

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan

Grant Number: 0093

May 2010

Nepal: Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project

I.Na.Pa.-Dudhang-Soyang-Naya Bazaar Sub-Project 7 KM Section, Ilam (From chaniage 0+000 to 7+120)

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

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

Short Resettlement Plan of
I.Na.Pa. - Dudhang- Soyang- Naya Bazaar Sub-Project
7 KM Section
(From chainage 0+000 to 7+120)

May 2010

Abbreviation:

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected People
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CISC	Central Implementation Support Consultant
DDC	District Development Committee
DIST	District Implementation Support Team
DPO	District Project Office
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DTMP	District Technical Master Plan
DTO	District Technical Office
EA	Executive Agency
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRSC	Grievance Redress Sub-Committee
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LDO	Local Development Officer
LEST	Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
SPAF	Severely Project Affected Families
VG	Vulnerable Group
VDC	Village Development Committee
VICCC	Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee

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Executive Summary

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures that will be applied to I.Na.Pa. - Dudhang- Soyang- Naya Bazaar road sub-project of Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program which will cause Involuntary Resettlement safeguards. The total length of the proposed road is 21.090 and this RP describes resettlement activities of 7+120 km section of the road and resettlement activities of additional 14 km will be assessed and will be further updated and incorporated in new Resettlement Plan.

2. The proposed 21.090 km long sub-project is in Ilam District, Mechi Zone, in the Eastern Development Region of Nepal, about 76 km north from Mahendra Highway and about 500 m away from Mechi Highway. The sub-project, prioritized in District Technical Master Plan (DTMP) as no.-2 priority, was nominated from formal meeting of DDC council. The road section starts from Singfing, Ilam Municipality-8 and ends at Naya Bazaar of Naya Bazaar VDC. The sub-project serves as a main access to the people of Barbote, Soyang and Naya Bazaar VDCs and neighboring villages of mentioned VDCs and connects to Ilam Bazaar. The road will help to the people of those villages to sell their crops, vegetables, fruits and to get health services and other government services.

3. The EA has defined the road with 10 m Right of Way (RoW), 5 m width to either side from the centre line and this sub-project will be constructed with 5 m formation width (3 m carriage way and 1/1 m shoulder width to both sides). In addition to formation width additional land is needed for retaining structures, extra widening in curves, by-pass, breast wall, bus stop etc.

4. Information on the socio-economic characteristics of the affected people (APs) residing in this alignment has been collected using household surveys and focus group interviews. Many visits to affected households were undertaken to ascertain the resettlement impacts of the sub-project. The census and socio-economic survey has listed all project affected families (PAFs) and determined the extent of the impact of the sub-project on PAFs' land and other assets. During the project design survey several alternatives were explored to avoid or minimize land acquisition, some impacts are unavoidable due to technical and road safety considerations. Hence, this RP has been prepared for setting out strategies to mitigate and compensate for adverse effects of resettlement.

5. Resettlement impacts are expected to be experienced by 291 persons in the alignment. Altogether 56 HHs (except 3 absentee HHs) will be affected by the project in the matter of loss of land and trees. 52 households will loss less than 10% of the total land holding, 4 households will loss their land more than 10% of total holding and no households to loss more than 20% of total land holding.

6. The survey revealed that average annual income of the affected households is 170,293 Rs. 51 households have annual income above 50,000 rupees. The income trend shows that out of the total annual income, above 82% income comes from other sources and just 18% comes from land. While no changes are expected on non-agricultural income as a result of the land loss but households are expected to experience some reduction in agricultural income in proportion to their loss of land. In terms of food sufficiency 4, 29, 16 and 7 households have <3, 3-6, 6-9 and >9 months respectively food security.

7. The RP has been prepared based on ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The objectives of the RP are to (i) avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; and (ii) minimize it where it is unavoidable, and ensure that APs receive assistance, so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. The Project's key resettlement principles are as following:

- i) Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impact will be avoided or minimized through careful planning and design of the project;
- ii) 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;
- iii) APs will not be forced for donation of their land, and there will be adequate safeguards for voluntary land donation.
- iv) APs will be fully informed and consulted during project design and implementation, particularly on land acquisition and compensation options;
- v) 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;
- vi) Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
- vii) Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived part of the project and the costs related to resettlement are included in the RP and will be financed out of the project cost.

8. The sub-project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities control 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 also will lead to higher value and production of local land because of improved access and availability of agricultural inputs. The project will also continue to some extent the Nepal's tradition of land donation. 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:

- (i) Full consultation with affected persons and communities on selection of sites and appropriate design to avoid/minimize additional land take and resettlement effects;
- (ii) As a first principle, APs will be informed of their right to entitle compensation for any loss of their property (house, land, and trees) that might be caused by the project construction, and the land donation might be accepted only as a last option;
- (iii) No one will be forced to donate their land and APs will have the right to refuse land donation;
- (iv) 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 (Note: if the analysis shows that almost all APs losing >20 land holding fall under poverty line so excluded from land donation, and hence the land donation will be limited to 20% land holding);
- (v) 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;
- (vi) The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation);
- (vii) A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up 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.

9. Different meetings were held in respective VDC and in the meeting, project modalities were discussed communally with each affected family. People had also actively participated in

finalization of the alignment during the project design and survey. During consultation meetings and household survey, affected households verbally communicated their willingness to donate part of their land to improve the road.

10. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), in the chairpersonship of Local Development Officer (LDO), has been formed at district level for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution and four Grievance Redress Sub-Committees (GRC), a sub-committee of VICCC at VDC level has also been established for hearing the complaints and disputes relating to land acquisition and to bring appropriate resolution. GRSC consists of 3 members from VICCC and 2 members from affected people (APs). APs can approach the sub-committee with his/her problem.

11. The survey team has assessed the various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and finalized the estimated prices/costs for compensation at replacement cost. The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairpersonship of CDO. The CDC decided the compensation rates based on recommendation of resettlement survey. The main principle for the decision of compensation rates is to provide compensation at replacement value of the lost assets.

12. Furthermore, affected households will be given priority for employment as labourers on the sub-projects and this will be the main income restoration measure envisaged for this project. The project will provide job opportunities at least one adult from affected families for unskilled labour. The improvement in earning capability and project benefits will be maximised through the addition of a savings component and life skill training, run by the project. In addition to employment opportunities in construction work, the project will provide supplementary support to the identified APs through Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) program and other community infrastructure supplementary investment projects. A list of skills training and income generation has been prepared and total of NRs 342,000 has been budgeted.

13. The total private land to be acquired for this section of this road sub-project is 5.62 ha. As this road sub-project already consists of existing track so the private land that already falls under existing track is 3.52 ha and additional land need for new construction of the road is 2.10 ha. The total cost of resettlement including compensation for the loss of trees, livelihood restoration programme and deed transfer is Nrs. 0.55 million.

14. The Executing Agency, Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) has established Project Coordination Unit (PCU) under Department of Local Infrastructure Development & Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR). Central Implementation Support Consultant (CISC) resettlement team has assisted PCU in effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the RP. The Implementing Agency, DDC has established District Project Office (DPO) supported by District Implementation Support Team (DIST) in the district.

1. Introduction

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures that will be applied to 0+000 to 7+120 section of I.Na.Pa.-Dudhang- Soyang- Naya Bazaar road sub-project of Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) which will cause Involuntary Resettlement safeguards. The sub-project is located in Ilam District, about 76 km north from Mahendra Highway and about 500 m away from Mechi Highway. The road section starts from Singfiring, Ilam Municipality-8 and ends at Mai Khola which divides Barbote and Soyang VDC. The sub-project serves as a main access to the people of Barbote, Soyang and Naya Bazaar VDCs and neighboring villages of mentioned VDCs and connects to Ilam Bazaar.

2. The length of the proposed section of I.Na.Pa.-Dudhang-Soyang-Naya Bazaar sub-project is 7+120 km. Under the RRRSDP, the existing road will be upgraded with 5 m formation width. In normal case of Class 'A' standard Rural Road, full the Right of Way (RoW) of 20 m width (10 m both sides from the centre line) is fully acquired and owned by the requiring body. However, in case of I.Na.Pa.- Dudhang- Soyang- Naya Bazaar sub-project, the EA has decided to reduce the RoW to 10 m total width. The proposed project will limit within 5 m land from the centre line.

3. Information on the socio-economic characteristics of the affected people (APs) residing in this alignment has been collected using household surveys and focus group interviews. Many visits to affected households were undertaken to ascertain the resettlement impacts of the sub-project. The census and socio-economic survey has listed all project affected families (PAFs) and determined the extent of the impact of the sub-project on PAFs' land and other assets. During the project design survey several alternatives were explored to avoid or minimize land acquisition. Hence, this RP has been prepared for setting out strategies to mitigate and compensate for adverse effects of resettlement.

4. The census survey listed all APs and determined the extent of the impact of the sub-project on APs' properties and assets. The survey also involved community meetings and interviews with landowners who lost land to the existing alignment in the past and the owners of the additional land needed for upgrading of the alignment. Details of additional land requirements were discussed with affected persons and families and they were asked to suggest alternatives to minimize the land loss.

5. This RP has been prepared based on the findings of the survey regarding loss of land, trees and structures of the road alignment. It describes the resettlement activities and will help to set out strategies to mitigate and compensate for adverse effects and improve or maintain living standards of APs. Moreover, it will also set the parameters for the entitlement package for those affected, the institutional framework, mechanism for consultation and grievance resolution, the timeframe and cost estimates. In preparing the RP, ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and the Resettlement Framework (RF) of the project has been closely followed.

6. Resettlement impacts arising from the construction of the sub-project are expected to be experienced by about 56 households, excluding 3 absentee households, due to loss of land and trees. Since none of the APs loses more than 20% of their total land holdings. In addition, no significant impacts are being experienced by APs, in this road section and so this sub-project falls under category B of Involuntary Resettlement

policy of ADB. Therefore, a Short Resettlement Plan is prepared to mitigate the losses due to the implementation of the road subproject.

7. This road sub-project will provide various benefits to the people of the alignment after its completion. The people will have access to the district headquarter and other part of the country. It will also reduce in traveling time due to improvement of the road. In addition, it is also anticipated that implementation of this sub-project may bring several positive changes like it will create employment opportunities during construction period, increase in land price, development of market centers, easy access to main district market for selling the local cash crops and other productions, development of tourist destinations like Uttarepokhari and Tibetan Monastery located in Naya Bazaar VDC.

