Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan

Grant Number: 0093

January 2010

Nepal: Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project

Khaniyakharka-Kamarebhanjyang Road Sub-Project,14.75 km, Sindhuli

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4/1/2010

Short Resettlement Plan of Khaniyakharka-Kamarebhanjyang Road Sup-Project, 14.75 km

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development
Office of District Development Committee
District Technical Office, Sindhuli
| Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This resettlement plan of the Khaniyakharka - Kamarebhanjyang road alignment basically explains about the socio-economic situation and loss assessment of the project affected persons and plans to mitigate impacts on the right holders. The road starts at Khaniyakharka of Ratanchura VDC and ends at Kamarebhanjyang of Tinkanya VDC and links northern part of Sindhuli district namely Ratanchura and Tinkanya to district headquarter and to Kathmandu.

The road section requires 14.75 ha land and passes through 66 land parcels of private ownership measuring 2.11 ha. Since the road follows existing trail, 0.87 ha of private land is already obtained by the trail and remaining 1.24 ha is needed for the construction. Though household survey of the project affected people followed by a project detail design to minimize land was made, minor impacts were unavoidable due to technical and road safety considerations. Altogether 53 households comprising 271 people were affected. The APs included 18% Dalits, 20% from ethnic groups and 16% were women headed households. Of the total, 18 households were below poverty line and two more households will be added as a result of the project impact. Altogether, 15 public and private structures need to be removed throughout the alignment. And 1521 trees belonging to 4 different community forest and 8 leasehold forests will be affected.

Sixteen households reported food sufficiency (self production) more than six months before the sub project intervention. On an average the APs has adequate food for seven months before the project and the project will reduce it to 6.4 months. On the other hand 38 out of 39 respondent APs, sell cereals, animals and other produces like cardamom, tea, sinkauli, fruits and vegetables. 22 AP families' members work outside Sindhuli district.

The major objectives of the project is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible and for unavoidable cases, project ensures the AP's rights by providing assistance so that they will be as well -off as without the project. All involuntary land acquisition (other than voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost. Special attention will be paid to ensure that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance. The national laws, regulation, resettlement framework and ADB's resettlement safeguard policy are followed during land acquisition and paying compensation.

The project has formed a grievance redress committee (GRC) in the district level and two sub-committees at VDC level for hearing and addressing complaints of the APs. A compensation determination committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairmanship of CDO. The RP has made sufficient provision to restore/rehabilitate APs by providing employment opportunity during construction. Beside employment APs will also receive opportunity through Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST) to restore their living stander. Total resettlement cost including all other assistance is NRs. 6,092,487.10/ in which direct compensation amount is NRs 5,341,768.08/ that has been endorsed by CDC.

PCU supported by the CISC at the centre, DPOs supported by the DIST at the district level, and VICCC at the VDC level will be involved in implementing the project. DPO will be responsible for internal monitoring of the project and PCU will carry out the verification of RP implementation.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affected Person (AP)	All persons who as of the cut-off-date stand to lose for the project all or part of their land or other assets, irrespective of legal or ownership title.
Cut-off Date	The date of census survey to count the APs and their affected land and assets.
Land Donation	Land owners' willingness to provide part of his/her land for the project in expectation of project benefits. It must be voluntary or unforced and confirmed in written agreement witnessed by third party.
Legalizable	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land when APs are recorded, but could claim rights to such land under the law of Nepal.
Titled	APs who have formal legal rights to land, including any customary of traditional rights recognized under the laws of Nepal.
Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying. However illegal inhabitants as per law of Nepal will be excluded from non-titled.
Poverty Line	The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal's national poverty line which is based on a food consumption basket of 2,124 calories and an allowance for non food items of about two thirds of the cost of the basket will be adopted by the sub project to count APs under the poverty line. Where as this poverty level may vary in accordance to district. Reference poverty line for poverty measurement 2007/08 for Sindhuli District is Rs 10216.11/, calculated based on inflation rate of 26.6 percent from base year 2003/04. The determination of poor households or persons will be based on the census and socio-economic survey and further confirmed by community meetings.
Project Affected Family	A family consisting of APs, his/her spouse, sons, unmarried daughters, daughters-in law, brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other legally adopted members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood.
Severely Project Affected Family/People (SPAF)	A Project Affected Family that is affected by the project such as: a. There is a loss of land or income such that the affected family fall below the poverty line; and/or b. There is a loss of residential house such that the family members are physically displaced from housing.
Squatters	People living on or farming land not owned by themselves and without any legal title or tenancy agreement. The land may belong to the Government or to individuals.
Third Party	An agency or organization to witness and/or verify "no coercion" clause in an agreement with APs in case of voluntary land donation. One independent agency (i.e. not involved in project implementation), preferably working on rights aspect, will be recruited in each development region to serve this function.
Vulnerable Group	Distinct group of people or persons who are considered to be more vulnerable to impoverishment risks than others. The poor, women-headed, ***Dalits*** and IPs households who fall below poverty line will be counted as vulnerable APs.
Women-headed household	Household headed by women, the woman may be divorced, widowed or abandoned or her husband can be working away from the District for long periods of time, where the woman takes decision about the use of and access to household resources.

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person/People
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CF	Community Forest
CISC	Central Implementation Support Consultant
DDC	District Development Committee
DIST	District Implementation Support Team
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Roads
DPCC	District Project Coordination Committee
DPO	District Project Office
DTO	District Technical Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
ha	Hectare
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
kg	kilogram
LEST	Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training
LF	Leasehold Forest
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
m	meter
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Government Organization
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PM	Project Manager
RA	Resettlement Assistant
RBG	Road Building Group
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
SAP	Social Action Plan
SDS	Social Development Specialist
SM	Social Mobilizer
SPAF	Severely Project Affected Family
Sqm	Square meter
VDC	Village Development Committee
VICCC	Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee
ZoI	Zone of Influence

1. INTRODUCTION

1. This document describes Resettlement Plan (RP) of Khaniyakharka Kamarebhanjyang Sub Project in Sindhuli District under Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP), implemented by Government of Nepal (GoN) through District Development Committee. The document basically explains the involuntary resettlement occurrence due to the sub project and there by proposing plans to mitigate impacts on the livelihood of the affected people.

2. Khaniyakharka Kamarebhanjyang Sub Project is designed to upgrade existing road alignment which is located in Sindhuli District, Janakpur Zone of Central Development Region, selected by 13th District Council. The sub project starts at Khaniyakharka of Ratanchura Village Development Committee (VDC) which is also meeting point for BP Highway (Bardibas-Sindhuli-Banepa) and ends at Kamarebhanjyang of Tinkanya VDC. This sub project provides transportation to northern part of Sindhuli District especially for Ratanchura and Tinkanya VDCs to district headquarter, Sindhulimadi as well as to the capital city, Kathmandu. The sub project covers existing 14.75 km road length, built on 2064 BS, to widen 4 m Right of Way (RoW) to 10 m RoW, 5 m formation width (2.5 m on each side from centerline).

3. A complete socio-economic information of affected people (APs) residing on the road corridor of the sub project was collected through household survey and focus group discussions (FGDs). The sub project detail design has explored all possible alternatives to avoid or minimize land acquisition. Still the sub project has minor impacts which are unavoidable due to technical and road safety aspects. Though the sub project aligns through Ratanchura and Tinkanya VDCs, affected people are only from Ratanchura VDC as the alignment passes through forest area in Tinkanya VDC. Table 1 gives brief summary about affected population in the sub project area.

Table 1: Affected Population in the Sub Project

Variable	Frequency
Total Affected Household	53
Total Affected Population	355
Interviewed Household	39
Interviewed Population	271
Dalit Household	9
Ethnic Household	10
Brahamin/Chettri Household	20
Women Headed Household	7
Male	147
Female	124
Average HH size	6.95
Absentee HHs[1]	14

[2]***Source: Household Survey, 2009***

4. The sub project affects 53 households (see Annex for detail list) of 355 people in which 14 households were absent in the project site. These 14 absentee households also contains two community institution, Shree Janta Higher Secondary School and Pragati Junar

[1] Detail socioeconomic data of absentee owners are not present in this report.
[2] Detail socio-economic household survey carried out on August, 2009 along the alignment.

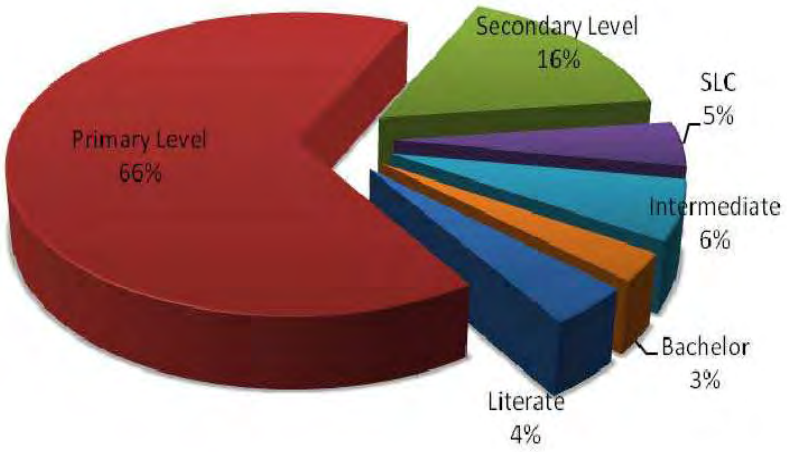
Processing Cooperative. There are 4 households who loose only trees and no land. Altogether 39 households with 271 people were interviewed. Two community land plots belonging to Shree Janata Secondary School and Pragati Junar Processing Cooperative are also affected by the sub project. Among the interviewed APs, 9 households are from dalit group, 10 from ethnic group and 20 are from Brahamin/Chettri group.

5. Out of total 271 interviewed population maximum number, 44, are from 11-15 years age group which means maximum affected population by the sub project are school going children. Similarly the education status of the affected population also shows that majority of the students are at primary and secondary level. After completion of road, travel time and cost will be reduced and road users will enjoy this benefit. Additionally Road Safety Signals will be placed at appropriate places and awareness programme regarding Road Safety Signals is included in this plan to safeguards the right of children. Table 2 shows the age group and education level of the APs.

Table 2: Population According to Age Group and their Education Level

Age Group	Family Members
0-5 Years	26
11-15 Years	44
16-20 Years	31
21-25 Years	24
26-30 Years	19
31-35 Years	23
36-40 Years	10
41-45 Years	14
46-50 Years	9
51-55 Years	5
55-60 Years	8
6-10 Years	32
Above 60	26
Total	271

Education Level of APs



Source: Household Survey, 2009

6. Total of 1521 trees will be cut down for construction of the sub project. In addition to these trees, 309 are sapling fruit trees are also affected. The affected trees are owned by four different community forests (CF), eight leasehold forests (LF) and by individuals. Among the forest area, 10 forests are in Ratanchura VDC and two are in Tinkanya VDC. Table 4 summarizes the tree loss being affected by the sub project (refer Annex for details).

