

# Resettlement Planning Document

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## Resettlement Plan

Grant Number: 0093

September 2011

## Nepal: Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project

### Kagbeni-Jhaite Road Sub-Project, Mustang (From Chaniage 0+000 to 46+000)

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**Ministry of Local Development  
Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads  
(DoLIDAR)  
District Development Committee  
District Project Office  
Jomsom, Mustang**

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

**Short Resettlement Plan of  
Kagbeni - Jhaite Road Sub-project  
(From chaniage 0+000 to 46+000)**

**September 2011**

## **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
DPCC	District Project Coordination Committee
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DPO	District Project Office
DTO	District Technical Office
EA	Executive Agency
IA	Implementing Agency
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HHN	Household Number
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRs	Nepali Rupees
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC	Project Coordinator
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PM	Project Manager
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
SPAF	Severely Project Affected Families
VDC	Village Development Committee
VG	Vulnerable Group
VICCC	Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee
GRSC	Grievance Redress Sub-Committee

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## **Executive Summary**

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Kagbeni- Jhaite road sub-project that describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures under Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP).

2. The Sub-project is located at Mustang district which is prioritized in DTMP (Priority No: 1) has been selected from the formal meeting of DDC council) This Road passes Three VDCs namely; Kagbeni, Chhusang and ends Jhaite of Ghami V.D.C. The total length of the proposed road is 38.820 km which requires total of 1.04 ha land where private land is 0.56 ha, public land is 0.15 ha and land of absentees HHs is 0.31. The value of land for new cutting for the road construction is equivalent to Nrs. 3.06 million. The subproject will be upgraded into all weather graveling road standards with 5m formation width. While selecting the sub-project, the EA has defined the sub project as Class 'A' standard.

3. The total affected households are 62 where socio-economic and loss assessment survey has been conducted in 34 HHs. 28 HHs were not interviewed after making several attempts during the socio-economic survey. The survey shows that, 193 persons were affected from interviewed HHs comprising 102 male and 91 female. All of 34 interviewed HHs lose <20% of their total land holding. On the other hand, 79 plots of private land will be affected. In addition, no significant impacts are being experienced by APs, in this road sub project and hence this subproject 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.

4. 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. While preparing this Resettlement Plan Project's key resettlement principles are strictly followed and incorporated in this plan.

5. The census was followed by a socio-economic survey of 34 HHs focusing on APs income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. The survey revealed that average annual income of the affected households is about 243294 rupees. Majority of the households have annual income above 55,000 rupees, and none of households have annual income less than 25,000 rupees. The household's income is relatively high in terms of per capita income. All of 34 HHs falls above the poverty line and found more than 9 months of food security.

6. For voluntarily land donation the project has prepared land donation agreement paper. All the APs agreed to donate their land without force who have <20% land loss. 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 as stated in project resettlement framework which is described in this RP.

7. In the context of information collection from affected HHs, different 3 meetings were held in 3 different VDCs of the sub-project where the proposed alignment and project modalities were discussed communally and with each affected family. People had actively participated in finalization of the alignment during the detail survey and meeting. During consultation meeting and household survey affected households had verbally communicated their willingness to donate part of their land to improve the road .It was also noticed that local people were found positive towards the project.

8. 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 chairmanship 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.

9. A Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) has been formed at district level for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution and its sub-committee 6 Grievance Redress Sub- Committee (GRSC) has been formed at the village level including three representative from VICCC and two from Affected family for hearing the complaints and disputes relating to land acquisition and to bring appropriate resolution.

10. The resettlement principles adopted for this subproject recognize the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) and the requirements of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) policy on Involuntary Resettlement. In addition to the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) there are also other relevant acts like; Public Roads Act 2031 (1974), Land Reform Act (1964) Land Revenue Act (1977) and other guidelines, policies and plans related to land acquisition and resettlement for the road which were also reviewed while preparing this RP.

11. Affected Households (APs) will be given priority for employment as laborers 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 at least 90 days unskilled labor. The improvement in earning capability and project benefits will be maximized through the addition of a savings component and life skill training for laborers, 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 Rs 26, 65,000 has been budgeted. The total cost of resettlement including compensation for the loss of structure, land, livelihood restoration programme, deed transfer and reserve fund for absentee is NRs. 1.70 million.

12. The Project 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 the Kagbeni-Jhaite Sub project of Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) which will trigger ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The subproject is located in Mustang District, Dhaulagiri Zone, in the Western Development Region. The road section starts from Kagbeni VDC, 7 km east from District headquarter of Mustang, and ends at Jhaite of Ghami VDC. The subproject is a part of upper Mustang Rural Road, a North-Eastern rural road which provides access from district headquarters at Mustang to the service center at Jhaite. This road will help the people of Upper Mustang Road Corridor and surrounding areas to access the public market, health facilities and government services easily. Also it helps to link the Upper Mustang , China boarder and upper part tourist attraction area like Damodar Kunda, Dhakmar and Lomangthang as well as easy to service access from China.
2. The Kagbeni-Jhaite sub project is one of the core subprojects of upper Mustang selected by the District Development Committee. The length of the proposed road is about 38.800 km. The Road standard is 5m formation width track and full Right of Way (RoW) of 10 m width (5 m both sides from the centre line) is fully acquired and owned by the requiring body.
3. The total affected households are 62 in which socio-economic and loss assessment survey has been conducted in 34 HHS. 28 HHs were not interviewed after making several attempts during the socio-economic survey. Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the affected people (APs) has been collected using household surveys and focus group interviews as part of the feasibility study. Hence this plan has been prepared for only 34 households. Several alternatives were explored during the project design to avoid or minimize land acquisition; some impacts are unavoidable due to technical and road safety considerations. The survey team has selected the least valuable, least agriculturally productive land for the right of way and improvement and took care to avoid the demolition of houses. Being a rehabilitation project, the design of the road alignment is limited to the previously decided alignments, which also need additional land for the construction.
4. The census survey listed all APs and determined the extents of the impacts. The survey also involved community meetings and interviews with Landowners who lost land to the new construction of the alignment. Details of additional land requirements were discussed with affected persons and families.
5. This RP has been prepared for setting out strategies to mitigate and compensate for adverse effects and improve or maintain living standards of APs. It will 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) for the Project has been closely followed. The RP is prepared based on the feasibility study findings regarding loss of land, trees fruit trees and Structures within 10m Right of Way of the road alignment.



## 2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

6. The Household Listing and Census Survey show that the proposed alignment would affect 34 households (193 people). A total of 1.04 ha land will be required for the road construction where private land is 0.56 ha, public land is 0.15 ha and land of absentees HHs is 0.31. A total of 2 structures of right of way will be needed to displace for the road construction. The detailed list of APs and their land holding and extent of potential loss are summarized in Table 1.

**Table No1: Summary of Impact**

S.N	Particulars	Pre-project		Post- Project		Remarks
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>1</b>	<b>Land Holding (HHs)</b>					
	<0.5 ha	10	29.41	10	29.41	
	0.5-1.0 ha	14	41.17	17	50.00	
	>1.0 ha	10	29.41	7	20.58	
	Average (ha)	0.75	100	0.74	100	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Households by Land Loss</b>					
	Losing <20%	34	100	34	100	
	Losing >20%	0	0	0	0	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Number of affected person (APs)</b>					
	Losing < 20%	193	100	-	-	
	Losing >20%	0	0	-	-	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total APs</b>					
	Households	62				
	Population	193				Detail Interviewed HHs only
	Male	102	52.84			
	Female	91	47.15			
	Average household size	5.7				
<b>5.</b>	<b>Types of Loss</b>					
	5.1 Total Area of the land (sqm)	10401				
	5.1.1 Private land (sqm)	5668				
	5.1.2 Public land (sqm)	1547				
	5.1.3 Absentees Affected Land (sqm)	3186				
	5.2 Total number of plots	49				
	5.3 Houses	2				
	5.4 Community Structure	0				
	5.5 No of Trees	235				

## 3. Socioeconomic Information of the Affected Households

7. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic survey of 34 AP's households, who were living in the village (other 28 HH were not found during the survey), in order 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 No 2: Socio-Economic Analysis of APs Households**

Variable	Pre-Project		Post-Project	
	#	%	#	%
1. Income from Land (HH)				
<12,000	1	2.94%	1	2.94%
12000-25,000	6	17.64%	6	17.64%
>25,000	27	79.41%	27	79.41%
Average	57,176	100%	55,950	100%
2. Non-agr. Income (HH)				
<12,000	0	0.00%	-	-
12000-25,000	1	2.94%	-	-
>25,000	33	97.05%	-	-
Average	1,86,117	100%	-	-
3. Total Income(HH)				
<25,000	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
25000-50,000	0	0.00%	1	2.94%
>50,000	100	100%	33	97.05%
Average	243294	100%	242068	100%
4. Food sufficiency (HH) <sup>1</sup>				
< 3 months	3	8.82%	4	11.76%
3- 6 months	14	41.17%	15	44.11%
6-9 months	12	35.29%	10	29.41%
> 9 months	5	14.70%	5	14.70%
Average (months)	6.64	100%	6.64	100%
5. Ethnicity (HH)				
Dalit caste	0	0.00%		
Marginalized Ethnic Group (defined as IP by Project)	0	0.00%		
Other Janajati (ethnic )	34	100%		
Non-dalit caste	0	0.00%		
6. Poverty (HH)				
<20% land loss				

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

Above Poverty (PCI)	34	100.00%	34	100%
Below Poverty (PCI)	0	0	0	0
>20% land loss				
Above Poverty (PCI)	-	0%		0%
Below Poverty (PCI)	-	%		%
7. Women Headed Households	0			
8. Age Group				
< 6	7	3.62%		
6 - 15	9	4.66%		
16 - 45	116	60.10%		
46 - 60	40	20.72%		
> 60	21	10.88%		

Source: socio-Economic Survey (2066)

8. The survey shows that average annual income of the affected households is about 243294 rupees. All 34 households have annual income above 50000. It is interesting to note that about 36% income comes from other sources and 63.97% comes from land. While no changes are expected on non-agricultural income as a result of the land loss, households are expected to some reduction in agricultural income in proportion to their loss of land. In terms of food sufficiency only few 14.9% households have above 9 months food security. Main source of their income is Hotel business and almost all households are able to manage food for more than 12 months from their income. Therefore there has not been any adverse impact on food security to the affected households after the project implementation.

9. All total 100% of the affected households are from the ethnic group (Gurung and Thakuri Gurung). There are no households of the person from other group. The data indicates that along the road alignment male population is greater than the female population. Most of the population involves in the Agriculture and hotel business because this one is the best routing of trek therefore the socio-economic status is greater than the poverty line.

10. No Useful skills exists within the households along the alignment .5% household have knowledge on construction, above 20% households involve in hotel business, 30% households involve in trade business, 40% households work on their own land and 5% households have knowledge on trekking / tour guide. This data indicate that the majority of people are involved in agriculture and business due to the tourist area resulting less number of people are willing to work in road construction.

11. Total households income was relatively high in terms of per capita income and no households fell below the national poverty line due to their larger income source from non agriculture. Most of them APs households losing <20% and those who have losing >20% does not fell below the poverty line.

#### 4. Applicable Legal and Policy Framework

12. 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.

