha before the project intervention. 52 HHs will lose <20 percent of their total land holdings in post project. None has found losing >20 percent of their total 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 0.02 ha per household. No plots were sharecropped families squatter families were identified.

## 2.1 Impact on Residential Structures

12. Altogether, 3 private structures will be affected fully by the subproject construction. These structures built using mud-mortar stone, wood in wall with tin and stone slate roofing. Among the total structures; 2 structures have been located in public land and 1 structure (residential house) has been located in private (registered) land. Following table-3: presents the detail of affect private structures.

**Table - 3: Summary of Affected Private Residential Structures along the Alignment**

S N	Name of Owner	Type of Structure	Storey	Affected Status	Affected Area (sqf)	Remarks
1	Surya Kami	Residential house	2	Fully	8.25	
2	Moti Sarki	Residential house	2	Fully	7.15	
3	Dhanjeet Bista	Residential house	1	Fully	4	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, August, 2010.

13. All structure owners expressed their view to shift their structures in same plot. All residential structure is likely to slack on their main structures. Taking into account the extent of

loss of residential structures and toilet the RP has made adequate provisions for compensating as per Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) decision based on local market price.

14. In total 208 private trees will be affected by this subproject. Among this 154 are wooden and fodder trees and 54 are fruits trees. The list of the households losing trees with cost estimation has been enclosed in Appendix - 4.

### 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS.

15. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic and loss assessment survey of 52 HHs, in order to collect further information regarding their income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. Table-4: presents the APs demographic status (gender & ethnicity) from the survey.

**Table – 4: Demographic Status of Aps**

SN	Variable	Number	Remarks
1	Total Affected Household	52	
2	Interviewed HHs	52	
3	Absentee HHs	0	
4	No. of Women Headed Household	10	
5	Ethnicity of Affected HHs		
A	Brahamin	6	
B	Chetteri	33	
C	Janajati (Shrestha and Magar)	4	
D	Dalit (Kami, Damai, Sarki, Sunar)	7	
E	Raute	2	IP
6	Total Affected Population	405	
A	Male	220	
B	Female	185	
	Average HH size	7.79	
7	Age Group of Affected Population		
A	<6 years	61	
B	6-16 years	113	
C	16-45 years	170	
D	45-60 years	39	
E	>60 years	22	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, August, 2010.

16. About 11.54 percent of the households are from Brhamin, 63.46 percent of the households are from Chhetri, 7.69 percent of households are from Janajati (Shrestha and Magar), 3.84 percent are from indigenous people (Raute) and remaining 13.46 percent are from Dalit communities. So far as concern of their occupation, all the households have been engaging in agriculture (as a primary occupation).

17. Table - 4: shows that 41.97 percent of the populations are in active age<sup>1</sup> group among the total affected population. The age category of APs shows that 61 persons are <6 years, 113 are in school going age i.e. 6-16 years, 170 persons are 16-45 years age group, who are eligible for Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST), 39 peoples are 45-60 years and 22 people are > 60 years age of group.

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

18. Based on socio-economic and loss assessment survey and poverty analysis sheet of listed 52 APs, following table has been prepared to summarize key socio-economic analysis.

**Table- 5: Socio-economic Analysis of APs Households (Pre and Post Project)**

Variables	Pre-project		Post-project		Remarks
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>1. Income from agri.(HH)</b>					
<12,000	3	5.76	5	9.61	
12000-25000	14	26.92	12	23.07	
>25000	35	67.30	35	67.30	
Average income	35942.30		35323.93		
<b>2. Non-agri. income (HH)</b>					
<12000	1	1.92			
12000-25000	3	5.76			
>25000	48	92.30			
Average income	35233.93				
<b>3. Total income (HH)</b>					
<25000	0	0	5	9.61	
25000-50000	5	9.61	12	23.07	
>50000	47	90.38	34	65.38	
Average income	117615.38			116997.07	
<b>4. Food Sufficiency (HH)</b>					
<3 months	0		12	23.07	
3-6 months	21	40.38	9	17.30	
6-9 months	7	13.46	7	13.46	
>9 months	24	46.16	24	46.16	
Average (Months)	8.48		8.31		
<b>5. Poverty (HH)</b>					
			<20% land loss		
Above poverty (PCI)	38	73.08	37	71.15	
Below poverty(PCI)	14	26.92	15	28.85	
			>20% Land Loss		
Above poverty(PCI)			0		
Below poverty(PCI)			0		

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, August, 2010.

19. The survey shows that average annual income of the affected HHs is about NRs. 117615.38 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 predict heat the average annual income will have NRs. 116997.07. Among the 52 of the HHs; 47 HHs have annual income more than NRs. 50,000. It is notable that of the total annual income, land contributes to only 30.56 percent of the income while 69.44 percent comes from other sources such as remittance, wage labor, formal employment and business. As presented table - 6: loss

of agricultural income is NRs 618.37 per household on an average as a result of subproject intervention.

20. In respect to food security average food sufficiency month of the APs is 8.25 months per year by agro product. No HHs were found <3 months food sufficiency, 21 HHs have 3-6 months food sufficiency, 7 HHs have 6-9 months food sufficiency and 24 have more than nine months food sufficiency from their own or tenancy land and they largely dependent on non-agriculture income. The food during the deficit period is covered through income from non-agriculture sector. As per the data from table No-6: 29 HHs falls above poverty line and 23 HHs falls on below poverty line in pre project scenario. Respectively, 21 HHs will fall above poverty line and 31 HHs will fall below poverty line by the subproject intervention.

21. 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 line<sup>2</sup>. The socio-economic survey shows that all interviewed 52 HHs fall above poverty line. 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.

22. Out of total 405 affected populations; 11 persons have received health and sanitation training, 23 persons have taken women and reproductive health training, 29 persons have attended women literacy and 32 persons were found involved in saving and credit program.

23. Majority of the APs expressed willingness to involve in road construction activities. Skills like bamboo works, carpentry, and food processing, house construction and wooden pot make skills were the major skills known and practiced by the APs. Male members have more skills on the above mentioned work than female members among the APs. Various types of income generation and awareness trainings like adult literacy, agriculture extension, 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.

24. As per the data drawn from socio-economic survey, 40 HHs have electricity facility. Among the total HHs, 9 HHs have television, 52 HHs have radio and 43 HHs have telephone access.

25. The average time taken to reach the District Headquarters is 8 hours on foot and 3 hours by bus and it costs Rs. 200.00 – 300.00 per trip from the project site. Average walking time to primary school is about 25-45 minutes, to college 30-45 minutes and to secondary schools is 0-45 minutes. Local traditional healers (Siddhanath Temple, Syalchoudi Temple, and Purnagiri Temple) are located in all communities at about 15 minutes walking distance. Sub-health posts are at about 0-1 hours distance. Hospital is reached in 3 hours by bus at District Headquarter and local markets are at 45 minutes distance. Veterinary and agro-centre are found in an average of 2 hours walking distance.

<sup>2</sup> The poverty line for this district was NRs. 7418.40 in the year of 2003/004. In year 2009/10, the figure has grown up to NRs. 10640.78 due to the inflation, which has been increased at 26.6 % from the base year of 2003/4 (The National Living Standard Survey for 2003/4).



#### 4. POLICY FRAMEWORK, OBJECTIVES AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

##### 4.1 Applicable Legal and Policy Framework

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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."

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.



33. The government has drafted, with ADB's technical assistance, a **National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Development Projects**. The Policy is still in the draft form, but once approved will provide clear guidelines to screen, assess and plan land acquisition and resettlement aspects in development projects. The draft Policy highlights the need to handle resettlement issues with utmost care and forethought particularly in case of vulnerable groups. There are provisions of voluntary land donation by non-poor and providing assistance to poor families.

34. 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.

35. **ADB's Operational Manual Section F2/OP** states that where projects provide direct benefits to communities, and are amenable to a local decision-making process, arrangements to deal with losses on a transparent, voluntary basis may be included in resettlement plans, with appropriate safeguards. Such safeguards include (i) full consultation with landowners and any non-titled affected people on site selection; (ii) ensuring that voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected people, and are linked directly to benefits for the affected people, with community sanctioned measures to replace any losses that are agreed to through verbal and written record by affected people; (iii) any voluntary "donation" will be confirmed through verbal and written record and verified by an independent third party such as a designated non government organization or legal authority; and (iv) having adequate grievance redress mechanisms in place. All such arrangements are set out in a resettlement framework that is prepared before the first management review meeting or private sector credit committee meeting and covenanted.

## 4.2 Principals

36. 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.

37. 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. Given that most local people are willing to voluntarily donate part of their land in road improvement that provides benefit to community. 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.

38. 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 APs land affected by the road will be informed by the project office through publishing general notice at the VDC. Therefore, date written in the notice will remain the cut-off-date, which is 2067/5/23 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-6.

### 4.3 Entitlement Matrix/Policy

**Table - 6: 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"> <li>Titleholder</li> <li>Tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land with equivalent size and category, or cash compensation at replacement cost</li> <li>In case of vulnerable group, preference will be in replacing land for land</li> <li>Any transfer costs, registration fees or charges</li> <li>Registered tenant will receive the 50% value of the land</li> <li>Land registration in the name of both land owner and spouse (in case of land for land compensation)</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
2. Temporary loss of land	Temporary land taken by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Titleholder</li> <li>Tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement cost for the net loss of income, damaged assets, crops and trees etc.</li> <li>An agreement between contractors and APs before entering the site if case of involvement of contractors.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>Owner</li> <li>Tenants</li> <li>Non-titled (encroachers/squatters)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost of the affected structure without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.</li> <li>Displacement and transportation allowance for residential and commercial structures to cover actual cost as estimated in the RP.</li> <li>Rental stipend equivalent of three months' rent for tenants who have to relocate from tented building.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>Reconstruction by the project leaving such facilities in a equivalent or better condition than they were before. or</li> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.</li> </ul>
5. Loss of trees and crops	Affected fruit/nut trees	Owner of the affected fruit/nut trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	Affected timber and fodder trees	Owner of the affected timber and fodder trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation based on calculation of the production and calculated according to the norms as decided by the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation.</li> </ul>
	Affected crops	Owner of the affected crops Sharecropper of the affected crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>50% cash compensation of the lost crop for the sharecropper.</li> </ul>

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"> <li>• Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction works.</li> <li>• Skills training support for economic restoration</li> <li>• Priority in poverty reduction/social development program</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Project facilitates to avoid time and travel expenses by providing the compensation at site.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Is project beneficiary and is fully consulted and informed about their rights;</li> <li>• Doesn't fall below poverty line after land donation;</li> <li>• Donating up to 20% land holding,</li> <li>• Unforced or freely willing to donate (with an agreement, including a "no coercion" verified by third party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for the donated land, but entitled for compensation of other assets such as house, structures,, etc.</li> <li>• Transfer of land ownership by negotiation (DDC and the owner).</li> <li>• Free/escape of any transfer costs, registration fees or charges.</li> <li>• Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction work.</li> </ul>
9. Additional Assistance			
	9.1 Preference in employment in wage labour in project activities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction contracts include provision that APs will have priority in wage labor on project construction during implementation.</li> <li>• APs shall be given priority after construction for work as maintenance worker, mandated in local body agreement.</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>• Skill training and income generation support financed by project</li> <li>• RP to include a need assessment and skill training program for APs.</li> </ul>
	9.3 Priority in poverty reduction/social development programs	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of APs with priority in saving credit scheme facilitated by the Project.</li> <li>• Participation of APs with priority in life skills, income generation, and other entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup>Source: RRRSDP, 2007

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

## 5. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATING MEASURES

39. During the course of 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.

40. 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 during child bearing. 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 accessing socioeconomic facilities particularly for sale and purchase of goods as the majority of the women in the subproject comprise of the main income earners in the family. Likewise they were also of the opinion that commencement of the subproject may also provide them employment opportunity during the construction phase.

41. Some of the possible unenthusiastic impacts of the subproject as voiced by women comprised of (i) increased risk of accident as a result of speeding vehicles (ii) heightened access of outsiders in the villages during construction phase thereby affecting women's mobility and (iii) girl trafficking.

42. 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, such as vegetable farming, bamboo craft work, operating tea and other small shops.

43. The subproject is anticipated to have direct adverse impacts on a total of 10 women headed HHs and 7 Dalit HHs, 2 Indigenous People (IP) HHs and 4 Janajatis HHs on the project area were identified as vulnerable ethnic group, so adequate provisions have been made in this RP to provide additional assistance (**Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training**) to those women headed, Dalits, IP and Janajatis HHs so as to restore their lives and livelihood.

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

44. The project organized ten 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, **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- 8 and 9.

45. These meeting were conducted at Chhatiwan, Alital and Jogbudha VDCs with land and structure owners under the existing alignment. In the meeting DIST team had disclosed the resettlement entitlement matrix along with criteria for voluntary land donation. All of the presented APs were requested to provide the part of their land and in response they were agreed to donate the land with voluntarily and also agreed to go for deed transfer process. People have demanded for life skills training and employment opportunities. So the RP has included provisions of life skill training, income generating activities, and preferential employment of APs in the construction works.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. The Resettlement Specialist/Social Development specialist of the DIST will act as the information conduit, informing communities about the progress of the subproject 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. A summary RP (final) 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](http://www.rrr.gov.np)) as well as ADB.



## 7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

49. 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.<sup>4</sup> 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:

- Head of DDC/local leader (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

50. 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.

51. 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

52. Three GRC sub-committees have been formed in Chhatiwan, Alital and Jogbudha 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. APs were also informed about CDC compensatory rates, and the RP documents. No complaints were submitted with GRSC until this reporting period.

<sup>4</sup> 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

53. 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 will assess the compensation rates for the lost assets and recommend it to the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) for final valuation and compensation distribution. 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

54. 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 of Doti district and CDC of Dadeldhura district have decided to approve valuations of losses 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.

### 8.2 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

55. 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. This scheme will encourage laborers to save 20 percent of wages in a savings scheme while payments are made. The APs join savings groups and develop the ability to manage money, learn more life skills and, as a result, can further enhance their income earning capacity. APs will also be given priority to become maintenance workers after completion of the sub-project construction. Potential Labor List has attached on **Appendix-15**.

56. 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

57. 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. The trainings are based on the need assessment of the affected families.

58 Analysis of the census socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the subproject reveals that among the 52 HHs; 15 HHs from below poverty line, 10 women headed HHs, 7 HHs of Dalits, 4 HHs of Janajatis and 2 HHs of IP 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 360000.00 for the training program is included in the RP and will be financed under the Project's community empowerment program budget heading. The cost of the training program is included in the RP and will be financed under the budget heading of **Project's Community Empowerment Program**. Details of the training cost are given in the table - 7.

**Table - 7: Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons**

Life Skill/Income Generating Trainings								
SN	Trainings Name	Targeted Trainee			Duration (Days)	Rate NRs	Estimated Budget (NRs.)	Starting Date
		Male	Female	Total				
1	Compost/Organic fertilizer making Training	8	7	15	7	9333.33	140000.00	August, 011
2	Mushroom Cultivate Training	6	6	12	7	7083.33	100000.00	August, 011
3	Improve Cooking Stoves Making Training	7	4	11	8	10909.09	120000.00	June, 011
<b>Total:</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>			<b>360,000.00</b>	
Note: The proposed date and training may change as per need of the APs during implementation.								

59 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. The name list of the participants has attached in **Appendix- 6**.

#### 8.4 Voluntary Land Donation Process

60. The identified APs losing land and other properties were called for community meeting to disclose the draft RP and discuss resettlement procedure. The APs were informed about the land donation provisions as described in the RF of the project. After the information, majority of the APs were agreed to donate their land voluntary for road construction. Further, the concerned households losing land were informed individually and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was prepared. The households donating or agreed to provide land voluntary and signed a written consent form in the active participation of Ugratara Promoters Progressive Association (UPPA), VDC, GRSC and VICCC **as third party witness** (Ugratara Promoters Progressive Association – UPPA of Dadeldhura) with DPO without **social pressure or coercion** and signed the MoU have been attached appendix-6. Among the 52 interviewed APs, 38 land owners have been signed in MoU and other APs (14 HHs) are back to signed on MoU because they had gone outside the district for seasonal works. The APs who have donated the land for the subproject will be rewarded by DPO by issuing an appreciation letter.