Table 3: Tree Loss by the Sub Project

Tree Loss	Number	Remarks
Private Trees	295	32 owners
Leasehold Forests	373	8 forests
Community Forests	651	4 forests
Fruit Trees	202	18 owners (309 sapling)

Source: Household Survey, 2009

7. Fifteen structures of public and private ownership are affected by the sub project. The affected structures include residential buildings, residential/business, sheds, toilets and cooperative buildings. Among the 15 structures, three of them are partially affected where

as other 12 are fully affected. Table 3 gives brief description about the affected structure and their owners (see Annex for detail).

Table 4: Affected Structures by the Sub Project

HH	Owner	Present use	Storey	Affected Status
53	Ram Hari Neupane (public land)	Toilet	1	Partially/Encroachment
2	Dambar Bahadur Budhthoki	Business	2	Fully
2	Dambar Bahadur Budhthoki	Residence	2	Fully
2	Dambar Bahadur Budhthoki	Toilet	1	Fully
21	Sitaram Baruwal	Residence	2	Fully
21	Sitaram Baruwal	Toilet	1	Fully
28	Padam Bahadur Khapangi	Shed		Partially
28	Padam Bahadur Khapangi	Residence	2	Partially
37	Chandra Kumari Thapa	Shed	1	Fully
38	Tej Bahadur Bhujel	Shed, Residence cum Business	2	Fully
39	Chandra Bahadur Khadka	Business	2	Fully
43	Jaya Bahadur Magar	Residential	2	Fully
43	Jaya Bahadur Magar	Shed	1	Fully
43	Jaya Bahadur Magar	Shed	1	Fully
46	Pargati Junar Procesing Cooperative	Cooperative Building	1	Fully

Source: Household Survey, 2009

8. The sub project affects 53 households, 355 population, 15 structures and 1521 trees. Since the sub project does not experience [3]significant impact, short resettlement plan is prepared to safeguard the APs. However regarding the relocation and rehabilitation of 15 structures, APs have agreed to relocate their structures either on remaining portion of the affected land or pushed back in same location or rehabilitate within 500m territory of same location. It is also assured that all APs receive benefits and allowances as per framework which has been decided through CDC. Further APs are fully aware about their compensation, benefit and allowances as RP was disclosed at field sites.

[3] Two hundred or more people experience major impacts defined as i) physically displaced from housing , or ii) losing 20 percent or more of their productive assets.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

9. The sub project passes through 66 land parcels of private ownership which is 2.11 ha in area. Since the sub project follows existing trail, 0.87 ha of private land is already obtained by the trail and remaining 1.24 ha of private ownership is needed for the construction within 10 m Right of Way (RoW). The total area within RoW is 14.75 ha and within formation width is 7.38 ha. Land beyond 2.11 ha totally belongs to government.

10. The land holding pattern of the APs range from 0.07 ha to 26.16 ha and loss percent range from 0.02 percent to 36. 70 percent of total holding. Among the total affected households, 15 households hold less than 0.50 ha and 11 households hold more than 1.00 ha of land. Pre and post scenario of land holding shows land holding pattern will not change for those who holds less than 0.50 ha but there will be 36 percent change on those holding more than 1.00 ha of land. There are 11 households holding land more than 1.00 ha of land currently which will reduce to only 8 after land acquisition by the sub project. There are 33 households who loose less than 20 percent of their total holding and 6 households loose more than 20 percent. Table 5 gives the summary of sub project impacts.

Table 5: Summery of Impacts by Sub Project

	Pre-Project		Post-Project	
Variable	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
1. Land Holding (HH)				
<0.50 ha	15	38.50	15	38.50
0.50-1.00 ha	13	33.30	16	41.00
>1.00 ha	11	28.20	8	20.50
Average (ha)	0.671		0.631	
2. Households by Land Loss				
Losing <20%	33	84.60		
Losing >20%	6	15.40		
3. Number of Affected Person (APs)				
Losing < 20%	247			
Losing > 20%	24			
4. Structure Loss	15			
Residence	4			
Shed	4			
Toilet	3			
Business	2			
Business cum Residence	1			
Community Structure	1			
5. Total Land Loss				
Total Affected Plots	66			
Total Area of the Road within RoW (ha)	14.75			
Total Private Land (ha)	2.11			
Private Land under Existing Road (ha)	0.87			
Private Land New Cutting (ha)	1.24			
Total Public Land (ha)	12.64			

Source: Household Survey, 2009

11. There are seven women headed families among the total affected households by the sub project. All these women headed households will get benefit as per framework and given preference as local labour during construction. A brief loss assessment of these households is given in Table 6 with their family priorities.

Table 6: Loss Assesment and Family Priorities of Women Headed Households

HH No	HH Head	Loss Incurred	Priority Area of the HHs	Remarks
4	Mira Thapa	Land, Bamboo, Trees	Education	
8	Mira Sarki	Land	Health, Skill development	
10	Dammar Kumari Khapangi	Land, Trees	Employment, Health, Skill development	
26	Indra Kumari Upadhya	Land, Trees	Health, Education	
29	Goma Upadhya	Land, Trees	--	The family is about to migrate in Kathmandu
32	Laxmi BK	Land	Employment, Skill development	
49	Dhan Maya Baruwal	Land, Fruits, Trees	Entrepreneurship	

Source: Household Survey, 2009

3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

12. The economic data of affected households show that families have more income from non-agriculture sector compared to agriculture sector. It is revealed that average income of APs from agriculture sector is minimum, average of NRs 22866.67 when compared to non-agricultural sector, average of NRs 87972.31. APs will be losing 7.5 percent i.e. NRs 1729.44 in an average in their total agricultural income after the sub project intervention. Table 7 gives the summary of APs income.

Table 7: Socio-Economic Analysis of APs

	Pre-Project		Post-Project	
Variable	**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
1. Agriculture Income (HH)				
<12000	9	23.00	12	31.00
12000-25000	16	41.00	15	38.00
>25000	14	36.00	12	31.00
Average	22866.67		21137.23	
2. Non-Agriculture Income (HH)				
<12000	4	10.00		
12000-25000	7	18.00		
>25000	28	72.00		
Average	87972.31			
3. Total Income (HH)				
<25000	1	3.00	2	5.00
25000-50000	13	33.00	12	31.00
>50000	25	64.00	25	64.00
Average	110839		109109.53	
4. Food Sufficiency (HH)				
1-3 Months	5	12.82	5	12.82
4-6 Months	18	46.15	21	53.85
7-9 Months	10	25.64	8	20.51
10-12 Months	6	15.38	5	12.82
>12 Months	0	0.00	0	0.00
Average (months)	7.05		6.40	
6. Poverty (HH)				
<20% Land Loss	33	84.60		
Above Poverty (PCI)	19	57.60	19	57.60
Below Poverty (PCI)	14	42.40	14	42.40
>20% Land Loss	6	15.40		
Above Poverty (PCI)	2	33.3	2	33.30
Below Poverty (PCI)	4	66.70	4	66.70

Source: Household Survey, 2009

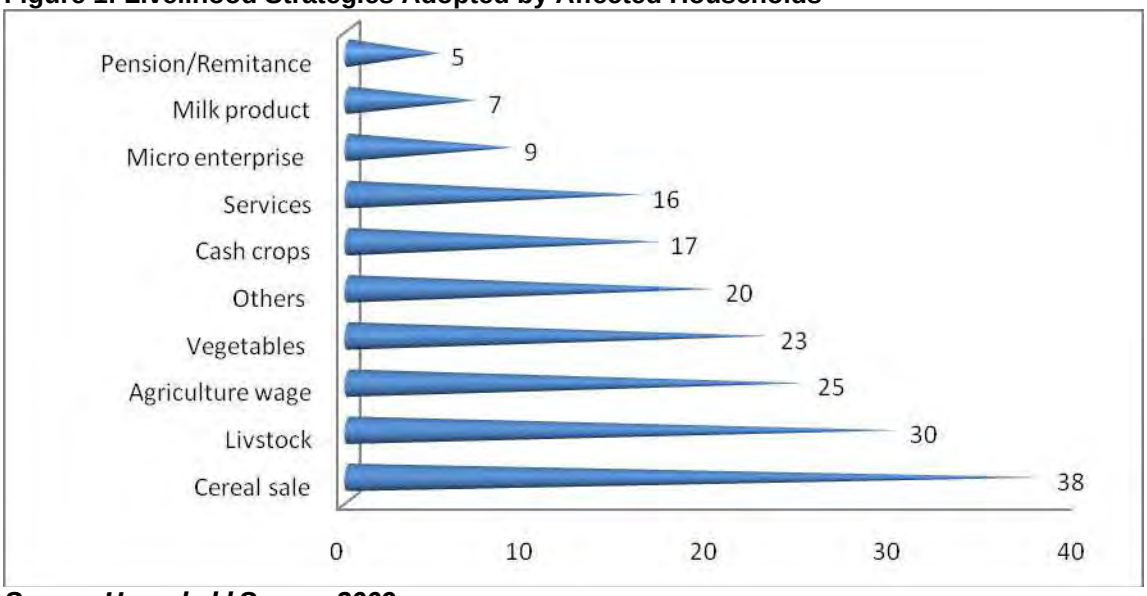
13. Highest number of households, 28 households, 72 percent, earns more than NRs 25000/ through non-agricultural sector and 25 households earn more than NRs 50000/ in an average of their total income. Comparing the total income level and the number of APs in

presence and absence of the sub project, number of APs remains same there by loosing NRs 1729.47/ in an average.

14. Poverty level analysis of the APs shows there are 18 households who fall below district poverty line. Table 7 shows the socioeconomic characteristic of the APs (see Annex for detail pre-post project analysis).

15. Analyzing food sufficiency (self production) of the APs, data reveals that only 16 households (Table 7) have production enough for more than six months. But in an average the APs has food for seven months in absent of the sub project which reduces to 6.4 months after the sub project's implementation, though average food sufficiency months do not demonstrate notable changes.