13. The **Land Reform Act (1977)** is also relevant. 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."

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. Land acquisitions 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.

18. 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.

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

20. 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 nongovernmental 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**

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 (16 June 2009) 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.

vi) **Poverty Line:** The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal's national poverty line (currently NRs 7695.76 for Mustang district), which is based on a food consumption basket of 2,124 calories and an allowance for nonfood 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 socioeconomic 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/People (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.

21. 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;
- 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.

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

- 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 were 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 were 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.
- 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.

27. 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” (20-11-2066) 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"> <li>• Titleholder</li> <li>• Tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land with equivalent size and category, or cash compensation at replacement cost</li> <li>• In case of vulnerable group, preference will be in replacing land for land.</li> <li>• Any transfer costs, registration fees or charges</li> <li>• Registered tenant will receive the 50% value of the land</li> <li>• Land registration in the name of both land owner and spouse (in case of land for land compensation)</li> <li>• If remaining land becomes 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.</li> <li>• Non-titled persons will receive compensation for crops and subsistence allowance for one year crop, and provided with replacement land if <i>Ailani</i> or Gov. land is available in the village. Any up-front costs for the tenancy agreement will be reimbursed either through an agreement with the land lord or by the EA</li> </ul>
2. Temporary loss of land	Temporary land taken by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titleholder</li> <li>• Tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at replacement cost for the net loss of income, damaged assets, crops and trees etc.</li> <li>• An agreement between contractors and APs before entering the site if case of involvement of contractors.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
3. Loss of residential, commercial, and other structure	Structures, buildings including cattle shed, walls, toilets etc. affected by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owner</li> <li>Tenants</li> <li>Non-titled (encroachers/squatters)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost of the affected structure without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.</li> <li>Displacement and transportation allowance for residential and commercial structures to cover actual cost as estimated in the RP.</li> <li>Rental stipend equivalent of three months rent for tenants who have to relocate from tented building.</li> </ul>
4. Loss of community structures / resources	Community facilities (e.g. irrigation, water, etc.) affected by the project.	The users of the facility or community or group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconstruction by the project leaving such facilities in a equivalent or better condition than they were before. or</li> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.</li> </ul>
5. Loss of trees and crops	Affected fruit/nut trees	Owner of the affected fruit/nut trees	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"> <li>Cash compensation based on the local market prices for the produce of one year and calculated as per the norms of District Agriculture Development Office.</li> <li>50% cash compensation of the lost crop for the sharecropper.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
6. Loss of economic opportunity	Economic opportunity lost as result of loss of livelihood base.	Persons in the road vicinity who may be adversely affected, although they do not lose assets as such	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction works.</li> <li>• Skills training support for economic restoration</li> <li>• Priority in poverty reduction/social development program</li> </ul>
7. Loss of time and travel expenses	All expenses incurred in travelling to fill application and making claims and time lost.	The entire project affected persons eligible for compensation.	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	<p>Voluntary donation is accepted only if AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is project beneficiary and is fully consulted and informed about their rights;</li> <li>• Doesn't fall below poverty line after land donation;</li> <li>• Donating up to 20% land holding,</li> <li>• Unforced or freely willing to donate (with an agreement, including a "no coercion" verified by third party;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for the donated land, but entitled for compensation of other assets such as house, structures, etc.</li> <li>• Transfer of land ownership by negotiation (DDC and the owner).</li> <li>• Free/escape of any transfer costs, registration fees or charges.</li> <li>• Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction work.</li> </ul>
9. Additional Assistance			

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
	9.1 Preference t in employment in wage labour in project activities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction contracts include provision that APs will have priority in wage labour on project construction during implementation.</li> <li>APs shall be given priority after construction for work as maintenance worker, mandated in local body agreement.</li> </ul>
	9.2 Skill training and income generation support	One member of each PAF belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skill training and income generation support financed by project</li> <li>RP to include a need assessment and skill training program for APs.</li> </ul>
	9.3 Priority in poverty reduction/social development programs	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation of APs with priority in saving credit scheme facilitated by the Project.</li> <li>Participation of APs with priority in life skills, income generation, and other entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>

## **6. Gender Impacts and Mitigating measures**

28. . The construction of the 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 to social services, as well as access to higher levels of schooling in district headquarter Jomsom. The road construction would also considerably augment their access to higher levels 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 women is the loss of the assets that includes the land and trees.

## **7. Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Disclosure and Approval of Resettlement Plan**

29. Three community consultations meetings were held with community and affected households at different date and venue in the VDCs. In the meeting, proposed alignment and project modalities were discussed with community and with each affected household. The main purpose of the discussion was to acknowledge the public and APs about ADB's Policy on involuntary resettlement, compensation and entitlement, resettlement framework of RRRSDP, impacts and benefits of the subproject and availability of the fund/budget for RP implementation.

30. The community meetings were conducted with the owners of land and structures under the existing alignment and the owners of additional land needed for widening the road. During the meeting people were requested to donate 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 to restoration their livelihood. They also said that the project should ensure no further harm to the remaining land outside the construction area. During the walkover survey, people actively participated in identifying the alignment and the suggestions of the local people were considered in the final design. All the information related to resettlement activities and compensation disbursements have been made publicly by the project. The RP has included provisions of life skill training, income generating activities, and preferential employment of APs in the construction works.

31. The resettlement\social team of DIST assisted by VICCC and supported by DPO carried out an information campaign before conducting the registration of APs. The information leaflet in Nepali language has been also distributed among the affected households which contain information on the project introduction, objective, working modality and compensation policy. During the Household resettlement survey each household was also personally informed about the project, entitlements and procedures. The draft RP has been disclosed to the affected people and they are informed about their

entitlements along with project procedure, planning and implementation. The disclosure and consultation process is aimed to:

- 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.

32. A continued information sharing and community 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.

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

## **8. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

34. A Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will be established at subproject level for hearing the complaints of APs. The project affected persons have formal recourse to the CDO and Ministry of Home Affairs in case of grievance under regulations specified under the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1997). Further, the project has set up a Grievance Redress Committee in the district and a Grievance Redress Sub-Committee at VDC level to hear complaints and for their appropriate resolution<sup>1</sup>. Other than disputes relating to legal rights, it will review all grievances relating to land acquisition. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC comprises:

- i. Head of DDC/ Local leader nominated by DDC(Chairperson)
- ii. Representative of local bodies.
- iii. Representative of APs ( including VICCC member)
- iv. Representative of Civil society organizations;
- v. Representative of project
- vi. Social mobilisers /DIST to attend as observers and to give support to APs.

35. The complaints that are likely to arise include: (i) APs not enlisted; (ii) losses not identified correctly; (iii) problems Related to land donation; (iv)Inadequate

compensation/assistance; (v) dispute about ownership; and (vi) Problems/delays in disbursement of compensation/assistance.

36. Each VICCC will form 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. VICCC chairperson will work as chairperson of Grievance Redress Sub-committee. APs can approach the sub-committee with his/her problem which is then discussed locally with the aim of amicable settlement. The social mobilizers will assist vulnerable APs.

37. The key functions of the GRCs are to (i) receive complaints from APs; (ii) record the complains, categories and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and DPO staff; (v) report to the aggrieved parties about the decision/solution; and (vi) forward the unresolved cases to higher authorities. The main steps for the grievance resolution are in Box

**Box 1: Steps for Grievance Resolution under the Project**

**Steps 1:** APs file the complaints in Grievance Redress Sub-Committee (GRCS) formed at VDC level. Complaints of APs on any aspect of donation, compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses shall in first instance be settled verbally or in written form with GRCS. The complaint can be discussed in an informal meeting with the AP by the concerned personnel to settle the issue at VDC level. The Project Manager, Social Mobilization Coordinator of DISC, Community leader and NGO working in the VDC will also be involved in the consultation process in this regard.

**Steps 2:** If no understanding or amicable solution reached from the GRCS at Village level, APs can appeal to District level GRC.

**Steps 3:** If APs are not satisfied from the response of District level GRC member, the APs can appeal to the CDC. While lodging the complaint, the AP must produce documents to support his/her claim. The CDC will provide the decision within 15 days of registering the appeal.

**Steps 4:** If APs are not contended with the decision of CDC or in the absence of any response of its representatives, within 35 days of the complaint, the AP, in his/her last resort, may submit its case to the District Court.

## **9. Compensation and Income Restoration**

### **9.1 Valuing and Determining Compensation**

38. APs will be compensated at replacement cost for any involuntary land acquisition and resettlement so that their economic and social future would generally be as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project. The non-titled will not be a bar to compensation 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 date of the census was fixed as cut off date and shared with the affected households. In line with the Land Acquisition Act 1977, the Compensation Determination Committees are formed at each district to decide compensation rates.

39. The survey and costing of affected land and other assets were undertaken by a survey team. The team has assessed various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and finalized cost estimate based on the assessment of local market rates following the replacement cost principle. Since option of voluntary donation will be only finalized in the updated RP, the RP includes all costs required for land compensation and assistance. Land donation agreement papers are produced for the land donated by the land-owners conforming to the donation criteria and willing to make such donations. In regards of fruit trees, the compensation has been calculated based on annual value of the produce according to the Department of Agriculture norms and for fodder and other trees (only for harvesting and transportation cost) according to the District norms as decided by the Department of Forestry. Compensation rates for the lost assets in the updated RP recommend it to the CDC for final decision and distribution of compensation amount. The CDC decision of compensation rates will follow the principle of compensation at replacement cost. APs losing houses will be assisted in relocation by providing additional transportation and displacement allowances along with compensation.

## **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. Guthi land acquisition has been made through consultation with the Guthis management committees and they were ready to donate their land voluntarily to the project. In the consultation APs were informed about the land donation process as described in resettlement framework of the project. Altogether six 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.

48. Further, the households losing their land were informed and the 2Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was prepared. The households donating the land signed in a written agreement with the project. Total 24 households consisting of 35 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. The Guthi land would be acquired voluntarily as the guthis are willing to donate land voluntarily to the project. 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. Based on the land donation agreement paper, deed transfer will be executed. The detailed deed transfer action plan is presented in table below;

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<sup>2</sup> A copy of land donation agreement and verification letters has been attached in Annex 4.



**Table No: 4 Deed Transfer Action Plan for Kagbeni-Jhaite Road Sub-Project**

S N	Activities	Aug-11				Sept-11				Oct-2011				Nov-2011				Dec-2011			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Meeting With Land Revenue Office																				
2	Letter Collection for the land owner for Deed transfer																				
3	Make Necessary Arrangements																				
4	Conduct meeting with land owner																				
5	Informed landowner for their presents to deed transfer																				
6	Conduct deed transfer																				
7	Distribute the new land registration certificate to the landowner																				
8	Conduct Appreciation Programme with landowner																				

### 9.3 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

40. Kagbeni-Jhaite Road Sub-project Construction track to fair weather road. The entire road construction contract will be given to local contactors. During the implementation phase, project will ensure that Affected households, particularly who are poor, vulnerable or are at risk of impoverishment will be assisted through income restoration programs. Since there is no scope of BG works in engineering design, the contract documents will include provisions regarding preferential employment of APs. The project benefits for APs will be maximized through their inclusion in the Project's savings and income generation program. This scheme will encourage laborers to saving group and develop the ability to manage money, learn more life skills and, as a result, can further enhance their income earning capacity. APs will also be given priority to become maintenance workers after completion of the sub-project construction.