61. The non-recorded APs on MoU will be regularly followed-up by the DPO. They will be given further consultation on entitlement, compensation and land donation procedures whenever they become available. Depending on their choice, they will either be compensated or a MoU for land donation (voluntary) will be signed with them. Furthermore, this RP has made provision (Reserve Fund for land owners who have still non-recorded on Mou)<sup>5</sup> as a precautionary safeguard measure and according to the requirement of the resettlement framework. The detail deed transfer action plan has attached on **Appendix- 8**.

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<sup>5</sup> If the non-recorded APs on MoU disagree to donate land voluntary, this fund will be used for compensation.

## 9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### 9.1 Institutional Arrangement of the Project

62. 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

63. 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

64. 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.

65. 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

66. 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

67. 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.

## 10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

68. 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

69. 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 route: (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

70. 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 produce of one year, and calculated as per the norms of DADO. 50 percent of the cash compensation of the lost crop goes for the sharecropper. 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 District Technical Office (DTO) but without depreciation or deduction of salvaged material and at current market price. Additionally, displacement and transportation allowance will be also 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.

71. There is also voluntary land donation provision by APs, and it is acceptable only if the an AP is losing less than 20 percent of their total land holding, and their poverty level is above the district poverty level. Voluntary land donation has to be without any pressure or coercion. In this sub-project, APs are willing to donate the land only under the existing road alignment and want compensation for additional land required for upgrading works. The APs have signed a MoU with DPO accordingly.

#### 10.1.1 Cost for Private Land

72. The requirement of private land (new cutting) for this subproject construction is 0.78 ha (which is about 15 Ropani<sup>6</sup>, 5 Anna, 1 Paisa, and 1 Dam) which monetary value is NRs. **3146410.00** as per the current market rate. Among the total requirement of private land for new cutting belongs to 52 HHs but 38 HHs have been signed on MoU and donated land is 0.63 ha land (involuntary) and the monetary value of this land is NRs.2496007.00. Beside this MoU should be maintained with non-recorded HHs (on MoU) belongs 0.15 ha land and the monetary value of this land is NRs. 650403. While determining the value the generally, government land rates are based on the quality of the land; Abbai<sup>7</sup>, Doyam<sup>8</sup>, Sim<sup>9</sup> and Chahar<sup>10</sup> types. But most

<sup>6</sup> Ropani refers to land measurement unit common in Nepal equivalent of 508.74 sqm.

<sup>7</sup> Abbai refers to first class land with 3 crops per year.

<sup>8</sup> Doyam refers to second class land with 2 crops per year.

<sup>9</sup> Sim refers to third class land with single crop per year.



commonly in Dadeldhura district, land price is determined based on its location and the road facility. The rate of affected land given by Land Revenue Office of Doti and Dadeldhura District and current market rate of the affected land is presented in the table- 8.

**Table – 8: Details of the land price of the affected plots (in Rs.)**

VDC/MC	Government Rate/sqm	Current market price/ Approved Rate/sqm	HHs losing land in sqm (New cutting)	Amount
Chhatiwan	196.46	416.95	3333	1389700.00
Alital	295	393	2999	1178607.00
Joghbudha	295	393	1472	578103.00
<b>Total:</b>			<b>7804</b>	<b>3146410.00</b>

Source: a) Land Revenue Office, Doti and CDC meeting: 07-01-2067, at Doti, 2010

b) Land Revenue Office, Dadeldhura and CDC meeting: 07-01-2067, at Dadeldhura, 2010

### 10.1.2 Cost of Compensation for Structures

73. Costs for structures are based on age of the building for its replacement cost. A total of 3 private structures belonging to the 3 households will be affected by the sub-project and is estimated to cost NRs. 634433.77. Details of the affected structures presented Appendix-3. Valuation of the structures was endorsed by the CDC. The detail of the affected structures is given in the table-9.

**Table - 9: Approved cost for Houses/Structure by CDC**

Name of VDCs	Type of Affected Structures	No of structures	Total cost	Remarks
Alital	Residential	3	634433.77	
<b>Total:</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>634433.77</b>	

Source: CDC meeting: 03-02-2067, at Dadeldhura, 2010.

### 10.1.3 Cost of Compensation for Trees

74. The quantity of tree production and valuation is carried out on the basis of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC)<sup>11</sup> norms 2060. 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:

<sup>10</sup> Chahar refers to fourth class land barren land with no crops.

<sup>11</sup> MFSC (2060). Norms, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu.

**Table - 10: 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

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

**Table - 11: 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
* dadeldhura district wage rate decided for FY 2067/68 is NRs 240.00	

Source: Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, 2060

76. A total of 154 private trees (wooden and fodder) and 54 fruit trees will be compensated as per the MoFSC Norms, which has been decided by the CDC meeting. Detail cost calculations of the trees and fruits are presented in Appendix - 4. Following table presents cost for trees.

**Table - 12: Cost for Trees**

SN	Owner Type	Types of trees	Nos.	Approved Cost (Cost of harvesting and transportation) NRs	Remarks
1	Private	Fodder	68	9115.00	
		Wooden	86	17382.00	
		Fruits	54	34800.00	
Total:				61297.00	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, August, 2010

#### 10.1.4 Cost of Compensation for Standing Crops

77. During the assessment there is no crop on the affected plots. No valuation is included here. If crops are damaged during the construction the compensation for the lost will be paid in the field with the help of District Agriculture Development office.



## 10.2 Cost of Rehabilitation Support

78. 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 rate 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

79. 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. 52000.00 which is included under the heading no: 2.3 of the following table No-13.

## 10.4 Total Cost Estimate for RP

80. The given table provides the direct cost incurred due to the loss of properties as decided by CDC meetings held on 2067/1/7 along with estimated indirect cost. The value of land loss is equivalent to NRs 6.48 million. The total cost of land acquisition and resettlement including compensation for the loss of structure, land, livelihood restoration programme and allowance is NRs 6.48 million.

**Table - 13: Summaries of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost**

Item		Unit	Total loss	Amount(NRs)	Remarks
<b>1. DIRECT COSTS</b>					
1.1	Compensation for private land	(sqm)	6300	2496007.00	
a	Reserve Fund	(sqm)	1504	650403.00	Non-recorded on MoU absentee HHs ( 14 HHs )
1.2	Compensation for structures	(sqf)	1133.06	634433.77	
1.3	Dismantling Costs for Structure	(sqm)	1133.06	50000.00	3 structures
1.4	Cost for Private Trees	Nos.	154	26497.00	Harvesting and Transportation
1.5	Fruits Trees	Nos	54	34800.00	Lumsum
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>3892140.77</b>	
<b>2. INDIRECT COSTS</b>					
2.1	Movement Allowance	LS:	3 HHs	9000.00	
2.2	Rental Stipend	LS:	3 HHs	18000.00	
2.3	Deed Transfer Assistance	LS:	52 HHs	150000.00	61 Plots
2.5	Official Deed Transfer fees	LS	61plots	30000.00	
2.6	Appreciation Program for APs	LS:		60000.00	
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>267000.00</b>	
3	Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST)	LS:		<b>360000.00</b>	For APs
	<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>			<b>4519140.77</b>	
4	Contingency (5%)			<b>31350.00</b>	heading (2+3 )
	<b>Grand Total NRs.</b>			<b>4550490.77</b>	

## 11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

81. Proposed RP implementation schedule for Buder-Jogbudha Road subproject is shown in Table -15.

**Table - 14: RP Implementation Schedule**

S N	Tasks	Nov 1- 11	December-10				January- 11				Feb-11				March-11				July-10														
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	A	M	J	J	A	S	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) for land donation (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													

Note: CM= Contactor Mobilization

## 12. Monitoring and Evaluation

### 12.1 Monitoring at District Level

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. 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

86. 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

87. The implementation activities will be monitored and evaluated externally during mid-term and final impact assessment 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.

88. 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 – 15: 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	Number and type of private crops and trees acquired Number and type of government/community crops and trees acquired Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) 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

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Impact Indicator – data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	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
	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**

89. Buder-Jogbudha Road subproject requires 29.192 ha of private land affecting 52 households. It affects 61 private land parcels, 3 private residential structures and will be fully affected requiring reconstruction. Additionally, 208 private trees and will be needed to cut during construction period. Since the study does not revealed significant impact on APs, Buder-Jogbudha 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**



**Appendix - 2:      List of APs lossing Land with Cost Estimate**

**Appendix - 3:      List of APs lossing Structures with Cost Estimate**

**Appendix - 4:      List of APs lossing Trees with Cost Estimate**

**Appendix - 5:      Poverty Analysis Sheet of APs**

**Appendix - 6: Name List of Training Participants of LEST**

## **Appendix - 7: Deed Transfer Action Plan**

**Appendix - 8:      Land Donation Consent Form**

**Appendix - 9: Letters from Third Party NGO and Grievance Redress Committee**



**Appendix - 10:      List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting along the  
Alignment**


**Appendix - 11:      Community Consultation Meeting Matrix**


**Appendix - 12:      Synopices of RP in Nepali**


**Appendix - 13:      Summary of Resettlement Framework in Nepali**

**Appendix - 14:      Cadestral Survey Report**

### Appendix- 3: Photograph of Structures Household Losing Structure

House hold No.		Structure No.	Chainage :- From 2=220 To 2+240 Distance from Centre Line of the Road ....1m..... Address of Structure :-				
			Story	Total Area (sqf)	Area of structure to be acquired (sqf)	Rate Per unit (sqf)	Total
			First				
			Second				
			Third				
			Veranda				
			Basking				
			Shed				
			Wall				
			Other				
			Total				
Name of owner : Ujarman Rokka Address: Badachaur Citizenship Number: Name of father / Husband : Lekman Rokka Map/Sheet No: 091-0742 Plot No: 618 Land Owner's certificate No: NA			Type of structure :- Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Clay & Wood Material used in roof : Hay Material used in story : Present use : Residential Construction year : 2055				

House hold No. 01	Structure No.01	Chainage :- From 1+500 To 1+510 Distance from Centre Line of the Road ....4m..... Address of Structure :-				
		Story	Total Area (sqf)	Area of structure to be acquired (sqf)	Rate Per unit (sqf)	Total
		First	193.65	193.65	862.72	167066.09
		Second	193.65	193.65	688.31	133290.65
		Third				
		Veranda				
		Basking				
		Shed				
		Wall				
		Other				
		Total				300356.73
Name of owner : Dor Bahadur Bista Address: Badachaur Citizenship Number: Name of father / Husband : Hastaram Bista Map/Sheet No: Public Land Plot No: Land Owner's certificate No: NA		Type of structure :-RCC Material used in wall :- Stone,Cement, Material used in roof : Slet Material used in story :Cement Present use : Residential Construction year :2047				

House hold No. 201	Structure No.01	Chainage :- From 0+425 To 0+0435 Distance from Centre Line of the Road ....1 m..... Address of Structure :- RUNIWANG			
	Story	Total Area (sqf)	Area of structure be acqu (sqf)	Rate Per unit (sqf)	Total
	First	301.23	301.23	952.06	286789.03
	Second	301.23	301.23	778.43	234486.40
	Toilet	32.25	32.25	944.83	30470.77
	Veranda				
	Basking				
	Shed				
	Wall				
	Other				
	Total				551746.20
Name of owner : Ram Bahadur GTharti Address: RUNIWANG Citizenship Number: Name of father / Husband : Map/Sheet No: Plot No: 446 Land Owner's certificate No: NA		Type of structure :- Material used in wall :- Stone,Cement, Material used in roof : Slet Material used in story :Cement Present use : Residential Construction year : 2049			

## पुनर्वास प्रारूप/खाका ( Resettlement Framework)

### **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना विकास कार्यक्रम**

१. ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना विकास कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत सञ्चालन हुने आयोजनाहरूको छनौट, आयोजना प्रभावित समुदायको सामाजिक आर्थिक विश्लेषण, प्रभावित जग्गा तथा अन्य सम्पत्तिहरूको अधिग्रहण, क्षतिपूर्ति तथा पुनर्वास योजनाको तर्जुमा गर्न नेपालको राष्ट्रिय कानून तथा एडीबीको अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास नीति (Invuntary Resettlement Policy ) सँग समेत मेल खाने गरि यो पुनर्वास खाका तयार गरिएको हो ।

२. यस आयोजना अन्तर्गत सडक निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना गर्दा अतिरिक्त संरचना आवश्यक पर्ने ठाउँमा बाहेक सामान्यतया सडकको सीमा क्षेत्र १० मिटरको हुनेछ । निजी जग्गामा रहेको व्यक्तिगत रुखविरुवा र संरचनाहरू समेत अधिग्रहणको दायरामा पर्न आउने भए पनि ग्रामीण सडक निर्माण गर्दा कम मात्र घर संरचना हटाउनु पर्ने र जनसंख्याको विस्थापन पनि कमै हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।

३. आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयनका क्रममा प्रयोगमा आउन सक्ने राष्ट्रिय कानून तथा दातृ संस्थाका नीतिहरू यस प्रकार छन् ।

नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधान २०६३,

जग्गा अधिग्रहण/प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४,

भूमिसुधार ऐन २०२९,

जग्गा मालपोत ऐन २०३४,

सार्वजनिक सडक ऐन २०३१ ,

गुठी संस्थान ऐन २०३३, र

एसियाली विकास बैंकको अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास नीति, १९९५

४. **पुनर्वास संरचनाको/प्रारूपको उद्देश्यहरू:** सम्भव भएसम्म जग्गा अधिग्रहण र अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास कार्यलाई निषेध गरीनेछ, र त्यसो गर्न असम्भव भएको अवस्थामा न्यून गरिनेछ । जग्गा अधिग्रहण तथा पुनर्वास गर्नुपर्दा प्रभावित परिवारलाई सहयोगको सुनिश्चितता गरिनेछ ता कि आयोजनाको कारणले उनीहरूको जीवनस्तर पहिलेको स्थितिभन्दा नभरोस् । यस आयोजनाको पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी नीतिगत बुँदाहरू निम्नानुसार छन् :

- (अ) आयोजनाको तयारी गर्दा नै सावधानीपूर्वक सडकको ढाँचा तयार गरी जग्गा अधिग्रहण तथा अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वासको असरलाई निषेध गर्ने वा न्यून गर्ने ।
- (आ) जग्गा अधिग्रहण र पुनर्वास रोक्न सम्भव नभएको अवस्थामा प्रभावित व्यक्तिलाई नोक्सान भए बराबरको क्षतिपूर्ति मूल्यमा उपलब्ध गराउने ताकि उनीहरूको अवस्था आयोजना नहुँदा जस्तो थियो त्यस्तै रहोस् ।
- (इ) प्रभावित परिवारलाई जग्गा दान गर्नको लागि कुनै पनि किसिमको दबाव नदिने । स्वैच्छिक रूपले जग्गा दान दिनको लागि प्रशस्त मात्रामा सुरक्षात्मक उपायहरू अवलम्बन गरिनेछ ।
- (ई) आयोजना तयार एवं कार्यान्वयन गर्दा खास गरी जग्गा अधिग्रहण र क्षतिपूर्तिका विकल्पहरूमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूलाई पूर्णरूपमा जानकारी दिने तथा उनीहरूसँग परामर्श गरिने छ ।
- (उ) घर, संरचना, रुख, विरुवा बालिनालीहरूको क्षतिपूर्तिको लागि कानुनी स्वामित्व नभएकोलाई अडचन बनाईने छैन । विशेषरूपले जोखिममा परेको समूहलाई खास ध्यान दिइनेछ र उनीहरूको सामूहिक आवश्यकता अनुसार सहयोग उपलब्ध गराई सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर सुधार गर्ने प्रयास गरिनेछ ।



(ऊ) जग्गाको क्षतिपूर्ति र पुनर्वास सहयोगलाई निर्माण कार्य अगावै सम्पन्न गरिनेछ, अन्य पुनर्स्थापना सम्बन्धि गतिविधिहरू भने आयोजना निर्माण अवधिभरी पनि संचालन गर्न सकिनेछ ।

(ए) जग्गा अधिग्रहण र पुनर्वास कार्यलाई पनि आयोजनाकै भागको रूपमा लिइनेछ, र पुनर्स्थापना गर्दा लागत खर्च यसै परियोजनाको कोषबाट व्यवहार बहन गरिनेछ ।