Figure 1: Livelihood Strategies Adopted by Affected Households



Source: Household Survey, 2009

16. Though total income in monetary value represents more contribution from non-agricultural sector, Figure 1 shows maximum time of APs are engaged in agriculture related economy. The same figure demonstrates different living strategy of the APs in the subproject area. Almost all, 38 out of 39 affected households, earn through selling cereals despite their food sufficiency. Similarly, another major economic activity of the APs is through livestock. Many APs in Sindhuli district earn through cash crops (alaichi, tea, sinkauli, horticulture) and vegetables. More than half, 51 percent, of the APs also make income from interest, sale of assets, rents, off-farm wages which are categorized as others in the figure. There are 22 affected families' members who work outside Sindhuli district. Twelve of them work in other districts outside Sindhuli, six of them work in neighboring country India and four are in Middle East. Among the total APs, economic activities of 8 household are controlled by female which are entirely agriculture based economy.

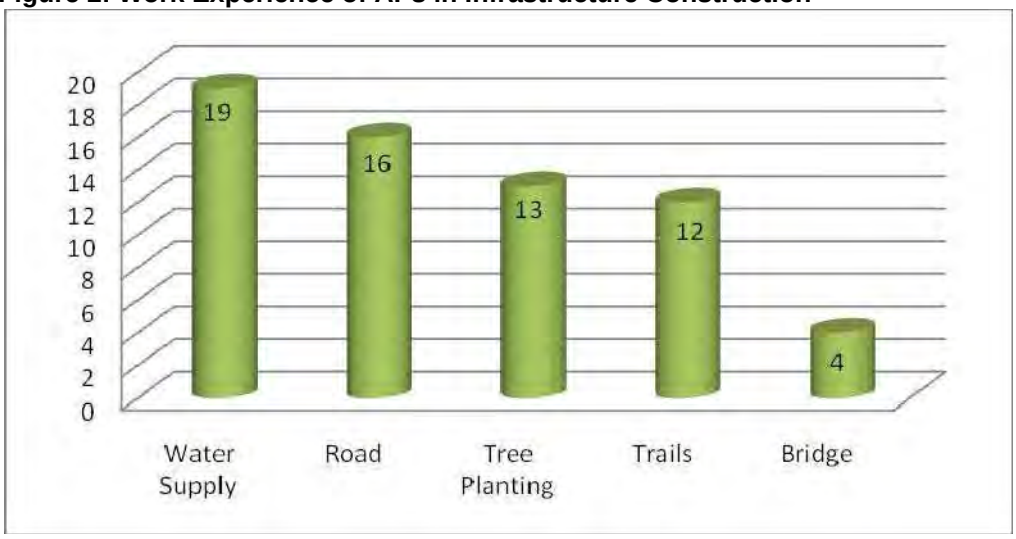
17. The losses experienced by the APs are expected to off-set by benefits of the sub project as well as compensation or assistance (explained in other chapter) provided under the project. APs also have expected benefits and advantages from implementation of the sub project in their settlement. According to them, they expect work in the project, trainings for income generation. They also foresee that the road gives them easy access with market, will contribute in their business expansion. They also expect that due to road network, they will be able to consume daily goods in cheaper price. In opposition, they also predict that there will be environmental pollution, will cause accidents and increase social evils.

18. APs settlements are at a distance of 15 minutes walk from the nearest road network. They collect firewood at periphery of 50 minutes distance and for livestock grazing, they walk for 24 minutes. Except for telephone service, APs have to walk minimum half an hour for services like school, college, market and medicine. The APs need to walk for 39 minutes to reach primary school, 72 minutes for secondary school and have to pay fare of NRs 26/ for 160 minutes to reach college. There is no medical facility nearby the settlement. APs have to walk for 29 minutes for any traditional healer, 169 minutes to reach ayurved medicine, 113 minutes to reach both health post and sub health post and it takes 182 minutes and cost NRs 31/ to reach hospital. Both veterinary and agricultural services are at 105 minutes walking distance. APs walk for an hour to reach local market, pay NRs 33/ to reach district market and headquarter which is at distance of 193 minutes.

19. APs have good linkage with information and communication channel. Total 30 households have radio, 12 have television and 2 have telephone. As other assets, four of them have camera, one has sewing machine, means of transportation. But none of the APs have biogas or solar plant. Only 15 APs have toilet facility in their home and 24 used open toilet. And total 11 households have delivered their child in hospital.

20. APs have shown interest to work in the sub project while its implementation. Total of 21 households responded that they are willing to work in the sub project. Moreover these APs have well experience in infrastructure buildings. Figure 3 demonstrates working experiences of APs in different kind of infrastructure development activities.

Figure 2: Work Experience of APs in Infrastructure Construction



Source: Household Survey, 2009

4. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

21. The major objective of the sub project's RP is to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever possible and in unavoidable situation to ensure the AP's rights and receive assistance to remain in the same level as they would have been in absence of the sub project. The key resettlement principles of the project are as follows:
    a. Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impact will be avoided or minimized through careful planning and design of the sub-project;
    b. For any unavoidable involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, APs will be provided compensation at replacement cost and/or assistance so that they will be as well-off as without the project;
    c. APs will not be forced for donation of their land, and there will be adequate safeguards for voluntary land donation.
    d. APs will be fully informed and consulted during project design and implementation, particularly on land acquisition and compensation options;
    e. The absence of formal legal title to land will not be a bar to compensation for house, structures and trees/crops, and particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their socio-economic status;
    f. Special attention sill be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities and appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their status;
    g. Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
    h. 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.

22. The RF for RRRSDP has accepted land donation based only on voluntary basis. Land donation criteria acceptable for the RRRSDP are:
    a. Donation is unforced and it does not lead impoverishment of affected person.
    b. Full consultation with the APs and community is done. APs will be informed of their right to entitle compensation for any loss incurred.
    c. Donated land shall be less than 20 percent of total land holdings and the affected household does not fall below poverty line after donation (assessment after detail socio-economic status). Donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation).
    d. Voluntary land donation will be confirmed through a written record, including ‘No Coercion’ clause verified by an independent third party.
    e. Adequate process and safeguards will be built in resettlement plan to secure the APs.
    f. A grievance redress mechanism will be set-up for sub project chaired by local leader including representation of APs. If grievance redress committee found out that above provisions were not complied with, APs will be excluded from land donation.

23. The sub project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities ownership over planning and project implementation. The sub-project will provide direct benefits to community, including improved access to markets and services such as schools, health and other public services. It is believed that the improved road 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 will be forced to donate their land and APs will have the right to refuse land donation;
d. In case APs are directly linked to project benefits and thus are willing to voluntarily donate their land after they are fully informed about their entitlement, the project will assess their socio-economic status and potential impact of land donation and accept land donation only from those APs who do not fall below the poverty line after the land donation. Moreover, Land donation will be limited to 20 % land holding.
e. Any voluntary land donation (after the process as mentioned above) will be confirmed through a written record, including a "no coercion" clause verified by an independent third party
f. The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be compensated);
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.

24. All involuntary land acquisition (other than exceptional voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost. Special attention will be paid to ensure that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance as per framework such as preference in wage labor, skill enhancement training, linkage with saving credit scheme and priorities to take part in maintenance work . The APs land affected by the road was informed by the project office through VICC, through meeting which was 24-07-2066. This date will be considered as cut-off-date for the entitlement and owners (including non-titled) of affected assets till such a date will be eligible to be categorized as APs. The entitlement policy/matrix of this project is in Table 8.

Table 8: 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	• Titleholder • Tenants	• Land with equivalent size and category, or cash compensation at replacement cost • In case of vulnerable group, preference will be in replacing land for land. • Any transfer costs, registration fees or charges • Registered tenant will receive the 50% value of the land • Land registration in the name of both land owner and spouse (in case of land for land compensation) • If remaining land becomes unviable for use as a result of land acquisition, APs will have option to relinquish unviable remaining portion of land and receive similar benefits to those losing all their land parcel. • Non-titled persons will receive compensation for crops and subsistence allowance for one year crop, and provided with replacement land if A***ilani or*** Gov. land is available in the village. Any up-front costs for the tenancy agreement will be reimbursed either through an agreement with the land lord or by the EA
2. Temporary loss of land	Temporary land taken by the project	• Titleholder • Tenants	• Compensation at replacement cost for the net loss of income, damaged assets, crops and trees etc. • An agreement between contractors and APs before entering the site if case of involvement of contractors.
3. Loss of residential, commercial, and other structure	Structures, buildings including cattle shed, walls, toilets etc. affected by the project.	• Owner • Tenants • Non-titled (encroachers/ squatters)	• Compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost of the affected structure without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material. • Displacement and transportation allowance for residential and commercial structures to cover actual cost as estimated in the RP. • Rental stipend equivalent of three months rent for tenants who have to relocate from tented building.
4. Loss of community structures / resources	Community facilities (e.g. irrigation, water, etc.) affected by the project.	The users of the facility or community or group	• Reconstruction by the project leaving such facilities in a equivalent or better condition than they were before. or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.
5. Loss of trees and crops	Affected fruit/nut trees	Owner of the affected fruit/nut trees	• Cash compensation based on annual value of the produce and calculated according to the Department of Agriculture (DoA) norms. RPs to confirm that the DoA norms and techniques are sufficient and updated regularly.
	Affected timber and fodder trees	Owner of the affected timber and fodder trees	• 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	• Cash compensation based on the local market prices for the produce of one year and calculated as per the norms of District Agriculture Development Office (DADO). • 50% cash compensation of the lost crop for the sharecropper.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
6. Loss of economic opportunity	Economic opportunity lost as result of loss of livelihood base.	Persons in the road vicinity who may be adversely affected, although they do not lose assets as such	• Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction works. • Skills training support for economic restoration • Priority in poverty reduction/social development program
7. Loss of time and travel expenses	All expenses incurred in travelling to fill application and making claims and time lost.	The entire project affected persons eligible for compensation.	• Project facilitates to avoid time and travel expenses by providing the compensation at site..
8. Land donations	Loss of land and other assets by means of voluntary donation	Voluntary donation is accepted only if AP: • Is project beneficiary and is fully consulted and informed about their rights; • Doesn't fall below poverty line after land donation; • Donating up to 20% land holding, • Unforced or freely willing to donate (with an agreement, including a "no coercion" verified by third party	• No compensation for the donated land, but entitled for compensation of other assets such as house, structures,, etc. • Transfer of land ownership by negotiation (DDC and the owner). • Free/escape of any transfer costs, registration fees or charges. • Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction work.
9. Additional Assistance			
	9.1 Preference t in employment in wage labour in project activities	All APs	• Construction contracts include provision that APs will have priority in wage labor on project construction during implementation. • APs shall be given priority after construction for work as maintenance worker, mandated in local body agreement.
	9.2 Skill training and income generation support	One member of each PAF belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line	- Skill training and income generation support financed by project - RP to include a need assessment and skill training program for APs.
	9.3 Priority in poverty reduction/social development programs	All APs	• Participation of APs with priority in saving credit scheme facilitated by the Project. - Participation of APs with priority in life skills, income generation, and other entrepreneurship.