### 9.4 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) for APs

41. APs will be provided with income restoration measures known as Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) to restore APs livelihoods. The LEST will include 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 livelihoods, development of new income-generating opportunities and training in life skills.

42. Household Listing, Census and Socio-economic Survey of the affected family of 34 households will be enrolled in LEST training. Per capita income of the affected family is almost all higher than the national per capita income. All interested members of the vulnerable group will be given preference on employment in project construction. A special condition of contract will be added in contractor's contract to include the affected family member to join the labour group.

43. Based on the existing skills and preferences by the APs, multiple options of income generating and life skill training have been explored and a package of income restoration program for APs. The cost of Rs 79800 for this program is included in the RP and will be financed under the Project's community empowerment program budget heading. The proposed trainings were finalized through following steps.

1. Need identification from the different community meetings and affected household census survey.

2. Based on the community need and cross-checking of the resources, final list of the possible training were prepared. Finally, APs were asked to prioritize the training from the final list with the discussion in group.

3. The proposed budget has been derived from the previous programme and experience of the line agencies.

**Table No 5: Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training for Affected Persons**

S N	Type of training		Target trainee			Duration	Rate /unit	Est. budget	Starting date	Remarks
			M	F	T					
1.	<b>IG Related</b>									
	1	Tour guide	3	3	6	10 days	2200	13200	Aug-2010	
	2	Cook	3	2	5	15 days	3000	15000	Sept-2010	
	3	Driving	2	-	2	15 days	3500	7000	Dec-2010	
	4	Masonry and house construction	2	-	2	1 month	2000	4000	Nov-2010	
	5	Jam /jelly production	3	2	5	10 days	1500	7500	Oct-2010	
	6	Auto workshop	3	-	3	15 days	2000	6000	Dec-2010	
	7	Carpentry furniture	3	-	3	1 month	2200	6600	Nov-2010	
	8	Fruit production and management	2	2	4	10 days	2500	10000	Jun-2010	
	9	Preventive health	2	1	3	15 days	3000	9000	July-2010	
	10	Gabion wire weaving	1	-	1	10	1500	1500	April-2010	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>			<b>79800</b>		

Note: The Proposed date and training may change as per need of the trainee during implementation

## **10. Institutional Framework**

### **10.1 Institutional Arrangement of the project**

44. The District Technical Office (DTO) is responsible for planning and managing the resettlement of project affected persons. The main tasks and responsibilities in planning and managing resettlement in this sub-project are as follows.

#### **10.1.1 Central-level Arrangements**

45. As the project implementing agency, DoLIDAR, with support from sectoral Ministries and Departments, has overall coordination role on compensation and rehabilitation measures. The office of the Central Implementation Support Consultant within the DoLIDAR will support effective implementation of the resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation measures outlined in this resettlement plan.

#### **10.1.2 District Level Arrangements**

46. Project Manager (PM) of the district will lead the implementation of the plan in sub-project level. For the smooth implementation of the land acquisition and compensation and mitigation measures, PM will establish integration and coordination with the Office of the Chief District Officer, Land Revenue and Survey Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office within sub-project. The DPCC and VICCC will provide necessary support to the project manager.

#### **10.1.3 Subproject level arrangements**

47. RRRSDP proposed to support VICCC and GRS through the social mobiliser programme. It is important to help communities for discussing and identifying those most severely affected by the sub-project, assist with and participate in grievance resolution as well as DIST will support Project Co-ordinator for effective implementation of resettlement plan and also help the affected person with information campaigns to promote clarity and transparency and help with community level consultations about entitlements.

#### **10.1.4 Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)**

48. The Land Acquisition Act 2034 provides for the establishment of Compensation Determination Committee to decide compensation rates at District level. This is composed of the CDO, the LDO, a representative of the DDC and the project co-ordinator, in this case the DTO engineer. To make the decision taking process transparent and representative of the affected persons, someone from the VICCC and DIST member will be invited as observers. The CDC will accept the principle of full and fair compensation at full market price for involuntary loss of assets for the sub-project to proceed.

## 11. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

49. 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.

50. The costs required for RP implementation will already be allocated to the Project Account. The district will include the required budget in its yearly budget under the heading RP implementation.

### 11.1 Costs of Compensation for Assets

**A. Land:** According to the government categorization, mainly two (Khet and Pakho) Categorized

in high Himalayan district of Abal, Doyam, Seem and Chahar qualities land is affected by the project. Official land prices are calculated annually at district level for each of the different land types and classes. There is variation in the land rate between Government rate and current market rate. The following table is comparative price of land.

**Table No 6: Comparative price of the land along the alignment (NRs. per Ropani)**

S n	VDC/ i	Wn	Government Rate/ Ropani				Market Rate/ Ropani			
			Abal	Doyam	Seem	Chahar	Abal	Doyam	Seem	Chahar
1	Kagbeni	7/8 Road side	320000	270000	220000	160000	600000	400000	350000	225000
2	Chhusang	1/9	15000	12000	10000	8000	100000	75000	40000	25000
3	Ghami	3/4/5/6/7/ Road Side	18000	14000	10000	8000	120000	50000	45000	30000
i	Ghami	1/9 Out Side of Road	10000	8000	5000	3000	55000	35000	25000	15000

Source: The land Revenue office decided by the CDC and local people of Mustang.

**B Trees:** The quantity of tree production and valuation is carried out on basis of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) norms 2060. 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
- Above 301 cm girth	41.67 person day
Reference: norms 37.4	

Transportation of the logs (poles), which is as follow Load, transport and unload for the First 10m distance from the source	0.50 Person day/cubic meter
For each additional 10m	0.08 Person day/cubic meter
For the first 1000m	8.42 Person day/cubic meter
For each additional 1000m (0.08 Person day/cubic m x 100)	8.00 Person day/cubic meter
For the first 5000m (8.42 x 4.8)	40.42 Person day/cubic meter
For the small seedling less than 12 cm girth	Rs.10 per seedling.

**C. Fruit trees:** Mainly two types of fruit trees are to be displaced from the road alignment .the price of the particular based on the norms of District Agriculture Development office and finalized by the CDC meeting. The following table presented the rate of fruit trees.

**Table No. 7: Rate of the Fruit trees in NRs**

S.N.	Types of trees	Rate/Mature trees	Remarks
1.	Apple	1500	
2.	Chulli	1500	
3.	Aaru	1000	

*District wage rate decided for the fiscal year 2066/67 is 390 per day.*

**E. Houses/Structure:** There are 2 structures to be displaced from the road alignment for construction of subproject. Engineering valuation of these structures has been done by technical team of DISC based on the replacement cost principle. Discuss with community consultation about the structure to be removed and it's recommended to CDC for further procedure. CDC has endorsed it and recommended to incorporate in Resettlement Plan. The detail and incorporated copy of compensation for the affected structures will be attaché in updated plan. The private and public structures affected by the subproject are summarized in the following table.

**Table No 8: Summary of the affected structures**

S.N.	Types of structures	Total	Private	Community	Non-title	Remarks
1.	Cattle shed	1	1	0	0	
2.	Newahu(Aagan) Ghar	1	1	0	0	
Total		2	2	0		

Source: Field survey (2066)

## 11.2 Cost of Rehabilitation Support

This proposes cost allocated in different categories to support the affected individual and households. Cost will be presented in CDC for formal decision and included in the updated RP. APs need to travel from their village to district headquarter in the process of land acquisition and deed transferring; travel allowances will be paid based on district agriculture wage rate. While the Project will try to facilitate the land acquisition process locally, the estimated cost for such travel allowance is NRs. 100000.

## 11.3 Cost of Implementation of RP

51. This cost item covers the organizational arrangements required for the implementation and management of resettlement-related activities. It includes awareness and information dissemination campaigns and costs for meetings and consultation. The community support cost is included in the project management and capacity building component. The following table is presented a summary of resettlement cost.

**Table No 9: Total Resettlement Cost**

SN	Item		Unit	Total Loss	Amount (NRs)	Remarks
<b>1.</b>	<b>DIRECT COST</b>					
	1.1	Compensation for private land	Sqm	0	0	
	1.2	Other Trees	No.	201	48508.00	
	1.3	Fruit Trees	No.	34	45000.00	
	1.4	Private structure compensation	No.	2	144168.00	
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>				<b>237676.00</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>INDIRECT COST</b>					
	2.1	Transportation allowance	LS		100000.00	
	2.2	Deed transfer Assistance	LS	34HHs	100000.00	
	2.2	Official Deed transfer fees	LS		75000.00	
	2.3	Public appreciation programme	LS		75000.00	
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>				<b>350000.00</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training ©</b>				<b>79800.00</b>	
	<b>Total (A+B+C)</b>				<b>667476.00</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Contingency (5%)</b>				<b>33373.00</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Reserve fund for absentee owner compensation(28HHs)</b>		Sqm	28HHs	<b>1000000.00</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>1700849.00</b>	

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

## **12. Implementation Schedule**

52. Subproject RPs will include a time-bound action plan to complete the resettlement activities tailored to sub-project construction schedule. The DPO will ensure that funds are delivered on time for timely implementation of resettlement plan. Civil works contracts will not be awarded unless required compensation payment has been completed. However, a social preparation initiative including income restoration measures may continue and be completed even after civil works has begun. An indicative list of activities and time period is shown in Table 9.

**Table No: 10 An Implementation Schedule for Kagbeni-Jhaite Road Sub-project is included as follows:**

S. N.	Activities	Mar-11				Apr-11				May-11				Jun-11			July- 2011				Aug- 2011				Sept- 2011										
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4						
1	Finalize list of affected people consultation with APs.																																		
2	Consultation, and grievance resolution																																		
3	Submit final report to CDO for compensation determination																																		
4	CDC meeting and Compensation Determination																																		
5	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for voluntary contribution																																		
6	Submission of Draft RP to PCU																																		
7	Submission of Final RP to ADB for approval																																		
8	Inform APs for the compensation claim																																		
9	Collect application from the APs for compensation																																		
10	Verify the application and prepare final list of APs																																		
11	Bid Publication																																		
12	Transferring the land ownership																																		
13	Pay compensation for eligible APs																																		
14	Implementation of AP's Livelihood Restoration Programme													Continuous along with community development program																					
15	Implement social impact monitoring system (internal and external monitoring programmes).													Continuous along with physical construction works																					





### **13. Monitoring and Evaluation**

#### **13.1 Monitoring at District Level**

53. The 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 website of ADB and DoLIDAR

54. District project coordinator or his/her representative will attend VICCC meetings, as and when required. Progress on resettlement implementation and any concerns will be discussed in such meetings. The VICCC and resettlement/social staff/DIST will facilitate the monitoring of progress and resolution of any grievances locally.

55. DPO will organize periodic progress review workshops involving APs representatives. Special attention will be given to securing the participation of women and socially disadvantaged groups. 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 specialist of the DIST will facilitate such workshops.

#### **13.2 Verification by PCU**

56. 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 of CISC 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 have been paid to the APs.

#### **13.3 External/third party monitoring**

57 The implementation activities will be monitored and evaluated externally once in a year 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 RPs will include appropriate monitoring indicators for external monitoring. The Table 10 include following monitoring indicators for external monitoring.