५. आयोजना छनौट एवं कार्यान्वयन समुदायमार्फत् सञ्चालित हुनेछ जस अन्तर्गत समुदायलाई योजनामाथि नियन्त्रण र कार्यान्वयनको अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन गरिनेछ । शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बजारको सहज पहुँच लगायत अन्य सार्वजनिक सुविधाहरू बढ्ने खालका समुदायलाई प्रत्यक्ष फाइदा पुऱ्याउने खालका आयोजनाको छनौटलाई प्राथमिकता दिइनेछ । समुदायलाई प्रत्यक्ष फाइदा पुऱ्याउने खालका ग्रामीण सडक निर्माण तथा सुधारकालागि बहुसंख्यक व्यक्तिहरू जग्गा दान दिन इच्छुक हुन्छन् भने परियोजनाले पनि केही हदसम्म जग्गादान सम्बन्धी नेपालको परम्परालाई निरन्तरता दिनेछ । यद्यपि जग्गादानलाई स्वैच्छिक बनाइ जग्गा दान गर्ने प्रभावित परिवारको उठीबास हुन नदिन पर्याप्त प्रक्रिया तथा सुरक्षात्मक उपायहरू पुनर्वास योजनामा समावेश गरिनेछ । जुन निम्नानुसार छन् :

- (क) पुनर्वासको नकारात्मक असर रोक्न वा न्यून गर्नको लागि सडक आयोजनाको छनौट तथा सुहाउँदो डिजाईन तयार गर्नका लागि प्रभावित परिवारहरू र समुदायहरूसँग पूर्ण रूपले परामर्श गरिनेछ,
- (ख) प्रभावित घरपरिवारलाई आयोजनाका कारणले उनिहरूको कुनैपनि सम्पतिको क्षति भएवापतको उचित क्षतिपूर्ति पाउने अधिकारको बारेमा सूचित गराइनेछ, र जग्गा दानलाई अन्तिम विकल्पको रूपमा स्वीकारिने छ ।
- (ग) कसैलाई पनि जग्गा दानको लागि दबाव दिइने छैन र जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालयले तयार पारेको जग्गा दानको प्रस्तावलाई प्रभावित घरपरिवारले अस्वीकार गर्न पनि सक्नेछन् ।
- (घ) प्रभावित घरपरिवारलाई आयोजनाले प्रत्यक्ष फाइदा पुऱ्याउने भई उनिहरू क्षतिपूर्तिको अधिकारबारे सूचित भइसके पश्चात् स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान गर्न तयार भएको अवस्थामा परियोजनाले उनिहरूको सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक अवस्थाको विश्लेषण गरी जग्गा दान पश्चात् गरीबीको रेखामुनि नपर्ने घरपरिवारबाट मात्र स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान लिन सक्नेछ । यस्तो जग्गा दान यस आयोजनाको हकमा कूल जग्गाको २० % सम्म मात्र स्वीकार गर्न सकिनेछ ।
- (ङ) कुनै पनि स्वैच्छिक जग्गादान (माथि उल्लेखित प्रक्रियाहरू पूरा गरे पश्चात्) लाई कुनै तेस्रो स्वतन्त्र पक्षको रोहवरमा बिना दबाव दिएको भनी लिखित रूपमा प्रमाणित गरी अभिलेख राखिएको हुनुपर्नेछ ।
- (च) स्वैच्छिक दानलाई जग्गा र सामान्य सम्पत्तिमा मात्र सीमित राखिएकोछ । घर तथा महत्वपूर्ण सम्पत्तिको क्षतिपूर्ति दिइनेछ ।
- (छ) सडक आयोजनाको प्रत्येक गाविस तहमा गुनासो निदान समिति गठन गरिनेछ, र जो प्रभावित व्यक्ति जग्गा दानमा असन्तुष्ट हुन्छ उसले विमतीका साथ निवेदन सुनुवाइका लागि पेश गर्न सक्नेछ । यदि विवाद समाधान समितिले माथिको प्रावधान समेटिएको नपाएका प्रभावित परिवारलाई जग्गादानबाट निरपेक्ष राख्न सक्दछ ।

६. स्वैच्छिक जग्गादान बाहेकका जग्गा वा अन्य सम्पति अधिग्रहणका लागि हालको मूल्य बराबर क्षतिपूर्ति दिइनेछ, र प्रभावित परिवारहरूलाई अन्य सहयोग समेत उपलब्ध गराइनेछ, ताकि आयोजना नरहेको अवस्थामा पनि उनीहरूको आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक अवस्था सक्षम रहिरहोस् । प्रभावित परिवारको सम्पत्तिको क्षति भए वापत जग्गाको आधिकारिक स्वामित्वको कानुनी अभावलाई आधार बनाई क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराउन बाधा मानिने छैन ।

विशेष गरेर महिला घरमुली भएको घरधुरी र अन्य जोखिममा परेको समूहको जीवनस्तर उकास्न विशेष किसिमले ध्यान पुऱ्याइनेछ । स्वामित्वको लागि घरधुरी सर्वेक्षणलाई अन्तिम मिति मानिनेछ र प्रभावित सम्पत्तिको मालिक पनि अन्तिम मितिको आधारमा प्रभावित परिवारलाई मानिनेछ । आयोजनाको हकद्वैया सम्बन्धि प्रावधानलाई तल तालिकामा हेर्नुहोस् ।

तालिका नं. १. आयोजनामा स्वामित्व (हकदैया) सम्बन्धी नीति / ढाँचाको प्रारूप

क्षतिको प्रकार	गतिविधि	हकदैयाको आधार	हकदैया सम्बन्धी नीति
१. निजी, मोहियानी तथा गुठी जग्गाको अधिग्रहण	निर्धारित अन्तिम मितिको अभिलेखमा उल्लेख भए अनुसार जग्गा धनीबाट प्राप्त गर्नु पर्ने सम्पूर्ण वा आंशिक जग्गा	- जग्गावाला/धनी (कानूनी स्वामित्व भएको )  - मोहि	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● जग्गाको आकार र श्रेणी अनुसार समान जग्गा वा जग्गाको मूल्य बराबर नगद क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने ।</li> <li>● यदि जोखिममा परेको/निम्सरो समूहको हकमा भए क्षति भएको जग्गाको सट्टामा अर्को स्थानमा जग्गा नै उपलब्ध गराउने कार्यलाई प्राथमिकता दिइनेछ ।</li> <li>● क्षति वापतको कुनै पनि सम्पत्तिको नामसारी, दर्ता वा जरिवाना वापत लाग्ने शुल्क आयोजनाले थप तिर्नेछ ।</li> <li>● दर्ता भएको मोहीले जग्गाको ५० प्रतिशत मूल्य पाउने छ ।</li> <li>● क्षति वापतको नयाँ जग्गा किन्दा दुवै पति वा पत्तिको नाममा दर्ता गर्नु पर्ने छ (यदि जग्गाको सट्टा जग्गा नै उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्ने भए ) ।</li> <li>● जग्गा अधिग्रहणका कारणले बाँकी रहेको जग्गा पनि उपयोगमा आउन नसक्ने भए प्रभावित व्यक्तिलाई उपयोगहिन बाँकि जग्गा छोड्न वैकल्पिक सुविद्या हुनेछ र यस्तोमा सम्पूर्ण कित्ता गुमाउनेले पाउने सुविद्या प्राप्त गर्न सक्नेछ । उक्त जग्गा बराबरको पनि क्षतिपूर्ति पाउनुपर्छ ।</li> <li>● जग्गाको स्वामित्व नभएका व्यक्तिले बालीको क्षतिपूर्ति र एक वर्षको बालिको क्षतिपूर्ति रकम पाउने छ र यदि गाउँमा झैलानी वा सार्वजनिक जग्गा भए त्यसको सट्टा खेती गर्न अर्को जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउनुपर्छ ।</li> <li>● कुनै पनि मोहियानी सम्झौता वापत तिरेको अग्रिम रकमलाई या त जग्गा धनीसँगको सम्झौता अनुसार वा आयोजना कार्यालयबाट सोधभर्ना गरिनेछ ।</li> </ul>
२. सिमित समयको लागि जग्गाको अस्थायी नोक्सान भएमा	आयोजनाले अस्थायी रूपमा लिएको जग्गा ।	- जग्गावाला ।  - मोही ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● आम्दानी, सम्पत्तिको क्षति, बाली र रुख बिरुवाको खुद नोक्सान भएकोमा, नोक्सान भए बराबरको सट्टा मूल्यमा क्षतिपूर्ति हुने ।</li> <li>● यदि आयोजना ठेकेदार मार्फत कार्यान्वयन हुने भए, आयोजना क्षेत्रमा कामको शुरुवात हुनु अगाडि नै प्रभावित व्यक्ति र करारमा लिने व्यक्तिको बीच सम्झौता हुने ।</li> </ul>
३. आवासीय, व्यापारिक र अन्य संरचनाहरूको क्षति	आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित संरचना, भवनहरू लगायत वस्तु गोठ पर्खालहरू, चर्पीहरू इत्यादि ।	- जग्गावाला ।  - मोही ।  - स्वामित्व नभएका (जबर्जस्ती अनधिकृत बसोबास गरेका	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● प्रभावित घर संरचनाको पूरा वा आंशिक भागको क्षतिपूर्ति दिँदा त्यस मूल्य तथा भत्काउँदा निस्केको सामग्रीको लागत मूल्यमा नगदाई सट्टा मूल्यमा क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराइने ।</li> <li>● पुनर्वास योजनामा व्यवस्था गरिए अनुसार आवासीय तथा व्यापारिक भवनहरूको लागि वास्तविक मूल्य समेट्ने गरी विस्थापन एवं यातायात खर्च पनि दिइने ।</li> </ul>

		तथा सुकुम्बासी) ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>लामो समयसम्म भाडामा लिएर बसेको अवस्था र प्रभावित घरसंरचनाबाट भाडामा बसेको परिवार स्थानान्तरण हुनु परेमा ३ महिनासम्मको अर्को घरमा बस्ने भाडा उपलब्ध गराइने ।</li> </ul>
४. सामुदायिक संरचनाहरू / स्रोतहरूको क्षति भएमा	आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित सामुदायिक सुविधाहरू (जस्तै, आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित सिंचाई, खानेपानी आदी) ।	सुविधाहरूको प्रयोगकर्ताको समूह तथा समुदाय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>पहिलेको अवस्थामा वा त्यो भन्दा स्तरीय स्तरमा आयोजनाले सामुदायिक सुविधाहरू पुनर्निर्माण गर्ने, वा</li> <li>पुनर्निर्माण गर्दा निर्माण सामग्रीको त्थस कठौलाई मूल्यमा नघटाई सट्टा मूल्यमा नगद क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने ।</li> </ul>
५. रुखबिरुवा तथा बालीनालीको क्षतिपूर्ति	(क) प्रभावित जग्गाको फलफूलका रुखहरू	प्रभावित जग्गाको फलफूलका रुखहरूको धनी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>उत्पादनको वार्षिक मूल्यको आधारमा र कृषि विभागको प्रचलित नर्मस अनुसार निकालिएको हिसाबका आधारमा नगदमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने ।</li> <li>पुनर्वास योजनाले कृषि विभागको नर्मस, र तरिकाहरू पर्याप्त भए नभएको तथा नियमित रूपले परिमार्जित भए नभएको सुनिश्चित गर्नेछ ।</li> </ul>
	(ख) प्रभावित जग्गाको काठयोग्य रुखहरू तथा घाँसका रुखहरू	प्रभावित जग्गाको काठयोग्य रुख तथा घाँसहरूको धनी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>उत्पादनको हिसाबको आधारमा र वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयले निर्णय गरेको नर्मस अनुसार गरिएको हिसाबका आधारमा नगद क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने ।</li> </ul>
	(ग) प्रभावित बाली	प्रभावित बालीको धनी तथा अधियावाला ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>एक वर्षको उक्त उत्पादनको स्थानीय बजारमा चलेको भाउको आधारमा र जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालयको नर्मस अनुसार गरिएको हिसाबका आधारमा नगदमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने ।</li> <li>अधियावालाको हकमा क्षति भएको बालीको ५० प्रतिशत नगद क्षतिपूर्ति सो प्रभावित जग्गाको अधियावालालाई दिइने ।</li> </ul>
६. आर्थिक अवसरमा नोक्सान	जीविकोपार्जनको आधार गुम्नुको परिमाण स्वरूप आर्थिक अवसरको क्षति	सडक छेउछाउको प्रभावित व्यक्ति जसको भौतिक सम्पत्ति गुमेको नभएतापनि नकारात्मक रूपमा प्रभावित भएको छ ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>आयोजना निर्माण कार्यका लागि ज्यालादारी श्रमिकको रूपमा रोजगारीको लागि प्राथमिकता दिने ।</li> <li>आर्थिक पुनर्बहालीको लागि सीपमूलक तालिम दिने ।</li> <li>गरिवी निवारण तथा सामाजिक विकास कार्यक्रममा प्राथमिकता दिने ।</li> </ul>
७. समय र यातायातको व्ययको क्षति ।	क्षतिपूर्तिको लागि निवेदन पेश गर्न र हकदावी गर्न आउँदा जाँदा लाग्ने खर्च तथा समयको क्षतिपूर्ति	सडक आयोजनाबाट प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावित सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तिहरू क्षतिपूर्तिका योग्य हुनेछ ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>कार्यालयको प्रक्रिया पूरा गर्न आउँदा जाँदा लाग्ने यातायात खर्च आयोजनाले प्रदान गर्ने</li> <li>क्षतिपूर्ति सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रमासँगै एकै दिन उपलब्ध गराउने ।</li> </ul>

८. जग्गा दान	स्वैच्छिक दानमार्फत् जग्गा तथा अन्य सम्पत्तिको क्षति हुँदा ।	स्वैच्छिक दान स्वीकार गरिने अवस्थाहरु : - यदि प्रभावित व्यक्ति आयोजनाबाट लाभान्वित छ र पूर्ण रूपमा उसको अधिकारको बारेमा परामर्श गरिएको तथा सुचित भएको छ भने, - जग्गा दान पश्चात् गरिवीको रेखा मुनी पर्दैन भने, - भोगचलन गरिरहेको जग्गाको २० प्रतिशत सम्म मात्र जग्गा दान दिने भएमा, - कसैको डर, धाक, धम्की तथा दबावमा नपरी आफ्नो स्वैच्छाले राजीखुशी साथ तेस्रो पक्षको रोहवरमा लिखित सहमति गरेको भएमा ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● स्वैच्छिक जग्गादान दिनेलाई क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराइने छैन तर घर तथा भौतिकसंरचनाको भने क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराइने छ</li> <li>● जिल्ला आयोजनाको कार्यालय र जग्गाबालाको आपसी समझदारीबाट जग्गाको स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण गरिने छ ।</li> <li>● जग्गाको स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरणको निम्ति लाग्ने दस्तुर छुट गरिनेछ ।</li> <li>● प्रभावित व्यक्तिलाई आयोजनामा निर्माण कार्यका गर्नकालीन प्राथमिकता प्रदान गरिनेछ ।</li> </ul>
९. अतिरिक्त सहयोग	९.१ आयोजनाको निर्माण कार्यमा ज्याला मजदुरीको रोजगारीमा प्राथमिकता	सम्पूर्ण प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● आयोजनाको निर्माण करारमा नै प्रभावित व्यक्तिलाई कार्यान्वयन अवधिमा ज्याला मजदुरीको लागि प्राथमिकता दिने कुरा समावेश गर्ने</li> <li>● स्थानिय निकायको सम्झौतामा व्यवस्था भए अनुसार प्रभावित व्यक्तिलाई निर्माण पश्चात् गरिने सडक स्याहार-सम्भार कामदारको काम दिन प्राथमिकता दिने ।</li> </ul>
	९.२ सीपमूलक तालिम तथा आय आर्जन	आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित जोखिम/गरिवीको रेखा मुनि परेका परिवारको १ जना सदस्यलाई आयआर्जन कार्यक्रममा सहभागी गराइने ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● सीपमूलक तालिम तथा आयआर्जन कार्यक्रमको लागि आयोजनाले सहयोग गर्नेछ ।</li> <li>● पुनर्वास योजनमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको लागि कस्तो सीपमूलक तालिम कार्यक्रमको आवश्यकता छ सो पत्ता लगाई समावेश गर्ने ।</li> </ul>
	९.३ गरिवी निवारण/सामाजिक विकास कार्यक्रममा प्राथमिकता ।	सम्पूर्ण प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● आयोजनाले सञ्चालन गरेको वचत तथा ऋण कार्यक्रममा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको सहभागितालाई प्राथमिकता दिने</li> <li>● आयोजनाले सञ्चालन गरेको जीवनोपयोगी सीपहरू, आयमूलक कार्यक्रम तथा उद्यमका अवसरहरूमा प्रभावित परिवारहरूको सहभागितालाई प्राथमिकता दिने ।</li> </ul>