[4]Source: RRRSDP, 2007

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

5. APPLICABLE LEGAL MEASURES

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

26. The **Land Acquisition Act (1977)** and its subsequent amendment in 1993 specify procedures of land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the Government to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation, for public purposes or for the operation of any development project initiated by government institutions. There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) chaired by Chief District Officer to determine compensation rates for affected properties. The Act also includes a provision for acquisition of land through negotiations. It states in Clause 27 "not withstanding 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."

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. The **ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement** states that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable with the project as it would have been in the absence of the project. Project affected people should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported to greater extent, 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 should be 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.

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

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

33. The resettlement/social team of District Implementation Support Team (DIST) in coordination with VICCC and supported by DPO carried out an information campaign during walkover survey, cadastral and household listing, socioeconomic and loss assessment survey before APs registration. During household survey, each household was also informed about the sub project, entitlements and procedures. This RP has been disclosed to the APs and informed about their entitlements along with project procedure and planning. The consultation meetings in the community explained:

- Relevant details of the sub project scope and schedules,
- RP and various degrees of project impact,
- Details of the entitlements under the RP and requirement of APs to claim their entitlement,
- Implementation schedule with time sheet for entitlements delivery,
- Compensation process and compensation rates to be considered,
- Detail explanation of the grievance process and other support in arbitration,
- Role of DPCC, VICCC and GRC and
- Special consideration and assistance of all vulnerable groups.
- Relocation and rehabilitation and follow-up mechanism
- Income restoration and skill enhancement training

34. A continued information and consultation program will be conducted during RP implementation and income restoration. The Resettlement Assistant (RA), Social Development Specialist of DIST will act as information conduit. RA will also facilitate DPO in land donation, compensation process and actively encourage and enable the APs to participate in the process. The role will be continued for purpose of grievance procedures and for post-implementation stage. There were numerous public consultations and meetings with public and VICCC, GRSC from the beginning stage of sub project. Summary of major consultations with public are tabulated in Table 9 (Refer Annex for minutes).

35. Copies of approved RPs with summary in Nepali language will be placed at DDC/VDC offices accessible to public. During implementation stage, DPO will prepare resettlement monitoring reports and make them available to affected APs and also post in DoLIDAR's website.

Table 9: Summary of VICCC Meetings

SN	Meeting Date	Venue	Participants*	Agenda/Decisions
1	2066-11-28	Ratanchura Duradanda	F-3 D-4 J-3 T-14	- Group land donation will be made for the remaining donors. - Information dissemination about ADB's concurrence for road construction. - Two RBIC in Ratanchura and one in Tinkanya will be formed at present and more will be made if needed in future. Apart from work by RBIC, road construction will be forwarded through bidding process.
2	2066-10-14	Ratanchura Janata Higher Secondary School	F-4 D-7 J-3 T-20	- Dammar Bikram Basnet from VICC and Bharat Khapangi Magar from GRSC will attend CDC meeting as vigilant. - Haribabu Gajurel from VICC and Chandra Bahadur Khadka from GRSC are nominated for district level GRC.
3	2065-09-18	Ratanchura VDC Buliding	F- 7 D- 5 J- 5 T- 25	- ZoI area marked for the sub project. - Information dissemination about the sub project and its associate programs.
4	2065-08-28	Ratanchura Janata Higher secondary	F- 5 D- 3 J- 3 T-15	- Land valuation for Ward 3 is NRs 1,50,000/ per ropani, for Ward 5 till Padam Bahadur is NRs 1,00,000/ per ropani and for ward 5, 6, 8, 9 is NRs 70,000/ per ropani. - Households analyzed as below poverty line via household survey form are verified and other four households are identified to add in the list.
5	2066-07-24	Ratanchura VDCBuilding	F- 3 D- 4 J-1 T-17	- Cut-off-Date marked as 2066-7-24 and community will be notified not to construct any new structure within the RoW by VDC. - VICCC and GRSC informed about the APs' total affected land and also about land donation process and papers. - Structures within RoW will be compensated based on local rates in consent with VICCC.
6	2066-7-15	Ratanchura	F- 4 D- 4 J- 6 T-20	- Five members GRC formed. - MoU for land donation will be signed from 2066-07-18
7	2066-5-26	Ratanchura	F-4 D-6 J-9	- Public consultation on land donation, RP with APs.

			T- 36	
8	2066-05-20	Ratanchura	F- 10 D- 7 J- 13 T-50	- Public consultation on land donation with APs. - The Entitlement Matrix of Resettlement Plan has made provisions of compensations for the affected assets and persons at replacement costs -
9	2066-05-24	Ratanchura	F- 4 D- 4 J- 2 T-14	- VICCC will proceed for land donation consultations. - APs will be consulted to avoid possible hurdles and obstacles to prevent delay.
10	2066-05-19	Ratanchura-6	F- 17 D- 2 J- 32 T-58	- SAP should include Agriculture and Cattle Raring program, Forest and Soil Conservation program, Skill Development and Small Industry program, Health Education program, Empowerment and Awareness program and Gender Awareness program. Ok -The RP in its Entitlement Matrix has made provisions for involving nonskilled and semiskilled labours during project implementation -The RP has made provision of compensating all residential and residential cum commercial structures to be affected by the Subproject and assistance for loss of business
12	2066-05-15	Ratanchura-8	F- 6 D- 2 J- 2 T-34	
13	2066-05-06	Ratanchura	F-3 D-4 J-1 T-13	- APs will be informed about land acquisition and land donation processes and also about identification of below poverty level households and their rehabilitation.
14	2065-09-21	Ratanchura	F-3 D-6 J-10 T-42	- Information dissemination first 16 km road survey. -The Subproject has avoided land acquisition by using the available road alignment
15	2065-09-13	Ratanchura	F-5 D-4 J-3 T-18	- Information dissemination about household survey and accompany the team by VICCC in order to support the survey.

Source: Meeting Minutes

* F- Female, D-Dalit, J-Janajati, T-Total

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

36. Any project APs can appeal to CDO and Ministry of Home Affairs in case of any grievances under regulations specified under the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1997). In order to simplify the process and to help the APs settle cases locally, the project has set up a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) in the district and a GRC sub-committee at VDC level for hearing complaints of APs and for their resolution. Owners feeling pressurized for land donations or any unsatisfied APs on compensation, replacement of lost assets and livelihoods, allowances provided and other disputes relating to legal rights can complain to the officials of GRC. Generally, grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from date of lodging the complaints. GRC comprises of :

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

37. GRC sub-committee is formed at VDC level which consists of three members from VICCC and two members from APs to hear the complaints at local level. RA and Social Mobilizers (SMs) will also act as intermediaries to assist vulnerable APs. APs can approach the sub-committee with his/her problem which is then discussed locally with an aim of amicable solution.

38. Process followed for grievance resolution is describes as follows:
    - **Step 1**: APs file complaints at GRC sub-committee at VDC level. The complaints will be discussed among concerned parties to settle the issue locally within 15 days from appeal date. RA/SMs and NGOs working in the VDC will facilitate consultation and deliberation in this regard
    - **Step 2**: If no amicable solution is reached at VDC level within 15 days, APs can appeal to GRC at district level.
    - **Step 3**: If APs are not satisfied with the decision of GRC or fail to receive response from them, AP may resort to legal remedies available under the Land Acquisition Act (1977).

7.1 Grievances Received and Mitigation Measures

39. During RP preparation, the affected persons were informed about the grievance redress mechanism of the project and existence of grievance redress committees in VDC and District level. There were no complaints filed with GRC in assessment stage and also after RP disclosure. The APs are also informed about the existence of GRC and its sub-committees through out the project implementation period so that they can also file complains for any other cases during road construction phase.

8. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

8.1. Valuation and Compensation Determination

40. The survey and valuation affected land and households were undertaken by survey team at District Project Office (DPO) assisted by DIST. The team has assessed loss and fixed value for compensation. Cadastral mapping has verified the land plots under road alignment to make the deed transfer process easy. The notice date 2066-7-24 will be 'cut off date' for the project.

41. Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of CDO on 2066-10-22 date (meeting minute annexed) in presence Land Revenue Officer, LDO, District Engineer, committee members from VICCC, GRC a representative of DDC, and DIST Team Leader (enclosed meeting minute) decided the compensation rates and compensation receivers. For Khaniyakharka Kamarabahanjyang Sub Project, compensation for land, structures and trees was calculated based on replacement cost principle and forwarded to CDC meeting according to the entitlement matrix. CDC has endorsed land rate decided by VICCC, fruits rate given by DAO and harvesting/transportation cost as per the Forest Norms.

42. The payments will be disbursed by cheque or cash. Payments will be made at public meeting in local area for small amount, especially for fruit and timber trees. Cheque will be issued for larger amounts like structures and land.

8.2. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program

43. Project will incorporate compensation of loss incurred as well as also proposes various programs to restore or rehabilitate their loss income through direct employment and other measures. Income restoration programs are specially focused for affected households, particularly who are poor, vulnerable or are at risk of impoverishment. The contract documents also include provisions regarding preferential employment of APs. The sub project will provide at least 90 days of unskilled job to one adult from each affected families to enable them to earn sufficient to restore their income which is carried out through APs Road Builders' Group (RBG). The APs will be benefited in long term through projects saving and credit program which encouraged the laborers to save 20 percent of their payment.

44. Beside direct employment in the sub project, Social Action Plan (SAP), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP) will incorporate all families from Zone of Influence (ZoI) for long term development of sub project affected families (refer SAP, GAP, IPDP). APs' are further given priority to become maintenance workers after completion of the sub project construction.

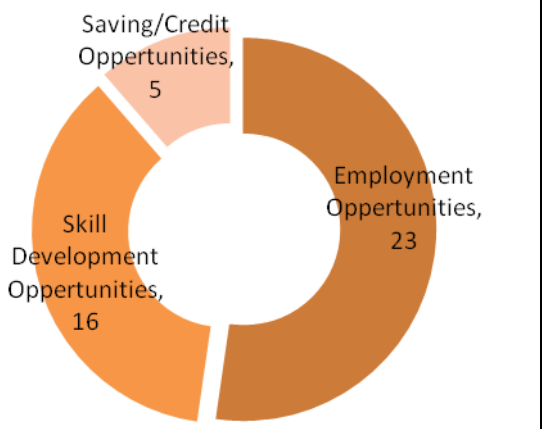
8.3. Livelihood Enhancement Skills and Training (LEST) Program

45. Apart from employment in the sub project, APs will be benefited from LEST to enhance their livelihood. LEST will include income generating activities and awareness generating activities which will be delivered through trainings and other supplementary investments.