1.1. Alternative Options

8. The community meetings and interviews were conducted with land owners losing land in the existing alignment and with the owners of the additional land needed for widening the alignment. Details of land donation and compensation procedures were discussed with affected persons and families. They are ready to donate their land without compensation since they are more aware on development through road construction. The beneficiaries were asked to suggest best alignment which will require minimum area of individual land and serves greater number of population. The survey and design team has selected the alignment considering the technical feasibility of the alignment, adjusted the design to minimize the land acquisition and took care to avoid the demolition of houses.

2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

9. A total of 5.62 hectares of private land will be required for the road construction. As this road sub-project already consists of existing track and the private land that already falls under existing track is 3.52 ha and additional land need for new construction of the road is 2.10 ha. It was found that about 20 percent of the HHs land holding size is < 0.5 ha, 20 percent of the HHs land holding size is 0.5 to 1 ha and 60 percent of the HHs land holding size is > 1.0 ha. The household listing and census survey shows an average loss of 0.04 ha per households from average land holding 1.76 ha per households. Out of total households (interviewed), none of them will lose the land more than 20% of their total holdings. 11 (20%) households will lose fodder, timber and/or firewood trees. An analysis of pre and post project scenario indicates that the land holding pattern will remain similar after the project. Total 291 persons will experience the loss of land or other assets which comprises 151 (51.89%) male and 140 (48.11%) female. 3 affected families were not found in the census survey, so 56 households were interviewed. The survey does also show that there is no private building, structures and community buildings to be acquired by the project. The list of APs and their detailed socio-economic information of land holding and extent of potential loss are summarized in **Table 1**. Entitlement matrix of APs losing land and tree has been attached in annexes.

Table 1: Summary of Impacts

	Pre-Project		Post-Project		Remarks
	Number	%	Number	%	
1. Land Holding (HH)					
<0.5 ha	11	19.64	12	21.43	

0.5-1.0 ha	11	19.64	10	17.86	
>1.0 ha	34	60.71	34	60.71	
Average (ha)	1.76	100	1.72	100	
2. Households by Land Loss					
Losing <20%	56	100	56	100	
Losing >20%	0	0	0	0	
Average (ha)	0.04	100	-	-	
3. Number of affected person (APs)					
Losing < 20%	291	100	-	-	
Losing >20%	0	0	-	-	
4. Total APs					
Households	56	-	-	-	
Population	291	-	-	-	
Male	151	51.89%	-	-	
Female	140	48.11%	-	-	
Average household size	5.20				
5. Types of Loss					
5.1 Total Area of the land (sqm)	56,354				
5.1.1 Private land (sqm)	56,320				
5.1.1.1 Private land under existing road (sqm)	35,185				
5.1.1.2 Private land new cutting (sqm)	21,135				
5.1.2 Public land (sqm)	34				
5.1.2.1 Registered public land (sqm)					
5.1.2.2 Non-registered public land (sqm)					
5.2 Total number of plots	97				
5.3 Houses	0				
5.4 Community Structure	0				
5.5 No. of trees	79				

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2010.

3. Socio-Economic Information of the Affected Households

10. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic and loss assessment survey of 56 households, who were living in the village (other 3 HHs were absentee owners) to collect further information regarding APs' income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. The Table 2 below summarizes the APs socio-economic information from the survey.

Table 2: Socio-Economic Analysis of Affected Households

Variable	Pre-Project		Post-Project	
	#	%	#	%
1. Income from Land (HH)				
<12,000	12	21.43%	18	32.14%
12000-25,000	23	41.07%	17	30.36%

>25,000	21	37.50%	21	37.50%
Average	29,830	100%	29,006	100%
2. Non-agr. Income (HH)				
<12,000	0	0.00%	-	-
12000-25,000	3	5.36%	-	-
>25,000	53	94.64%	-	-
Average	140,427	100%	-	-
3. Total Income(HH)				
<25,000	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
25000-50,000	5	8.93%	5	8.93%
>50,000	51	91.07%	51	91.07%
Average	170,293	100%	169,433	100%
4. Food sufficiency (HH) ¹				
< 3 months	4	7.14%	13	23.21%
3- 6 months	29	51.79%	20	35.71%
6-9 months	16	28.57%	16	28.57%
> 9 months	7	12.50%	7	12.50%
Average (months)	6.64	100%	6.44	100%
5. Ethnicity (HH)				
Dalit caste	3	5.36%		
Marginalized Ethnic Group (defined as IP by Project)	0	0.00%		
Other Janajati (ethnic)	18	32.14%		
Non-dalit caste	35	62.50%		
6. Poverty (HH)				
<20% land loss				
Above Poverty (PCI)	56	100.00%	54	96.43%
Below Poverty (PCI)			2	3.57%
>20% land loss				
Above Poverty (PCI)	-	0%		0%
Below Poverty (PCI)	-	%		%
7. Women Headed Households				
	12			

Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2010.

11. The survey revealed that average annual income of the affected households is about 170,293 rupees. More than 91 percent households have annual income above 50,000 rupees, and no households have annual income less than 25,000 rupees. Average per capita income of the affected families is Rs.33,972 (USD 430) which indicates that per capita income is more than the National Income (USD 210). The data shows that out of total annual income, more than 82% income comes from other sources and 18 % comes from land. While no changes are expected on non-agricultural income as a result of the land loss, households are expected to experience some reduction in

¹ Food sufficiency has been calculated from both self production from agriculture and non agricultural income and generalized it based on CBS poverty measure.

agricultural income in proportion to their loss of land. In terms of food sufficiency, out of 56 households only 7 households have food security more than 9 months and rest of the households do not have food security more than 9 months. If we see the average food expenditure per month, they expense Rs.5141 for their monthly food consumption. The data revealed that the average household income is Rs.170, 293 by adding the both agriculture and non-agriculture income.

12. The donation criteria of the project state that the economic future of the APs must be same as they are before the project. The survey shows that there will be more or less same earning level and food security before and after the project. It is expected that the loss of incurred due to the project will also be off-set by benefits of the road as well as assistance and skill training provided under the project.

13. 62.5% of the household are from non-dalit caste (Brahmin/Chhetri), 32.14% of households are from the ethnic groups (Rai, Limbu, Newar etc) and only 5.36% households are from Dalit (Sarki, Sunuwar etc.). So it is revealed that very low percentage of the affected households is from Dalit community.

14. Very few households have road construction skill. The survey indicates members of 4 households have previous experience on infrastructure work for e.g. trail bridge, water supply, and plantation. Furthermore, skills on drinking water project and income generation are very familiar among the community people. Regarding skills and experiences of carpentry, house construction, labour work and masonry are the major skills they possess. Different types of income generation trainings, cash crops-related trainings, literacy, computer, health and sanitation, sewing & cutting have been taken by the affected people through different agencies.

15. Very few portion of this road corridor has access of transportation. Most of the people of this alignment have to walk to go to the district headquarter. The people of ending part of this section have to expense almost 1.30 hours on foot to reach the district headquarter. Health posts, with minimum facilities, are located in all VDCs and people go to district hospital or other private clinics for their treatment. Mobile and CDMA telephone services are available in all villages.

16. According to the available data, the affected households along the road alignment are economically moderate. The majority of the households have good per capita income in comparison to national per capita income. Although 87.5% households have less than 9 months food sufficiency, they are managing their livelihood by various survival strategies. They are managing their hand-to-mouth by earning from abroad, selling cash crops and dairy products, government and private jobs, business. The income generating activities and Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST) will be promoted by the construction of the road which will change the livelihood strategy of the local people as well.

4. Applicable Legal and Policy Framework

17. This section reviews the policy framework that applies to the project. Resettlement Plan (RP) is mainly guided by Land Acquisition Act (LAA 1977) 2034, ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy, and the approved Resettlement Framework of the project.

18. 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 over 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.

19. 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."

20. The **Land Reform Act (1964)** is also relevant. As per the Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than he is entitled to under the law. This Act also establishes the tiller's right on the land which 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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 favourable 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 to 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.

26. **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 will be set out in a resettlement framework that is prepared before the first management review meeting or private sector credit committee meeting and covenanted.

5. Definition, Objectives, Policies and Entitlement for the Project

27. The following are the definition of related terminology used in this RP:

- i) **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.
 - ii) **Cut-off Date:** The date of census survey to count the APs and their affected land and assets.
 - iii) **Land Donation:** Land owners' willingness to provide part of his land for the project in expectation of project benefits. It must be voluntary or unforced and confirmed in written agreement witnessed by third part.
 - iv) **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.
 - v) **Nontitled:** 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 nontitled.
 - vi) **Poverty Line:** The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal's national poverty line (currently NRs 10,216 for Ilam district), 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 Project to count APs under the poverty line. The determination of poor households or persons under the Project will be based on the census and
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socio-economic survey and confirmed by community meeting that affected person/household falls below the poverty line.

- vii) **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.
- viii) **Severely Project Affected Family (SPAF):** A Project Affected Family that is affected by the project such that:
 - 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.
- ix) **Squatters:** People living on or farming land not owned by them selves and without any legal title or tenancy agreement. The land may belong to the Government or to individuals.
- x) **Titled:** APs who have formal legal rights to land, including any customary of traditional rights recognized under the laws of Nepal.
- xi) **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.
- xii) **Vulnerable Group:** Distinct group of people or persons who are considered to be more vulnerable to impoverishment risks than others. The poor, women-headed, Dalits and IPs households who fall below poverty line will be counted as vulnerable APs.
- xiii) **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, but where the woman takes the decisions about the use of and access to household resources.

28. The objectives of the RP are to (i) avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; and (ii) minimize it where it is unavoidable, and ensure that APs receive assistance, so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. The key resettlement principles for the Project are as following:

- i) Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impact will be avoided or minimized through careful planning and design of the project;
 - ii) 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;
 - iii) APs will not be forced for donation of their land, and there will be adequate safeguards for voluntary land donation.
 - iv) APs will be fully informed and consulted during project design and implementation, particularly on land acquisition and compensation options;
 - v) 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;
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- vi) Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
- vii) 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.

29. The project Resettlement Framework (RF) has accepted the policy of land donations for very small parcels of land. The framework allows land donations in cases where the donation is made freely in public and without coercion, does not affect household food security and where adequate income restoration support exists for the household. The voluntary contribution will be accepted if the following criteria are met:

- The donation is unforced and not the result of community pressure
- Donated land shall be < 20% of total land holdings
- Food security above 9 months
- HH above poverty level calculated for the food consumption
- Full income restoration measures are in place

30. The sub-project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities control 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 also will 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 provide direct benefit to community, the Project will also continue to some extent the Nepal's tradition of land donation. 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:

- a. Full consultation with affected persons and communities on selection of sites and appropriate design to avoid/minimize additional land take and resettlement effects;
 - b. As a first principle, APs will be informed of their right to entitle compensation for any loss of their property (house, land, and trees) that might be caused by the project construction, and the land donation might be accepted only as a last option;
 - c. No one will be forced to donate their land and APs will have the right to refuse land donation;
 - d. 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 (Note: If the analysis of core sub-projects shows that all APs losing >20 land holding fall under poverty line so excluded from land donation, and hence the land donation will be limited to 20% land holding);
 - e. 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
 - f. The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation);
 - g. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up 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.
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31. 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 favourable 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 ensuring that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status. The APs whose land was affected by the road was informed by the project office through publishing general notice at the VDC. Therefore, the date written in the notice will remain the “cut-off-date” (12-02-2010) 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 is in Table 3.