**Table No 11: 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 Development Staff 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/DPO and social development specialist and Resettlement specialist Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in subproject
	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

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
	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
	Change of Status of women	Participate in training program Affiliated in saving credit program Use of credit facilities Participation in road construction Participation in commercial enterprise
	Change of Status of children	School attendance rate by gender Participation in road construction
	Settlement & Population	Growth in number and size of settlements Growth in market areas Influx of squatters

# **APPENDIXES**

## **Appendix 1: List of Affected Household by types of Loss of Land**

## **Appendix 2: Poverty level Analysis of APs**

## **Appendix 3: List of Affected HHs by type of Loss (Structures)**



## **Appendix 4 : List of Absentees HHs**

## **Appendix 5 : List of HHs losing trees with estimated cost**

## **Appendix 6 : Voluntary Land donation Agreement Paper**

## **Appendix 7 : Verification Letters from Third Party NGO, VICCCs and VDCs**

## **Appendix 8 : List of Participants of Community Consultation Meeting**

## **Appendix 9 : Meeting Minuets of Community Consultation**

## **Appendix 10 : Cadastral Report**

## **Appendix 11 : Summary of RP in Nepali**



## **Appendix 12 : Cadastral Map**

Appendix 1: List of Affected HHs by type of Loss (Land)

S.N	Name of Owner	Plot No.	Father's Name	Grand Father's Name	Address	Seat No.	Kitta No	Total Area of Affected Plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding	%Loss	Rate/Sq m	Total Value	Remarks
1	Karma Tenzin, Temba Lakto, Tasi Chhiring	Luj	Chharing Tenzin Gurung	Temba Chhiring Gurung	Chhusang	9 ga	45	1735.50	285.00	27300.77	1.04	196.00	55860	
2	Pema Dhoma Gurung	232	Ghyamcho Gurung		Chhusang	9 ga	44	1135.13	256.00	1564.53	16.36	196.00	50176	
3	Gappak Gurung	316	Chhiring Temba	Ghyamjo Gurung	Chhusang	9 ga	42	6953.91	186.80	22096.27	0.85	196.00	36612.8	
4	Langi Gurung	259	Tashi Dhundu	Pante	Chhusang	9 ga	48	6611.99	33.79	55800.29	0.06	196.00	6622.84	
5	Dhorje Gurung	201	Chhiring Nhimma	Pema Hisi	Chhusang	4 ka	110	1520.79	291.09	7019.52	4.15	196.00	57053.6	
6	Thulo Tenzin Gurung	172	Kungo Chhiring	Chhiring Dhorje	Chhusang	4 ka	73	795.19	23.85	13233.91	0.18	196.00	4674.6	
7	Kunga Dhokpa Guung	314	Madan Kemi	Chhiring Madan	Chhusang	4 ka	88	409.52	254.32	3510.75	7.24	196.00	49846.7	
8	Manendra, Indra Gurung	307	Karma Gurung	Dhorje Chhiring	Chhusang	4 ka	91	300.18	34.50	10412.98	0.33	196.00	6762	
9	Suranj Gurung	283	Takla Gurung	Kyaleheg	Chhusang	4 ka	90	240.54	57.50	5399.32	1.06	196.00	11270	
10	Chhiring Utuk Gurung	95	Kungo Tashi Gurung	Kungo Raptan	Chhusang	4 ka	109	399.40	47.69	9882.19	0.48	196.00	9347.24	
11	Pema Santuk Gurung	235	Jib Chhiring Gurung	Urken Chhiring	Chhusang	4 ka	144	270.42	68.87	7222.29	0.95	196.00	13498.5	
12	Madan Gurung	350	Shilo Gurung	Wongdi	Chhusang	4 ka	143	200.80	25.85	3695.63	0.70	196.00	5066.6	
13	Sona Aangdi Gurung	292	Rabake	Palchen	Chhusang	7	152	3373.52	550.00	12500.35	4.40	196.00	107800	
14	Takla Gurung	169	Kunga	Gajen	Chhusang	7	151	642.10	210.00	13915.78	1.51	196.00	41160	
15	Chhikyak Aangdi Gurung	90	Gyasen	Dhar Chhikyak	Chhusang	7	163	888.62	301.17	7721.27	3.90	196.00	59029.3	
16	Samtu Gurung	357	Ngima Samduk	Sundar Gurung	Chhusang	7	148	471.12	2.00	471.12	0.42	196.00	392	
17	Dhorje Chhiring Gurung	203	Tasi Samtu	Palchang	Chhusang	7	169	1731.52	103.32	4037.56	2.56	196.00	20250.7	
18	Sundar Gurung	282	Hima Samduk		Chhusang	7	146	208.72	27.85	2067.49	1.35	196.00	5458.6	
19	Raju Gurung	355	Karma Furung	Samang Gurung	Chhusang	7	144	198.80	111.17	5685.59	1.96	196.00	21789.3	
20	Prakash, Pratap, Prabhu Gurung	344	Pembang	Ngawang Dhorje	Chhusang	3	297	147.11	119.22	14353.01	0.83	196.00	23367.1	
21	Bharat Kumar Gurung	349	Ngetuk	Aangchu	Chhusang	3	298	99.48	47.69	7438.98	0.64	196.00	9347.24	
22	Sano Tenzin Gurung	175	Khamsung Gurung	Tenjng	Chhusang	3	295	204.80	143.00	4105.16	3.48	196.00	28028	
23	Dhan Bahadur Guung	338	Khamsung Gurung		Chhusang	3	294	1135.13	210.63	10806.60	1.95	196.00	41283.5	
24	Mhakami Gurung	248	Dhorje Gurung	Chhiring Dhorje	Chhusang	3	293	328.01	11.95	7784.89	0.15	196.00	2342.2	
25	Nhima Rhinjin Gurung	210	Dholjen Tenzin	Sonam	Chhusang	1	172	161.03	23.85	5126.97	0.47	196.00	4674.6	
26	Dhorje Chhiring Gurung	202	Ngawa Aangdi	Nhima Dhundu	Chhusang	1	242	270.53	81.48	6874.40	1.19	196.00	15970.1	
27	Chhiring Dhundu Gurung	106	Vujung Chhiring	Phurpu Chhiring	Chhusang	1	170	99.48	9.95	3544.55	0.28	196.00	1950.2	
28	Pema Dharke Gurung	238	Lhamya Chhiring	Chhiring sita	Chhusang	1	169	161.03	4.00	4866.55	0.08	196.00	784	
29	Dhorje Gurung	200	Karma Tenzin	Kalu	Chhusang	1	168	409.52	311.96	2773.22	11.25	196.00	61144.2	
30	Kara Tenzin Gurung	23	Chhiring Dhangdu	Tenzin Nhima	Chhusang	1	167	320.12	71.53	9570.08	0.75	196.00	14019.9	
31	Karma Chhiring Gurung	15	Samtu Chhewang	Phuncho Chhiring	Chhusang	1	162	419.50	11.95	11448.71	0.10	196.00	2342.2	
32	Arjun Kumar Gurung	219	Chhiring	Palsang	Chhusang	1	161	689.85	226.54	10226.11	2.22	196.00	44401.8	
33	Chhawang Rinjin Gurung	89	Pemba Chhiring	Phonto Chhiring	Chhusang	1	160	510.91	47.69	5779.03	0.83	196.00	9347.24	

S.N	Name of Owner	Plot No.	Father's Name	Grand Father's Name	Address	Seat No.	Kitta No	Total Area of Affected Plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding	%Loss	Rate/Sq m	Total Value	Remarks
34	Temba Chhiring	178	Tenziaangya Gurung	Kamisita	Chhusang	1 ka	177	139.12	65.58	3300.03	1.99	196.00	12853.7	
35	Ghyurame Chhiring	67	Ngutu Chhiring	Chhapta	Chhusang	1 ka	178	270.43	143.06	5212.45	2.74	196.00	28039.8	
36	Prem Singh Gurung	241	Dawa Dhorje Gurung	Palchang Chhiring	Chhusang	1 ka	176	210.72	53.69	8830.56	0.61	196.00	10523.2	
37	Tenzin Samtu Gurung	181	Chhiri Aangdi Gurung	Pemba Aangdi	Chhusang	1 ka	179	19.88	7.95	4329.80	0.18	196.00	1558.2	
38	Chhapter Gurung	59	Dhunduk Gurung	Dhura	Kagbeni	7 ka	142	662.02	119.22	4896.37	2.43	500.00	59610	
39	Sonam Hajur Gurung	261	Kami Chhewang	Deri Samba	Kagbeni	7 ka	78	592.41	182.80	5606.07	3.26	500.00	91400	
40	Pathbahadur Gurung	371	Rinjin	Phurba Ghyalchen	Kagbeni	7 ka	144	395.61	349.69	10174.80	3.44	500.00	174845	
41	Aangya Gurung	4	Dhunduk Gurung	Ghara	Kagbeni	7 ka	145	944.28	268.35	8214.29	3.27	500.00	134175	
42	Dhachyum Gurung	122	Karma	Dharpi	Kagbeni	7 ka	141	270.36	87.45	4969.92	1.76	500.00	43725	
43	Kemi Gurung	37	Som	Tharpu Gurung	Kagbeni	8 kha	222	493.02	310.00	4506.73	6.88	500.00	155000	
44	Ghyurmi Gurung	307	Rinjing	Phurba	Kagbeni	8 kha	220	648.08	143.06	16653.21	0.86	500.00	71530	
45	Dhorje Gurung	151	Yungdung	Chhyokel	Kagbeni	8 kha	210	2813.33	614.05	10393.10	5.91	500.00	307025	
46	Pema Aachyu Gurung	270	Kemi Guung	Palsang	Kagbeni	8 kha	213	375.73	31.79	667.96	4.76	500.00	15895	
47	Pembar Thakuri	199	Khunsung	Chhungyal	Kagbeni	8 kha	214	163.01	2.00	4812.87	0.04	500.00	1000	
48	Karma Chhyokel Gurung	26	Chhiring Chhikyap	Chhiring Wongdi	Kagbeni	8 ga	34	604.34	79.48	15456.46	0.51	500.00	39740	
49	Karma Dhorje Gurung	31	Chin Chhikyap	Chhiring Wongdi	Kagbeni	8 ga	35	1246.46	457.02	6186.56	7.39	500.00	228510	
50	Syama Chhiring	246	Topkel	Pema Chhikyap	Kagbeni	8 ga	37	866.75	210.75	4777.08	4.41	500.00	105375	
51	Dhorje, Kaju, Chin Chhata Gurung	365	Wongdi Gurung	Thile Gurung	Kagbeni	8 ga	40	387.65	178.85	1978.03	9.04	500.00	89425	
52	Kamishya Gurung	291	Chhinduk	Kemi	Kagbeni	8 ga	41	751.45	214.59	4101.02	5.23	500.00	107295	
53	Dhorche Thakuri	152	Wongdin	Chhagtal	Kagbeni	8 ga	31	793.20	413.27	4949.33	8.35	500.00	206635	
54	Boya Chhiring Gurung	210	Kemi Gurung	Busung	Kagbeni	8 ga	108	570.55	111.27	4880.40	2.28	500.00	55635	
55	Thochhewang Gurung	113	Chhikyap	Topke	Kagbeni	8 ga	109	2582.38	452.87	7862.42	5.76	500.00	226435	
56	Samtu Gurung	430	Yungdung Gurung	Chhyokle	Kagbeni	8 ga	155	218.59	87.43	4419.14	1.98	500.00	43715	
57	Molam Gurungseni	219	husband- Chhiring Chhikyap	Chhechyang	Kagbeni	8 ga	42	814.96	23.00	5872.46	0.39	500.00	11500	
58	Nhima Tasi	208	Karma Chhewang	Duli Gurung	Chhusang	7	141	451.27	11.93	5266.25	0.23	196.00	2338.28	
59	Nharbu Gurung	343	PaltanDhorje	Chhyang sitar	Chhusang	4 ka	147	349.88	7.95	5278.14	0.15	196.00	1558.2	
60	Nhima chhikyap	70	Pembagelse	Chhawa Dhindu	Chhusang	4 ka	156	119.28	13.95	5826.62	0.24	196.00	2734.2	
61	Swongbo Gurung	243	Chungdung Gurung	Chaokle Gurung	Kagbeni	7ka	138	296.06	19.9	7092.47	0.28	500.00	9950	
62	Pema Ningpo Bista	384	Jhampa Rapke Thakuri	Khamsung Thakuri	Kagbeni	7ka	79	79.48	2	7625.06	0.03	500.00	1000	