७. यस आयोजना अन्तर्गत प्रभावित परिवारहरूमा आयोजनाबाट पर्ने सम्भावित असरहरूको प्रकार, क्षेत्र र प्रकृतिको आधारमा पुनर्वास योजनाको स्तर निर्धारण गरिनेछ । अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास छनौट विश्लेषण सूचीको आधारमा पुनर्वास योजनाको वर्गीकरण निम्नानुसार गरिने प्रावधान छ ।

(क) वर्ग 'क' (गम्भिर असर) - आयोजनाले २०० सय वा सो भन्दा बढी व्यक्तिहरूमा गम्भिर असर पारेको अवस्थामा पूर्ण पुनर्वास योजना (Full Resettlement Plan) को आवश्यकता पर्दछ ।

(यहाँ गम्भीर असर भन्नाले,

(क) भौतिक रूपले घरबाट विस्थापन भएमा, वा

(ख) १० प्रतिशत वा सोभन्दा बढी उत्पादन मूलक सम्पत्तिहरू नोक्सान भएकोलाई जनाउनेछ ।

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(ख) वर्ग 'ख'- सीमित असर : त्यस्तो आयोजना जसमा २०० भन्दा कम व्यक्तिहरूलाई असर परेको हुन्छ । यस्तो अवस्थामा छोटो पुनर्वास योजना ( Short Resettlement Plan) बनाइन्छ ।

(ग) वर्ग 'ग'- आयोजनाले अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वासमा कुनै पनि नकारात्मक असर नपार्ने अपेक्षा गरिएकोले पुनर्वास योजनाको आवश्यकता नै पर्दैन । यस्तो अवस्थामा पुनर्वास विवरण प्रतिवेदन मात्र तयार गरिनेछ ।

८. **अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वासको लागि सर्भेक्षण:** आयोजनाको संभावित असर, जग्गा तथा अन्य सम्पत्तिको अधिग्रहण, आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित परिवारहरूको सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्था, जग्गा र सम्पत्तिको क्षतिपूर्तिको हकद्वैयाको लागि अन्तिम मिति निर्धारण जस्ता विषयहरूमा स्पष्ट जानकारी लिन विभिन्न सर्भेक्षणहरू संचालन गरिनेछ । खास गरी अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वासको लागि विस्तृत सम्भाव्यता सर्भेक्षण गर्दा यि कुराहरू समेटिनेछन् : क) घरधूरी सूचीकरण र कित्ता नापी ख) प्रभावित घरधूरीहरूको जनसाङ्ख्यिक सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्भेक्षण तथा क्षतिको मूल्याङ्कन ।

९. **गुनासो निदान/विवाद समाधान संयन्त्र :** प्रत्येक पुनर्वास योजनामा गुनासो निदान गर्ने प्रक्रियाको बारेमा उल्लेख गरिन्छ । स्थानीय नेतृत्व र पदाधिकारीहरूसँग परामर्श गरि गुनासो निदान संयन्त्र निर्माण गरिनेछ । प्रत्येक आयोजनामा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको सिकायत सुन्न र त्यसको उपयुक्त निकास दिनको लागि एउटा गुनासो निदान समिति गठन गरिनेछ । अन्य कानूनी अधिकारसँग सम्बन्धित विवादहरू बाहेकको यो समितिले जग्गा अधिग्रहणसँग सम्बन्धित सबैखाले गुनासो उपर पुनरावलोकन गर्नेछ । गुनासो दर्ता गरेको मितिबाट २ देखि ४ हप्ताभित्र परेको गुनासो उपर सुनुवाई गरिसकिनेछ ।

१०. प्रत्येक ग्रामीण पूर्वाधार निर्माण समन्वय समितिले (ग्रा.पू.नि.स.स/VICCC) गा.वि.स.स्तरीय एउटा गुनासो निदान उप-समिति गठन गर्नेछ जसमा ३ जना सदस्य ग्रा.पू.नि.स.स बाट र २ जना सदस्य प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू मध्येबाट हुनेछन् जसको कार्य स्थानीय स्तरमा उठेका गुनासाहरू सुन्नु हुनेछ । ग्रा.पू.नि.स.स को सभापतिले नै यस समितिको पनि सभापतिको भूमिका निर्वाह गर्नेछन् । प्रभावित व्यक्तिले आफ्नो समस्या उप-समितिले पुर्‍याई शान्तिपूर्ण तवरले त्यसको समाधान गर्न सक्छन् । सामाजिक परिचालकहरूले जोखिममा परेका समूहका प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई सहायता पुर्‍याउन माध्यमको भूमिका निर्वाह गर्नेछन् । गुनासो निदान समितिका मुख्य कार्यहरू निम्नानुसार हुनेछ :

(क) प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई गुनासो दर्ता गर्न सहयोग पुर्‍याउनु ।

(ख) गुनासोको अभिलेख राख्नु, वर्गीकरण गर्नु र समाधानका लागि तिनीहरूको प्राथमिकीकरण गर्नु ।

(ग) प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू र जिल्ला आयोजनाको कार्यालयका कर्मचारीसँग मिलेर गुनासोहरूको व्यवस्थापन वा समाधान गर्ने ।

(घ) पीडित पक्षहरूलाई निर्णय/समाधानको बारेमा जानकारी गराउने ।

(ङ) समाधान हुन नसकेका मुद्दाहरूलाई माथिल्लो निकायमा पठाउने ।

११. गुनासो समाधानका लागि पालना गरिने मुख्य चरणहरू निम्नानुसार छन् :

**११.१ पहिलो चरण :** प्रभावित परिवारले आफ्नो गुनासाहरु गाविस स्तरीय गुनासो निदान उप-समितिमा मौखिक वा लिखित रुपमा पेश गर्नेछन् । जग्गा दान, क्षतिपूर्ति लगायत कुनै पनि विषयका सम्बन्धन हुन नसकेका प्रभावित परिवारका गुनासाहरुलाई पहिलो चरणमा गुनासो निदान उप-समितिबाट १५ दिन भित्र समाधान गरिनेछ । गा.वि.स तहमा अनौपचारिक बैठकको माध्यमबाट सम्बन्धित पदाधिकारीहरुले प्रभावित परिवारसँग गुनासोको बारेमा छलफल गरि मुद्दाको छिनोफानो गर्नेछन् । यो छलफल प्रक्रियामा जिल्ला आयोजना संयोजक, स्थानीय जनप्रतिनिधि, जिल्ला कार्यान्वयन सहयोग एकाइका पुनर्वास विज्ञ तथा सामाजिक परिचालकहरु पनि सहभागी हुनेछन् ।

**११.२ दोस्रो चरण :** गा.वि.स तहको गुनासो निदान उपसमितिबाट १५ दिन भित्रमा सम्झदारी नबनेमा वा चित्त बुझ्दो निर्णयमा पुग्न नसकेका प्रभावित व्यक्तिले जिल्ला तहको गुनासो निदान समितिमा उजुर गर्न सक्नेछन् ।

**११.३ तेस्रो चरण :** जिल्ला तहको गुनासो निदान समितिबाट भएको सुनवाईप्रति चित्त नबुझेमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिले मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिमा उजुर गर्न सक्नेछन् । गुनासो दायर गर्दा प्रभावित व्यक्तिले आफ्नो उजुरी सावित गर्न सहयोगी प्रमाणहरु समेत जुटाउनुपर्दछ । यसरी दर्ता भएको उजुरी उपर क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिले १५ दिन भित्र निर्णय दिनु पर्दछ । मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिको निर्णयबाट चित्त नबुझेमा वा उजुरीको ३५ दिन सम्म पनि समितिबाट कुनै सुनुवाई नभएमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिले अन्तिम उपायको रुपमा जिल्ला अदालतमा मुद्दा दायर गर्न सक्नेछन् ।

**१२. मुआब्जा/क्षतिपूर्ति, स्थानान्तर र आयआर्जन :** जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ अनुसार मुआब्जाको दर निर्धारण गर्न प्रत्येक जिल्लामा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति गठन गर्ने व्यवस्था छ । प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई कुनै पनि अस्वैच्छिक जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्दा सोको सट्टा मूल्य बराबर मुआब्जा दिइनेछ । मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति कार्यहरु निम्नानुसार छन् :

१. आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको कारणले भएको जग्गा तथा अरु सम्पत्तिको क्षतिको रुजु गर्ने
२. क्षति भएको सबै सम्पत्तिको मूल्य निर्धारण गर्ने
३. प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूसँग बैठक संचालन गर्ने
४. क्षति भएको सबै सम्पत्तिको क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण गर्ने
५. कुनै गुनासो छ भने सुन्ने
६. पुनर्स्थापनाका उपायहरुको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने

१३. ग्रामीण पूर्वाधार पुनर्निर्माण आयोजनाको नीति तथा सिद्धान्तहरुको पालनालाई सुनिश्चित गर्न मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिलाई जिल्ला कार्यान्वयन सहयोग टोलीका पुनर्वास विज्ञले सहयोग पु-याउनेछन् । जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालयले ( DPO/DIST ) नोक्सान भएका सम्पत्तिहरुको क्षतिपूर्तिको दरलाई अन्तिम मूल्यांकन गरी क्षतिपूर्ति वितरणको लागि क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिमा सिफारिश गर्दछ । प्रभावित परिवार जसको घरको क्षति भएको छ, उनीहरुलाई नोक्सान भए बापत दिइने क्षतिपूर्तिका अतिरिक्त घर सदा लाग्ने यातायात वा भाडा खर्च तथा विस्थापन भत्ता पनि उपलब्ध गराइनेछ । जोखिममा परेका समूहका प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई थप सहायता तथा भत्ता आदी स्वामित्व तालिका (Entitlement Matrix ) मा उल्लेख भए अनुसार दिइनेछ ।

१४. प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई आयश्रोतको पुनर्वहाली हुनेखालका कार्यक्रमद्वारा सहायता पु-याइनेछ । गरिब र जोखिममा परेका समूहलाई विशेष ध्यान दिइनेछ । आयोजनाको निर्माण कार्यमा प्रभावित परिवारको एकजना ब्यस्कलाई आयोजनाले कम्तिमा ९० दिन बराबरको अदक्ष रोजगारी दिनेछ । प्रभावितहरुलाई आयोजनाको वचत तथा आयमूलक कार्यक्रममा संलग्न गराई आयोजनाबाट हुने फाइदालाई अत्यधिक बनाउन श्रमिकहरुलाई भुक्तानीको समयमा आफ्नो ज्यालाको २० प्रतिशत बचत गर्न प्रोत्साहित गरिनेछ । उनिहरुलाई आयोजनाको निर्माण कार्य सम्पन्न भएपछि सडक मर्मत सम्वन्धित श्रमिकको रुपमा पनि प्राथमिकता दिइनेछ ।

१५. प्रभावित परिवारको जीविकोपार्जनको लागि आय पुनर्वहाली र अन्य विकासका स्रोतहरूमा पहुँच पु-याइनेछ । प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूमा भएको सीपहरू र प्राथमिकताको आधारमा आयमूलक स्रोतहरू र सीपको खोजी गरिनेछ र त्यसलाई पुनर्वास योजनामा एउटा आयमूलक कार्यक्रमको पुनर्वहालीको विस्तृत प्याकेजको रूपमा राखिनेछ ।

१६. **आयोजनाको संस्थागत व्यवस्थापन :** ग्रामीण पुनर्स्थापना तथा पुनर्निर्माण आयोजनाको व्यवस्थापकिय कार्य गर्नको साथै समन्वय र सहजिकरण गर्नको लागि ग्रामीण भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा कृषि सडक विभागमा आयोजना समन्वय इकाईको स्थापना गरिएको छ । पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी कार्यहरूको समन्वय र सहजिकरण गर्ने सबै जिम्मेवारी आयोजना समन्वय इकाई हो । पुनर्वास योजनाको तयारी तथा कार्यान्वयनमा एडिबिको अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास नीति लागु भए नभएको सुनिश्चित गर्न जिल्ला स्तरमा जिल्ला विकास समिति /जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालयको अन्तर्गत जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय स्थापना गरिएको हुन्छ । जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालयले प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी, जिल्ला नापी तथा मालपोत कार्यालय, जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालय, जिल्ला वन कार्यालय, जिल्ला भू संरक्षण कार्यालय, जिल्ला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई कार्यालयसँग समन्वय गर्दछ । जिल्ला कार्यान्वयन सहयोग टोलीले जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालयलाई योजना बनाउने, पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी गतिविधि र योजनाको तयारी र कार्यान्वयन गर्नको लागि सहयोग गर्दछ । आयोजना व्यवस्थापकबाट आयोजनास्तरमा योजना कार्यान्वयनको नेतृत्व गर्ने काम हुनेछ । योजना कार्यान्वयन सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न गर्नको लागि जिल्लामा भएका विभिन्न कार्यालयसँग समन्वय गर्ने काम आयोजना व्यवस्थापकले गर्दछन् । आयोजना व्यवस्थापकले सडक निर्माण, जग्गा अधिग्रहण र क्षतिपूर्तिको विभिन्न गतिविधिलाई आयोजनामा समावेश गर्दछन् । आयोजना व्यवस्थापकलाई पुनर्वासको गतिविधिहरूको योजना बनाउने, कार्यान्वयन गर्ने र अनुगमन गर्ने कामको लागि जिल्ला आयोजना समन्वय समिति र ग्रामीण पूर्वाधार निर्माण समन्वय समितिले आवश्यक सहयोग गर्दछन् ।



Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community meeting.

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2066/12/26

**Meeting Number- 1**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Mekha Raj Upadhya	√				√	
2	Lal Bahadur Damai	√					√
3	Ramchandra Khadaka	√					√
4	Hark Bahadur Khati	√					√
5	Mani Sing Bohara	√					√
6	Ganesh Bahadur Shaud	√					√
7	Chandra Sing Raut	√			√		
8	Jahari Kami	√		√			
9	Kreti Kami	√		√			
10	Maha Thapa	√					√
11	Chet Raj Bhatta		√			√	
12	Birkha Bahadur Dhami	√					√
13	Raghubir Dhami	√					√
14	Bhakashar Bhatt	√				√	
15	Akahbar Sing Dhami	√					
16	Kalawati Nepali		√	√			
17	Lal Bahadur Dandi	√					√
18	Gunari Devi Bohara		√				√
19	Shalibhan Khadaka	√					√
20	KamaleShwar Bhatt	√				√	
21	Rati Kami	√		√			
22	Gagan Sing Bohara	√					√
23	Hari Sing Bohara	√					√
24	Haribhan Bohara	√					√
25	Prem Kami	√		√			
26	Dhen Bahadur Bohara	√					√
27	Kali Devi Kami		√	√			
28	Indra Kami		√	√			
29	Dhana Khadaka		√				√
30	Jagat Bohara	√					√
31	Ganesh Bahadur Shaud	√					√
32	Goji Tamata	√		√			
33	Nar Bahadur Shaud	√					√
34	Nayan Sing Shaud	√					√
35	Dambar Bahadur Shaud	√					√
36	Laxman Bahadur Thapa	√					√
37	Khada Kami	√		√			
38	Khadak Bahadur Dhnt	√					√
39	Laxman Datt Bhattari	√				√	
40	Hark Bahadur Dhami	√					√

41	Dilu Kami	√		√			
42	Lala Kami	√		√			
43	Rupakala Kami		√	√			
44	Jagdish Kami	√		√			
45	Shreeram Bhatt	√				√	
46	Birkha Bahadur Thapa	√					√
47	Jahari Sunar	√		√			
48	Dipendra Khadaka	√					√
49	Karn Bahadur Chanda	√					√
50	Mahesh Bhatt	√				√	
51	Bir Bahadur Bohara	√					√
52	Ser Bahadur Sunar	√		√			
53	Bishina Kami		√	√			
54	Mohan B.K.	√		√			
55	Hari Prashad Panta	√				√	
56	Batu Devi Kami		√	√			
57	Ganga Devi Khadaka		√				√
58	Ram Bahadur Dhami	√					√
59	Prem Sing Dhami	√					√
60	Lal Bahadur Bohara	√					√
61	Ram Bahadur Dhami	√					√
62	Laxman Sharki	√		√			
63	Hari Prashad Sharki	√		√			
64	Hari Prashad Joshi	√				√	
65	Dal Bahadur Shaud	√					√

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community I

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2066/12/27

**Meeting Number- 2**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Ratna Bahadur Kuwar	√					√
2	Prakash Bohara	√					√
3	Yadav Bahadur Bogati	√				√	
4	Manmati Bohara		√				√
5	Kalu Damai	√					√
6	Mina Thapa		√				√
7	Prem Bahadur Bist	√					√
8	Dal Bahadur Karki	√					√
9	Krishna Bhatt	√				√	
10	Ram Bahadur Kuwar	√					√
11	Jang Bahadur Punmagar	√			√		
12	Megha Raj Joshi	√				√	
13	Jaya Bahadur Dala	√			√		

14	Bhawani Datt Joshi	√				√	
15	Ghan Shyam Joshi	√				√	
16	Binod Bohara	√					√
17	Dhan Bahdur Kashtri	√					√
18	Kalu Damai	√					√
19	Kamala Bohara		√				√
20	Dan Bahadur Shaud		√				√

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community meeting.