Table 3: Entitlement Policy/Matrix

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

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

6. Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures

32. The construction of sub-project, as per the women participants, will have far-reaching impacts on them and their lives. Firstly, women participants expressed that their mobility will be greatly enhanced. The sub-project would definitely increase the access of women to various services and by and large women of various castes and communities expressed the need for the road construction. They were of the opinion that they will especially benefit from the sub-project, since their mobility will be enhanced both in terms of access of social services, as well as access to higher levels of schooling in district headquarter. The road construction would also considerably augment their access to higher level of health care outside the village. However, in terms of safety, women voiced some concerns particularly with regard to the safety of their children as they were of the opinion that the construction of the road would increase the number of the vehicles thereby increasing the safety hazards for children, elderly as well as women. Another negative impact of the project considered by the women is the loss of the assets that includes the land and trees.

33. The sub-project is anticipated to have direct adverse impacts on total of 12 women-headed households and 3 Dalit households residing on the project area. Adequate provisions have therefore been made in this RP to provide additional assistance to those women headed households and Dalit households so as to restore their lives and livelihood.

7. Community Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

34. Altogether 2 consultation meetings were held with community and affected households at different date and venue in the Barbote VDC and Ilam municipality. In the meeting proposed alignment, project modalities, land donation & compensation were discussed with community (including local leaders, government personnel, women, etc.) and with each affected household.² The main agenda of the discussions were ADB Policy on involuntary resettlement, compensation and entitlement, deed transfer process, resettlement framework of the RRRSDP, likely impacts and benefits of the sub-project construction and availability of the fund/budget for RP implementation. APs actively participated in walk-through survey and socio-economic survey and expressed their willingness to donate part of their land to improve the road. Social Mobilizers (SM) and DIST staffs were present in mentioned meetings. However, assessment of APs' socio-economic status and potential impact of land loss revealed that none of the households falls below poverty line and thus are eligible for land donation. Social team disclosed the entitlement matrix of the APs along with criteria for voluntary land donation.

35. The community meetings and interviews were conducted with the owners of land under the existing alignment and the owners of additional land needed for widening the road. During the meeting people were interested to donate, also agreed to go for deed transfer process, the additional land needed for the improvement of the existing alignment. Written consent has been given by the owners for the land donation. For this, the people wanted life skill training and employment opportunities as compensation. The RP includes provisions of life skill training, income generating activities, and preferential employment of APs in the construction works. They also said that the project should ensure no further harm to the remaining land outside the construction mound.

36. The DIST team assisted by VICCC and supported by DPO carried out an information campaign before conducting the registration of APs. The Household Census Survey of each household was also personally informed about the project, entitlements and procedures. This Resettlement Plan 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:

² For the detail list of the participants see attachment 6 of this RP.

- Explain the relevant details of the project scope and schedule
- Explain the RP and the various degrees of project impact
- Provide details of the entitlements under the RP and what is required of APs in order to claim their entitlement.
- Explain the Implementation Schedule with a timetable for the delivery of entitlements,
- Explain the compensation process and set out compensation rates,
- Provide a detailed explanation of the grievance process and other support in arbitration,
- Enlist the help of VICCC and other influential community officials in encouraging the participation of the APs in RP implementation, and
- Ensure that all vulnerable groups understand the process and that their needs are specifically taken into consideration and are met by assistance by the Project.

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

38. The resettlement specialist will act as the information conduit, informing communities about the progress of the sub-project and supporting and facilitating the VICCC in its community organisation role. The resettlement specialist will also support the DPO in land donation acquisition and resettlement compensation, and actively encourage and enable the affected people and women-headed households to participate in the process. This support will enable communities to prepare for participation more readily and help the less socially advantaged to negotiate employment, understand their compensation requirements, gain fairer compensation or acceptable alternatives and conclude land deed transfer to the Government.

39. The land donation agreement has been made freely without social pressure or coercion in the presence of VICCC, GRC, third party NGO, VDC secretary and local leaders of political parties. Out of 94 plots, 67 plots have been donated by the owners till finalizing this Resettlement Plan. The resettlement specialist will help the affected persons in payments and also increase awareness and reduce the potential for loss of compensation. Payment will be made at the family home or at public meetings in the local area for small amount and by cheque for land payments or amounts more than Rs 1000.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism

40. A Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at district level and Grievance Redress Sub-Committee (GRSC) at VDC level have been established for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution. A grievance process has been established in which APs who are not satisfied with the compensation, replacement cost of lost assets, livelihoods and allowances can register their grievance with GRSC and submit the issues to the GRC. Generally, grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC comprises:

- i. Head of DDC/local leader (Chairperson),
- ii. One representative of the local bodies;
- iii. Two representatives of the APs (including VG member)
- iv. One representatives of civil society organizations;
- v. One representative of Project.
- vi. Social mobilisers/NGO to attend as observers and to give support to APs.

41. All two VICCC has formed a Grievance Redresses Sub-committee at VDC level comprising 3 members from VICCC and 2 members from APs to hear complaints and grievances at local level. APs can approach the sub-committee with his/her problem which is then discussed locally with the aim of amicable settlement. The social mobilizers/NGOs will act as intermediaries to assist the vulnerable APs.

42. 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 DTO 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

Steps 1: APs shall first file their complaints at VDC level GR sub-committee. The complaints will be discussed among concerned parties to settle the issue locally (within 15 days). The social staff and NGOs working in the VDC will facilitate the consultation and deliberation in this regard.

Steps 2: If no amicable solution reached at VCD level (within 15 days), APs can appeal to District level GRC.

Steps 3: If APs are not contended with the decision of GRCs or in absence of any response from them, the AP may resort to the legal remedies available under the Land Acquisition Act.

8.1 Grievances Received and Mitigations

43. During RP preparation, the affected persons were informed about the grievance redress mechanism of the project and existence of grievance redress committees in VDC and in the District. In the course of time, there were no written complains filed with GRC. Some of the community people whose land were not included in the cadastral report in the current road project had raised issues verbally, in the course of socio-economic survey, that their plots can be affected by the road alignment. In this regard, plots were reconfirmed with the cadastral team, but these types of plots were not found.

9. Compensation and Income Restoration

9.1 Methodologies for Valuing and Determining Compensation

44. Following compensation and restoration measures were applied while preparing the resettlements plan. Special attention has been paid to ensuring that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status. CDC meeting was held for determining the compensation of losses but there were no households to be compensated for the land, particularly, in this section of the sub-project.

45. The survey and valuation of affected land and households was undertaken by the 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 fixed prices/costs for compensation in CDC meeting. Cadastral mapping 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. The date of the notice published is the "cut off date" (12-02-2010) and shared with the affected households.

46. The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairpersonship of CDO. The Chief of the Land Revenue Office, a representative of DDC and the Project Manager were the members and one of all VICCC and two from APs as an observer in the CDC and other related officials were invited. In case of loss of crops the compensation was denied

by the affected people. As in case of this sub-project, particularly in this section, the land was voluntarily donated. The compensation for trees has been calculated based on the replacement cost principle and was forwarded in the CDC meeting according to the entitlement matrix. Compensation payments for trees will be disbursed by cheque/cash at the construction period. Payment will be made at the family home or at public meetings in the local area for small amount and by cheque for land payments or amounts more than Rs 1000.

9.2 Voluntary Land Donation Process

47. Based on the loss assessment, the identified APs losing land in the road alignment were called for community meeting to discuss on resettlement planning & procedures, benefits and opportunities in and after the construction of the road. In the consultation they were informed about the land donation process as described in resettlement framework of the project. Altogether 2 consultation meetings were held and in the consultation the project modalities were discussed with community (including local leaders, women, etc.) and with each affected household. The main agenda of the discussions were on ADB Policy on involuntary resettlement, compensation and entitlement, resettlement framework of the RRRSDP, likely impacts and benefits of the sub-project construction and availability of the fund/budget for RP implementation. Out of 94 plots, 67 plots have been donated up to finalizing this RP. Other APs are also willing to donate their land for the development of their village.

48. Further, the households losing their land were informed and the ³Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was prepared. The households donating the land signed in a written agreement with the project. Total 34 households consisting of 67 plots signed the MoU. Signing in others MoU is going on. The agreement was witnessed by a third party District NGO federation, VDC level Grievance Redress Sub-committee, and VDC secretary to ensure that the donation was unforced. Furthermore, the APs who have voluntarily donated the land for the sub-project will be rewarded by District Project Office with a token of appreciation.

9.3 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

49. Affected households, particularly who are poor, vulnerable or at risk of impoverishment will be assisted through income restoration programs. During the implementation phase, project will ensure that APs will be given priority for employment as labourers in sub-project construction, in order to enable families to earn and restore their income. The project will also ensure that there is no employment of children on the project (Under 16 years recommended by ILO). The contract documents will include provisions regarding preferential employment of APs. It is expected that the unskilled APs selected for the construction work will be developed in to skilled workers through such employment and that such knowledge will be useful for APs income generation even after the project completion.

50. To improve in earning capability, the project benefits for APs will be maximised through their inclusion in the project's savings & credit and life skill training program. This scheme will encourage labourers to save 20% 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. By this type of saving programs, these households will be able to respond and to participate in other development activities and will help to reduce poverty aimed by the project. APs will also be given priority to become maintenance workers after completion of the sub-project construction.

51. The unskilled labour selected for construction work will be converted to skilled manpower through employment. Training in masonry work for drainage, retaining & breast wall, gabion structure and culverts will be learned on site will be good learning to them. The project hopes that this knowledge will be useful for the income generation after the project.

³ A copy of land donation agreement and verification letters has been attached in Appendix 4.

9.4 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) for APs

52. In addition to sub-project employment, APs will be provided with further income restoration measures known as Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) to restore APs' livelihood. The LEST will include a) income generating activities, and, b) non-income generating activities, which will be delivered through life skills development, training and supplementary investment schemes. This will provide support to affected persons with the reestablishment of their livelihood, development of new income-generating opportunities and training in life skills.