**Appendix 4: List of Absentees Household**

S.N.	Name of Owner	Plot No.	Father's Name	Grand Father's Name	Address VDC	Kitta No	Total Area of Affected Plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding	%of loss	Rate/Sqm	Total Value	Remarks
1	Karma Tenzin, Temba Lokte, Tasi Chhiring	Luj	Chnang Tenzin Gurung	Temba Chhiring Gurung	Chhusang	45	1735.50	285.00	27300.77	1.04	196	55860	
2	Pema Dhoma Gurung	232	Ghyamcho Gurung		Chhusang	44	1135.13	256.00	1564.53	16.36	196	50176	
3	Gappak Gurung	316	Chhiring Pema Gurung	Ghyamjo Gurung	Chhusang	42	6953.91	186.80	22096.27	0.85	196	36612.8	
4	Langi Gurung	259	Tashi Drunduu Gurung	Pante	Chhusang	48	6611.99	33.79	55800.29	0.06	196	6622.84	
5	Takla Gurung	169	Kunga	Gajen	Chhusang	151	642.10	210.00	13915.78	1.51	196	41160	
6	Sundar Gurung	282	Hima Samduk		Chhusang	146	208.72	27.85	2067.49	1.35	196	5458.6	
7	Raju Gurung	355	Karma Furung	Samang Gurung	Chhusang	144	198.80	111.17	5685.59	1.96	196	21789.3	
8	Sano Tenzin Gurung	175	Khamsung Gurung	Tenjing	Chhusang	295	204.80	143.00	4105.16	3.48	196	28028	
9	Mhakami Gurung	248	Dhorje Gurung	Chhiring Dhorje	Chhusang	293	328.01	11.95	7784.89	0.15	196	2342.2	
10	Pema Dharke Gurung	238	Lhamya Chhiring	Chhiring sita	Chhusang	169	161.03	4.00	4866.55	0.08	196	784	
11	Dhorje Gurung	200	Karma Tenzin	Kalu	Chhusang	168	409.52	311.96	2773.22	11.25	196	61144.2	
12	Temba Chhiring	178	Tenziaangya Gurung	Kamisita	Chhusang	177	139.12	65.58	3300.03	1.99	196	12853.7	
13	Ghyurame Chhiring	67	Ngutu Chhiring	Chhapta	Chhusang	178	270.43	143.06	5212.45	2.74	196	28039.8	
14	Tenzin Samtu Gurung	181	Chhiri Aangdi Gurung	Pemba Aangdi	Chhusang	179	19.88	7.95	4329.80	0.18	196	1558.2	
15	Sonam Hajur Gurung	261	Kami Chhewang	Deri Samba	Kagbeni	78	592.41	182.80	5606.07	3.26	500	91400	
16	Dhachyum Gurung	122	Karma	Dharpi	Kagbeni	141	270.36	87.45	4969.92	1.76	500	43725	
17	Ghyurmi Gurung	307	Rinjing	Phurba	Kagbeni	220	648.08	143.06	16653.21	0.86	500	71530	
18	Pema Aachyu Gurung	270	Kemi Guung	Palsang	Kagbeni	213	375.73	31.79	667.96	4.76	500	15895	
19	Pembar Thakuri	199	Khunsung	Chhungyal	Kagbeni	214	163.01	2.00	4812.87	0.04	500	1000	
20	Karma Dhorje Gurung	31	Chin Chhikyap	Chhiring Wongdi	Kagbeni	35	1246.46	457.02	6186.56	7.39	500	228510	
21	Kamishya Gurung	291	Chhinduk	Kemi	Kagbeni	41	751.45	214.59	4101.02	5.23	500	107295	
22	Boya Chhiring Gurung	210	Kemi Gurung	Busung	Kagbeni	108	570.55	111.27	4880.40	2.28	500	55635	
23	Samtu Gurung	430	Yungdung Gurung	Chhyokle	Kagbeni	155	218.59	87.43	4419.14	1.98	500	43715	
24	Molam Gurungseni	219	Husband- Chhiring Chhikvan	Chhechyang	Kagbeni	60	814.96	23.00	5872.46	0.39	500	11500	
25	Nhima Tasi	208	Karma Chhewang	Duli Gurung	Chhusang	42	451.27	11.93	5266.25	0.23	196	2338.28	
26	Nhima chhikyap	70	Pembagelse	Chhawa Dhindu	Chhusang	156	119.28	13.95	5826.62	0.24	196	2734.2	
27	Swongbo Gurung	243	Chungdung Gurung	Chaokle Gurung	Kagbeni	138	296.06	19.9	7092.47	0.28	500	9950	
28	Pema Ningpo Bista	384	Jhampa Rapke Thakuri	Khamsung Thakuri	Kagbeni	79	79.48	2	7625.06	0.03	500	1000	

Appendix 2: Poverty level Analysis of APs

SN	HHs No	Name of HHs Head	No. of plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding	% loss	Post Project Land Holding	Food Sufficiency Month	Non Agri food Security	Annual food Security	Expenditure for food per Month	Agri Income	Income non Agri	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	MOU Signed for Voluntary Land Donation
1	1	Prakesh Gurung	1	119	14353	0.83	14234	10	30	40	5000	50000	150000	200000	33333	2.96	6	40	49584.7	199585	33264.1	2.95	Done
2	2	Dhan Badhur Gurung	1	211	10807	1.95	10596	3	16	19	5000	15000	80000	95000	11875	1.05	8	19	14707.6	94707.6	11838.5	1.05	Done
3	3	Chhiring utuk Gurung	1	48	9882	0.48	9835	7	10	17	6000	42000	60000	102000	14571	1.29	7	17	41797.3	101797	14542.5	1.28	
4	4	Bharate Kumar Gurung	1	48	7439	0.64	7391	5	55	60	5500	27500	300000	327500	65500	5.81	5	59	27323.7	327324	65464.7	5.76	
5	5	Sunam Dhajung Gurung	1	58	5399	1.06	5342	3	24	27	2500	7500	60000	67500	33750	2.99	2	27	7420.13	67420.1	33710.1	2.97	
6	6	Pema Samtuk Gurung	1	69	7222	0.95	7153	5	8	13	9000	45000	75000	120000	20000	1.77	6	13	44570.9	119571	19928.5	1.75	Done
7	7	Karma Chhiring Gurung	1	12	11449	0.10	11437	7	10	17	14000	98000	135000	233000	25889	2.30	9	17	97897.7	232898	25877.5	2.28	Done
8	8	Samtu Gurung	1	2	471	0.42	469	10	13	23	15000	150000	200000	350000	58333	5.18	6	23	149363	349363	58227.2	5.12	Done
9	9	Prem Sing Gurung	1	54	8831	0.61	8777	5	9	14	8000	40000	75000	115000	28750	2.55	4	14	39756.8	114757	28689.2	2.52	Done
10	10	Dhorje Gurung	4	291	7020	4.15	6728	7	25	32	7000	49000	175000	224000	56000	4.97	4	31	46968	221968	55492	4.88	
11	11	Mahendra/Indra Gurung	1	35	10413	0.33	10378	5	4	9	8500	42500	35000	77500	12917	1.15	6	9	42359.2	77359.2	12893.2	1.13	Done
12	12	Nima Hainjing Gurung	1	24	5127	0.47	5103	7	13	20	20000	140000	250000	390000	39000	3.46	10	19	139349	389349	38934.9	3.42	Done
13	13	Karma Tenjing Gurung	1	72	9570	0.75	9499	10	10	20	17000	170000	175000	345000	43125	3.83	8	20	168729	343729	42966.2	3.78	Done
14	14	Arjun Kumar Gurung	3	227	10226	2.22	10000	7	56	63	7500	52500	420000	472500	78750	6.99	6	62	51337	471337	78556.2	6.91	Done
15	15	Sona Yangdi Gurung	2	550	12500	4.40	11950	7	12	19	18000	126000	215000	341000	42625	3.78	8	18	120456	335456	41932	3.69	Done
16	16	Chhiring Dhundu Gurung	1	10	3545	0.28	3535	5	12	17	15000	75000	175000	250000	35714	3.17	7	17	74789.5	249789	35684.2	3.14	Done
17	17	Madhan Gurung	1	26	3696	0.70	3670	5	17	22	7000	35000	120000	155000	25833	2.29	6	22	34755.2	154755	25792.5	2.27	
18	18	Kunga Dhopka Gurung	1	254	3511	7.24	3256	5	47	52	8000	40000	375000	415000	207500	18.41	2	48	37102.4	412102	206051	18.12	
19	19	Chhawang Ringjing Gurung	1	48	5779	0.83	5731	7	11	18	7000	49000	75000	124000	20667	1.83	6	18	48595.6	123596	20599.3	1.81	Done
20	20	Dhorje Chhiring Gurung	2	81	6874	1.18	6793	5	10	15	4500	22500	45000	67500	13500	1.20	5	15	22234.9	67234.9	13447	1.18	Done
21	21	Chhikep Yangdi Gurung	2	301	7721	3.90	7420	7	38	45	12000	84000	450000	534000	106800	9.48	5	43	80725.3	530725	106145	9.34	
22	22	Nurbu Chhiring Gurung	1	8	5278	0.15	5270	7	8	15	4500	31500	36000	67500	13500	1.20	5	15	31452.6	67452.6	13490.5	1.19	
23	23	Yangya Gurung	2	268	8214	3.27	7946	5	23	28	15000	75000	350000	425000	42500	3.77	10	27	72549.8	422550	42255	3.72	Done
24	24	Shyama Chhiring Gurung	2	211	4777	4.41	4566	5	3	8	5000	25000	15000	40000	40000	3.55	1	8	23897.1	38897.1	38897.1	3.42	Done
25	25	Dhorje Gurung	4	614	10393	5.91	9779	5	9	14	5000	25000	45000	70000	14000	1.24	5	13	23522.9	68522.9	13704.6	1.21	Done
26	26	Path Badhur Gurung	1	350	10175	3.44	9825	10	67	77	6000	60000	400000	460000	76667	6.80	6	74	57937.9	457938	76323	6.71	Done
27	27	Chainchoto Gurung	1	179	1978	9.04	1799	3	33	36	4500	13500	150000	163500	27250	2.42	6	33	12279.3	162279	27046.6	2.38	Done
28	28	Kemi Gurung	1	310	4507	6.88	4197	5	27	32	8000	40000	215000	255000	51000	4.53	5	30	37248.7	252249	50449.7	4.44	
29	29	Dhorche Thakuri	1	413	4949	8.35	4536	5	10	15	5000	25000	52000	77000	12833	1.14	6	14	22912.5	74912.5	12485.4	1.10	Done
30	30	Chhaptan Gurung	2	119	4896	2.43	4777	7	9	16	5000	35000	45000	80000	16000	1.42	5	16	34147.8	79147.8	15829.6	1.39	Done
31	31	Thochhewang Gurung	2	453	7862	5.76	7409	10	30	40	10000	100000	300000	400000	100000	8.87	4	38	94243.6	394244	98560.9	8.67	Done
32	32	Karma Chockle Gurung	1	79	15456	0.51	15377	7	32	39	11000	77000	350000	427000	47444	4.21	9	39	76604.1	426604	47400.5	4.17	Done
33	33	Dhorje Chhiring Gurung	1	103	4038	2.55	3935	5	100	105	5500	27500	550000	577500	115500	10.25	5	102	26798.5	576799	115360	10.15	
34	34	Thulo Tenjing Gurung	1	24	13234	0.18	13210	7	25	32	7000	49000	175000	224000	32000	2.84	7	32	48911.1	223911	31987.3	2.81	Done