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2066/08/18

**Meeting Number- 3**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Karn Bahadur Malla	√					√
2	Raghubir Kuwar	√					√
3	Mani Datt Bhattari	√				√	
4	Birendra Prashad Pant	√				√	
5	Ram Bahadur Bist	√					√
6	Preet Bahadur Bist	√					√
7	Ajuwa B.K.	√		√			
8	Rambha Devi B.K.	√		√			
9	Ganesha Devi Malla	√					√
10	Kamal Sing Khati	√					√
11	Prema Badi		√		√		
12	Dhan Bahadur Bist	√					√
13	Prashad Sing Malla	√					√
14	Karan Khati	√					√
15	Lakashu Ram Budha	√					√
16	PremBahadur Bist	√					√
17	Lal Bahadur Bist	√					√
18	Breaj Lal B.K.	√		√			
19	Taula Bahadur B.K.	√		√			
20	Bhawani Sing Mali	√					√
21	Hukam Bahadur Malla	√					√
22	Radha Kumari Malla		√				√
23	Ganesh Bahadur Kuwar	√					√
24	Gaur Devi Air		√				√
25	Lal Bahadur Kuwar	√					√
26	Birendra Bahadur Bist	√					√
27	Tulea Shaud	√					√
28	Narama Devi Palli		√		√		
29	Ram Datt Bhattari		√			√	
30	Ganesh Bahadur Bist	√					√

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community meeting.

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2066/11/12

**Meeting Number- 4**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Ratan Bahadur Kuwar	√					√
2	Manoj Bohara	√					√
3	Tula Ram Bohara	√					√
4	Surat Bahadur Bohara	√					√
5	Karn Bahadur Budha	√					√
6	Binod Bohara	√					√
7	Mina Kami		√	√			
8	Amrita B.K.		√	√			
9	Chandra Bohara	√					√
10	Dan Bahadur Bohara	√					√
11	Durga Dhant		√				√
12	Lal Bahadur Bohara	√					√
13	Birjeet Bohara	√					√
14	Shankar Bohara	√					√
15	Ganesh Bohara	√					√
16	Ser Sing Bohara	√					√
17	Ganga Ram Bohara	√					√
18	Lal Bahadur Bohara	√					√
19	Bir Bahadur Bohara	√					√
20	Sharwati Devi Bohara		√				√
21	Kaushila Bist		√				√
22	Mandari B.K.		√	√			
23	mina Nepali		√	√			
24	Chandra B.K.	√		√			
25	Harina Bohara		√				√
26	Amrita B.K.		√	√			
27	Kalpana Oad		√	√			
28	Karn Bahadur Nepali	√		√			
29	Kamala Bohara		√				√
30	Padama Devi Bohara		√				√
31	Manmati Bohara		√				√
32	Bhuwani Bohara		√				√
33	Ratana Devi Bohara		√				√
34	Tulashi Bohara		√				√

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community meeting.

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2066/09/18

**Meeting Number- 5**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Ratna Bahadur Kuwar	√					√
2	Navraj Pant	√				√	
3	Lal Bahadur Dala	√			√		
4	Dan Bahadur Shaud	√					√
5	Karn Bahadur Budha	√					√
6	Man Bahadur Bohara	√					√
7	Manmati Bohara		√				√
8	Kalu Damai	√		√			
9	Mina Thapa		√				√
10	Prem Bahadur Bist	√					√
11	Dal Bahadur Karki	√					√
12	Ram Bahadur Kuwar	√					√
13	Chandraman Shresta	√					√
14	Indar Bahadur Madai	√					√
15	Nar Bahadur Bista	√					√
16	Nirmala Shaud		√				√
17	Chrinjeevi Shresta	√					√
18	Ratna Bahadr Madai	√					√
19	Bir Bahadur Shresta	√					√
20	Dhan Bahadur B.K.	√		√			
21	Ram Datt Joshi	√				√	
22	Karn Bahadur Thapa	√					√
23	Dharm Raj Shresta	√					√
24	Dhan Bahadur Bist	√					√
25	Dipendra Kuwar	√					√
26	Bir Baahadur Mahara	√					√
27	Ram Adhakari	√					√
28	Lal Bahadur Bohara	√					
29	Prem Raj Joshi	√				√	
30	Jaya Bahadur Bist	√					√
31	Bhagarati Dhanuka		√				√
32	Jaya Bahadur Khadayat	√					√
33	Bhan Bahadur Sunar	√		√			
34	Bhagat Kuwar	√					√

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community meeting.

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2067/07/11

Meeting Number- 6

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Birendra Prashad Pant	√				√	

2	Karn Bahadur Malla	√				√
3	Raghubir Kuwar	√				√
4	Tek Bahadur Rawal	√				√
5	Rambha Devi Rawal		√			√
6	Mani Datt Bhattari	√			√	
7	Ram Datt Bhattari		√			√
8	Bhoj Bahadur Bist	√				√
9	Laxmi Datt Bhattari	√			√	
10	Prajapati Kuwar	√				√
11	Bhairabha Sing Malla	√				√
12	Ganesh Bahadur Malla	√				√
13	Ganesh Bahadur Bist	√				√
14	Log Raj Bhattari	√			√	
15	Ganesha Devi Malla		√			√
16	Padam Bahadur Thapa		√			√
17	Baelu Thapa		√			√

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of  
Community meeting.

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2066/09/19

**Meeting Number- 7**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Birendra Prashad Pant	√				√	
2	Karna Bahadur Malla	√					√
3	Khem Raj Bhattari	√				√	
4	Bhakat Bahadur Palli	√					√
5	Ganesh Bahadur Bist	√					√
6	Rambha Devi Rawal		√				√
7	Belu Gurng		√		√		
8	Maina devi B.k.		√	√			
9	Ram Datt Bhattari		√				√
10	Raghubir Kuwar	√					√
11	Laxman Kuwar	√					√
12	Laxmi Datt Bhattari	√				√	
13	Ram B.K.	√		√			
14	Ganesh Bahdur Kuwar	√					√
15	Nanda Raj Bhattari	√				√	
16	Ram Bahadur Kuwar		√				√
17	Damber Datt Bhattari	√				√	
18	Gurga Devi Rawal	√					√
19	Thakker Bahadur Chunara	√		√			
20	Ganesh Bahadur Chunara	√		√			
21	Padam Bahadur Palli	√				√	
22	Ganesh Bahadur Sharki	√		√			

23	Nayaram Palli	√					√
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Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community meeting.

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2067/07/12

**Meeting Number- 8**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Ratna Bahadur Kuwar	√					√
2	Navraj Pant	√				√	
3	Monaj Bohara	√					√
4	Gopi Madai	√					√
5	Shurya Kami	√		√			
6	Padama Devi Bohara	√					√
7	Mekha Raj Joshi	√				√	
8	Zanendra Joshi	√				√	
9	Mina Thapa		√				√
10	Prem Bahadur Bist	√					√
11	Dal Bahadur Karki	√					√
12	Ram Bahadur Kuwar	√					√
13	Chandraman Shresta	√					√
14	Indar Bahadur Madai	√					√
15	Karn Bahadur Budha	√					√
16	Siv Bahadur Shaud	√					√
17	Bhabawani Datt Joshi	√					√
18	Ram Bahadur Shaud	√					√
19	Gagan Sing Madai	√					√
20	Dhal Bahadur Karki	√					√
21	Prakash Karki	√					√
22	Ram Bahadur Shaud	√					√
23	Yaga Bahadur Bohara	√					√
24	Suresh Kami	√		√			
25	Nanda Ram Kami	√		√			
26	Gopi Kami	√		√			
27	Bhan Bahadur Damai	√					√
28	Bir Bahadur Damai	√					
29	Tej Bahadur Kami	√		√		√	
30	Thagi Kami	√		√			
31	Bhoj Kami		√	√			
32	Jhalak Kaulani	√					√
33	Ser Bahadur Kami			√			
34	Khadak Kami			√			

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community meeting.

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2067/07/15

**Meeting Number- 9**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Birendra Prashed Pant	√				√	
2	Ram Datt Bhattari	√				√	
3	Tek Bahadur Rawal	√					√
4	Khem Raj Bhattari	√				√	
5	Rambha Devi Rawal		√				√
6	Laxmi Datt Bhattari	√				√	
7	Laxman Kuwar	√					√
8	Bhoj Bahadur Bist	√					√
9	Mani Datt Bhattari	√				√	
10	Prem Bahadur Rawal	√					√
11	Lograj Bhattari	√				√	
12	Ganesh Bahadur Malla	√					√
13	Raghubir Kuwar	√					√
14	Pusp Raj Pant	√				√	
15	Ganesh Bahadur Bist	√					√
16	Prem Raj Joshi	√				√	

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community meeting.

Location : Budar-Jogbudha

Date : 2067/04/31

**Meeting Number- 10**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Birendra Prashad Pant	√				√	
2	Karna Bahadur Malla	√					√
3	Khem Raj Bhattari	√				√	
4	Raghubir Kuwar	√					√
5	Ram Datt Bhattari	√				√	
6	Rambha Devi Rawal		√				√
7	Belu Gurng		√		√		
8	Maina devi B.k.		√	√			
9	Ram Datt Bhattari		√				√
10	Raghubir Kuwar	√					√
11	Laxman Kuwar	√					√
12	Laxmi Datt Bhattari	√				√	
13	Ram B.K.	√		√			



14	Ganesh Bahdur Kuwar	√					√
15	Nanda Raj Bhattari	√				√	
16	Ram Bahadur Kuwar		√				√
17	Damber Datt Bhattari	√				√	
18	Gurga Devi Rawal	√					√
19	Thakker Bahadur Chunara	√		√			
20	Ganesh Bahadur Chunara	√		√			
21	Padam Bahadur Palli	√				√	
22	Ganesh Bahadur Sharki	√		√			
23	Nayaram Palli	√					√
24	Suresh Kami	√		√			
25	Nanda Ram Kami	√		√			
26	Gopi Kami	√		√			
27	Bhan Bahadur Damai	√					√
28	Bir Bahadur Damai	√					
29	Tej Bahadur Kami	√		√		√	
30	Thagi Kami	√		√			
31	Bhoj Kami		√	√			
32	Jhalak Kaulani	√					√
33	Ser Bahadur Kami			√			
34	Khadak Kami			√			



meeting.

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List  
 Location : Bagbazar-Bagarkot Date : 2066/12/17

**Meeting Number- 2**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1		√					√
2		√					√
3		√					√
4			√				√
5		√				√	
6		√					√
7		√					√
8		√				√	
9		√				√	
10		√		√			
11		√					
12		√					√
13		√				√	
14		√				√	
15		√		√			
16		√				√	
17		√		√			
18		√					√
19		√				√	
20			√			√	
21		√					√
22		√		√			
23		√				√	

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List  
 Location : Bagbazar-Bagarkot

Date : 2066/12/17

**Meeting Number- 3**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1		√					√
2		√					√
3		√					√
4		√					√
5		√					√
6		√					√
7		√				√	
8		√					√
9		√				√	
10			√				√
11		√				√	
12		√				√	
13		√					√
14		√		√			
15		√		√			
16		√		√			
17		√		√			
18		√					√
19		√		√			
20		√		√			
21		√					√
22		√				√	
23		√				√	
24		√				√	
25		√					√
26		√		√			
27		√					√
28		√		√			
29		√					
30		√		√			
31		√					√
32		√		√			
33		√				√	
34		√					√
35		√				√	
36		√				√	

Appendix 8 : List of participants of Public Construction Meeting along the Alignment Detail List of Community  
 Location : Bagbazar-Bagarkot

Date : 2066/12/21

Meeting Number- 4

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1		√					√
2		√					√
3		√					√
4		√					√
5		√					√
6		√					√
7		√				√	
8		√					√
9		√				√	
10			√				√
11		√				√	
12		√				√	
13		√					√
14		√		√			
15		√		√			
16		√		√			
17		√		√			
18		√					√
19		√		√			
20		√		√			
21		√					√
22		√				√	
23		√				√	
24		√				√	
25		√					√
26		√		√			
27		√					√
28		√		√			
29		√					
30		√		√			
31		√					√
32		√		√			
33		√				√	
34		√					√
35		√				√	
36		√				√	

Location : Bagbazar-Bagarkot

Date : 2066/12/21

**Meeting Number- 4**

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1		√					√
2		√					√
3		√					√
4		√					√
5		√					√
6		√					√
7		√				√	
8		√					√
9		√				√	
10			√				√
11		√				√	
12		√				√	
13		√					√
14		√		√			
15		√		√			
16		√		√			
17		√		√			
18		√					√
19		√		√			
20		√		√			
21		√					√
22		√				√	
23		√				√	
24		√				√	
25		√					√
26		√		√			
27		√					√
28		√		√			
29		√					
30		√		√			
31		√					√
32		√		√			
33		√				√	
34		√					√
35		√				√	
36		√				√	

### Training - 1

#### Compost Making Training

Total Participate Person - 15

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Adress
1	Kishan Sing Dhami	25	Male	Alital , 07 Gharelu
2	Pinku Kumari Bist	18	Femal	Chhatiban , 01 Budar
3	Karna Damai	35	Male	Alital , 07 Gharelu
4	Bealu Kami	33	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
5	Damber Kathi	20	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
6	Sita Kumari Kami	40	Femal	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
7	Dal Bahadur Bohara	18	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri
8	Manmati Bohara	29	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
9	Khadak Bahadur Thega	39	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
10	Mani Datt Bhattari	37	Male	Chhatiban , 01 Basena
11	Raghubir Kuwar	57	Male	Chhatiban , 01 Basti
12	Tek Bahadur Rawal	59	Male	Chhatiban , 01 Budar
13	Karsho Dhami	35	Male	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
14	Dhaneshori Devi Oli	30	Femal	Alital , 07 Gharelu
15	Lilawati Bohara	26	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha

### Training - 2

#### Improve Cooking Stoves Treaning

Total Participate Person - 11

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Adress
1	Kamala Bohara	29	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
2	Birendra Kumar Rana	30	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
3	Shangram Sing Raut	49	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Aampani
4	Bandana Devi Bist	20	Femal	Alital , 05 Mauri
5	Jeet Bahadur Thega	55	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
6	Rupa Chaudhari	30	Femal	Chhatiban , 01 Budar
7	Dhan Bahadur Deaupa	36	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri
8	Hark Bahadur Khati	45	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
9	Uaddbha Kami	40	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
10	Moti Sharki	33	Male	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
11	Sita Devi Natha	32	Femal	Jogbudha , 01 Kainpani

### Training - 3

#### Musharoom Cultivate Treaning

Total Participate Person - 12

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Adress
1	Sharwati Devi Rawal	23	Femal	Chhatiban , 01 Budar
2	Chhavi Lal Rawat	41	Male	Alital , 03 Sunkhola
3	Puran Khati	30	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
4	Nar Bahadur Kunwar	44	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri
5	Narendra Bohara	25	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri
6	Mohan Sing Madai	37	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
7	Khadak Bahadur Raut	39	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Aampani



8	Mohan B.K.	34	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Aampani
9	Kalpana Madai	17	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
10	Hari Bohara	47	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri
11	Tula Ram Gahamagar	49	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
12	Gomati Khati	39	Femal	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi

### पुनर्वास योजना: बुडर - जोगबुडा सडक उप-आयोजना, डडेल्धुरा 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 विस जिल्लाहरूमा संचालन भईरहेको छ। डडेल्धुरा जिल्लाको ग्रामीण सडकको सुधार तथा स्तरोन्नती गर्न प्रस्तावित बुडर-जोगबुडा सडक ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत संचालन गर्न लागिएको एक उप-आयोजना हो। प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना अन्तर्गत २९.१९२ मी. लामो कच्ची सडकलाई ग्राभेल स्तरमा स्तरोन्नती गर्न प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ।

#### प्रस्तावक

२. प्रस्तावित सडक उप-आयोजनाको पुनर्वास योजनाको तयार तथा प्रस्तावक जिल्ला विकास समिति र जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालय/जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डडेल्धुरा 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 बोटविरुवा लगायत आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने व्यक्तिहरूको भौतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक रूपमा पर्न सक्ने प्रभावहरू पत्ता लगाई अस्वेच्छिक 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 डोटी जिल्लाको छतिवन गा.वि.स., डडेल्धुरा जिल्लाको आलिताल र जोगबुडा गा. वि. स. का बासिन्दाहरूलाई र सगै जोडिएका शिर्ष, रुपाल गा.वि.स. का बासिन्दाहरूको सदरमुकाम संगको पहुँच बढाउनेछ, भने स्थानीय स्तरमा उत्पादन हुने तरकारी, दुध तथा कृषि उत्पादनलाई बजार संग जोडी आय आर्जनमा अभिवृद्धि गर्नेछ। यसका अलावा पुनर्वासको दृष्टिले नकारात्मक असरहरू नपर्ने र प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको जिविकोपार्जनमा समेत नकारात्मक असर नपर्ने हुनाले प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनाको सान्दर्भिकता देखिन्छ।

#### अध्ययन प्रकृया

५. २५ नोभेम्बर, २००९ 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 बैंकको अस्वेच्छिक 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 २९.१९२ कि.मि. छ। यस आयोजना डोटी जिल्लाको छतिवन गा. वि. स.को बुडर बजारबाट सुरु भई डडेल्धुरा जिल्लाको जोगबुडा गा.वि.स. को लालढुङ्गा बजारमा 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 २९.१९२ हेक्टर जग्गा आवश्यक पर्ने देखिन्छ जसमा ०.७८ हेक्टर व्यक्तिगत जमिन अधिग्रहण गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ जसले गर्दा वार्षिक कृषि उत्पादनमा असर पुग्नेछ। ५२ घरधुरीका २०८ रुखविरुवा र फलफुल, ६१ कित्ता जग्गा, ३ वटा घर समेतलाई 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। कित्ता नापी सर्भेक्षणले देखाए अनुसार यस आयोजनाले जम्मा ५२ घरधुरीका ६१ व्यक्तिगत प्लटहरू प्रभावित भएको देखिन्छ जसमा ५२ घरधुरीका २०८ रुखविरुवा र फलफुल, ६१ कित्ता जग्गा, ३ वटा घर समेत अधिग्रहण भित्र पर्ने देखिन्छ।

९. सर्भेक्षण गरिएका मध्ये ६ घरधुरी ब्राम्हण, २३ क्षेत्री, ७ दलित, ४ जनजाती, २ लोपोन्मुख जाती (राउते) र १० घर महिला घरमूल भएको पाईएको छ। आयोजना प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको आयका विभिन्न स्रोतहरूको विश्लेषण गर्दा कृषि उत्पादनबाट भन्दा गैरकृषिका स्रोतबाट

बढी आम्दानी हुने गरेको पाईएको देखिन्छ । यो सडक निर्माणका लागि 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 ।

१०. प्रभावित घरधुरीहरुको सामाजिक, आर्थिक सर्भेक्षण तथा प्रभावित सम्पत्तिको क्षति विश्लेषण गर्दा ३८ घरधुरी जिल्लाको गरिवीको रेखाभन्दा माथि रहेका पाईएको छ । सो अनुरूप यस आयोजनाले २० प्रतिशत भन्दा कम जग्गा गुमाउने तथा निरपेक्ष गरिवीको रेखाभन्दा माथि रहेका घरधुरीबाट मात्र आयोजना निर्माणको लागि स्वेच्छिक जग्गादान स्वीकारेकोछ । यस आयोजनामा ६४ घरधुरीका १३७ प्लट पर्ने घरधुरीले क्षतिपुर्ति सहित थप सडकको लागि चाहिने जग्गा उपलब्ध गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरेकाछन् । ४१ घरधुरीको घरमूलि जिविकोपार्जनको लागि जिल्ला बाहिर रहेकोले उनिहरुसंग सहमति प्राप्त गर्न बाँकि रहेको छ । बाँकि रहेका घरधुरीको क्षतिको विवरण अनुसार प्रचलित दरभाउमा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति मार्फत मुआब्जा निर्धारण गरिसकिएको छ ।

### सामाजिक सुरक्षाका उपायहरु

११. उप-आयोजनाबाट तत्कालै हुने लाभमा स्थानीय स्तरमा रोजगारीको सिर्जना हुनेछ । आयोजना संचालनको लागि 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 ।

१२. यस उप-आयोजनालाई एसियाली विकास बैङ्कको अस्वेच्छिक पुर्नवास नीति १९९५ अनुरूप वनाउनका लागि सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढावा गर्ने तथा नकारात्मक प्रभावहरुलाई नियन्त्रण या न्युनिकरण गर्ने थुप्रै उपायहरु यस पुर्नवास योजना प्रस्तावित गरिएको छ । जनताले राजी खुशीले वाटोको लागि दिएको वाहेक आयोजनाले गरीबीको रेखामुनि परेका परिवारहरुको अधिग्रहण गर्ने सबै 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 प्रथमिकता दिनेछ ।

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

१४. प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारीको अध्यक्षतामा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिको गठन गरिएको छ । यस समितिले आयोजना प्रभावितहरुलाई क्षतिपुर्ति वापत दिइने रकमलाई पनि अनुमोदन गरेकोछ । क्षतिपुर्ति, लगत कट्टा, सीप बिकास तालीम तथा अन्य विभिन्न शीर्षक गरी जम्मा रु. ८५९५२६९.४९/- 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 ।

१५. यो आयोजनाको केन्द्रिय तहमा आयोजना समन्वय एकाई (PCU) रहेकोछ जसलाई केन्द्रिय कार्यान्वयन सहयोग परामर्शदाता ( CISC) ले कार्यक्रमको कार्यान्वयनमा सहयोग पुर्‍याईरहेकोछ 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 पुर्‍याउँदछ ।

१६. 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 पुनर्वास विज्ञबाट सम्पन्न भई सो को प्रतिवेदन सहित आयोजना निर्माणकार्य शुरु गर्न आयोजना समन्वय एकाई (PCU) वाट एशियाली विकास बैकमा प्रस्तावना पठाए पछि मात्र निर्माण कार्य सुरु हुनेछ ।

### निष्कर्ष

१७. 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- 2: List of Aps Lossing Land with Cost Estimated

SN	HH N	Chinage		Name of HH Head	Fathers Name	Land owner Name	VDC	Ward no.	Village/Settlement	Sheet no.	Kitta no.	% of land loss	Area of land loss in existing track	Area of land loss for new cutting	Total affected area by road	Total Area of the plot	Total Land Holding	Rate/Sqm	Total Value
		From	to																
5	4			Ganesh Bahadur Bista	Mahabir Bista	Ganesh Bahadur Bista	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/1006	708	0.55	28	28	56	103	5087	1719.00	48132.00
12	46			Naresh Raj Pathak	Dev Raj Pathak	Naresh Raj Pathak	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/1006	761	0.90	0	32	32	159	3540	1719.00	55008.00
3				Gita Chand	Keshab Bahadur Chand	Gita Chand	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/1006	430	7.75	169	169	338	541	7110	393.00	66417.00
4	3			Gita Chand	Keshab Bahadur Chand	Gita Chand	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/1006	707		382	382	764	4070		393.00	150126.00
15	48			Hem Raj Pathak	Devidatta Pathak	Hem Raj Pathak	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/1006	798	1.30	0	32	32	2468	2468	393.00	12493.47
16	49			Damberi Devi Pathak	Naresh Raj Pathak	Damberi Devi Pathak	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/1006	799	1.12	0	32	32	2852	2850	393.00	12493.47
6	6			Sarswoti Rawal	Damber Rawal	Ram Bahadur rawal	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/1006	702	2.21	191	225	416	7703	10175	393.00	88425.00
2	2			Tek Bahadur Rawal	Khadak Bahadur Rawal	Tek Bahadur Rawal	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/1006	417	2.14	0	224	224	10463	10463	393.00	88032.00
7	7			Mani datta Bhattarai	Jagi datta Bhattarai	Mani datta /Ram Datta Bhattarai	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/005	747	2.64	604	604	1208	15262	22893	393.00	237372.00
1	1			Bhairab Singh Malla	Kar Bir Sngn Malla	Bhairab Singh Malla	Chhatiwan		Buder	021/005	748	2.18	477	477	954	7848	21876	393.00	187461.00
8				Raghu Bir Kuwar	Dhan Bahadur Kuwar	Raghu Bir Kuwar	Chhatiwan		Buder	5	583	2.03	224	225	449	12532	14245	393.00	88425.00
9	8			Raghu Bir Kuwar	Dhan Bahadur Kuwar	Raghu Bir Kuwar	Chhatiwan		Buder	5	674		0	64	64	471		393.00	25152.00
17	50			Man Bahadur Singh			Chhatiwan		Buder	5	676	5.30	206	207	413	904	3902	393.00	81351.00
18	51			Mani Sunar			Chhatiwan		Buder	5	677	9.57	124	124	248	1296	1296	393.00	48732.00
11	10			Bhoj Bahadur Bista	Nain singh Bista	Bhoj Bahadur Bista	Chhatiwan		Buder	5	581	1.05	0	48	48	3040	4579	393.00	18864.00
10	9			Ganesh Bahadur Kuwar	Daulat Kuwar	Prajapati Kuwar	Chhatiwan		Buder	5	582	1.05	159	159	318	2416	5729	393.00	62487.00
13	47			Log Raj Bhattarai	Mansidhar Bhattarai	Log Raj /Chandrev BhattaraiBhattarai	Chhatiwan		Buder	5	587	1.47	0	32	32	3265	20514	393.00	12576.00
14				Log Raj Bhattarai	Mansidhar Bhattarai	Log Raj /Chandrev BhattaraiBhattarai	Chhatiwan		Buder	5	588		270	270	540	15749		393.00	106110.00
19	11			Parbati Madai	Keshab Singh madai	Jagen Madai	Chhatiwan		Buder	5	49	0.31	0	46	46	3855	14751	393.00	18078.00
20	12			Kisan Madai	Ram Bahadur Madai	Kesab Singh madai	Alital			5	119	1.00	117	117	234	2840	11701	393.00	45981.00
21	13			Dhansari Devi woli		Dhansari Devi woli	Alital			5	118	0.28	33	33	66	330	11870	393.00	12969.00
22	5			Tej singh Madai	Ram Bahadur Madai	Tej singh Madai	Alital			5	108	1.18	0	54	54	1526	4562	393.00	21222.00
23	44			Tika kami	Mahante Kami	Tika Kami	Alital			5	5	2.38	0	60	60	2410	2520	393.00	23580.00
24	16			Chandraman Shrestha	Dev Raj shrestha	Gobind Raj shrestha	Alital			5	72	4.70	287	287	574	2299	6105	393.00	112791.00
25	17			Punti Damai	Jogi Damai	Punti Damai	Alital			5	29	0.27	10	10	20	99	3657	393.00	3930.00
26	18			Karso Damai(Karna damai)	Thagi Damai	Karso Damai(Karna damai)	Alital			7	30	0.26	10	10	20	99	3817	393.00	3930.00
27	19			Surat Bahadur Bohora	Tula Ram Bohora	Surat Bahadur Bohora	Alital			7	8	0.82	175	175	350	12335	21367	393.00	68775.00
28	20			Belu Kami	Hari Kesh kami	Surya Bahadur Kami	Alital			7	17	0.74	15	15	30	119	2035	393.00	5895.00
29				Kamal Singh Bohora	Hari Singh Bohora	Kamal Singh Bohora	Alital			7	4	0.38	83	83	166	16296	24420	393.00	32619.00
30	21			Kamal Singh Bohora	Hari Singh Bohora	Kamal Singh Bohora	Alital			7	31		10	10	20	109		393.00	3930.00
31	22			Padma Devi Bohora	Ganga Ram Madai	Padma Devi Bohora	Alital			7	23	2.85	176	176	352	6180	6180	393.00	69168.00
32	23			Karna Bahadur Bohora	Nar bahadur Bohora	Karna Bahadur Bohora	Alital			7	22	0.60	110	110	220	18376	18376	393.00	43230.00
33	24			Gopi Madai	Thagi Madai	Gopi Madai	Alital			7	20	0.78	26	26	52	330	3330	393.00	10218.00
34	28			Bhagi ram Bhohora	Nar Bahadur Bohora	Bhagi ram Bhohora	Alital			7	34	0.77	91	91	182	3255	11870	393.00	35763.00
35	29			Hari Kubar	Nari Kubar	Hari Kubar	Alital			7	97	0.18	14	14	28	111	7631	393.00	5502.00
36	30			Nar Bahadur Kubar	Jainale Kubar	Nar Bahadur Kubar	Alital			7	38	0.98	0	30	30	1981	3052	393.00	11790.00
37				Haru Bohora	Hira Bohora	Hira Bohora	Alital			7	87	0.58	38	38	76	2037	12210	393.00	14934.00
38	33			Haru Bohora	Dev singh Bohora	Hira Bohora	Alital			7	91		33	33	66	2083		393.00	12969.00
39				Hira Bohora	Dev singh Bohora	Harjeet Bohora	Alital			7	85	0.86	34	34	68	1009	8140	393.00	13362.00
40	34			Hira Bohora	Dev singh Bohora	Harjeet Bohora	Alital			7	89		36	36	72	141		393.00	14148.00
41				Lallo Bohora	Dev singh Bohora	Lallo Bohora	Alital			7	98	0.61	46	46	93	125	11701	393.00	18078.00
42	35			Lallo Bohora	Dev singh Bohora	Lallo Bohora	Alital			7	90		25	25	50	139		393.00	9825.00
43	36			Suresh Kumar Rana	Bal Bahadur Rana	Bal Bahadur Rana	Alital			7	8	2.13	369	369	738	4881	17297	393.00	145017.00
44	15			Dhan Bahadur Deuwa	Dharm singh Deuwa	Dhan Bahadur Deuwa	Alital			7	14	1.18	30	30	60	509	2546	393.00	11790.00
45	14			Tula Ram Gahamagar	JuddaBir Gaha	Tula Ram Gahamagar	Alital			7	11	2.35	229	229	458	3726	9726	393.00	89997.00
46	37			Gaurilal Bohora	Ram singh bohora	Gaurilal Bohora	Alital				5	5.00	294	294	588	1252	5875	393.00	115542.00
47	45			Dhan singh Mahara		Dhan singh Mahara	Alital				9	1.63	79	79	158	605	4833	393.00	31047.00
48	38			Dhan Bahadur Madai	Sovan Madai	Nar Bahadur Madai	Alital				8	0.83	97	97	194	606	11701	393.00	38121.00
49	39			Mohan singh Madai	Sovan singh Madai	Tek Bahadur Madai	Alital				4	3.85	95	95	190	612	4833	393.00	37335.00