These programs are expected to reestablish APs lost livelihood options and development of new income generating opportunities as these trainings are based on the need assessment of affected families. Special focus will be given to encourage female participants in such trainings.

46. Household survey has listed total of 53 families are directly affected by the sub project and 39 households among them who are present on the site are core component in LEST. Basically APs expectation includes income generating opportunities through different sectors (see Table 9) from the sub project.

Table 10: APs Training Demand and their Expectation

SN	Field of Trainings Demanded	Expectation of APs from Sub Project
1	Agriculture and Cattle Raring	
2	Forest and Soil Conservation	
3	Skill Development and Small Industry	
4	Health Education	
5	Gender Empowerment	

Source: Household Survey, 2009

47. Among 271 affected populations, sub project will emphasis 130 economically active population to receive trainings or involve in road construction with gender sensitive approach. The APs has also received various income generating and awareness trainings organized by different I/NGOs, DDC, VDC and Small Cottage Industry. In these trainings, total 38 people have participated in which 16 are female participants.

48. APs were found to have various skills of bamboo works, mat waving, carpentry and masonry. Female APs were skilled on bamboo and mat works. Since APs have received trainings on various topics earlier, sub project's LEST program will entirely depend on APs need assessment. Table 10 and 11 shows different trainings to be implemented in the sub project as prescribed by the APs themselves.

Table 11: LEST for APs in the Sub Project

SN	Training	Trainees*			Duration (Days)	Number of Event	Rate per person (NRs)	Cost (NRs)
		F	M	T				
1	Computer (diploma course, hardware course)	4	6	10	90	1	6700	67000
2	Driving (light, heavy)	-	4	4	30	1	29500	118000
3	Vegetables/fruit farming	3	5	8	5	1	1585	12680
4	Pig keeping	1	1	2	3	1	1340	2680
5	Goat keeping	1	1	2	3	1	1340	2680
6	Veterinary	-	1	1	35	1	15000	15000
8	Fruit processing	1	1	2	20	1	10000	20000
Total		10	19	29				238,040

Source: Household Survey, 2009

Table 12: Awareness Raising Trainings for APs

SN	Trainings	Trainees*				Duration (days)	Nos of event	Rate per person (NRs)	Cost
		C	M	F	T				
9	Health and sanitation	25	25	25	75	2	2	845	63375
10	Road side signal and safety and security	25	25	25	75	2	2	580	43500
11	First Aid/HIV Aid/ Safe motherhood	-	25	25	50	3	2	880	44000
12	Gender and women rights	-	25	25	50	3	3	840	42000
13	Conflict transformation	-	25	25	50	1	2	840	42000
	Total	50	125	125	300				234,875
Grand total (Table 10+11)		**50**	**143**	**135**	**328**				**472,915/**

Source: Household Survey, 2009

* C-Children, M-Male and F-Female

49. DPO will be an important cord to deliver the APs expectation by providing institutions locally available or from neighboring districts. DIST social team will help in identifying and employing professionals to impart the social package where preference will again be given to locally based resource persons or institutions having expertise in the subject area so that continuity of support will remain even after the program completion. District level sector wise line agencies of the government will also be mobilized by DPO for additional resources, if required.

9. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

50. There are various agencies and different tiers as institutional arrangement for execution of this sub project. The key agencies involved in implementation of this sub project is:

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

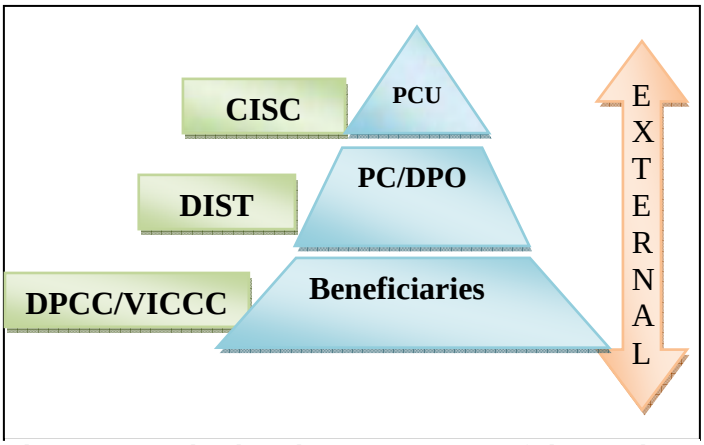


Figure 3: Institutional Arrangement of the Project

9.1. Central Level

51. Project Executing Agency, established by PCU, handles and coordinates RRRSDP management works. The overall responsibility of PCU is to coordinate resettlement activities. CISC will support PCU in effective planning and implementation of the resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation measures outlined in the RP. The resettlement specialists under PCU/CISC will look after policy compliance and monitors RP implementation.

9.2. District Level

52. At the district level, DPO is established to ensure that ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement is following in preparation and implementation of sub project's RP. Similarly DIST will assist the DPO in planning and implementation of resettlement activities. DIST will also help APs with information campaigns to promote clarity and transparency, and help with community level consultations about entitlements, compensation payments and income generation opportunities. Further DIST is also advocate of APs rights where as DPO act in coordinating CDO, Land Revenue and Survey Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office where required.

9.3. Sub Project Level

53. Project Coordinator (PC) of the district will lead the implementation of plan in sub-project level. PC will integrate construction, land acquisition and compensation activities within the sub project. District Project Coordination Committee (DPCC) and VICCC will provide necessary support to PC in the whole planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities.

54. CDC under the Land Acquisition Act 1977 plays a major role in providing notice, deciding rates of compensation in the sub project. In addition, GRC and its sub committee and RBGs also has important facilitator role in the sub project level.

9.4. Third Party Monitoring

55. There will be independent external agency to monitor the implementation activities of the project. The third party will sample the affected households in order to assess the resettlement objectives achievement and changes occurred.

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

56. According to Land Acquisition Act 1977, land and property acquired are compensated and budget required are incorporated in the project cost. The budget includes:
    - Direct compensation costs for acquisition of assets,
    - Costs associated with rehabilitation of APs,
    - Administrative costs for RP implementation.

57. District has included the required budget in its yearly budget under RP implementation heading. The budget will be processed through district development fund and then into each DDC's project operating account and then finally paid to concerned stakeholders. The detail estimation of the RP is described under following points.

10.1 Cost of Compensation for Assets

58. Compensation for assets includes land, standing crops, structures and trees. Budgeting of such assets is based on district rates. Land rates are based either on government rate or prevailing market rate. Valuations of structures are done with the help of DPO (with reference to Department of Urban Development and Building). All these valuations are finally endorsed by CDC and then applicable in the sub project.

59. There is also voluntary land donation provision by APs to the sub project acceptable if the AP is loosing less than 20 percent of his/her total land holding, is above district poverty level and is unforced.

10.1.1 Land Cost

60. Cost estimation of land depends on its type and rates of government and prevailing market rates. CDC meeting held on 22-10-2066, finalized market rate which was proposed by VICC meeting. VICCC on 28-8-2066 decided land rates as per the village ward number through which the sub project passes, given as follows:
    - Rate in Ward 3 – NRs1,50,000/ per ropani
    - Rate in Ward 5 (till Padam Bahadur Khapangi) – NRs 1,00000/ per roapni
    - Rate in Ward 5, 6, 8, 9 – NRs 70000/
61. There are 18 households below district poverty line whose affected land need to be compensated as per the CDC rate. Total cost estimated for these affected land is NRs1,209,449.36/.

10.1.2 Trees Cost

62. In case of trees compensations, sub project does not compensate product of the tree but only labor required for its harvest and transportation cost. Required labor and transport cost is evaluated on the quality of tree which is based on Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) Norms 2060. It gives labor requirement for felling of trees and transportation based on the girth and height of trees, distance and district rate which is given in Table 12 and 13.

Table 12: Labor Requirement for Cutting Trees

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

[5]***Source: Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, 2060***

Table 13: Labor Requirement for Transportation of Trees

Distance between felling spot and stacking yard	Labor Requirement (mandays)
First 10 m	0.5
For each additional 10 m	0.08
For first 1000 m	8.42
For each additional 1000 m	8.00
For first 5000 m	40.42
Sindhuli district wage rate decided for FY 2066/67 is Rs 230 /	

Source: Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, 2060

63. There are total 1521 trees affected by road alignment in which 295 belonged to individuals, 651 belonged to community forests and 373 belonged to leasehold forests. Summarized cost estimation of trees are given in annex which was endorsed by CDC meeting. The endorsed cost of these trees is NRs NRs. 39,353.78/.

10.1.3 Structures Cost

64. Costs for structures are based on built year for its replacement cost. There are total 15 structures affected by the sub project. Among the 15 structures, 14 are privately owned and 1 is community building. The privately affected structures are 4 residential buildings, 2 business houses, 1 residence cum business building, 4 cattle sheds and 3 toilets. Summary of cost for structures decided by CDC is given in Table 14.There are five household which are physically displaced meaning the residential structures are fully affected. Business, rental and transportation allowances required for replacement of the buildings are decided as per the framework by CDC. However depreciation cost will not be deducted from owners while payment. The depreciation is calculated only to follow engineering norms and not for compensation deduction purpose. Refer Appendix III for detail structure valuation.

[5] MFSC. 2060. ***Norms, 2060***. Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu.

Table 14: Summary of Structure Cost

SN	Types of Cost	Amount in NRs
1	Buildings/Structures	2,833,698.34/
2	Transportation, Business and Rental Allowances	118,000/
	Total	**2,951,698.34/**

[6] ***Source: District Implementation Support Team, CDC Meeting, 2009;***

10.1.4 Fruit Trees Cost

65. Sindhuli district is popular for sweet orange cultivation. This sub project also affects many sweet orange trees and other fruit trees as well. Orange trees, sweet orange trees, lime trees and lemon trees are affected mostly and few numbers of guava, pear, banana are also affected. Apart from fruit trees other cash crops, tea, cardamom, cinnamon are also affected by the road alignment. All the fruit bearing trees, saplings and cash crops are compensated according to District Agriculture Office, endorsed by CDC. Total 511 fruit trees/sapling (202 mature and 309 saplings) equivalent to NRs 474831.00/ was finalized by the CDC.

10.2 Other Allowances

66. Other allowances in resettlement cost include travel allowance, time spent due to sub project and also any government taxes incurred for deed transfer. Travel allowance and time spent in district headquarters or villages for negotiating the compensation/donation/deed transfer will be paid on the basis of district agriculture wage rate. The estimated cost needed for these supports is NRs 129,206.77/.