**Appendix 2: Poverty level Analysis of APs**

SN	HHs No	Name of HHs Head	No. of plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding	% loss	Post Project Land Holding	Food Sufficiency Month
1	1	Prakesh Gur	1	119	14353	0.83	14234	10
2	2	Dhan Badhu	1	211	10807	1.95	10596	3
3	3	Chhiring utu	1	48	9882	0.48	9835	7
4	4	Bharate Kun	1	48	7439	0.64	7391	5
5	5	Sunam Dhaj	1	58	5399	1.06	5342	3
6	6	Pema Samtu	1	69	7222	0.95	7153	5
7	7	Karma Chhir	1	12	11449	0.10	11437	7
8	8	Samtu Guru	1	2	471	0.42	469	10
9	9	Prem Sing G	1	54	8831	0.61	8777	5
10	10	Dhorje Guru	4	291	7020	4.15	6728	7
11	11	Mahendra/In	1	35	10413	0.33	10378	5
12	12	Nima Hainjin	1	24	5127	0.47	5103	7
13	13	Karma Tenji	1	72	9570	0.75	9499	10
14	14	Arjun Kumar	3	227	10226	2.22	10000	7
15	15	Sona Yangd	2	550	12500	4.40	11950	7
16	16	Chhiring Dhu	1	10	3545	0.28	3535	5
17	17	Madhan Gur	1	26	3696	0.70	3670	5
18	18	Kunga Dhop	1	254	3511	7.24	3256	5
19	19	Chhawang F	1	48	5779	0.83	5731	7
20	20	Dhorje Chhir	2	81	6874	1.18	6793	5
21	21	Chhikep Yar	2	301	7721	3.90	7420	7
22	22	Nurbu Chhir	1	8	5278	0.15	5270	7
23	23	Yangya Gur	2	268	8214	3.27	7946	5
24	24	Shyama Chh	2	211	4777	4.41	4566	5
25	25	Dhorje Guru	4	614	10393	5.91	9779	5
26	26	Path Badhur	1	350	10175	3.44	9825	10
27	27	Chainchoto	1	179	1978	9.04	1799	3
28	28	Kemi Gurung	1	310	4507	6.88	4197	5
29	29	Dhorche Tha	1	413	4949	8.35	4536	5
30	30	Chhaptern G	2	119	4896	2.43	4777	7
31	31	Thochhewar	2	453	7862	5.76	7409	10
32	32	Karma Choc	1	79	15456	0.51	15377	7
33	33	Dhorje Chhir	1	103	4038	2.55	3935	5
34	34	Thulo Tenjin	1	24	13234	0.18	13210	7

Non Agri food Security	Annual food Security	Expenditur e for food per Month	Agri Income	Income non Agri	Total Income	Pre Project Per Capita	Pre Project Poverty Level	Total Family Member
30	40	5000	50000	150000	200000	33333	2.96	6
16	19	5000	15000	80000	95000	11875	1.05	8
10	17	6000	42000	60000	102000	14571	1.29	7
55	60	5500	27500	300000	327500	65500	5.81	5
24	27	2500	7500	60000	67500	33750	2.99	2
8	13	9000	45000	75000	120000	20000	1.77	6
10	17	14000	98000	135000	233000	25889	2.30	9
13	23	15000	150000	200000	350000	58333	5.18	6
9	14	8000	40000	75000	115000	28750	2.55	4
25	32	7000	49000	175000	224000	56000	4.97	4
4	9	8500	42500	35000	77500	12917	1.15	6
13	20	20000	140000	250000	390000	39000	3.46	10
10	20	17000	170000	175000	345000	43125	3.83	8
56	63	7500	52500	420000	472500	78750	6.99	6
12	19	18000	126000	215000	341000	42625	3.78	8
12	17	15000	75000	175000	250000	35714	3.17	7
17	22	7000	35000	120000	155000	25833	2.29	6
47	52	8000	40000	375000	415000	207500	18.41	2
11	18	7000	49000	75000	124000	20667	1.83	6
10	15	4500	22500	45000	67500	13500	1.20	5
38	45	12000	84000	450000	534000	106800	9.48	5
8	15	4500	31500	36000	67500	13500	1.20	5
23	28	15000	75000	350000	425000	42500	3.77	10
3	8	5000	25000	15000	40000	40000	3.55	1
9	14	5000	25000	45000	70000	14000	1.24	5
67	77	6000	60000	400000	460000	76667	6.80	6
33	36	4500	13500	150000	163500	27250	2.42	6
27	32	8000	40000	215000	255000	51000	4.53	5
10	15	5000	25000	52000	77000	12833	1.14	6
9	16	5000	35000	45000	80000	16000	1.42	5
30	40	10000	100000	300000	400000	100000	8.87	4
32	39	11000	77000	350000	427000	47444	4.21	9
100	105	5500	27500	550000	577500	115500	10.25	5
25	32	7000	49000	175000	224000	32000	2.84	7

Post Project Annual Food Security	Post Project Agri Income	Post Project Total Income	Post Project per Capita	Post Project Poverty Level	MOU
40	49584.6864	199584.686	33264.1144	2.95	Don
19	14707.637	94707.637	11838.4546	1.05	Don
17	41797.3142	101797.314	14542.4735	1.28	
59	27323.7023	327323.702	65464.7405	5.76	
27	7420.12883	67420.1288	33710.0644	2.97	
13	44570.891	119570.891	19928.4818	1.75	Don
17	97897.709	232897.709	25877.5232	2.28	Don
23	149362.936	349362.936	58227.1559	5.12	Don
14	39756.7991	114756.799	28689.1998	2.52	Don
31	46968.0363	221968.036	55492.0091	4.88	
9	42359.1902	77359.1902	12893.1984	1.13	Don
19	139348.738	389348.738	38934.8738	3.42	Don
20	168729.363	343729.363	42966.1703	3.78	Don
62	51336.9624	471336.962	78556.1604	6.91	Don
18	120456.155	335456.155	41932.0194	3.69	Don
17	74789.4655	249789.466	35684.2094	3.14	Don
22	34755.1838	154755.184	25792.5306	2.27	
48	37102.3855	412102.386	206051.193	18.12	
18	48595.6398	123595.64	20599.2733	1.81	Don
15	22234.8705	67234.8705	13446.9741	1.18	Don
43	80725.2947	530725.295	106145.059	9.34	
15	31452.5543	67452.5543	13490.5109	1.19	
27	72549.8491	422549.849	42254.9849	3.72	Don
8	23897.0773	38897.0773	38897.0773	3.42	Don
13	23522.9241	68522.9241	13704.5848	1.21	Don
74	57937.9054	457937.905	76322.9842	6.71	Don
33	12279.3352	162279.335	27046.5559	2.38	Don
30	37248.7242	252248.724	50449.7448	4.44	
14	22912.4952	74912.4952	12485.4159	1.10	Don
16	34147.7972	79147.7972	15829.5594	1.39	Don
38	94243.5767	394243.577	98560.8942	8.67	Don
39	76604.0516	426604.052	47400.4502	4.17	Don
102	26798.5389	576798.539	115359.708	10.15	
32	48911.138	223911.138	31987.3054	2.81	Don



### **Appendix 5: Losses of Trees with Estimated Cost**

[illegible]

Nepal Government  
Office Of District Development Committee  
District Technical Office  
RRRSDP  
Jomsom, Mustang  
**ABSTRACT OF COST**

Entitlement Database Sheet.										
List of affected households with details of fruit tree and cost for fruit to the home of the owner										
District Mustang Sub-project Kagbeni, Jhaite Road										
S.N.	Chainage		HHNo	Name of Owner	Address	Details of lost trees		Unit Rate	Amount	Remarks
						Species	Number of tree			
1	16	16+17	11	Samtu Gurung	Chaile	Apple	2	1500	3000	
2	9	9+700	19	Nima Hainjing Gurung(Yam Prasad)	Tangbe	Aru	4	1000	4000	
3	9	9+800	21	Arjun Kumar Gurung	Tangbe	Chhuli	3	1500	4500	
4	9	9+900	30	Dhorje Chhiring Gurung	Tangbe	Aru	1	1000	1000	
5	9	9+800	58	Pema Dharke Gurung	Tangbe	Apple	2	1500	3000	
							12	Sub total	15500	

\*Source :- Rate Provided by Districe Agriculture Development Office Jomsom, Mustang

List of affected households with details of Fruit trees and cost for Fruit to the home of the owner in the public land										
S.N.	Chainage		HHNo	Name of Owner	Address	Details of lost trees		Unit Rate	Amount	Remarks
						Species	Number of tree			
	From	To								
1				Dhuli Gurung	Chaile	Chhilee	2	1500	3000	
2	16+680			Makpa takla gurung	Chaile	Chhilee	3	1500	4500	
3	16+680			Ngahehek Gurung (Bishnu)	Chaile	Chhilee	3	1500	4500	
				Ngahehek Gurung (Bishnu)	Chaile	Aaru	2	1000	2000	
4	16+680			Raju gurung	Chaile	Chhilee	3	1500	4500	
				Raju gurung	Chaile	Aaru	2	1000	2000	
5	16+680			Chhikewangdi gurung	Chaile	Chhilee	2	1500	3000	
				Chhikewangdi gurung	Chaile	Aaru	2	1000	2000	
6	16+680			Karma dhendul gurung	Chaile	Chhilee	2	1500	3000	
7	16+680			Tenging Gurung	Chaile	Aaru	1	1000	1000	
							22	<b>Sub total</b>	29500	

**Total cost 45000**

**Sub Total**

**34**

**In words:- Fourty five thousand only**

\*Source :- Rate Provided by Districe Agriculture Development Office Jomsom, Mustang