53. This section covers support to affected persons with the reestablishment of their livelihoods, the development of new income-generating opportunities and training in life skills. During the construction the project affected families will have priority for employment as laborers in Building Groups and Contractors but the employment man days may be few in comparison to the value of lost assets. Employment in the group might be insufficient to restore lost livelihoods and further income restoration measures i.e. life skills training and access to other development initiatives will be provided by the project.

54. Socio-economic Survey of the affected family shows that there are 168 households are being directly affected by the land acquisition due to the sub-project road and out of those, some seems more vulnerable and women-headed. These households will be given more attention in LEST. A special condition of contract will be added in contractor's contract to include the affected family member to join the labor group.

55. Based on the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), conducted by VICCC and APs, multiple options of income generating and life skill trainings have been explored and a package of income restoration program for APs **Table 4**. The cost of Nrs 342,000 for this program is designed and budgeted in the RP and will be financed under the project's community empowerment program budget heading.

Table 4: Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) for Affected Persons

SN	Description	Targeted trainees			Duration	Rate (Nrs.)	Estimate d Budget (Nrs.)	Starting date
	Skills training	Male	Female	Total				
1	Masonry	5	3	8	1 week	6,000	48,000	July 2010
2	Ginger Production	5	10	15	1 week	7,000	91,000	August 2010
3	Moterbike Repairing Training	2	4	6	1 month	12,000	72,000	August 2010
4	Aloo Chips Making	5	10	15	1 week	7,000	91,000	August 2010
5	Basic Computer Training	2	2	4	1 month	10,000	40,000	August 2010
	Total	19	29	38			342,000	
Note: The proposed date and trainings may change as per need of the APs during implementation.								

56. 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 Services, Department of Horticulture, District Forest Office available in the district will be mobilized by the DPO for additional resources and trainings.

10. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

57. The financial resources necessary for acquisition and compensation are budgeted into the project costs and will be administered according to the Land Acquisition Act 1977. These include: (i) Direct compensation costs for acquisition of assets; (ii) Costs associated with enhancement measures for affected households and persons; and (iii) Costs associated with the implementation and management of resettlement activities and capacity building of the project agencies.

58. The costs required for RP implementation (including land compensation) will be financed out of sub-project grant provided to the district. The district will include the required budget in its yearly budget under the heading RP implementation. The cost will be channelled 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

59. **Land:** According to the government categorization, mainly two types (Khet⁴ and Pakho⁵) with four different qualities/classes (Abbal⁶, Doyam⁷, Sim⁸ and Chahar⁹) of land are affected by the project. Official land prices are calculated annually at district level for each of the different land types and classes. Rs. 50,000.00 has been kept in the district development committee's reserve fund for compensation of the land of absentees and others who will not donate their land voluntarily in future.

60. There is variation in the land rate between Government and current market rate. The Government and market rate of land is presented in the following table.

Table No.5: Comparative Price of the Land along the Alignment (NRs. per Ropani)

VDC/Municipality	Government Rate	Market Rate	CDC Rate
I.Na.Pa.	300,000	400,000	150,000
Barbote	8,600	35,000	21,500

61. **Trees:** Rs. 12,242 has been allocated for the compensation for private trees. The quantity of tree production and valuation is carried out on basis of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) norms 2050. The norms has following provision for felling of trees having girth of more than 12 cm when measured at 1.3m above the ground including the sectioning of trunk, branches, and stumps up to a distance of 15m along the road with the indicated size would need the following labor input:

Above 12 cm to 30 cm girth	0.13 person day
Above 31 cm to 60 cm girth	0.39 person day
Above 61 cm to 90 cm girth	0.52 person day
Above 91 cm to 120 cm girth	1.56 person day
Above 121 cm to 180 cm girth	2.50 person day
Above 181 cm to 240 cm girth	4.00 person day
Above 241 cm to 300 cm girth	12.99 person day

⁴ Khet refers to irrigated paddy wet land.

⁵ Pakho refers to unirrigated arable land.

⁶ Abbal refers to first class land with 3 crops per year.

⁷ Doyam refers to second class land with 2 crops per year

⁸ Sim refers to third class land with single crop per year.

⁹ Chahar refers to fourth class land barren land with no crops.

Above 301 cm girth 41.67 person day

62. Transportation of the logs (poles), or the indicated distance would require the following man-power input:

first 10m distance from the source	0.50 manday/cubic meter
for each additional 10m	0.08 manday/cubic meter
for the first 1000m	8.42 manday/cubic meter
for each additional 1000m (0.08 manday/cubic m x 100)	8.00 manday/cubic meter
for the first 5000m (8.42 x 4 x 8)	40.42 manday/cubic meter

For the small seedling less than 12 cm girth Rs. 10 per seedling.

District wage rate decided by the DDC for the fiscal year 2066/67 is 170 per day.

10.2 Allowances for Rehabilitation Support

63. Allowances in this category cover support measures for affected individuals and households. The formal price of the rehabilitation support has been assessed during the socio-economic survey and has been set according to the current market price. The final decision for rehabilitation allowance has been made by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC).

10.3 Travel Allowances

64. If APs need to travel outside their village in the land acquisition process such as deed transfer, compensation receiving process, travel allowances will be paid based on district agriculture wage rate. The estimated cost allowance is NRs 50,000.

10.4 Total Cost Estimate for RP

65. The total cost for resettlement including compensation for the loss of land, trees, livelihood restoration programme and allowances is NRs. 0.55 million. The detail cost is given in table 6.

Table 6: Summary of Cost for RP

Item		Unit	Total loss	Amount (NRs.)
1. DIRECT COST				
1.1	Private Trees	No.		12,242
1.2	CFUGs Tree	No.		
1.3	Community Structure (water Tap)	No.		
	Sub Total (1)			12,242
2.INDIRECT COST				
2.1	Displacement allowance	LS		0
2.2	Rental Stipend	LS		0
2.3	Transportation Allowance	LS		50,000
2.4	Deed Transfer Assistance	HHN	56	28,000
2.5	Official Deed Transfer fees	LS		15,000
	Sub Total (2)			93,000
3	Income generation and Livelihood improvement programme			342,000

4	Appreciation Program for APs	LS		28,000
	Total (3)			370,000
	Total (1+2+3)			475,242
5	Contingency (5%)			23,762
6	Reserve Fund for Absentee Owner	LS		50,000
	Grand Total			549,004

Note: * This cost will be covered by the overall project management cost.

11. Implementation Arrangements

11.1 Institutional Arrangements

66. The key agencies involved in implementation of this framework are as follows:

- Project Coordination Unit (PCU) supported by Central Implementation Support Consultants (CISC) at Department of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR), Ministry of Local Development (MLD);
- District Project Office (DPO) supported by District Implementation Support Team (DIST) at District Development Committee (DDC); and
- Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC)

11.1.1 Central Level Arrangements

67. The Project Executing Agency has been established PCU to handle and coordinate RRRSDP management works. The PCU has overall responsibility for the coordination of the resettlement activities. The CISC will support PCU in effective planning and implementation of the resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation measures outlined in this resettlement plan. The resettlement specialists under PCU/CISC will look after the policy compliance and monitoring of the proper implementation of the plan and its recommendations.

11.1.2 District Level Arrangements

68. At district level, District Project Office (DPO) has been established to ensure that ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is followed in preparation and implementation of resettlement plans. DPO will coordinate with the Chief District Officer, Land Revenue and Survey Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office. The DIST will assist the DPO in planning, preparing and implementing the resettlement activities and plan. DIST will help the affected person with information campaigns to promote clarity and transparency, and help with community level consultations about entitlements and of what to do with compensation payments and income generation opportunities. DIST will also act as advocates for APs to access government programmes for income generation and local development

11.1.3 Sub-project Level Arrangements

69. Project Manager of the district will lead the implementation of the plan in sub-project level. He will establish the coordination among the district offices for the successful implementation of the plan. The project manager will integrate construction, land acquisition and compensation activities within sub-project. The District Infrastructure Coordination Committee (DICC) and Village

Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC) will provide necessary support to the project manager in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities.

11.1.4 Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)

70. The Land Acquisition Act 1977 provides for the establishment of Compensation Determination Committee to decide compensations-relating issues at district level. This is composed of the CDO, the LRO, a representative of the DDC and the project manager. To make the decision-making process transparent, representative of the affected persons, someone from the VICCC and DIST members had been invited as observers.

11.2 Implementation Schedule

71. An Implementation Schedule for 0+000 to 7+120 section of I.Na.Pa.-Dudhang-Soyang-Naya Bazaar sub-project is included as Table 7.

Table 7: Implementation Schedule

SN	Tasks	March-10				April-10				May-10				June-10				1010																		
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	J	F	M	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	Finalize list of affected people consultation with APs.				*	*																														
4	Consultation, and grievance resolution						*	*	*																											
5	Submit final report to CDO for compensation determination									*																										
5	CDC meeting and Compensation Determination									*																										
6	Inform APs for the compensation claim										*	*																								
7	Collect application from the APs for compensation												*	*																						
8	Verify the application and prepare final list of APs									*																										
9	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for voluntary contribution										*	*	*																							
10	Pay compensation for eligible APs													*																						
11	Implementation of AP's Livelihood Restoration Programme												Continuous along with community development program																							
12	Implement social impact monitoring system (internal and external monitoring programmes).												Continuous along with physical construction works																							
13	RP implementation verification survey																						*	*												
14	Resettlement verification report and concurrence from ADB for signing of contract																				*	*														
15	Contract agreement with BG and Contractors																					*	*													
16	Transferring the land ownership																						*													
17	Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation, progress and achievements												Continuous along with community development program																							

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

A. Monitoring at District Level

72. The District Project Office (DPO) will be 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.

73. Project Manager or his/her representative will attend VICCC meetings 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.

74. DPO will organize periodic progress review workshops involving APs representatives. Special attention will be given to securing the participation of women. The workshops 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 coordinator will facilitate such workshops.

B. Verification by PCU

75. The verification of satisfactory implementation of RP including completion of land compensation is a condition for contract award and commencement of civil works. A verification report in this regard will be prepared by PCU assisted by Social /Resettlement Specialist and submitted to ADB along with proposal to award the contract(s). The verification report has to 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% APs may be surveyed as part of the verification.

C. External/Third Party Monitoring

76. 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. The Table 8 include following monitoring indicators for external monitoring.