[6] Compensation Determination Committee Meeting held on 22-October-2010 endorsed the valuation proposed by District Implementation Support Team.

10.3 Total Cost Estimate for RP

67. Resettlement cost includes compensation for land, loss or crops, trees, structures, LEST and other administrative allowances. The direct cost includes compensation amounts which are valued as NRs 5.34 million. Total RP implementation cost including direct and indirect costs is estimated NRs 6.09 million. Detail budget breakdown of RP is given in Table 15.

Table 15: Summary of RP Cost

SN	Item	Unit	Total loss	Amount (NRs.)
1	**DIRECT COST**			
1.1	Compensation for private land			1,209,449.36/
1.2	Compensation for structures			2,833,698.34/
1.3	Compensation for private trees			39,353.78/
1.4	Compensation for fruit trees			474,831.00/
1.5	Compensation for forest trees			666,435.60/
1.6	Allowances for affected structures			118,000.00/
	Sub Total			**5,341,768.08/**
2	**INDIRECT COST**			
2.1	Deed transfer fees (taxes)			49,000/
2.2	Deed transfer assistance			24,500/
2.3	AP's recognition program			55,706.77/
	Sub Total			**129206.77/**
3	**LEST**			**472,915/**
	Total			**5,943,889.85/**
	Contingency (2.5%)			148597.25/
	Grand Total			**6,092,487.10/**

[7]***Source: DIST, CDC Meeting, 2009***

[7] The RP cost is proposed as per the decisions made by CDC and other indirect costs are based on the District Implementation Support Team calculations.

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

68. Proposed RP implementation schedule for Khaniyakharka Kamarebhanjyang Sub Project is shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Implementation Schedule of RP

SN	Activities	Jan, 10				Feb, 10				Mar,10				Apr, 10				May, 10				Jun, 10			
		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 APs																								
2	Grievances resolution		Throughout project implementation period																						
3	Submit final report to CDC for compensation determination																								
4	CDC meeting and compensation determination																								
5	Submission of draft RP to PCU																								
6	Submission of final RP to ADB for approval																								
7	Inform APs for compensation claim																								
8	Collect application from APs for compensation																								
9	Verify application and prepare final eligible APs list																								
10	MoU signature for land donation																								
11	Deed transfer																								
12	Pay compensation to eligible APs																								
13	Implementation of LEST																								
14	RP implementation status report to PCU																								
15	RP implementation verification survey by PCU																								
16	Resettlement verification report and concurrence from ADB for contract award																								
17	Contract agreement with BG and contractors																								
18	External monitoring of RP implementation and other process as whole																								

[8]***Source: District Implementation Support Team, 2009***

[8] Implementation Schedule of District Implementation Support Team, 2009

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Monitoring at District Level

69. DPO itself is responsible for the internal monitoring of RP and implementation throughout the sub project cycle. DPO submits monthly progress reports to PCU on implementation of RP and PCU submits quarterly reports to ADB for its review. Such reports will also be made available on websites of ADB and PCU.
70. PC attends village level groups meetings when required. Progress on RP and relevant issues will be discussed in such meetings for resolutions or any grievances locally. DPO also organizes periodic progress review workshops involving APs.

12.2 Verification by PCU

71. A satisfactory verification report on RP implementation is prepared by PCU assisted by Resettlement Specialist/Assistant and is submitted to ADB along with the proposal to award contracts. Verification report with completion of land compensation is condition to forward contract award and commencement of civil works hence verification report investigates that land donations were freely made with adequate safeguards and assess compensation is paid to concerned and all APs.

12.3 External or Third Party Verification

72. The sub project implementation activities will be monitored and evaluated externally once a year through an independent agency, consultant or NGO not involved with any aspect of project. This external verification report is submitted to both PCU/DPO and ADB. PCU is responsible for hiring such external monitoring agency with ADB concurrence and RPs will support in monitoring indicators for external monitoring.

Annexes

List of Affected Households and Structures

Annex I

List of APs in Khaniyakharka-Kamarebhanjyang Road Sub Project

Chainage	HH	Name of HH Head	Name of Land Owner	Address	No of Plot	Remarks
0+000-0+028	1	Min Bahadur Magar	Min Bahadur + Shanta Bahadur Ma	Ratanchura, Ward 1, Khaniyakharka Vanjyang	1	
0+028-0+762	2	Dambar Bahadur Budathoki	Dambar Bahadur Budathoki	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Bhanjyang	1	
0+762-0+762	3	Krishna Kumar Barma	Krishna Kumar Barma	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Khaniyakharka Bhanjyang	1	
0+028-0+762	4	Haribabu Gajurel	Haribabu Gajurel	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Ratanchura	1	
0+028-0+762	5	Mina Thapa	Bilash Kumar Thapa	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Khaniyakharka Bhanjyang	1	
0+028-0+762	6	Yogendra Jung Thapa	Yogendra Jung Thapa	Ratanchura, Ward 3, KhaniyaKharka	1	
0+028-0+762	7	Aite Sarki	Aite Sarki	Ratanchura, Ward 4, Khaniyakharka / Deurali	1	
0+028-0+762	8	Mira Sarki	Kumar Sarki	Ratanchura, Ward 4, Khaniyakhark(Kamidada)	1	
0+028-0+762	9		Hom Mani Prasad Baral	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Ratanchura	1	Absentee
0+028-0+762	10	Dammer Kumari Khapangi	Dammer Kumari Khapangi	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Khaniyakharka	2	
0+028-0+762	11		Anjana,Srijana, Hira Maya Khadka	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Ratanchura	1	Absentee
0+028-0+762	12		Ohm Pradhan	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Ratanchura	2	Absentee
0+028-0+762	13	Man Bahadur Kami	Man Bahadur Kami	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Khaniyakharka	1	
0+028-0+762	14	Chandra Bahadur Kami	Chandra Bahadur Kami	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Kamitole	1	
0+028-0+762	15	Sano Man Bahadur Kami	Sano Man Bahadur Kami	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Aahaldada	4	
0+762-0+876	16	Bharat Bahadur Magar	Bharat Bahadur Magar	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Kamitole	1	
0+876-2+784	17	Bhakta Bahadur Karki	Bhakta Bahadur Karki	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Kaule Dada	2	
0+876-2+784	18	Udhav Thapa	Udhav Bahadur Thapa	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Saure Dada	3	
0+876-2+784	19	Hasta Bahadur Baruwal	Hasta Bahadur Baruwal	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Ghamesinge	1	
0+876-2+784	20		Gauri Bhandari	Ratanchura , Ward 5, Ratanchura	1	Absentee
0+876-2+784	21	Dhanamaya Baruwal	Dhanamaya Baruwal+Sitaram Baru	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Khaniyakharka	1	
0+876-2+784	22	Hari Prasad Sapkota	Ambika Upadhya	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Aahaaldada	1	
0+876-2+784	23	Ambika Prasad Gajurel	Ambika Prasad Gajurel	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Khaniyakharka	1	
0+876-2+784	24	Dammer Bdr Thapa	Dammer Bdr Thapa	Ratanchura , Ward 5, Sapkota Tole	3	
0+876-2+784	25	Narayan Khatri	Narayan Bahadur Khatri	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Barabise	1	
0+876-2+784	26	Indira Kumari Upadhya	Indira Kumari Upadhya	Ratanchura, Ward 5, SAure Bhangaynag	1	
0+876-2+784	27	Meshar Bahadur Karki	Meshar Bahadur Karki	Ratanchura, Ward 5, KhaniyaKharka- Ghaderi	4	
0+876-2+784	28	Padam Bahadur Khapangi	Padam Bahadur Khapangi	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Daderi (Ratanchura)	1	
0+876-2+784	29	Goma Upadhyaya	Goma Upadhyaya	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Saurya Bhanjyang	1	
0+876-2+784	30	Tek Bahadur Khapangi	Tek Bahadur Khapangi	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Barabishe Dada	1	
0+876-2+784	31		Ratna Kumari	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Khaniyakharka	1	Absentee

4+776-4+824	32	Laxmi BK	Sammer BK	Ratanchura, Ward 6, Ratanchura	1	
5+088-5+173	33	Bal Bahadur Bika	Bal Bahadur BK	Ratanchura, Ward 6, Ratnachura	1	
5+956-6+080	34	Pahal man Lama	Pahal man Lama	Ratanchura, Ward 8, Khaniyakharka	1	
8+198-8+530	35		Hem Bahadur Thapa	Ratanchura, Ward 8, Hirding	1	Absentee
8+198-8+530	36		Yek Bahadur Thapa	Ratanchura, Ward 8, Hirding	1	Absentee
8+198-8+530	37	Som Bahadur Thapa	Som Bahadur + Chandra Kumari Th	Ratanchura, Ward 8, Hirding	1	
8+198-8+530	38	Tej Bahadur Bhujel	Tej Bahadur Bhujel+Bishnu Maya B	Ratanchura, Ward 8, Hirding	1	
9+000-10+429	39	Chandra Bahadur Khadka	Chandra Bahadur Khadka	Ratanchura, Ward 9, Hirding	1	
9+000-10+429	40	Mane Kami	Mane Kami	Ratanchura, Ward 9, Tinmure	1	
9+000-10+429	41	Bam Bahadur Bhujel	Bam Bahadur Bhujel	Ratanchura, Ward 9, Tinmure	1	
9+000-10+429	42		Badri Bikram Thapa	Ratanchura, Ward 9, Tinmure	1	Absentee
9+000-10+429	43	Jaya Bahadur Raika Magar	Jaya Bahadur Magar	Ratanchura, Ward 9, Tinmure	1	
9+000-10+429	44	Indra Bahadur Magar	Indra Bahadur Magar	Ratanchura, Ward 9, Tinmure	1	
0+028-0+762	45	Shree Janata Higher Secondary School		Ratanchura, Ward 3, Khaniyakharka	1	Public Property, counted as Absentee
0+876-2+784	46	Pargati Junar Procedure Cooparitive		Ratanchura, Ward 5, Khaniyakharka	1	Public Property, counted as Absentee
0+876-2+784	47	Bhojraj Sharma	Bhojraj Sharma	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Sapkota tole	1	
0+876-2+784	48	Bhim Bdr Karki	Bhim Bdr Karki	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Barabise	3	
0+876-2+784	49	Dhanmaya Baruwal	Dhanmaya Baruwal	Ratanchura, Ward 5, Khaniyakharka	3	
9+300	50	Sano Bam Bahadur Bhujel	Only trees are affected	Ratanchura, Ward 9, Hirdhing	0	No land, Absentee
9+400	51	Kriti Bahadur Bhujel	Only trees are affected	Ratanchura, Ward 9, Hirdhing	0	No land, Absentee
9+400	52	Mekh Bahadur Bhujel	Only trees are affected	Ratanchura, Ward 9, Hirdhing	0	No land, Absentee
0+028	53	Ram Hari Neupane	Only trees are affected	Ratanchura, Ward 3, Khaniyakharka	0	No land, Absentee
		Total			**66**	