Nepal Government  
Office Of District Development Committee  
District Technical Office  
RRRSDP  
Jomsom, Mustang  
**ABSTRACT OF COST**

Entitlement Database Sheet.																								
List of affected households with details of trees and cost for harvesting and transportation of trees to the home of the owner																								
District Mustang Sub-project Kagbeni, Jhaite Road																								
S.N.	Chainage		HHN o	Name of Owner	Address	Details of lost trees						Harvesting trees			Transportation				G.Total Cost	Direction	Remarks			
						Species	Girth cm	Height (m)	Numb er of tree	Hight (m)	Volume (cu.cm)	cubic m.  m	Pds	Cost	Total	Pds	Distance	Cost				Total		
	From	To																						
1	13	13+14	3	Dhan Badhur Gurung	Chhusang	Bhotepipal	90	5	500	1		253125	0.253125	0.52	290	150.8	4.5	500	290	330.33	481.13			
2	13	13+600	4	Chhiring Utuk Gurung	Chhusang	Bais	70	4	400	4		122500	0.1225	0.52	290	603.2	4.5	500	290	639.45	1242.65			
3	13	13+15	4	Chhiring Utuk Gurung	Chhusang	Bais	90	3	300	4		151875	0.151875	0.52	290	603.2	4.5	500	290	792.79	1395.99			
4	16	16+17	11	Samtu Gurung	Chaile	Apple	56	4	400	2		78400	0.0784	0.39	290	226.2	4.5	500	290	204.62	430.82			
5	9	9+10	13	Prem Sing Gurung	Tangbe	Votepipal,Nahak	60	4	400	3		90000	0.09	0.39	290	339.3	4.5	500	290	352.35	691.65			
6	13	13+14	17	Mahendra/ Indra Gurung	Chhusang	Bais	113	3	300	5		239418.75	0.23941875	1.56	290	2262	4.5	500	290	1562.21	3824.21			
7	9	9+700	19	Nima Hainjing Gurung(Yam Prasad)	Tangbe	Aru	92	3	700	4		370300	0.3703	1.56	290	1809.6	4.5	500	290	1932.97	3742.57			
8	9	9+800	21	Arjun Kumar Gurung	Tangbe	Chhuli	85	6	600	3		270937.5	0.2709375	0.52	290	452.4	4.5	500	290	1060.72	1513.12			
9	9	9+800	21	Arjun Kumar Gurung	Tangbe	Bais	45	5	500	3		63281.25	0.06328125	0.39	290	339.3	4.5	500	290	247.75	587.05			
10	16	16+500	22	Sona yangdi Gurung	Chaile	Vote Pipal	35	4	400	150		30625	0.030625	0.39	290	16965	4.5	500	290	5994.84	22959.84			
11	16	16+750	22	Sona yangdi Gurung	Chaile	Bhote Pipal	80	7	700	20		280000	0.28	0.52	290	3016	4.5	500	290	7308.00	10324.00			
12	9	9+900	30	Dhorje Chhiring Gurung	Tangbe	Vote Pipal 2/ Aru 1	130	5	500	3		528125	0.528125	2.5	290	2175	4.5	500	290	2067.61	4242.61			
13	16	16+800	31	Dhorje Chhiring Gurung	Chaile	Bais	100	5	500	1		312500	0.3125	1.56	290	452.4	4.5	500	290	407.81	860.21			
14	16	16+/800	32	Chhikep Yangdi Gurung	Chaile	Bais	100	6	600	1		375000	0.375	1.56	290	452.4	4.5	500	290	489.38	941.78			
15	9	9+800	58	Pema Dharke Gurung	Tangbe	Apple	55	5	500	2		94531.25	0.09453125	0.39	290	226.2	4.5	500	290	246.73	472.93			
16	9	9+800	59	Temba Chhiring Gurung	Tangbe	Bais	35	5	500	3		38281.25	0.03828125	0.39	290	339.3	4.5	500	290	149.87	489.17			
17	13	13+900	63	Kalpana/ Narbu Chhiring & Rinji	Chhusang	Votepipal	40.5	7	700	1		71760.9375	0.071760938	0.39	290	113.1	4.5	500	290	93.65	206.75			
18	13	13+800	2	Prakesh/Partap/Parbin Gurung	Chhusang	Bais	85	5.05	500	3		312500	0.3125	0.52	290	452.4	4.5	500	290	1223.44	1675.84			
										213								Sub Total cost				56082.30		

\* Ministry of Forest and soil conservation (MoFSC) Norms 2050 for Harvesting and Transportation of Trees to be removed .

**List of affected households with details of Fruit trees and cost for Fruit tree harvesting and transportation of trees to the home of the owner in the public land**

S.N.	Chainage		HHN o	Name of Owner	Address	Details of lost trees						Volume	cubic m.	Harvesting trees			Transportation				G.Total Cost	Direction	Remarks
						Species	Girth cm	Height (m)		Numb er of tree	Hight (m)	(cu.cm)	m	Pds	Cost	Total	Pds		Cost	Total			
	From	To																Distance					
1				Dhuli Gurung	Chaile	Chhilee	40	5		500	2	50000	0.05	0.39	290	226.2	4.5	500	290	130.50	356.70		
2	16+680			Makpa takla gurung	Chaile	Chhilee	36	4		400	3	32400	0.0324	0.39	290	339.3	4.5	500	290	126.85	466.15		
3	16+680			Ngahehek Gurung (Bishnu)	Chaile	Chhilee/Aaru	38	3		300	5	27075	0.027075	0.39	290	565.5	4.5	500	290	176.66	742.16		
4	16+680			Raju gurung	Chaile	Chhilee/Aaru	30	4		400	5	22500	0.0225	0.39	290	565.5	4.5	500	290	146.81	712.31		
5	16+680			Chhikewangdi gurung	Chaile	Chhilee/Aaru	35	3		400	4	30625	0.030625	0.39	290	452.4	4.5	500	290	159.86	612.26		
6	16+680			Karma dhendul gurung	Chaile	Chhilee	52	4		400	2	67600	0.0676	0.39	290	226.2	4.5	500	290	176.44	402.64		
7	16+680			Tenging Gurung	Chaile	Aaru	35	3		300	1	22968.75	0.02296875	0.39	290	113.1	4.5	500	290	29.97	143.07		
										22							sub Total cost				3435.30		
																	Total cost				3435.30		

## Appendix 8: List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting along the Alignment

Detail List of Community Consultation Meeting

Location:- V.D.C. Office, Kagbeni.

Date:- 2067/1/24-26

Meeting Number:-1

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Nurbu Chhiring Gurung	1		1		√		
2	Kancha Gurung	1		1		√		
3	Yagya Prasad Sharma Gottame	1		1			√	
4	Ghurmi Gurung	1		1		√		
5	Fanchock Aangya Thakuri	1		1		√		
6	Pema Chhiring Gurung	1		1		√		
7	Tenjen Gurung	1		1		√		
8	Pendok Gurung	1		1		√		
9	Bhim Bhadur Nepali	1		1	√			
10	Sangmo Gurung		1	1		√		
11	Kunjang Gurung		1	1		√		
12	Loksang gurung	1		1		√		
13	Govinda Bista	1		1		√		
14	Pema Dhundu Gurung	1		1		√		
15	Loksang Gurung	1		1		√		
16	Pema Gurung	1		1		√		
17	ChhiringDhundukGurung	1		1		√		
18	Kunjok Dhoma Gurung		1	1		√		
19	Patha Badhur Gurung	1		1		√		
20	Sarkeni Gurung		1	1		√		
21	Funcho Aangya Bista	1		1		√		
22	MotiPrasad Lamichhane	1		1			√	
23	Ram Dutta Joshi	1		1			√	

	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	
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**Location:- V.D.C. Office Chhusang**

**Date:- 2067/1/25**

**Meeting Number:-2**

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Brahimin	Madesii	Chhetri
1	Nghek (bishnu) Gurung	1		1		√			
2	Yagya Prasad Shrma Gottame	1		1			√		
3	Tenjing Gurung	1		1		√			
4	Bhadur Gurung	1		1		√			
5	Uttam Gurung	1		1		√			
6	Prakesh Gurung	1		1		√			
7	Takla Gurung	1		1		√			
8	Dharke Gurung	1		1		√			
9	Tasi Gurung	1		1		√			
10	Kalpana Gurung		1	1		√			
11	Santa B.K		1	1	√				
12	Deepak Gurung	1		1		√			
13	Som Bhadur Gurung	1		1		√			
14	Dhanmaya Nepali		1	1	√				
15	Pradip Bhadur Shing Yadav	1		1				√	
16	Moti Prasad Lamichhane	1		1			√		
17	Ramdutta Joshi	1		1			√		
18	Krishna Prasad Upadhya	1		1			√		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	

**Location:- V.D.c. Office, Ghami**

**Date:- 2067/04/02**

**Meeting Number:-3**

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Madesii	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Wangdi Gurung	1		1		√			
2	Khetuk Gurung	1		1		√			
3	Pema Wangdi Gurung	1		1		√			
4	Chepten Gurung	1		1		√			
5	Krishna B. K.	1		1	√				
6	Yangjin Gurung		1	1		√			
7	Karma Dhulyu Gurung	1		1		√			
8	KhungkaGhalchenGurung	1		1		√			
9	Jhunjuk Gurung	1		1		√			
10	Tenjing Gurung	1		1		√			
11	Sam Dhundu Gurung	1		1		√			
12	Garcap Gurung	1		1		√			
13	KunsangChorte Gurung	1		1		√			
14	Yangdolma Gurung		1	1		√			
15	Karma Tenjin Gurung	1		1		√			
16	Sarop Tenjin Gurung	1		1		√			
17	Tenda Gurung	1		1		√			
18	JhabangTenjing Gurung	1		1		√			
19	Fonchok Gurung	1		1		√			
20	Chetok Bamjok Gurung	1		1		√			
21	ChhiringDhunduGurung	1		1		√			
22	JhabangYangdi Gurung	1		1		√			
23	Kunga Tenjing Gurung	1		1		√			
24	Pema Chepten Gurung	1		1		√			
25	Yangjen Gurung		1	1		√			
26	Nima Rayingi Gurung		1	1		√			
27	Pema Gurung		1	1		√			
28	DhamchekBhuti Gurung		1	1		√			
29	Nima Chomjun Gurung		1	1		√			
30	Karsang Lamu Gurung		1	1		√			
31	KarmaChewangGurung	1		1		√			
32	Ghurmi Gurung	1		1		√			
33	Takla Aaynga Gurung	1		1		√			
34	Karma Dholma Gurung		1	1		√			
35	Pemba Lhamu Gurung		1	1		√			
36	Ngutuk Sangbo Gurung	1		1		√			
37	Ramkrishna	1		1		√			
38	Palten Gurung	1		1		√			
39	Lackpa Gurung		1	1		√			



40	Ngwang Gurung	1		1		√			
41	Chettar Gurung	1		1		√			
42	Dhawa Gurung	1		1		√			
43	Namkaya Gurung	1		1		√			
44	Lokte Gurung	1		1		√			
45	Kersang Bista		1	1		√			
46	Serap		1	1		√			
47	Dhandul Gurung	1		1		√			
48	Tenjing Gurung	1		1		√			
49	Chinjing Ghaljin Gurung	1		1		√			
50	TasiDholma Gurung		1	1		√			
51	Lal Bhadur Dala Magar	1		1		√			
52	Rabindra Khatiwada	1		1				√	
53	Chudamini Sharma	1		1				√	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>2</b>	