50	२२			Mohan singh Madai	Sovan singh Madai	Tek Bahadur Madai	Alital				11	०.००	91	91	182	594	७०००	393.00	35763.00
52	26			Harka bahadur Khati	Lade Khati	Lade Khati	Alital				69	1.89	0	24	24	1268	1268	393.00	9432.00
51	40			Khadak Bahadur Thega	Nar Bahadur Thega	Khadak Bahadur Thega	Jogbudha				15(17)	0.99	156	156	312	2675	15770	393.00	61308.00
53	27			Chandra Bahadur Khati	Dhan bahadur Khati	Hari singh Khati	Jogbudha				90	0.25	0	12	12	733	4803	393.00	4716.00
54	31			Uddab Kami	Mani Kami	Uddab Kami	Jogbudha				101	1.57	0	8	8	509	509	393.00	3144.00
55	41			Bhan Bahadur Khati	Dhan bahadur Khati	Man Bahadur Khati	Jogbudha				92	0.62	0	30	30	898	4833	393.00	11790.00
56	42			Rana Bahadur Khati	Raghbir Khati	Rana Bahadur Khati	Jogbudha				53	0.92	0	56	56	2516	30496	393.00	22008.00
57							Jogbudha				55		0	225	225	2299		393.00	88425.00
58	43			Gorakh Bahadur Khati	Dhan bahadur Khati	Gorakh Bahadur Khati	Jogbudha				91	0.16	0	26	26	898	15770	393.00	10218.00
60	32			Sangram singh Raute	Nabal singh Raute	Sangram singh Raute	Jogbudha				3	1.54	0	156	156	10159	10159	393.00	61308.00
61	25			Khadak singh Raute	Uddav singh Raute	Khadak singh Raute	Jogbudha				22	9.00	0	914	914	10159	10159	393.00	359202.00
62	52			Chandra Bahadur Bohora	Bir singh Bohora	Bir singh Bohora	Jogbudha				102	7.16	0	20	20	1424	1424	393.00	7860.00
													5643	7804	13445	215549	478024	0.00	3146366.94

Family Detail

HH	<6 years		Total	6-16 years		Total	16-46 years		Total	46-60 years		Total	>60 years		Total	Grand Total
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		
1	0	0	0	2		2	1		1	1	0	1			0	4
2	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
3	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
46	0	1	1	5	2	7	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
6	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
7	1	0	1	2	4	6	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	13
8	0	3	3	0	1	1	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	10
9	1	3	4	3	2	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	14
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
11	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	7
12	3	0	3	0	1	1	3	2	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	11
13	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
47	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	7
16	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
17	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
18	0	0	0	3	1	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
19	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	8
20	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
21	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	12
22	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
23	3	1	4	0	1	1	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
24	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
26	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	8
27	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
28	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
29	0	0	0	2	4	6	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
30	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
31	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
48	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	9
33	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	10
34	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
35	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	8
36	0	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	10
37	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	9
38	4	0	4	2	0	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	13
39	1	2	3	2	0	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	13
40	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	9
41	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
42	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	9
43	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
44	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	6
45	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
5	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	12
14	0	0	0	3	2	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	0	1	14
15	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	10
16	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
32	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	0	1	13
25	2	0	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	10
52	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

35	26	61	63	50	113	88	82	170	20	19	39	14	8	22	405
															185
<6 years		Total	6-16 years		Total	16-46 years		Total	46-60 years		Total	>60 years		Total	Grand Total
M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		
															39
															22

#VALUE!  
0.00  
9.80  
5.53

APPENDIX-5: Poverty Analysis Sheet of Aps

General Description of Aps								Pre Project Scenario										Post Project Scenario							
SN	HH No.	Name of HH head	Address	No. of plot	Total affected area(Sqm)	Total land holding	% of land loss	Food sufficiency months from agro. product	Non Agricultural Food Security	Annual Food Security	Family Members	Cost to buy food	Agricultural income	Non-agricultural income	Pre-project total income	Per capita income	Poverty level	Post project total land holding	Food sufficiency months from agro. product	Annual food security	Post-project agricultural income	Post-project non-agricultural income	Post-project total income	Post-project per capita income	Post-project poverty level
1	4	Ganesh Bahadur Bista	Chhatiwan	1	28	5087	0.55	3	41.20	44.20	6	2500.00	7500.00	103000.00	110500.00	18416.67	1.7	5059	2.98	43.96	7458.72	103000.00	110458.72	18409.79	1.7
2	46	Naresh Raj Pathak	Chhatiwan	1	32	3540	0.90	9	10.00	19.00	7	4500.00	40500.00	45000.00	85500.00	12214.29	1.1	3508	8.92	18.83	40133.90	45000.00	85133.90	12161.99	1.1
3	3	Gita Chand	Chhatiwan	2	551	7110	7.75	12	28.00	40.00	6	2500.00	30000.00	70000.00	100000.00	16666.67	1.6	6559	11.07	36.90	27675.11	70000.00	97675.11	16279.18	1.5
4	48	Hem Raj Pathak	Chhatiwan	1	32	2468	1.30	6	12.22	18.22	6	4500.00	27000.00	55000.00	82000.00	13666.67	1.3	2436	5.92	17.99	26649.92	55000.00	81649.92	13608.32	1.3
5	49	Damberi Devi Pathak	Chhatiwan	1	32	2850	1.12	6	10.91	16.91	9	5500.00	33000.00	60000.00	93000.00	10333.33	1.0	2818	5.93	16.72	32629.47	60000.00	92629.47	10292.16	1.0
6	6	Sarswati Rawal	Chhatiwan	1	225	10175	2.21	9	27.67	36.67	6	3000.00	27000.00	83000.00	110000.00	18333.33	1.7	9950	8.80	35.86	26402.95	83000.00	109402.95	18233.82	1.7
7	2	Tek Bahadur Rawal	Chhatiwan	1	224	10463	2.14	9	62.86	71.86	8	3500.00	31500.00	220000.00	251500.00	31437.50	3.0	10239	8.81	70.32	30825.62	220000.00	250825.62	31353.20	2.9
8	7	Mani Datta Bhattarai	Chhatiwan	1	604	22893	2.64	9	6.55	15.55	13	5500.00	49500.00	36000.00	85500.00	6576.92	0.6	22289	8.76	15.14	48194.01	36000.00	84194.01	6476.46	0.6
9	1	Bhairab Singh Malla	Chhatiwan	1	477	21876	2.18	9	10.40	19.40	4	2500.00	22500.00	26000.00	48500.00	12125.00	1.1	21399	8.80	18.98	22009.39	26000.00	48009.39	12002.35	1.1
10	8	Raghu Bir Kuwar	Chhatiwan	2	289	14245	2.03	12	66.00	78.00	10	5000.00	60000.00	330000.00	390000.00	39000.00	3.7	13956	11.76	76.42	58782.73	330000.00	388782.73	38878.27	3.7
11	50	Man Bahadur Singh	Chhatiwan	1	207	3902	5.30	6	6.25	12.25	4	4000.00	24000.00	25000.00	49000.00	12250.00	1.2	3695	5.68	11.60	22726.81	25000.00	47726.81	11931.70	1.1
12	51	Mani Sunar	Chhatiwan	1	124	1296	9.57	6	7.50	13.50	8	6000.00	36000.00	45000.00	81000.00	10125.00	1.0	1172	5.43	12.21	32555.56	45000.00	77555.56	9694.44	0.9
13	10	Bhoj Bahadur Bista	Chhatiwan	1	48	4579	1.05	12	14.29	26.29	5	3500.00	42000.00	50000.00	92000.00	18400.00	1.7	4531	11.87	26.01	41559.73	50000.00	91559.73	18311.95	1.7
14	9	Ganesh Bahadur Kuwar	Chhatiwan	1	159	5729	2.78	6	12.86	18.86	14	7000.00	42000.00	90000.00	132000.00	9428.57	0.9	5570	5.83	18.33	40834.35	90000.00	130834.35	9345.31	0.9
15	47	Bhattarai	Chhatiwan	2	302	20514	1.47	12	18.57	30.57	5	3500.00	42000.00	65000.00	107000.00	21400.00	2.0	20212	11.82	30.12	41381.69	65000.00	106381.69	21276.34	2.0
16	11	Parbati Madai	Alital	1	46	14751	0.31	12	33.00	45.00	7	4000.00	48000.00	132000.00	180000.00	25714.29	2.4	14705	11.96	44.86	47850.32	132000.00	179850.32	25692.90	2.4
17	12	Kisan Dhami	Alital	1	117	11701	1.00	12	44.44	56.44	11	4500.00	54000.00	200000.00	254000.00	23090.91	2.2	11584	11.88	55.88	53460.05	200000.00	253460.05	23041.82	2.2
18	13	Dhansari Devi woli	Alital	1	33	11870	0.28	12	45.14	57.14	4	3500.00	42000.00	158000.00	200000.00	50000.00	4.7	11837	11.97	56.98	41883.24	158000.00	199883.24	49970.81	4.7
19	5	Tej singh Madai	Alital	1	54	4562	1.18	3	5.00	8.00	12	7000.00	21000.00	35000.00	56000.00	4666.67	0.4	4508	2.96	7.91	20751.42	35000.00	55751.42	4645.95	0.4
20	44	Tika kami	Alital	1	60	2520	2.38	3	5.00	8.00	7	5000.00	15000.00	25000.00	40000.00	5714.29	0.5	2460	2.93	7.81	14642.86	25000.00	39642.86	5663.27	0.5
21	16	Gobind raj Shrestha	Alital	1	287	6105	4.70	12	30.00	42.00	4	2500.00	30000.00	75000.00	105000.00	26250.00	2.5	5818	11.44	40.03	28589.68	75000.00	103589.68	25897.42	2.4
22	17	Punti Damai	Alital	1	10	3657	0.27	3	20.00	23.00	3	2000.00	6000.00	40000.00	46000.00	15333.33	1.4	3647	2.99	22.94	5983.59	40000.00	45983.59	15327.86	1.4
23	18	Karso Damai(Karna damai)	Alital	1	10	3817	0.26	6	10.00	16.00	7	3500.00	21000.00	35000.00	56000.00	8000.00	0.8	3807	5.98	15.96	20944.98	35000.00	55944.98	7992.14	0.8
24	19	Surat Bahadur Bohora	Alital	1	175	21367	0.82	12	85.71	97.71	8	3500.00	42000.00	300000.00	342000.00	42750.00	4.0	21192	11.90	96.91	41656.01	300000.00	341656.01	42707.00	4.0
25	20	Belu Kami	Alital	1	15	2035	0.74	6	27.20	33.20	3	2500.00	15000.00	68000.00	83000.00	27666.67	2.6	2020	5.96	32.96	14889.43	68000.00	82889.43	27629.81	2.6
26	21	Kamal Singh Bohora	Alital	2	93	24420	0.38	12	48.57	60.57	12	3500.00	42000.00	170000.00	212000.00	17666.67	1.7	24327	11.95	60.34	41840.05	170000.00	211840.05	17653.34	1.7
27	22	Padma Devi Bohora	Alital	1	176	6179	2.85	9	11.67	20.67	5	3000.00	27000.00	35000.00	62000.00	12400.00	1.2	6003	8.74	20.08	26230.94	35000.00	61230.94	12246.19	1.2
28	23	Kama Bahadur Bohora	Alital	1	110	18377	0.60	3	25.71	28.71	10	7000.00	21000.00	180000.00	201000.00	20100.00	1.9	18267	2.98	28.54	20874.30	180000.00	200874.30	20087.43	1.9
29	24	Gopi Madai	Alital	1	26	3330	0.78	3	17.50	20.50	5	4000.00	12000.00	70000.00	82000.00	16400.00	1.5	3304	2.98	20.34	11906.31	70000.00	81906.31	16381.26	1.5
30	28	Bhagi ram Bohora	Alital	1	91	11870	0.77	12	2.22	14.22	5	4500.00	54000.00	10000.00	64000.00	12800.00	1.2	11779	11.91	14.11	53586.02	10000.00	63586.02	12717.20	1.2
31	29	Hari Kubar	Alital	1	14	7631	0.18	12	57.14	69.14	10	3500.00	42000.00	200000.00	242000.00	24200.00	2.3	7617	11.98	69.02	41922.95	200000.00	241922.95	24192.29	2.3
32	30	Nar Bahadur Kubar	Alital	1	30	3052	0.98	12	8.00	20.00	6	5000.00	60000.00	40000.00	100000.00	16666.67	1.6	3022	11.88	19.80	59410.22	40000.00	99410.22	16568.37	1.6
33	33	Haru Bohora	Alital	2	71	12210	0.58	12	10.67	22.67	10	6000.00	72000.00	64000.00	136000.00	13600.00	1.3	12139	11.93	22.53	71581.33	64000.00	135581.33	13558.13	1.3
34	34	Hira Bohora	Alital	2	70	8140	0.86	12	7.50	19.50	4	4000.00	48000.00	30000.00	78000.00	19500.00	1.8	8070	11.90	19.33	47587.22	30000.00	77587.22	19396.81	1.8
35	35	Lallo Bohora	Alital	2	71	11701	0.61	12	20.00	32.00	8	4500.00	54000.00	90000.00	144000.00	18000.00	1.7	11630	11.93	31.81	53672.34	90000.00	143672.34	17959.04	1.7
36	36	Suresh Kumar Rana	Alital	1	369	17297	2.13	12	4.36	16.36	10	5500.00	66000.00	24000.00	90000.00	9000.00	0.8	16928	11.74	16.01	64592.01	24000.00	88592.01	8859.20	0.8
37	15	Dhan Bahadur Deuwa	Alital	1	30	2546	1.18	3	11.43	14.43	10	3500.00	10500.00	40000.00	50500.00	5050.00	0.5	2516	2.96	14.26	10376.28	40000.00	50376.28	5037.63	0.5
38	14	Tula Ram Gahamagar	Alital	1	229	9726	2.35	6	8.18	14.18	14	5500.00	33000.00	45000.00	78000.00	5571.43	0.5	9497	5.86	13.85	32223.01	45000.00	77223.01	5515.93	0.5
39	37	Gaurilal Bohora	Alital	1	294	5875	5.00	12	16.89	28.89	9	4500.00	54000.00	76000.00	130000.00	14444.44	1.4	5581	11.40	27.44	51297.70	76000.00	127297.70	14144.19	1.3
40	45	Dhan singh Mahara	Alital	1	79	4833	1.63	3	7.78	10.78	7	4500.00	13500.00	35000.00	48500.00	6928.57	0.7	4754	2.95	10.60	13279.33	35000.00	48279.33	6897.05	0.6
41	38	Dhan Bahadur Madai	Alital	1	97	11701	0.83	12	10.00	22.00	12	6000.00	72000.00	60000.00	132000.00	11000.00									

44	40	Khadak Bahadur Thega	Jogbudha	1	156	15770	0.99	12	12.22	24.22	9	4500.00	54000.00	55000.00	109000.00	12111.11	1.1	15614	11.88	23.98	53465.82	55000.00	108465.82	12051.76	1.1
45	27	Hari singh Khati	Jogbudha	1	12	4803	0.25	9	8.00	17.00	7	5000.00	45000.00	40000.00	85000.00	12142.86	1.1	4791	8.98	16.96	44887.57	40000.00	84887.57	12126.80	1.1
46	31	Uddab Kami	Jogbudha	1	8	509	1.57	3	11.50	14.50	6	4000.00	12000.00	46000.00	58000.00	9666.67	0.9	501	2.95	14.27	11811.39	46000.00	57811.39	9635.23	0.9
47	41	Man Bahadur Khati	Jogbudha	1	30	4433	0.62	12	13.33	25.33	7	4500.00	54000.00	60000.00	114000.00	16285.71	1.5	4803.03	11.93	25.18	53664.81	60000.00	113664.81	16237.83	1.5
48	42	Rana Bahadur Khati	Jogbudha	2	281	30496	0.92	12	10.00	22.00	9	4000.00	48000.00	40000.00	88000.00	9777.78	0.9	30215	11.89	21.80	47557.71	40000.00	87557.71	9728.63	0.9
49	43	Gorakh Bahadur Khati	Jogbudha	1	26	15770	0.16	12	8.40	20.40	5	5000.00	60000.00	42000.00	102000.00	20400.00	1.9	15744	11.98	20.37	59901.08	42000.00	101901.08	20380.22	1.9
50	32	Sangram singh Raute	Jogbudha	1	156	10159	1.54	3	10.00	13.00	12	5500.00	16500.00	55000.00	71500.00	5958.33	0.6	10003	2.95	12.80	16246.63	55000.00	71246.63	5937.22	0.6
51	25	Khadak Singh Raute	Jogbudha	1	914	10159	9.00	3	10.00	13.00	10	5000.00	15000.00	50000.00	65000.00	6500.00	0.6	9245	2.73	11.83	13850.46	50000.00	63850.46	6365.05	0.6
52	52	Chandra Bahadur Bohora	Jogbudha	1	20	1424	1.40	6	12.50	18.50	7	4000.00	24000.00	50000.00	74000.00	10571.43	1.0	1404	5.92	18.24	23662.92	50000.00	73662.92	10523.27	1.0
				61	7804	5E+05	98.86	441	#####	1503.01	405	#####	#####	4247000	6116000	837608.5789	78.7	470220	433.23	1477.20	1836844.38	4247000.00	6083844.38	833143.77	