Poverty Level Analysis of APs

Annex II

Pre Post Analysis of Affected Households

HH no	Name of HH Head	No of Plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding (sqm)	Total Land holding (Ha)	% Loss	Family Members	Pre-project Food sufficiency	Post-project Food Sufficiency Month	Pre project Agricultural Income	Pre project Non Agricultural Income	Pre project total Income	Pre project per capita income	Pre project poverty level	Post project Total Land Holding (sqm)	Post Project Total Land Holding (Ha)	Post project agricultural income	Post project non agricultural income	Post project total income	Post project per capita income	Post project poverty level
1	Min Bahadur Magar	1	15.9	5914.14	0.59	0.27	13	6	5.98	32400	195450	227850	17526.923	1.7	5898.24	0.59	32312.89351	195450	227762.89	17520.22258	1.7
2	Dambar Bahadur Budathoki	1	15.9	7631.1	0.76	0.21	8	9	8.98	54000	214400	268400	33550	3.3	7615.20	0.76	53887.48673	214400	268287.49	33535.93584	3.3
3	Krishna Kumar Barma	1	238.5	5596.14	0.56	4.26	4	6	5.74	18000	41000	59000	14750	1.4	5357.64	0.54	17232.86408	41000	58232.86	14558.21602	1.4
4	Haribabu Gajurel	1	151.05	12028.96	1.20	1.26	6	12	11.85	34600	65000	99600	16600	1.6	11877.91	1.19	34165.52104	65000	99165.52	16527.58684	1.6
5	Mina Thapa	1	588.24	9532.96	0.95	6.17	4	9	8.44	27000	115400	142400	35600	3.5	8944.72	0.89	25333.94035	115400	140733.94	35183.48509	3.4
6	Yogendra Jung Thapa	1	99.38	763.14	0.08	13.02	11	3	2.61	15000	116000	131000	11909.091	1.2	663.76	0.07	13046.62316	116000	129046.62	11731.5112	1.1
7	Aite Sarki	1	43.73	2068.81	0.21	2.11	6	6	5.87	12000	63500	75500	12583.333	1.2	2025.08	0.20	11746.34693	63500	75246.35	12541.05782	1.2
8	Mira Sarki	1	149.07	763.14	0.08	19.53	3	1	0.80	1000	33500	34500	11500	1.1	614.07	0.06	804.6623162	33500	34304.66	11434.88744	1.1
10	Dammer Kumari Khapangi	1	143.1	6283.82	0.63	2.28	8	6	5.86	12000	19500	31500	3937.5	0.4	6140.72	0.61	11726.72674	19500	31226.73	3903.340842	0.4
13	Man Bahadur Kami	1	459.12	6317.55	0.63	7.27	6	12	11.13	102000	90000	192000	32000	3.1	5858.43	0.59	94587.2783	90000	184587.28	30764.54638	3.0
14	Chandra Bahadur Kami	1	178.88	3561.18	0.36	5.02	8	3	2.85	13500	24000	37500	4687.5	0.5	3382.30	0.34	12821.88769	24000	36821.89	4602.735961	0.5
15	Sano Man Bahadur Kami	4	1152.7	13227.24	1.32	8.71	5	9	8.22	27000	69500	96500	19300	1.9	12074.53	1.21	24647.03975	69500	94147.04	18829.40795	1.8
16	Bharat Bahadur Magar	1	528.62	11804.37	1.18	4.48	11	6	5.73	10800	155000	165800	15072.727	1.5	11275.75	1.13	10316.35742	155000	165316.36	15028.75977	1.5
17	Bhakta Bahadur Karki	2	667.81	12519.95	1.25	5.33	6	6	5.68	27000	18000	45000	7500	0.7	11852.14	1.19	25559.82891	18000	43559.83	7259.971486	0.7
18	Udhav Thapa	3	558.5	10270.2	1.03	5.44	7	8	7.56	28800	48000	76800	10971.429	1.1	9711.70	0.97	27233.83771	48000	75233.84	10747.6911	1.1
19	Hasta Bahadur Baruwal	1	467.07	5631.92	0.56	8.29	6	6	5.50	18000	64000	82000	13666.667	1.3	5164.85	0.52	16507.21246	64000	80507.21	13417.86874	1.3
21	Dhanamaya Baruwal	1	498.87	2412.59	0.24	20.68	5	7	5.55	12600	244000	256600	51320	5.0	1913.72	0.19	9994.599994	244000	253994.60	50798.92	5.0
22	Hari Prasad Sapkota	1	399.49	6273.82	0.63	6.37	6	5	4.68	10000	48000	58000	9666.6667	0.9	5874.33	0.59	9363.242809	48000	57363.24	9560.540468	0.9
23	Ambika Prasad Gajurel	1	508.74	10168.9	1.02	5.00	7	9	8.55	36000	223000	259000	37000	3.6	9660.16	0.97	34198.95564	223000	257198.96	36742.70795	3.6
24	Dammer Bdr Thapa	3	759.24	8076.3	0.81	9.40	4	12	10.87	35000	5000	40000	10000	1.0	7317.06	0.73	31709.70618	5000	36709.71	9177.426544	0.9
25	Narayan Khatri	1	329.93	1527.22	0.15	21.60	6	6	4.70	15500	39000	54500	9083.3333	0.9	1197.29	0.12	12151.48767	39000	51151.49	8525.247945	0.8
26	Indira Kumari Upadhya	1	188.82	10508.7	1.05	1.80	7	6	5.89	30000	225000	255000	36428.571	3.6	10319.88	1.03	29460.96092	225000	254460.96	36351.56585	3.6
27	Meshar Bahadur Karki	4	220.63	7098.63	0.71	3.11	6	3	2.91	6000	24000	30000	5000	0.5	6878.00	0.69	5813.516129	24000	29813.52	4968.919355	0.5
28	Padam Bahadur Khapangi	1	649.86	9729.66	0.97	6.68	10	6	5.60	18000	156200	174200	17420	1.7	9079.80	0.91	16797.75038	156200	172997.75	17299.77504	1.7
29	Goma Upadhyaya	1	828.73	10826.77	1.08	7.65	7	9	8.31	27000	296100	323100	46157.143	4.5	9998.04	1.00	24933.29774	296100	321033.30	45861.89968	4.5
30	Tek Bahadur Khapangi	1	119.25	1893.91	0.19	6.30	2	3	2.81	4800	8500	13300	6650	0.7	1774.66	0.18	4497.768109	8500	12997.77	6498.884055	0.6

32	Sammar Bahadur Kami	1	478.99	3131.95	0.31	15.29	5	7	5.93	14000	50000	64000	12800	1.3	2652.96	0.27	11858.88664	50000	61858.89	12371.77733	1.2
33	Bal Bahadur Bika	1	749.23	16287.63	1.63	4.60	12	6	5.72	18000	53500	71500	5958.3333	0.6	15538.40	1.55	17172.00108	53500	70672.00	5889.333424	0.6
34	Pahal man Lama	1	319.99	2070.74	0.21	15.45	3	6	5.07	12000	17150	29150	9716.6667	1.0	1750.75	0.18	10145.64842	17150	27295.65	9098.549472	0.9
37	Som Bahadur Thapa	1	99.38	3459.88	0.35	2.87	8	12	11.66	21400	24000	45400	5675	0.6	3360.50	0.34	20785.31625	24000	44785.32	5598.164532	0.5
38	Tej Bahadur Bhujel	1	600.17	9119.63	0.91	6.58	7	12	11.21	48000	202000	250000	35714.286	3.5	8519.46	0.85	44841.08237	202000	246841.08	35263.01177	3.5
39	Chandra Bahadur Khadka	1	278.25	7456.33	0.75	3.73	9	6	5.78	16200	73720	89920	9991.1111	1.0	7178.08	0.72	15595.45996	73720	89315.46	9923.939996	1.0
40	Mane Kami	1	238.5	649.86	0.06	36.70	6	9	5.70	18000	15500	33500	5583.3333	0.5	411.36	0.04	11393.96178	15500	26893.96	4482.326963	0.4
41	Bam Bahadur Bhujel	1	429.3	10236.48	1.02	4.19	17	9	8.62	18000	30000	48000	2823.5294	0.3	9807.18	0.98	17245.1116	30000	47245.11	2779.124212	0.3
43	Jaya Bahadur Raika Magar	1	369.68	1655.41	0.17	22.33	6	6	4.66	12000	25000	37000	6166.6667	0.6	1285.73	0.13	9320.204662	25000	34320.20	5720.03411	0.6
44	Indra Bahadur Magar	1	178.88	1796.52	0.18	9.96	8	6	5.40	18000	40000	58000	7250	0.7	1617.64	0.16	16207.73495	40000	56207.73	7025.966869	0.7
47	Bhojraj Sharma	1	304.09	4725.81	0.47	6.43	10	4	3.74	20000	283000	303000	30300	3.0	4421.72	0.44	18713.06718	283000	301713.07	30171.30672	3.0
48	Bhim Bdr Karki	3	719.48	15761.19	1.58	4.56	7	6	5.73	28700	10000	38700	5528.5714	0.5	15041.71	1.50	27389.87837	10000	37389.88	5341.411195	0.5
49	Dhanmaya Baruwal	3	1037.5	3112.2	0.31	33.34	1	12	8.00	19500	6000	25500	25500	2.5	2074.72	0.21	12999.49875	6000	18999.50	18999.49875	1.9
Total		**54**	**15765**				**271**														