Table 8: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	Number of DoLIDAR staff on RRRSDP, for sub-project Number of other line agency officials available for tasks Number of Social mobilisation coordinators located in the field
	Consultation	Number of Building Groups contacted or established and meetings held Grievances by type and resolution Number of field visits by DoLIDAR/project staff and social mobilisation coordinators Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in project
	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 DPO and other line agencies
Output Indicators; data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Acquisition of Land	Area of land acquired by road section and contract Area of private land acquired Area of communal/government land acquired Area of the land voluntarily donated
	Buildings	Number, type and size of private buildings acquired Number, type and size of community structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	Number and type of private trees acquired Number and type of government/community 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 Livelihood restoration cost
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	Number of community structures repaired or replaced Number of trees planted by government agency
Impact Indicator – data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	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

13. Conclusion

77. I.Na.Pa.-Dudhang-Soyang-Naya Bazaar Road sub-project requires 5.62 ha of private land affecting 56 households. It affects 97 land plots. Additionally, 79 private trees will be needed to cut down during construction period. Since the study does not revealed significant impact on APs, this road sub-project is not expected to have significantly adverse involuntary resettlement impacts and hence falls under Category "C" of ADB operational procedures. In this context, this short resettlement plan has been prepared.

Appendix 3: Detail List of Consultation Meeting with Date, Venue and Participants

Location: Muchu- 6, Muchu

Date: 2064/3/31

Meeting No: 1

S.N.	Name of Participants	Designation	Participants				
			M	F.	Bra/chh.	Janjati	Dalit
1.	Kyamne Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
2.	Sitar Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
3.	Ram Singh Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
4.	Pasang Tamang	Land Owner	*			*	
5.	Tenjin Lama	Social Worker	*			*	
6.	Kumar Lama	Social Worker	*			*	
7.	Lakpatashi Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
8.	Pemadorji Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
9.	Lamu Lama	Land Owner		*		*	
10	Pala Lama	Housewife		*		*	
11	Hitam Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
12	Pasang Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
13	Yanki Lama	Land Owner		*		*	
14	Chayaga Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
15	Tundup Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
16	Deke Lama	Housewife		*		*	
17	Pema Funjok Lama	Land Owner	*			*	
18	Lama Kyap Lama	Land Owner	*			*	

पुनर्वास योजना: इ. न. पा. - दुधाङ्ग - सोयाङ - नयाँ बजार सडक उप आयोजना, इलाम कार्यकारी सारांश

पृष्ठभूमि

नेपाल सरकारले लामो दृढले गर्दा क्षति भएका ग्रामीण पूर्वाधारहरूको पुनःनिर्माण र पुनःस्थापनाको कार्य एसियाली विकास बैंक, स्विस् सरकार (SDC), ब्रिटिस सरकारको अन्तराष्ट्रिय विकास विभाग (DFID) तथा ओपेक फण्ड (OFID)को आर्थिक सहयोगमा **ग्रामीण पूर्वाधार पुनर्निर्माण र पुर्स्थापना आयोजना** नेपालको बिसवटा जिल्लाहरूमा संचालन गरिरहेको छ । इलाम जिल्लामा अवस्थित प्रस्तावित **इ. न. पा- दुधाङ्ग- सोयाङ- नयाँ बजार** ग्रामीण सडकको पुनःस्थापना सोही कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत संचालन गर्न लागिएको एक उप-आयोजना हो ।

यस पुनर्वास योजनाले ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना (RRRSDP) अन्तर्गत संचालित **इ. न. पा- दुधाङ्ग- सोयाङ- नयाँ बजार** ग्रामीण सडक आयोजनाको अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास योजनाको नीति तथा प्रकृयालाई प्रस्तुत गरेको छ । यो पुनर्वास योजना तयार गर्दा जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐन २०३४ लाई आधार मानी एसियाली विकास बैंकको अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास नीति १९९५ र ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना (RRRSDP) को पुनर्वास प्रारूप अनुरूप तयार पारिएको हो । यसका अतिरिक्त नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधान २०६३, भूमिसुधार ऐन २०२९, जग्गा मालपोत ऐन २०३४, सार्वजनिक सडक ऐन २०३९, गुठी संस्थान ऐन २०३३ तथा अन्य पुनर्वास सम्बन्धि राष्ट्रिय कानून, नीति र नियमावलीहरूलाई पनि ध्यानमा राखिएको थियो ।

प्रस्तावक

प्रस्तावित सडक उप-आयोजना को पुनर्वास योजनाको तयार तथा प्रस्तावक जिल्ला विकास समिति र जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालय/जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, इलाम रहेको छ ।

पुनर्वास योजना तयारीको उद्देश्य

पुनर्वास योजनाको मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा गरिने स्वैच्छिक तथा अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वासको कारण वाट प्रभावित व्यक्ति तथा परिवार माथी पर्नजाने भौतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक पक्षमा पर्न सक्न नकारात्मक प्रभावको न्यूनिकरण गर्न के कस्ता सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवजहरूको आवश्यकता पर्दछ सो को योजना बनाई कार्यान्वयन गराउनु, तथा प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनाको लागि छोटो पुनर्वास योजनाको तयार गरे पुग्छ भन्ने कुराको यकिन गर्नु हो ।

प्रस्तावको सान्दर्भिकता

प्रस्तावित सडकले इलाम जिल्लाका इलाम नगरपालीका र बरबोटे गा. वि. स. का वासिन्दाहरूलाई र सगै जोडिएका गा. वि. स. हरुलाई सदरमुकाम संगको पहुँच बढाउनेछ भने स्थानीय स्तरमा उत्पादन हुने तरकारी, दुध, चिया, अलैंची तथा अम्लिसो लाई 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

१२ फेब्रुवरी, २०१० मा प्रभावित परिवार तथा व्यक्तिको आधारभुत सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, नापी सर्वेक्षण वाट लिइएको तथ्याङ्क तथा अन्य उपलब्ध तथ्याङ्कहरूको साथै जिल्ला कार्यान्वयन सहयोगी टोली तथा प्राविधिक टोलीवाट पुनर्वास कार्यको सर्भेक्षणको सिलसिलामा संकलन गरेका तथ्याङ्कहरू केलाएर पुनर्वास योजना तयार पारिएको छ ।

प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजनाको पुनर्वास योजनाको सारांश विवरण

१. यस सडक आयोजनाको जम्मा लम्वाई ७.०० कि.मी रहेको छ । यस आयोजना इलाम जिल्लाको सदरमुकाम इलाम नगरपालिका बाट सुरु भई बरबोटे गा.वि.स. को माइखोलामा पुगेर अन्त्य हुन्छ । यो सडक आयोजना अन्तर्गत बारै 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 । यो सडक आयोजना निर्माणको लागि २.११ हेक्टर व्यक्तिगत जमिन थप आवश्यक पर्ने देखिन्छ ।

२. यस आयोजना क्षेत्रभित्र पर्ने प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्भेक्षण तथा प्रभावित सम्पत्तिको क्षति विश्लेषण गरि उनीहरूको सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्था र क्षतिका बारेमा तथ्याङ्क संकलन गरिएको थियो । कित्ता नापी सर्भेक्षणले देखाए अनुसार यस आयोजनाले जम्मा ५९ घरधुरीका ९७ व्यक्तिगत त्यटहरू प्रभावित भएको देखिन्छ जसमा ५६ घरधुरीको मात्र सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सर्भेक्षण गर्न सम्भव भएको थियो । क्षतिको विश्लेषण गर्दा ७९ वटा व्यक्तिगत रुखबिरुवाहरू प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ (यसैसाथ संलग्न गरिएको प्रभावित जग्गा तथा रुखबिरुवाहरूको विवरण हेर्नुहोस्) ।

३. सर्भेक्षण गरिएका ५६ घरधुरी मध्ये ब्राम्हण/क्षेत्री ३५ घरधुरी, जनजाति १८ घरधुरी र दलित ३ घरधुरी रहेका छन् जसमा महिला १४० र पुरुष १५१ गरी जम्मा २९१ जना व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ । आयोजना प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको आयका विभिन्न स्रोतहरूको विश्लेषण गर्दा कृषि उत्पादनबाट भन्दा गैरकृषिका स्रोतबाट बढी आम्दानी हुने गरेको पाईएको थियो । यो सडक निर्माणका लागी जग्गा दान गरे बापत प्रभावित घरधुरीको कृषिजन्य उत्पादनमा केही कमी हुने अनुमान गरिएपनि सो जग्गा उब्जाउ नभएकाले कृषिजन्य उत्पादनमा खासै कमी हुने देखिदैन गैरकृषि का स्रोतमा पनि कुनै नोक्सानी बेहोर्नु पर्ने छैन । सम्पूर्ण घरधुरीले जग्गा गुमाए पनि बाटो बनेपछीका विभिन्न फाइदा जस्तै सडक बनेपछि जग्गाको मुल्य बढ्ने तथा आयोजना अन्तरगतका क्षतीलाई आय आर्जन तालिम तथा अन्य सहयोग बाट पूर्ती हुने अपेक्षा राखिएको छ ।

४. यस सडक आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित सबै घरधुरीबाट २० प्रतिशत भन्दा कम मात्र जग्गा प्रभावित भएको र सबै ५६ परिवार गरीबीको रेखाभन्दा माथि रहेका पाईएको थियो । सो अनुरूप यस आयोजनाले सबै ५६ घरधुरी बाट आयोजना निर्माणको लागी स्वैच्छिक जग्गादान स्विकार गरेकोछ ।

५. जग्गा अधिग्रहण सम्बन्धी उजुरी, गुनासो वा विवाद सुन्न तथा सो को उचित समाधान गर्न जिल्ला तहमा गुनासो निदान समिति (GRC) तथा गाउँ तहमा दुई उपसमितिहरू गठन गरिएको छ । यस उपसमितिमा ३ जना गाउँस्तरीय पूर्वाधार निर्माण समन्वय समिति (VICCC) बाट र २ जना प्रभावित घरधुरी बाट गरी ५ जना भएको गुनासो निदान समिति बनाइएको छ ।

६. प्रमूख जिल्ला अधिकारीको अध्यक्षतामा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिको गठन गरिएको छ । यस समितिले आयोजना प्रभावितहरूलाई क्षतिपूर्ति वापत दिइने रकमलाई पनि अनुमोदन गरेकोछ । क्षतिपूर्ति, लगत कट्टा, सीप विकास तालीम तथा अन्य विभिन्न शीर्षक गरी जम्मा रु ५५००२८ 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 ।

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

८. 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

विज्ञवाट सम्पन्न भई सो को प्रतिवेदन सहित आयोजना निर्माणकार्य शुरु गर्न आयोजना समन्वय एकाइ (PCU) वाट एशियाली विकास बैंकमा प्रस्तावना पठाए पछि मात्र निर्माण कार्य सुरु हुनेछ ।