## Appendix- 11

### पुनर्वास योजना: कागबेनी-भैते सडक उप आयोजना, मुस्ताङ्ग कार्यकारी सारांश

#### पृष्ठभूमि

नेपाल सरकारले लामो दृष्टिकोणले गर्दा क्षति भएका ग्रामीण पूर्वाधारहरूको पुनःनिर्माण र पुनःस्थापनाको कार्य एशियाली विकास बैंक, स्वीस सरकार (SDC), ब्रिटिस सरकारको अन्तराष्ट्रिय विकास विभाग (DFID) तथा ओपेक फण्ड (OFID)को आर्थिक सहयोगमा **ग्रामीण पूर्वाधार पुनर्निर्माण र पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना** नेपालको बीसवटा जिल्लाहरूमा संचालन गरिरहेको छ । मुस्ताङ्ग जिल्लामा अवस्थित प्रस्तावित **कागबेनी-भैते** ग्रामीण सडकको पुनर्स्थापना सोही कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत संचालन गर्न लागिएको एक उप-आयोजना हो ।

यस पुनर्वास योजनाले ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना (RRRSDP) अन्तर्गत संचालित **कागबेनी-भैते** ग्रामीण सडक उप 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 २०६५ अनुरूप तयार पारिएको हो । यसका अतिरिक्त नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधान २०६३, भूमिसुधार ऐन २०२१, जग्गा मालपोत ऐन २०३४, सार्वजनिक सडक ऐन २०३१, गुठी संस्थान ऐन २०३३ तथा अन्य पुनर्वास सम्बन्धि राष्ट्रिय कानून, नीति र नियमावलीहरूलाई पनि ध्यानमा राखिएको थियो ।

#### प्रस्तावक :

प्रस्तावित सडक उप-आयोजना को पुनर्वास योजनाको तयार तथा प्रस्तावक जिल्ला विकास समिति र जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालय/जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, मुस्ताङ्ग रहेका छन् ।

#### पुनर्वास योजना तयारीको उद्देश्य :

पुनर्वास योजनाको मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा गरिने स्वैच्छिक तथा अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वासको कारण बाट प्रभावित व्यक्ति तथा परिवार माथि पर्न जाने भौतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक पक्षमा पर्न सक्ने 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 मुस्ताङ्ग जिल्लाका कागबेनी, छुसाङ्ग र घमी गा.वि.स. का वासिन्दाहरूलाई र सगै जोडिएका गा.वि.स.हरूलाई सदरमुकाम संगको पहुँच बढाउनेछ भने स्थानीय स्तरमा उत्पादन हुने तरकारी, फलफुल तथा यहाँ भएका राडीपाखि, उन, भेडा, च्याँगा, फलफूलहरू स्याउ, खुरपानी, आरु, ओखर र जडिवुटिहरूको पौँच बजासम्म पुग्ने हुँदा स्थानीय वासिहरूको आयआर्जनमा बृद्धि गर्नेछ । यसका अलावा पुनर्वासको दृष्टिले नकारात्मक असरहरू नपर्ने र प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको जीविकोपार्जनमा समेत नकारात्मक असर नपर्ने हुनाले प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनाको सान्दर्भिकता देखिन्छ ।

पुनर्वास योजना कागबेनी-भैते सडक उप आयोजना

### **अध्ययन प्रकृया :**

जुलाई २००९ 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 टोलीबाट पुनर्वास कार्यको सर्भेक्षणको शिलाशिलामा संकलन गरेका तथ्याङ्कहरू केलाएर पुनर्वास योजना तयार पारिएको छ ।

### **प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजनाको पुनर्वास योजनाको सारांश विवरण :**

१. यस सडक आयोजनाको जम्मा लम्वाई ४६.०० कि.मी रहेको छ । यस आयोजना मुस्ताङ्ग जिल्लाको कागबेनी गा.वि.स. बाट सुरु भई घमी गा.वि.स. को भैँते पुगेर अन्त्य हुन्छ । यो सडक आयोजना अन्तर्गत बाह्र 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 १.०४ हेक्टर व्यक्तिगत जमिन आवश्यक पर्ने देखिन्छ ।

२. यस आयोजना क्षेत्रभित्र पर्ने प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्भेक्षण तथा प्रभावित सम्पत्तिको क्षति विश्लेषण गरी उनीहरूको सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्था र क्षतिका बारेमा तथ्याङ्क संकलन गरिएको थियो । कित्ता नापी सर्भेक्षणले देखाए अनुसार यस आयोजनाले जम्मा ६२ घरधुरीका ७९ व्यक्तिगत प्लटहरू प्रभावित भएको देखिन्छ जसमा ३४ घरधुरीको मात्र सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सर्भेक्षण गर्न सम्भव भएको थियो । क्षतिको विश्लेषण गर्दा एक ओटा व्यक्तिगत खलाघरको पर्खाल र एक ओटा व्यक्तिगत गोठ क्षतिहुने देखिन्छ । (प्रभावित संरचनाको विवरण यसैसाथ संलग्न गरिएको छ) ।

३. सर्भेक्षण गरिएका ३४ घरधुरी मध्ये चौँतीस नै घरधुरी, जनजाति रहेकाछन् जस मध्य एक घरधुरी ठकुरी गुरुङ्ग रहेकाछन् जसमा महिला ९१ र पुरुष १०२ गरी जम्मा १९३ जना व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ । आयोजना प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको आयका विभिन्न स्रोतहरूको विश्लेषण गर्दा कृषि उत्पादनबाट भन्दा गैरकृषिका स्रोतबाट बढी आम्दानी हुने गरेको पाइएको थियो । यो सडक निर्माणका लागि जग्गा दान गरे बापत प्रभावित घरधुरीको कृषिजन्य उत्पादनमा केही कमी हुने अनुमान गरिएपनि उनीहरूको आर्थिक अवस्थामा खासै कमी हुने देखिदैन । गैरकृषिका स्रोतमा पनि कुनै नोक्सानी बेहोर्नु पर्ने छैन । सम्पूर्ण घरधुरीले जग्गा गुमाए पनि बाटो बनेपछिका विभिन्न फाइदा जस्तै सडक बनेपछि जग्गाको मुल्य बढ्ने तथा आयोजना अन्तर्गतका क्षतिलाई आय आर्जन तालिम तथा अन्य सहयोगबाट पूर्ति हुने अपेक्षा राखिएको छ ।

४. यस सडक आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित सबै घरधुरीबाट २० प्रतिशत भन्दा कम मात्र जग्गा प्रभावित भएको र सबै ३४ परिवार गरीबीको रेखाभन्दा माथि रहेका पाइएको थियो । सो अनुरूप यस आयोजनाले सबै ३४ घरधुरी बाट आयोजना निर्माणको लागि स्वैच्छिक जग्गादान स्वीकार गरेपनि केही जग्गाधनीहरू रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा मुलुक बाहिर गएको देखिन्छ भने केही जग्गाधनीहरूको मृत्यु भएको देखिन्छ । यसका साथै केही जग्गा धनीहरू जिल्ला बाहिर बसाइँ सरी गएको देखिन्छ ।

५. जग्गा अधिग्रहण सम्बन्धी उजुरी, गुनासो वा विवाद सुन्नु तथा सो को उचित समाधान गर्न जिल्ला तहमा गुनासो निदान समिति (GRC) तथा गाउँ तहमा तीन 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. प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारीको अध्यक्षतामा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिको गठन गरिएको छ । यस समितिले आयोजना प्रभावितहरूलाई क्षतिपूर्ति वापत दिइने रकमलाई पनि अनुमोदन गरेको छ । क्षतिपूर्ति, लगत कट्टा, सीप विकास तालीम तथा अन्य विभिन्न शीर्षक गरी जम्मा रु १७००८४९ को पुनर्वास बजेटको प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ । आयोजनाले संचालन गर्ने जीवनोपयोगी सीप तालीमद्वारा प्रभावित परिवारको आय तथा क्षमतामा सुधार गरिने छ ।


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

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


#### **निष्कर्ष :**

पुनर्वास योजना अन्तर्गत उल्लेख गरिएको उपायहरूको कार्यान्वयन गरिएमा यस आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयनले आयोजना क्षेत्रका प्रभावित परिवारलाई सामाजिक - आर्थिक तथा जीविकोपार्जनमा उल्लेखनीय सकारात्मक

**Sub-Project:- Kagbeni-Jhaite Road Sub-Project**  
**Household Losing Structure**

House hold no:- 02	Structure No.2	Chainage :- From 09+680				
		Distance from Centre Line of the Road :- 2.5 m				
		Address of Structure :- Chhusang 1 Tangbe				
Name of Structure :- Cattel Shed		Items	Total Area (sq.ft)	Area of Stucture to be acquired ( Sq.ft)	Rate per Sqft.	Total
		First	344.45	344.45	270.08	93030.0197
		Total				93030.0197
Name of Owner :- Karma( Mahendra Sing) Gurung		Type of structure :- Kacchi				
Address: Chhusang:- 1, Tangbe		Material used in wall :- Stone, Mud				
Citizenship Number:		Material used in roof : Mud,wood				
Name of father :		Material used in story : wood, Mud				
Map/Sheet Plot No:		Present use:- Private Building				
Land Owner's certificate No:		Construction year:-				

**Sub-Project:- Kagbeni-Jhaite Road Sub-Project**  
**Household Losing Structure**

House hold no.01	Structure No.1	Chainage :- From 09+700				
		Distance from Centre Line of the Road:- 2.5 m				
		Address of Structure :- Chhusang 1 Tangbe				
Name of Structure :- Wall of Nihhu (Khala) Ghar		Items	Total Area (sq.ft)	Area of Structure to be acquired ( Sq.ft)	Rate per Sqft.	Total
		Wall	1076.4	753.48	67.87	51138.17003
		<b>Total</b>				51138.17003
Name of owner : Jayasing Gurung(Chawang Rinjing Gurung)  Address: Chhusang :-1, Tangbe Citizenship Number: Name of father : Map/Sheet Plot No: 344 Land Owner's certificate No:		Type of structure :- Kacchi Material used in wall :- Stone, Mud Material used in roof : Material used in story : wood, Mud Present use:- Private Building Construction year:-				

## **Response Matrix on ADB comments**

Kagbeni - Jhaite (46.0), Mustang

<b>Comment No</b>	<b>Application</b>
1	Provisions for rehabilitation of community infrastructures such as; irrigation canal, water supply schemes, public sanitation area, and animal traps are included in engineering estimate and construction of these infrastructures is going on. Hence, it has not been included in Resettlement Plan.
2	The Project Affected People (PAPs) of Kagbeni Village Development Committee would have provisions for rehabilitation package in engineering design for those APs, who have done conditional land donation to the project.
3	Checked and corrected
4	Checked and corrected
5	Verified the information and corrected
6	Checked and corrected
7	Checked and corrected as per Resettlement Framework (RF)
8	Verified the information and corrected
9	Checked and corrected
10	Endorsed RP by PCU and uploaded to project's website