**Appendix-15: Lebor List**

SN	HH No.	Name of Labour	Gender	Skilled	Unskilled
1	2	Tej Bahadur Rawal	1	0	3
2	3	Rupa Chaudhary	2	0	3
3	5	Basu Rawal	1	1,2,7	0
4	5	man singh Rawal	1	7,3,4	0
5	7	Mani Datta Bhattarai	1	0	1,2,3
6		Narendra Prasad Bhattarai	1	0	1,2,3
7	8	Raghu Bir Kuwar	1	0	1,2,3
8	9	Ram Bahadur Kuwar	1	0	1
9	10	Bhoj Bahadur Bista	1	1	0
10	12	Kisan Dhami	1	0	1
11	17	Punti Damai	2	1	2
12		Iswori damai	1	1	3
13	18	Karna Damai	1	0	2
14		Iswori Damai	2	0	3
15	22	Gopal Bohora	1	0	1
16	23	Tula ram Bohora	1	0	3
17	26	Hark Bahadur Khati	1	1	0
18		Kala Bati Khati	2	0	1
19		Nand lal Khati	1	0	1
20	27	Hari singh Khati	1	1	0
21		Chandra Bahadur khati	1	0	1
22	29	Hari Kubar	1	0	1
23		Krishna Kubar	1	0	1
24		Bharat Kubar	1	0	1
25	31	Uddab Kami	1	0	1
26	32	Dhanjeet Bista	1		1
27		Hark Bahadur Bista	1		1
28		Bandana devi Bista	2		1
29	33	Hira Bohora	1		1
30		Narendra Bohora	1		1
31	34	Harjeet Bohora	1	0	1
32	35	Lallo Bohora	1		1
33	37	Gaurilal Bohora	1		1
34		Lal Bahadur Bohora	1		1
35	38	Dhan Bahadur Madai	1		1
36	39	Mohan singh Madai	1		1
37	40	Yam Bnahadur Thega	1		1
38		Jeet Bahadur Thega	1		1
39	41	Man Bahadur Khati	1		1
40	42	Padam Bahadur Khati	1		1
41		Lalit Khati	1		1
42		Suresh Khati	1		1
43	43	Gorakh Bahadur Khati	1		1

Note: Gender

1

2

### Appendix - 3: List of Aps Lossing 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																			
1				Surya kami	Jaltuda	7	Alital	20	1	3	Stone masonry with mud mortar, CGI sheet roofing	2	Residential	315.2456	122.664	315.2456	38.9106	2055	900	283721.04	
2	11+000	11+300	54	Moti Sarki	Mauri	7	Alital	0	3	3	Stone masonry with Sltraw	2	Residential	516.48	172.76	516.48	33.4495	2045	650	335712.00	
	3		53	Dhan jeet Bista	Mauri	5	Alital	0	2	4	Wood masonry with CGI sheet roofing	1	Residential	301.28	75.32	301.28	25	2055	49.79	15000.73	
			Total:													1133.0056				634433.77	

Appendix-4: Lis of Aps Lossing Trees with Estimated Cost Estimated

SN	1. HHNo	2. Chainage		3. Name of Owner	4. Address	5. Plot No	Details of lost trees					Harvesting cost of trees			Transportationcost of trees						19. Total Cost
		From	To				5. Species	6. No.	7. Girth (m)	8. Hight (m)	9. Volume (Cum)	10. PDs	11. Harvesting Cost	12. Total Harvesting Cost	13. Distance from tree to home	14. Cost of Pds/CuM	15. Cost of PDs/tree	16. District Rate	17. Volume Cost	18. Transportation Cost	
1	1			Bhairab Singh Malla	Chhatiwan	748	Banj	7	0.75	6	0.11	0.52	114.40	800.8	250	2.42	0.26	240	61.26	428.79	1229.59
2				Bhairab Singh Malla	Chhatiwan	748	Katush	3	0.95	4	0.11	1.56	343.20	1029.6	250	2.42	0.27	240	65.52	196.56	1226.16
3					Chhatiwan	417	Banj	30	0.7	7.5	0.1148	0.52	114.4	3432	250	2.42	0.28	240	66.70	2001.04	5433.04
4					Chhatiwan	417	Kaul	4	0.56	3	0.0294	0.39	85.8	343.2	250	2.42	0.07	240	17.08	68.30	411.50
5					Chhatiwan	417	Salla	2	0.7	30	0.4594	0.52	114.4	228.8	250	2.42	1.11	240	266.81	533.61	762.41
6					Chhatiwan	417	Mel	3	0.65	9	0.1188	0.52	114.4	343.2	250	2.42	0.29	240	69.02	207.05	550.25
7					Chhatiwan	417	Bar	4	0.62	12	0.1442	0.52	114.4	457.6	250	2.42	0.35	240	83.72	334.89	792.49
8	2			Tek Bahadur Rawal	Chhatiwan	417	Jamuna	3	0.75	5	0.0879	0.52	114.4	343.2	250	2.42	0.21	240	51.05	153.14	496.34
9				Gita Chand	Chhatiwan	430	Banj	9	0.45	7	0.0443	0.39	85.8	772.2	250	2.42	0.11	240	25.73	231.55	1003.75
10	3			Gita Chand	Chhatiwan	707	Kafal	3	0.65	5	0.066	0.52	114.4	343.2	250	2.42	0.16	240	38.34	115.03	458.23
11	4			Ganesh Bahadur Bista	Chhatiwan	708	Kaula	3	0.53	10	0.0878	0.39	85.8	257.4	250	2.42	0.21	240	50.98	152.95	410.35
12				Ganesh Bahadur Bista	Chhatiwan	708	Barau	4	0.48	11	0.0792	0.39	85.8	343.2	250	2.42	0.19	240	46.00	184.00	527.20
13				Ganesh Bahadur Bista	Chhatiwan	708	Banj	3	0.65	5	0.066	0.52	114.4	343.2	250	2.42	0.16	240	38.34	115.03	458.23
17	6			Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Salla	2	1.1	15	0.5672	1.56	343.2	686.4	300	2.82	1.60	240	383.87	767.75	1454.15
18				Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Pipal	4	0.95	8	0.2256	1.56	343.2	1372.8	300	2.82	0.64	240	152.70	610.81	1983.61
19				Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Ritha	2	0.86	6	0.1387	0.52	114.4	228.8	300	2.82	0.39	240	93.86	187.71	416.51
20				Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Banj	3	0.42	4	0.0221	0.39	85.8	257.4	300	2.82	0.06	240	14.92	44.77	302.17
21				Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Jamuna	3	0.75	6	0.1055	0.52	114.4	343.2	300	2.82	0.30	240	71.38	214.14	557.34
22				Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Mel	7	0.45	7	0.0443	0.39	85.8	600.6	300	2.82	0.12	240	29.98	209.86	810.46
23	7			Mani Datta Bhattarai	Chhatiwan	747	Jamuna	5	0.65	7	0.0924	0.52	114.4	572	300	2.82	0.26	240	62.55	312.76	884.76
				Mani Datta Bhattarai	Chhatiwan	747	Dale Ghas	4	0.5	8	0.0625	0.52	114.4	457.6	301	2.828	0.18	240	42.42	169.68	627.28
				Mani Datta Bhattarai	Chhatiwan	747	Mell	20	0.15	5	0.0035	0.13	28.6	572	302	2.836	0.01	240	2.39	47.86	619.86
24	8			Raghu Bir Kuwar	Chhatiwan	583	Koiral	12	0.86	8	0.1849	0.52	114.4	1372.8	300	2.82	0.52	240	125.14	1501.68	2874.48
	8			Raghu Bir Kuwar	Chhatiwan	583	Dale Ghas	3	0.85	12	0.2709	0.52	114.4	343.2	301	2.828	0.77	240	183.89	551.67	894.87
26	16			Chandra Man Shrestha	Alital	72	Ritha	2	0.54	13	0.1185	0.39	85.8	171.6	300	2.82	0.33	240	80.18	160.35	331.95
27	23			Karna Bahadur Bohora	Alital	23	Dalchini	2	0.56	1	0.0098	0.39	85.8	171.6	300	2.82	0.03	240	6.63	13.27	184.87
29	30			Nar Bahadur Kubar	Alital	38	Fodder	5	0.65	5	0.066	0.52	114.4	572	300	2.82	0.19	240	44.68	223.40	795.40
28	27			Chandra Bahadur Khati	jogbudha	90	Fodder	2	0.7	12	0.1838	0.52	114.4	228.8	300	2.82	0.52	240	124.36	248.72	477.52
Total								154													26497

#### Appendix-4: Lis of Aps Lossing Fruts with Estimated Cost Estimated

SN	1. H.H.NO	2. Chainage		3. Name of Owner	4. Address	5. Plot No	Details of lost trees			8. Total Cost
		From	To				5. Species	6. No.	7. Year	
1	4	00+000	00+056	Ganesh Bahadur Bista	Chhatiwan	708	Arubakhara	1	5	1000.00
2	6	00+500	00+600	Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Mausam	5	5	10000.00
3	6	00+500	00+600	Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Kagati	6	4	3000.00
4	6	00+500	00+600	Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Gumala	2	2	500.00
5	6	00+500	00+600	Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Anar	2	4	2500.00
6	6	00+500	00+600	Sarswoti Rawal	Chhatiwan	702	Ful	7	1	1000.00
7	7	3+000	3+600	Mani Datta Bhattarai	Chhatiwan	747	Tejpatta	10	3	3000.00
8	7	3+000	3+600	Mani Datta Bhattarai	Chhatiwan	747	Naspati	1	3	3000.00
9	28	7+000	7+050	Nar Bahadur Bohora	Alital	34	Nibuwa	1	3	1500.00
10	30	7+000	7+050	Nar Bahadur Kubar	Alital	34	Banana	12	1	2400.00
11	37	7+500	8+000	Gaurilal Bohora	Alital	5	Mango	1	3	1500.00
12	40	7+501	8+001	Khadak Bahadur Thega	Alital	15	Banana	3	1	900.00
13	27	15+000	15+500	Chandra Bahadur khati	Jogbudha		Mango	3	6	4500.00
Total								54		34800.00

**APPENDIX-1**
**Summary Sheet of Losss**

SN	HN	Name of HH Headed	Type of loss			Amount of				Total Cost
			Land	Tree	Structure	Land	Tree	Fruts	Structure	
1	1	Bhairab Singh Malla	√	√						
2	2	Tek Bahadur Rawal	√	√	-					
3	3	Gita Chand	√	√	-					
4	4	Ganesh Bahadur Bista	√	√	-					
5	6	Sarswoti Rawal	√	√	-					
6	7	Mani Datta Bhattacharai	√	√	-					
7	8	Raghu Bir Kuwar	√	√	-					
8	9	Ganesh Bahadur Kuwar	√	-	-					
9	10	Bhoj Bahadur Bista	√	-	-					
10	46	Naresh Raj Pathak	√	-	-					
11	47	Prem Bahadur Kuwar	√	-	-					
12	48	Hem Raj Pathak	√	-	-					
13	49	Damberi Devi Pathak	√	-	-					
14	50	Man Bahadur Singh	√	-	-					
15	51	Mani Sunar	√	-	-					
16	11	Parbati Madai	√	-	-					
17	12	Kisan Dhami	√	-	-					
18	13	Dhansari Devi woli	√	-	-					
19	5	Tej singh Madai	√	√	-					
20	44	Tika kami	√	-	-					
21	16	Gobind raj Shrestha	√	√	-					
22	17	Punti Damai	√	-	-					
23	18	Karso Damai(Karna damai)	√	-	-					
24	19	Surat Bahadur Bohora	√	-	-					
25	20	Belu Kami	√	-	-					
26	21	Kamal Singh Bohora	√	-	-					
27	22	Padma Devi Bohora	√	-	-					
28	23	Karna Bahadur Bohora	√	√	-					
29	24	Gopi Madai	√	-	-					
30	28	Bhagi ram Bohora	√	-	-					
31	29	Hari Kubar	√	-	-					
32	30	Nar Bahadur Kubar	√	√	-					
33	33	Haru Bohora	√	-	-					
34	34	Hira Bohora	√	-	-					
35	35	Lallo Bohora	√	-	-					
36	36	Suresh Kumar Rana	√	-	-					
37	15	Dhan Bahadur Deuwa	√	√	√					
38	14	Tula Ram Gahamagar	√	-	√					
39	37	Gaurilal Bohora	√	-	-					
40	45	Dhan singh Mahara	√	-	-					
41	38	Dhan Bahadur Madai	√	-	√					
42	39	Mohan singh Madai	√	-	-					
43	40	Khadak Bahadur Thega	√	-	-					
44	26	Harka Bahadur Khati	√	-	-					
45	27	Hari singh Khati	√	√	-					
46	31	Uddab Kami	√	-	-					
47	41	Man Bahadur Khati	√	-	-					
48	42	Rana Bahadur Khati	√	-	-					
49	43	Gorakh Bahadur Khati	√	-	-					
50	32	Sangram singh Raut	√	-	-					
51	25	Khadak Singh Raut	√	-	-					
52	52	Bir singh Bohora	√	-						
<b>Total:</b>						<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## Appendix-6: Training Participants List

### Training - 1

#### Compost Making Training

Total Participate Person - 15

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Adress
1	Kishan Sing Dhami	25	Male	Alital , 07 Gharelu
2	Pinku Kumari Bist	18	Femal	Chhatiban , 01 Budar
3	Karna Damai	35	Male	Alital , 07 Gharelu
4	Bealu Kami	33	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
5	Damber Kathi	20	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
6	Sita Kumari Kami	40	Femal	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
7	Dal Bahadur Bohara	18	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri
8	Manmati Bohara	29	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
9	Khadak Bahadur Thega	39	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
10	Mani Datt Bhattari	37	Male	Chhatiban , 01 Basena
11	Raghubir Kuwar	57	Male	Chhatiban , 01 Basti
12	Tek Bahadur Rawal	59	Male	Chhatiban , 01 Budar
13	Karsho Dhami	35	Male	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
14	Dhaneshori Devi Oli	30	Femal	Alital , 07 Gharelu
15	Lilawati Bohara	26	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha

### Training - 2

#### Improve Cooking Stoves Treaning

Total Participate Person - 11

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Adress
1	Kamala Bohara	29	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
2	Birendra Kumar Rana	30	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
3	Shangram Sing Raut	49	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Aampani
4	Bandana Devi Bist	20	Femal	Alital , 05 Mauri
5	Jeet Bahadur Thega	55	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
6	Rupa Chaudhari	30	Femal	Chhatiban , 01 Budar
7	Dhan Bahadur Deaupa	36	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri
8	Hark Bahadur Khati	45	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
9	Uaddbha Kami	40	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
10	Moti Sharki	33	Male	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
11	Sita Devi Natha	32	Femal	Jogbudha , 01 Kainpani

### Training - 3

#### Musharoom Cultivate Treaning

Total Participate Person - 12

S.N.	Name	Age	Sex	Adress
1	Sharwati Devi Rawal	23	Femal	Chhatiban , 01 Budar
2	Chhavi Lal Rawat	41	Male	Alital , 03 Sunkhola
3	Puran Khati	30	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi
4	Nar Bahadur Kunwar	44	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri
5	Narendra Bohara	25	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri

6	Mohan Sing Madai	37	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
7	Khadak Bahadur Raut	39	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Aampani
8	Mohan B.K.	34	Male	Jogbudha , 01 Aampani
9	Kalpana Madai	17	Femal	Alital , 07 Jaltundha
10	Hari Bohara	47	Male	Alital , 05 Mauri
11	Tula Ram Gahamagar	49	Male	Alital , 05 Kalakot
12	Gomati Khati	39	Femal	Jogbudha , 01 Tulabhadi

# Appendix-7: Deed Transfer Action Plan

SN	Action	Duration till 2011			
		January	Feb.	March	April
1	Meeting With Land Revenue Office, Land Survey Office	√			
2	Letter Cllocation for the land owner for Deed transfer	√			
3	Conduct Meeting with land owner	√			
4	Informed land owner for their presents to Deed transfer	√			
5	Made MoU with remaining 14 HHs	√			
6	Conduct deed transfer		√	√	√
7	Distribute Compensation for the losses		√	√	√
8	Distribute the new land registration Certificate to the landowner				√
9	Conduct Appreciation Programme with landowner				√
10	Prepare resettlement status report and Resettlement Verification				√