निष्कर्ष

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

Annex 1: Pre Post Poverty Level Analysis of APs

SN	Name of Land Owner	VDC/	Mun.	No of Plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding	% Loss	Post Project Land Holding	Pre-Project Food Sufficiency Month	Post-Project Food Sufficiency Month	Non Agricultural Food Security	Annual Food Security	Expenditure for Food per Month	Agri Income	non Agri Income	Total Income	Pre Project per Capita	Pre-Project Poverty Level	Total Family Member	Post project annual food security	Post project Agri-Income	Post project total income	Post project per capita	Post project poverty level
1	Tularam Dulal	I.Na.Pa.		5	385	7526	5.12	7141	6	5.69	27	33	3000	18000	80000	98000	16333	1.60	6	31	17079	97079	16180	1.58
2	Durga Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.		2	205	6062	3.38	5857	5	4.83	36	41	5000	25000	180000	205000	41000	4.01	5	40	24155	204155	40831	4.00
3	Buddhi Prasad Dahal	I.Na.Pa.		1	342	28749	1.19	28407	2	1.98	13	15	4000	8000	50000	58000	14500	1.42	4	14	7905	57905	14476	1.42
4	Manikumar Rai	I.Na.Pa.		2	128	66097	0.19	65969	2	2.00	18	20	3000	6000	54000	60000	15000	1.47	4	20	5988	59988	14997	1.47
5	Lok Bahadur Karki	I.Na.Pa.		3	513	78974	0.65	78461	3	2.98	24	27	4000	12000	96000	108000	18000	1.76	6	27	11922	107922	17987	1.76
6	Dirgha Bahadur Raya	I.Na.Pa.		5	453	99530	0.46	99077	8	7.96	4	12	5200	41600	20000	61600	10267	1.00	6	12	41411	61411	10235	1.00
7	Dhanmaya Sunuwar	I.Na.Pa.		1	8	1134	0.71	1126	8	7.94	9	17	2500	20000	22000	42000	10500	1.03	4	17	19859	41859	10465	1.02
8	Dhan Bahadur Tamang	I.Na.Pa.		4	845	19952	4.24	19107	6	5.75	8	14	6000	36000	50000	86000	14333	1.40	6	14	34475	84475	14079	1.38
9	Ramji Khadka	I.Na.Pa.		6	397	19278	2.06	18881	12	11.75	12	24	5000	60000	60000	120000	24000	2.35	5	24	58764	118764	23753	2.33
10	Bed Prasad Pokhrel	I.Na.Pa.		8	95	24104	0.39	24009	6	5.98	47	53	10000	60000	472000	532000	66500	6.51	8	53	59764	531764	66470	6.51
11	Netra Prasad Dahal	I.Na.Pa.		2	223	4082	5.46	3859	3	2.84	81	84	2500	7500	202000	209500	52375	5.13	4	79	7090	209090	52273	5.12
12	Nanda Kumari Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.		7	3307	51895	6.37	48588	6	5.62	31	37	20000	120000	620000	740000	148000	14.49	5	35	112353	732353	146471	14.34
13	Narayan Khadka	I.Na.Pa.		7	293	14079	2.08	13786	9	8.81	17	26	3000	27000	50000	77000	19250	1.88	4	25	26438	76438	19110	1.87
14	Hari Prasad Bhattarai	I.Na.Pa.		6	656	17272	3.80	16616	3	2.89	49	52	4000	12000	194400	206400	51600	5.05	4	50	11544	205944	51486	5.04
15	Krishna Kumari Rai	I.Na.Pa.		1	382	4930	7.75	4548	1	0.92	72	73	2000	2000	144000	146000	29200	2.86	5	67	1845	145845	29169	2.86
16	Kamal Khanal	I.Na.Pa.		1	533	5904	9.03	5371	6	5.46	48	54	2000	12000	96000	108000	36000	3.52	3	49	10917	106917	35639	3.49
17	Hom Bahadur Khadka	I.Na.Pa.		4	592	13683	4.33	13091	9	8.61	9	18	3500	31500	31000	62500	15625	1.53	4	17	30137	61137	15284	1.50
18	Maheswari Bhattarai	I.Na.Pa.		8	95	18157	0.52	18062	6	5.97	67	73	2000	12000	134800	146800	36700	3.59	4	73	11937	146737	36684	3.59
19	Mohan Bahadur Khadka	I.Na.Pa.		6	50	14773	0.34	14723	9	8.97	69	78	10000	90000	690000	780000	195000	19.09	4	78	89695	779695	194924	19.08
20	Bodh Narayan Dahal	I.Na.Pa.		1	354	2114	16.75	1760	4	3.33	48	52	1000	4000	48000	52000	52000	5.09	1	43	3330	51330	51330	5.02
21	Man Bahadur Tamang	I.Na.Pa.		3	40	13720	0.29	13680	9	8.97	32	41	2500	22500	80000	102500	12813	1.25	8	41	22434	102434	12804	1.25
22	Menuka Timilsena	I.Na.Pa.		7	42	15525	0.27	15483	6	5.98	67	73	5000	30000	336000	366000	45750	4.48	8	73	29919	365919	45740	4.48
23	Jayanarayan Shreshtha	Barbote		7	910	29904	3.04	28994	2	1.94	53	55	9600	19200	506000	525200	58356	5.71	9	53	18616	524616	58291	5.71
24	Bhakta Bahadur Jogi	Barbote		2	588	17273	3.40	16685	6	5.80	51	57	2500	15000	126720	141720	23620	2.31	6	55	14489	141209	23535	2.30
25	Shiv Lal Dhungel	Barbote		3	326	10660	3.06	10334	9	8.72	8	17	4500	40500	37000	77500	15500	1.52	5	17	39261	76261	15252	1.49
26	Tikaram Poudel	Barbote		5	973	22567	4.31	21594	6	5.74	25	31	4000	24000	100000	124000	20667	2.02	6	30	22965	122965	20494	2.01
27	Chandraman Limbu	Barbote		5	95	42329	0.22	42234	6	5.99	20	26	4000	24000	80000	104000	14857	1.45	7	26	23946	103946	14849	1.45
28	Krishnamaya Mukhiya	Barbote		2	587	5203	11.28	4616	5	4.44	16	21	2000	10000	31000	41000	10250	1.00	4	18	8872	39872	9968	0.98
29	Dhanbir Sharki	Barbote		5	455	13323	3.42	12868	6	5.80	8	14	4000	24000	31000	55000	11000	1.08	5	13	23180	54180	10836	1.06
30	Bhaum Maya Rijal	Barbote		3	129	3020	4.27	2891	6	5.74	50	56	3000	18000	150000	168000	21000	2.06	8	54	17231	167231	20904	2.05
31	Sundar Bahadur Shrestha	Barbote		7	159	24578	0.65	24419	9	8.94	7	16	8000	72000	54000	126000	11455	1.12	11	16	71534	125534	11412	1.12
32	Renuka Limbu	Barbote		1	254	1781	14.26	1527	5	4.29	26	31	2500	12500	65000	77500	15500	1.52	5	27	10717	75717	15143	1.48
33	Dal Bahadur Rai	Barbote		3	573	16316	3.51	15743	12	11.58	170	182	5000	60000	850000	910000	182000	17.82	5	176	57893	907893	181579	17.77
34	Mohan Khanal	Barbote		2	236	8600	3.58	6364	6	5.79	25	31	4000	24000	100000	124000	24800	2.43	5	30	23142	123142	24628	2.41
35	Chandra Bahadur Limbu	Barbote		2	296	1765	16.77	1469	3	2.50	20	23	2500	7500	50000	57500	14375	1.41	4	19	6242	56242	14061	1.38
36	Rudra prasad Bhattarai	Barbote		7	330	19147	1.72	18817	12	11.79	14	26	6000	72000	84000	156000	22286	2.18	7	26	70759	154759	22108	2.16
37	Chandrawati Sapkota	Barbote		6	886	24339	3.64	23453	9	8.67	56	65	9000	81000	500000	581000	72625	7.11	8	62	78051	578051	72256	7.07
38	Dor Bahadur Mukhiya	Barbote		1	64	1101	5.81	1037	3	2.83	12	15	3000	9000	35000	44000	14667	1.44	3	14	8477	43477	14492	1.42
39	Jhamak Shrestha	Barbote		4	578	26335	2.19	25757	12	11.74	17	29	5000	60000	85000	145000	36250	3.55	4	28	58683	143683	35921	3.52
40	Radha Krishna Dhungel	Barbote		3	64	2798	2.29	2734	8	7.82	9	17	3100	24800	27000	51800	10360	1.01	5	16	24233	51233	10247	1.00

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41	Rishibhakta Sapkota	Barbote		5	1023	22952	4.46	21929	12	11.47	25	37	4000	48000	100000	148000	24667	2.41	6	35	45861	145861	24310	2.38
42	Ritukanta Dhungel	Barbote		2	74	3080	2.40	3006	9	8.78	4	13	3000	27000	12000	41000	10250	1.00	4	13	26351	38351	9588	0.94
43	Buddhinath Luintel	Barbote		3	350	21544	1.62	21194	9	8.85	13	22	2600	23400	34000	57400	11480	1.12	5	22	23020	57020	11404	1.12
44	Singhbir Sharki	Barbote		2	95	11027	0.86	10932	9	8.92	30	39	2500	22500	75000	97500	24375	2.39	4	39	22306	97306	24327	2.38
45	Dadiram Poudel	Barbote		5	32	15085	0.21	15053	12	11.97	20	32	6000	72000	120000	192000	24000	2.35	8	32	71847	191847	23981	2.35
46	Chandika Kumari Shrestha	Barbote		3	227	10307	2.20	10080	7	6.85	13	20	2200	15400	28000	43400	10850	1.06	4	19	15061	43061	10765	1.05
47	Chet Kumari Bhattarai	Barbote		3	259	8672	2.99	8413	3	2.91	38	41	3500	10500	132000	142500	28500	2.79	5	39	10186	142186	28437	2.78
48	Padam Bahadur Limbu	Barbote		4	16	7434	0.22	7418	3	2.99	40	43	2000	6000	80000	86000	21500	2.10	4	43	5987	85987	21497	2.10
49	Bacchala devi Ghimire	Barbote		1	238	10683	2.23	10445	12	11.73	40	52	1500	18000	60000	78000	78000	7.64	1	51	17599	77599	77599	7.60
50	Ghanashyam Dhungel	Barbote		3	24	2891	0.83	2867	3	2.98	36	39	2500	7500	90000	97500	19500	1.91	5	39	7438	97438	19488	1.91
51	Chandra Bdr Shreshtha	Barbote		6	329	18815	1.75	18486	9	8.84	10	19	8000	72000	80000	152000	25333	2.48	6	19	70741	150741	25124	2.46
52	Yadav Bahadur Shreshtha	Barbote		2	191	25692	0.74	25501	9	8.93	21	30	2800	25200	60000	85200	14200	1.39	6	30	25013	85013	14169	1.39
53	Pushpa Bahadur Limbu	Barbote		4	127	9469	1.34	9342	6	5.92	40	46	2400	14400	96000	110400	15771	1.54	7	45	14207	110207	15744	1.54
54	Soma Dolma Tamang	Barbote		2	223	7233	3.08	7010	6	5.82	50	56	2000	12000	100000	112000	28000	2.74	4	54	11630	111630	27908	2.73
55	Durga Kumari kifle	Barbote		1	382	8036	4.75	7654	6	5.71	20	26	6000	36000	120000	156000	31200	3.05	5	25	34289	154289	30858	3.02
56	Kamala Devi Limbu	Barbote		1	485	6395	7.58	5910	3	2.77	28	31	2000	6000	55000	61000	30500	2.99	2	28	5545	60545	30272	2.96

Annex 2: Affected HHs with Loss of Land

HH	SN	Name of Land Owner	Father/Mother/ Husband/Wife's Name	Grand-Father /Father-in-law's Name	VDC/ Mun.	Ward No	Chainage		Address/ Settlement	Map No	Kitta No	Total Area	Affected Area	Cost of afd area
							From	To						
1	1	Tularam Dulal	Tulasimaya Dulal	Srilal Dulal	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+813	1+913	Singfring	8 ka	342	3931	131	38605.10806
	2	Tulasi Dulal			I.Na.Pa.	8	1+913	1+944	Singfring	8/ka	337	2108	127	37426.32613
	3	Tularam Dulal	Tulasimaya Dulal	Srilal Dulal	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+879	1+913	Singfring	8/ka	340	1157	254	74852.65226
	4	Durga Budhathoki	H-Tanka Bahadur Budhathoki	FL-Man Bahadur Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+260	0+270	Singfring	8/ga	42	2105	42	12377.21022
	5	Durga Budhathoki	H-Tanka Bahadur Budhathoki	FL-Man Bahadur Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+126	0+276	Singfring	8/ga	40	811	127	37426.32613
2	6	Deepak Budhathoki			I.Na.Pa.	8	0+197	0+264	Singfring	7/kha	12	3146	36	10609.03733
3	7	Buddhi Prasad Dahal	Homa Devi Dahal	Bhimlal Dahal	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+813	1+838	Ghos	8/ka	343	137	40	11787.81925
	8	Buddhi Prasad Dahal	Homa Devi Dahal	Bhimlal Dahal	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+813	1+913	Ghos	8/ka	341	2577	318	93713.16306
4	9	Mani Kumar Rai	Kamala Rai	Biru Rai	I.Na.Pa.	7	0+702	0+837	Inapa-7	7/ga	479	2685	12	3536.345776
5	10	Lok Bahadur Karki	Bal Bahadur Karki		I.Na.Pa.	7	0+681	0+702	Inapa-7	8/ga	3	3023	48	14145.3831
6	11	Dirgha Bahadur Raya	Tek Bahadur Raya	Sanak Singh Raya	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+913	1+980	Inapa-8	8/ka	56	322	32	9430.255403
	12	Dirgha Bahadur Raya	Tek Bahadur Raya	Sanak Singh Raya	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+913	2+090	Inapa-8	8/ka	57	3555	286	84282.90766
	13	Dirgha Bahadur Raya	Tek Bahadur Raya	Sanak Singh Raya	I.Na.Pa.	8	2+090	2+127	Inapa-8	8/ka	53	2345	135	39783.88998
7	14	Dhan Bahadur Tamang	Jas Bahadur Tamang	Bahadur Tamang	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+719	1+787	Ina[a-8	8/ka	248	4030	382	112573.6739
	15	Dhan Bahadur Tamang	Jas Bahadur Tamang	Bahadur Tamang	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+497	1+515	Inapa-8	8/ka	127	4924	18	5304.518664
	16	Dhan Bahadur Tamang	Jas Bahadur Tamang	Bahadur Tamang	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+627	1+719	Inapa -8	8/ka	366	6928	445	131139.4892
8	17	Ramji Khadka	Baluka Devi Khadka	Katak Bahadur Khadka	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+591	0+681	Inapa-7	7/ga	494	2872	397	116994.1061
9	18	Bed Prasad Pokhrel	Gruwa Dutta Pokhrel	Kuber Pokhrel	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+377	0+442	Inapa-8	8/ka	85	2013	95	27996.07073
10	19	Netra Prasad Dahal	Ramchandra Dahal	Bhimlal Dahal	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+787	1+838	I.Na.Pa.-8	8/ka	360	3923	223	65717.09234
11	20	Nanda Kumari Budhathoki	H-Raghubir Budhathoki	FL-Nar Bahadur Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+524	0+545	Singfring	8/ga	75	2075	115	33889.98035
	21	Keshav Budhathoki	Raghubir Budhathoki	Nar Bahadur Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+777	0+887	Singfring	8/ga	72	9453	286	84282.90766
	22	Deepak Budhathoki			I.Na.Pa.	8	1+372	1+497	Singfring	8/ka	133	11119	692	203929.2731
	23	Keshav Budhathoki	Raghubir Budhathoki	Nar Bahadur Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+545	0+560	Singfring	8/ga	74	429	159	46856.58153
	24	Rajendra Kumar Budhathoki	Narendra Budhathoki	Raghubir Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+176	0+270	Singfring	8/ga	41	1306	201	59233.79175
	25	Nanda Kumari Budhathoki	H-Raghubir Budhathoki	FL-Nar Bahadur Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+877	1+232	Singfring	8/ka	198	23072	1564	460903.7328
12	26	Keshav Budhathoki	Raghubir Budhathoki	Nar Bahadur Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+460	0+524	Inapa-8	8/kha	80	3209	330	97249.50884
	27	Narayan Khadka	Hari Bahadur Khadka	Katak Bahadur Khadka	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+702	0+777	Singfring	8/ga	356	2377	246	72495.08841
	28	Baluka Devi Khadka	H-Hari Bahadur Khadka	FL-Katak Bahadur Khadka	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+591	0+638	Singfring	8/ga	357	2035	46	13555.99214
13	29	Hari Prasad Bhattarai	Ganesh Prasad Bhattarai	Devi Prasad Bhattarai	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+159	0+169	Singfring	8/kha	15	205	42	12377.21022
	30	Hari Prasad Bhattarai	Ganesh Prasad Bhattarai	Devi Prasad Bhattarai	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+007	0+106	Singfring	8/kha	300	6433	445	131139.4892
	31	Hari Prasad Bhattarai	Ganesh Prasad Bhattarai	Devi Prasad Bhattarai	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+106	0+159	Singfring	8/kha	14	5405	169	49803.53635
14	32	Krishna Kumari Rai	Ghanashyam Rai	Biru Rai	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+837	0+877	Singfring	8/ka	201	4930	382	112573.6739
15	33	Kamal Khanal	Sabina Khanal	Rabichandra Khanal	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+515	1+727	Singfring	6/ga	126	5904	533	157072.6916
16	34	Hom Bahadur Khadka	Pramila Khadka	Ramchandra Khadka	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+354	0+385	Singfring	8/ga	196	2544	137	40373.28094
	35	Hom Bahadur Khadka	Pramila Khadka	Ramchandra Khadka	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+264	0+354	Singfring	8/ga	265	2454	286	84282.90766
	36	Hom Bahadur Khadka	Pramila Khadka	Ramchandra Khadka	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+387	0+460	Singfring	8/ga	304	545	169	49803.53635
17	37	Maheswari Bhattarai	Kamal Prasad Bhattarai	Ganesh Bhattarai	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+138	0+197	Singfring	8/kha	9	3796	95	27996.07073
18	38	Mohan Bahadur Khadka	Baluka Devi Khadka	Katak Bahadur Khadka	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+638	0+702	Inapa-7	8/ga	358	1399	8	2357.563851
	39	Mohan Bahadur Khadka	Baluka Devi Khadka	Katak Bahadur Khadka	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+638	0+702	Inapa-7	8/ga	493	350	42	12377.21022
19	40	Dhanmaya Sunuwar			I.Na.Pa.	8	1+745	1+769	Singfring	8/ka	381	1135	8	2357.563851

20	41	Bodh Narayan Dahal	Ramchandra Dahal	Bhimlal Dahal	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+980	2+090	Singfring	8/ka	336	2114	254	74852.65226
	42	Man Bahadur Tamang	Chaturman Tamang	Chetu Tamang	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+994	2+090	Singfring	8/ka	60	2794	4	1178.781925
21	43	Man Bahadur Tamang	Chaturman Tamang	Chetu Tamang	I.Na.Pa.	8	1+980	2+090	Singfring	8/ka	59	8130	36	10609.03733
22	44	Menuka Timilsena	Purna Bahadur Timilsena	Tilchan Timilsena	I.Na.Pa.	8	0+126	0+138	Singfring	7/kha	6	1039	42	12377.21022
	45	Jayanarayan Shreshtha	Hiradevi Shreshtha	Gunjaman Shreshtha	Barbote	2	3+773	3+921	Barbote	2/kha	43	11415	497	20993.12377
23	46	Jayanarayan Shreshtha	Hiradevi Shreshtha	Gunjaman Shreshtha	Barbote	2	3+651	3+692	Barbote	2/kha	16	2124	413	17444.99018
	47	Bhakta Bahadur Jogi	Chakraman Jogi	Lai Bir Jogi	Barbote	6	5+559	5+652	Barbote-6	6/ka	53	8132	270	11404.71513
24	48	Bhakta Bahadur Jogi	Chakraman Jogi	Lai Bir Jogi	Barbote	6	5+491	5+559	Barbote-6	6/ka	76	9125	318	13432.22004
	49	Shiv Lal Dhungel	Naradmuni Dhungel	Bhagirath Dhungel	Barbote	6	5+329	5+357	Barbote-6	6/ka	82	2693	40	1689.587426
25	50	Shiv Lal Dhungel	Naradmuni Dhungel	Bhagirath Dhungel	Barbote	6	5+246	5+357	Barbote-6	6/ka	83	9608	286	12080.5501
	51	Tikaram Poudel	Loknath Poudel	Manarath Poudel	Barbote	6	5+652	5+700	Barbote-6	6/ka	66	3392	159	6716.11002
	52	Tikaram Poudel	Loknath Poudel	Manarath Poudel	Barbote	6	6+360	6+413	Barbote-6	6/ka	64	10433	560	23654.22397
26	53	Tikaram Poudel	Loknath Poudel	Manarath Poudel	Barbote	6	5+652	5+700	Barbote - 6	6/ka	54	3585	254	10728.88016
	54	Krishnamaya Mukhiya	H-Dip Bahadur Mukhiya	FL-Pahalman Mukhiya	Barbote	6	4+893	4+937	Barbote-6	6/ka	280	4356	190	8025.540275
27	55	Krishnamaya Mukhiya	H-Dip Bahadur Mukhiya	FL-Pahalman Mukhiya	Barbote	6	4+936	5+074	Barbote-6	6/ka	89	847	205	8659.13556
28	56	Dhanbir Sharki	Dhanbir Sharki	Balbair Sharki	Barbote	6	5+148	5+221	Barbote-6	6/ka	233	3402	455	19219.05697
29	57	Bhaum Maya Rijal	H-Chandra Lal Rijal	FL_Gobinda Rijal	Barbote	2	3+155	3+206	Barbote-2	2/kha	351	1113	129	5448.91945
	58	Sundar Bahadur Shrestha	Krishna Kumari Shrestha	Harkasingh Shrestha	Barbote	6	3+921	3+952	Barbote	2/kha	395	1618	201	8490.176817
30	59	Sundar Bahadur Shrestha	Krishna Kumari Shrestha	Harkasingh Shrestha	Barbote	6	4+052	4+145	Barbote	2/ka	1	1924	159	6716.11002
	60	Dal Bahadur Rai	Panchaman Rai	Chhatraman Rai	Barbote	2	3+155	3+250	Barbote	2.kha	111	5874	382	16135.55992
31	61	Dal Bahadur Rai	Panchaman Rai	Chhatraman Rai	Barbote	2	3+250	3+278	Barbote	2/kha	110	2822	191	8067.779961
32	62	Mohan Khanal	Tanka Prasad Khanal	Rabichandra Khanal	Barbote	2	3+547	3+721	Barbote	2/ka	17	5535	236	9968.565815
33	63	Chandra Bahadur Limbu	Dhanrup Limbu	Chitran Limbu	Barbote	2	3+432	3+546	Barbote	2/kha	532	1240	296	12502.94695
34	64	Padam Bahadur Limbu	Dhanrup Limbu	Chitrahang Limbu	Barbote	2	3+404	3+432	Bhorleni	2/kha	531	3961	16	675.8349705
35	65	Rudra prasad Bhattarai	Hari Narayan Bhattarai	Bhaskar Bhattarai	Barbote	2	3+010	3+139	Barbote	2/kha	167	2536	330	13939.09627
	66	Chandrawati Sapkota	H-Parsuram Sapkota	FL-Ramchandra Sapkota	Barbote	6	5+890	5+944	Barbote-6	6/ka	57	3386	254	10728.88016
	67	Pitribhakta Sapkota	Parsuram Sapkota	Ramchandra Sapkota	Barbote	6	5+271	5+329	Barbote-6	6/ka	212	4521	50	2111.984283
36	68	Kashinath Sapkota	Parsuram Sapkota	Ramchandra Sapkota	Barbote	6	5+720	5+890	Katunje	6/ka	65	7619	541	22851.66994
37	69	Jhamak Shrestha	Chandrakumari Shrestha	Panchanarayan shrestha	Barbote	6	4+936	5+118	Barbote	6/ka	29	12945	578	24414.53831
38	70	Renuka Limbu	H-Lila Bahadur Limbu	FL-Chaturman Limbu	Barbote	2	3+302	3+326	Barbote	2/Kha	449	1781	254	10728.88016
39	71	Radha Krishna Dhungel	Deu Narayan Dhungel	Baijanath Dhungel	Barbote	6	4+765	4+813	Barbote-6	6/gha	273	1101	64	2703.339882
40	72	Ghanashyam Dhungel	Man Bahadur Dhungel	Baijanath Dhungel	Barbote	6	4+813	4+865	Barbote-6	6/ka	274	1101	24	1013.752456
41	73	Dor Bahadur Mukhiya	Anu Mukhiya	Agam Mukhiya	Barbote	6	4+865	4+893	Barbote	6/ka	275	1101	64	2703.339882
42	74	Aitalal Limbu	Bhadraman Limbu		Barbote	2	3+989	4+019	Barbote-2	2/ka	7	2496	95	4012.770138
	75	Rishibhakta Sapkota	Bhawanishankar Sapkota	Hiralal Sapkota	Barbote	6	4+711	4+738	Dudhang	6/ka	20	942	111	4688.605108
	76	Rishibhakta Sapkota	Bhawanishankar Sapkota	Hiralal Sapkota	Barbote	6	4+389	4+450	Dudhang	6/Gha	63	2880	296	12502.94695
	77	Rishibhakta Sapkota	Bhawanishankar Sapkota	Hiralal Sapkota	Barbote	6	4+702	4+711	Dudhang	6/ka	18	3152	415	17529.46955
43	78	Rishibhakta Sapkota	Bhawanishankar Sapkota	Hiralal Sapkota	Barbote	6	4+421	4+498	Dudhang	6/gha	62	1639	201	8490.176817
44	79	Ritukanta Dhungel	Deunarayan Dhungel	Baijanath Dhungel	Barbote	6	4+893	4+936	Katunje	6/ka	276	1101	74	3125.736739
45	80	Buddhinath Luintel	Loknath Luintel	Shribilas Luintel	Barbote	6	5+357	5+416	Katunje	6/ka	79	11715	350	14783.88998
46	81	Singhbair Sharki	Dhanbir Sharki	Bal Bahadur Sharki	Barbote	6	5+118	5+155	Katunje	6/ka	232	4801	95	4012.770138
47	82	Dadiram Poudel	Loknath Poudel	Manarath Poudel	Barbote	6	5+559	5+579	Katunje	6/ka	288	5461	32	1351.669941
48	83	Chandika Kumari Shrestha	H-Padam Prasad Shrestha	FL-Pratiman Shrestha	Barbote	2	4+019	4+052	Bhorleni	2/ka	6	6989	227	9588.408644
	84	Chet Kumari Bhattarai	Rudra Prasad Bhattarai	Yagya Prasad Bhattarai	Barbote	2	3+651	3+675	Bhorleni	2/kha	294	5564	223	9419.449902
	85	Chet Kumari Bhattarai	Rudra Prasad Bhattarai	Yagya Prasad Bhattarai	Barbote	2	3+621	3+651	Bhorleni	2/kha	293	1017	36	1520.628684
49	86	Chet Kumari Bhattarai	Rudra Prasad Bhattarai	Yagya Prasad Bhattarai	Barbote	2	3+	3+	Bhorleni	2/kha	63		36	1520.628684

[illegible]

Annex 3: Losses of Trees with Estimated Cost

SN	Name of Owner	Address	Chainge		Detail of Loss					Harvesting Cost			Transportation Cost						Total Cost
			From	To	Species	No	Girth	Height\ Length	Volum	PDS	Harves ting cost	Total harvesti ng cost	Dista nce	Cost of PDS\ CuM	Cost of PDS\ Tree	Distri ct Rate	Volum cost	Transp ortation Cost	
1	Tula Ram Dulal	I.Na.Pa.	1+813	1+913	Chauline Kutmiro	3 2	0.6 0.6	5 7	0.06 0.08	1.56 1.56	265.2 265.2	795.6 530.4	50 50	0.82 0.82	0.05 0.06	170 170	7.84 10.98	23.52 21.96	819.12 552.36
2	Duga Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	0+126	0+276	Chilaune	5	0.5	7	0.05	0.52	88.4	442	100	1.22	0.07	170	11.34	56.71	498.71
3	Dirgha Bahadur Raya	I.Na.Pa.	2+090	2+127	Uttis	6	0.5	6	0.05	0.13	22.1	132.6	100	1.22	0.06	170	9.72	58.33	190.93
4	Nanda Kr Budhathoki	I.Na.Pa.	0+524	0+545	Chilaune	3	0.6	7	0.08	2.5	425	1275	100	1.22	0.10	170	16.33	49.00	1324.00
5	Krishna Kumari Rai	I.Na.Pa.	0+837	0+877	Chilaune	2	0.6	8	0.09	0.39	66.3	132.6	20	0.58	0.05	170	8.87	17.75	150.35
6	Mohan Bdr Khadka	I.Na.Pa.	0+638	0+702	Chilaune	5	0.4	5	0.03	0.39	66.3	331.5	20	0.58	0.01	170	2.47	12.33	343.83
7	Bodh Narayan Dahal	I.Na.Pa.	1+980	2+090	Uttis	5	0.5	7	0.05	1.56	265.2	1326	400	3.62	0.20	170	33.65	168.27	1494.27
					Sallo	3	0.5	7	0.05	0.52	88.4	265.2	400	3.62	0.20	170	33.65	100.96	366.16
					Chilaune	2	0.4	6	0.03	1.56	265.2	530.4	400	3.62	0.11	170	18.46	36.92	567.32
8	Man Bdr Tamang	I.Na.Pa.	1+980	2+060	Bepari	2	0.5	7	0.05	0.13	22.1	44.2	20	0.58	0.03	170	5.39	10.78	54.98
					Uttis	3	0.4	6	0.03	0.13	22.1	66.3	20	0.58	0.02	170	2.96	8.87	75.17
					Chilaune	8	0.3	7	0.02	0.13	22.1	176.8	20	0.58	0.01	170	1.94	15.53	192.33
					Saur	3	0.4	6	0.03	0.13	22.1	66.3	20	0.58	0.02	170	2.96	8.87	75.17
9	Sundar Bdr Shrestha	Barbote	3+921	3+952	Mauwa	2	1	10	0.31	4	680	1360	100	1.22	0.38	170	64.81	129.63	1489.63
					Chilaune	5	0.6	8	0.09	1.56	265.2	1326	100	1.22	0.11	170	18.67	93.33	1419.33
					Uttis	2	0.5	5	0.04	2.5	425	850	100	1.22	0.05	170	8.10	16.20	866.20
10	Rishibhakta Sapkota	Barbote	4+711	4+738	Chilaune	5	0.8	9	0.18	0.52	88.4	442	150	1.62	0.29	170	49.57	247.86	689.86
					Chilaune	5	0.5	6	0.05	0.39	66.3	331.5	150	1.62	0.08	170	12.91	64.55	396.05
					Katus	5	0.5	6	0.05	0.39	66.3	331.5	150	1.62	0.08	170	12.91	64.55	396.05
11	Buddhinath Luintel	Barbote	5+357	5+416	Chilaune	3	0.6	7	0.08	0.39	66.3	198.9	200	2.02	0.16	170	27.04	81.13	280.03
																			12,242