List of Below Poverty Level Affected Households

HH no	Name of HH Head	No of Plot	Total Affected Area	Total Land Holding (sqm)	Total Land holding (Ha)	% Loss	Family Members	Pre-project Food sufficiency	Post-project Food Sufficiency Month	Pre project Agricultural Income	Pre project Non Agricultural Income	Pre project total Income	Pre project per capita income	Pre project poverty level	Post project Total Land Holding (sqm)	Post Project Total Land Holding (Ha)	Post project agricultural income	Post project non agricultural income	Post project total income	Post project per capita income	Post project poverty level
8	Mira Sarki	1	149.07	763.14	0.08	19.53	3	1	0.80	1000	25000	26000	8666.666667	0.8	614.07	0.06	804.6623162	25000	25804.66	8601.55	0.8
10	Dammer Kumari Khapangi	1	143.1	6283.82	0.63	2.28	8	6	5.86	12000	19500	31500	3937.5	0.4	6140.72	0.61	11726.72674	19500	31226.73	3903.34	0.4
13	Man Bahadur Kami	1	459.12	6317.55	0.63	7.27	6	12	11.13	25000	30000	55000	9166.666667	0.9	5858.43	0.59	23183.15645	30000	53183.16	8863.86	0.9
14	Chandra Bahadur Kami	1	178.88	3561.18	0.36	5.02	8	3	2.85	13500	24000	37500	4687.5	0.5	3382.30	0.34	12821.88769	24000	36821.89	4602.74	0.5
17	Bhakta Bahadur Karki	2	667.81	12519.95	1.25	5.33	6	6	5.68	27000	18000	45000	7500	0.7	11852.14	1.19	25559.82891	18000	43559.83	7259.97	0.7
22	Hari Prasad Sapkota	1	399.49	6273.82	0.63	6.37	6	5	4.68	10000	48000	58000	9666.666667	0.9	5874.33	0.59	9363.242809	48000	57363.24	9560.54	0.9
25	Narayan Khatri	1	329.93	1527.22	0.15	21.60	6	6	4.70	15500	39000	54500	9083.333333	0.9	1197.29	0.12	12151.48767	39000	51151.49	8525.25	0.8
27	Meshar Bahadur Karki	4	220.63	7098.63	0.71	3.11	6	3	2.91	6000	24000	30000	5000	0.5	6878.00	0.69	5813.516129	24000	29813.52	4968.92	0.5
30	Tek Bahadur Khapangi	1	119.25	1893.91	0.19	6.30	2	3	2.81	4800	8500	13300	6650	0.7	1774.66	0.18	4497.768109	8500	12997.77	6498.88	0.6
32	Sammar Bahadur Kami	1	478.99	3131.95	0.31	15.29	5	7	5.93	14000	30000	44000	8800	0.9	2652.96	0.27	11858.88664	30000	41858.89	8371.78	0.8
33	Bal Bahadur Bika	1	749.23	16287.63	1.63	4.60	12	6	5.72	18000	53500	71500	5958.333333	0.6	15538.40	1.55	17172.00108	53500	70672.00	5889.33	0.6
34	Pahal man Lama	1	319.99	2070.74	0.21	15.45	3	6	5.07	12000	10000	22000	7333.333333	0.7	1750.75	0.18	10145.64842	10000	20145.65	6715.22	0.7
37	Som Bahadur Thapa	1	99.38	3459.88	0.35	2.87	8	12	11.66	21400	24000	45400	5675	0.6	3360.50	0.34	20785.31625	24000	44785.32	5598.16	0.5
40	Mane Kami	1	238.5	649.86	0.06	36.70	6	9	5.70	18000	15500	33500	5583.333333	0.5	411.36	0.04	11393.96178	15500	26893.96	4482.33	0.4
41	Bam Bahadur Bhujel	1	429.3	10236.48	1.02	4.19	17	9	8.62	18000	30000	48000	2823.529412	0.3	9807.18	0.98	17245.1116	30000	47245.11	2779.12	0.3
43	Jaya Bahadur Raika Magar	1	369.68	1655.41	0.17	22.33	6	6	4.66	12000	25000	37000	6166.666667	0.6	1285.73	0.13	9320.204662	25000	34320.20	5720.03	0.6
44	Indra Bahadur Magar	1	178.88	1796.52	0.18	9.96	8	6	5.40	18000	40000	58000	7250	0.7	1617.64	0.16	16207.73495	40000	56207.73	7025.97	0.7
48	Bhim Bdr Karki	3	719.48	15761.19	1.58	4.56	7	6	5.73	28700	10000	38700	5528.571429	0.5	15041.71	1.50	27389.87837	10000	37389.88	5341.41	0.5

List of Affected Structures

Name of Structure:	Business House	
VDC:	Ratanchura 3	
Chainage:	0+000	
Name of Owner:	Damber Bdr Budathoki	
Name of Structure:	Residential Building	
VDC:	Ratanchura 3	
Chainage:	0+020	
Name of Owner:	Damber Bdr Budathoki	
Name of Structure:	Toilet	
VDC:	Ratanchura 3	
Chainage:	0+020	
Name of Owner:	Damber Bdr Budathoki	

Name of Structure:	Toilet	
VDC:	Ratanchura 3	
Chainage:	0+020	
Name of Owner:	Ram Hari Neupane	

Name of Structure:	Cow Shed	
VDC:	Ratanchura 9	
Chainage:	10+429	
Name of Owner:	Jay Bdr Bhujel	

Name of Structure:	Residential Building	
VDC:	Ratanchura 5	
Chainage:	1+400	
Name of Owner:	Sitaram Baruwal	

Name of Structure:	Toilet	
VDC:	Ratanchura 5	
Chainage:	1+400	
Name of Owner:	Sitaram Baruwal	

Name of Structure:	Junar Processing Building	
VDC:	Ratanchura 5	
Chainage:	1+500	
Name of Owner:	Community	

Name of Structure:	Residential Building	
VDC:	Ratanchura 5	
Chainage:	2+000	
Name of Owner:	Padam Bdr Khapangi	

Name of Structure:	Cow Shed	
VDC:	Ratanchura 5	
Chainage:	2+000	
Name of Owner:	Padam Bdr Khapangi	

Name of Structure:	Business +Residential Building	
VDC:	Ratanchura 9	
Chainage:	8+940	
Name of Owner:	Chandra Bdr Khadka	

Name of Structure:	Residence + Cow shed (Same Building)	
VDC:	Ratanchura 8	
Chainage:	8+320	
Name of Owner:	Chandra Kumari Thapa	

Name of Structure:	Residential+Business+Cow Shed	
VDC:	Ratanchura 8	
Chainage:	8+420	
Name of Owner:	Tej Bdr Bhujel	

Name of Structure:	Residential Building	
VDC:	Ratanchura 9	
Chainage:	10+429	
Name of Owner:	Jay Bdr Bhujel	

Name of Structure:	Pig Shed	
VDC:	Ratanchura 9	
Chainage:	10+429	
Name of Owner:	Jay Bdr Bhujel	

Cost Estimations

Annex III

Compensatory Land Plots

HH	Official land owner	Plot	Existing area (Sqm)	New cut area (Sqm)	Market rate per ropani (NRs)-CDC Rate	Total cost (new cut)	Remarks
10	Damber Kumari Khapangi	152	0	149.0441	150000	43945.07	
10	Dambar Kumari Khapangi	108	379.5655	468.992	150000	138280.46	
14	Chandra Bahadur Kami	180	79.4902	99.3627	150000	29296.70	
17	Bhakta Bahadur Karki	1	149.0441	250.394	100000	49218.46	
17	Bhakta Bahadur Karki	2	168.9166	99.3627	100000	19531.14	
22	Ambika uppadhya	207	170.9039	228.5342	100000	44921.61	
25	Narayan Bahadur Khatri	257	129.1715	200.7127	100000	39452.90	
27	Meshar Bahadur Karki	198	0	31.7961	100000	6249.97	
27	Meshar Bahadur Karki	166	0	19.8725	100000	3906.22	
27	Meshar Bahadur Karki	150	0	19.8725	100000	3906.22	
27	Meshar Bahadur Karki	195	1390.3906	101.35	100000	19921.77	
30	Tek Bahadur Khapangi	125	43.7196	75.5157	100000	14843.67	
33	Shante Kami	14	339.8204	409.3743	70000	56327.79	
41	Bom Bahadur Bhuje	131	170.9039	256.3558	70000	35273.24	
44	Indra Bahadur Magar	132	0	178.8529	70000	24609.24	
48	Bhim Bahadur Karki	235	55.6431	123.2098	100000	24218.62	
48	Bhim Bahadur Karki	238	198.7254	270.2666	100000	53124.70	
34	Pahalman Lama	15	135.1333	184.8146	70000	25429.54	
32	Shammer Bahadur Kami	19	178.8529	300.0754	70000	41288.83	
13	Man Bahadur Kami	110	186.8019	272.2538	150000	80272.97	
8	Kumar Sarki/Mira	238	0	194.0441	150000	57213.14	
40	Mane Kami	122	93.4009	145.0695	70000	19960.81	
49	Dhan Maya Baruwal	259	93.4009	146.9421	100000	28883.54	
49	Dhan Maya Baruwal	262	149.0441	240.4577	100000	47265.34	
49	Dhan Maya Baruwal	134	149.0441	240.4577	100000	47265.34	
2	Dambar Bahadur Budathoki	170	0	15.898	150000	4687.46	
21	Sitaram Baruwal	29	198.7254	300.0754	100000	58984.04	
28	Padam Bahadur Khapangi	219	339.8204	310.0106	100000	60936.94	
37	Som Bahadur Thapa/Chandra Kumari Thapa	234	49.6814	49.6814	70000	6835.90	
38	Tej Bahadur Bhujel	222	280.2028	319.9479	70000	44023.18	
43	Jaya Bahadur Raika Magar	137	0	369.6293	70000	50859.09	
46	Pargati Junar Procedure cooparitive org.	226	0	19.8725	100000	3906.22	
39	Chandra Bahadur Khadka	162	99.3627	178.8529	70000	24609.24	
	Total					**1209449.36**	

Affected Structure Valuation

Dep = Depreciation
U = Usable
HH. No. = Household Number

SN	HH.No.	Name of House Owner's	Father's Name	Grand Father's Name	Address	Cost of House (year 2066)	Deduction				Amount after Depreciation	Amount to be compensated	Remarks
							Dep. (%)	Amount (NRs)	U. Material (%)	Amount (NRs)			
1	10	Dambar Bahadur Budhathoki	Bal Bahadur	Makar Dhoj	Ratanchura - 03, Khaniyakharka.	864,496.64	8%	69159.73	5%	43224.83	752,112.08	864,496.64	8 Years Old Building
2	53	Ram Hari Neupane			Ratanchura - 03, Khaniyakharka.	64,247.60	6%	3854.86	5%	3212.38	57,180.36	64,247.60	6 Years Old Building
3	21	Sitaram Baruwal	Bhakta Bdr.	Man Bdr.	Ratanchura - 05	332,641.78	5%	16632.09	10%	33264.18	282,745.51	332,641.78	within 5 yrs
4	46	Junar House	Community building		Ratanchura - 05	558,110.14	5%	27905.51	10%	55811.01	474,393.62	558,110.14	within 5 yrs
5	28	Padam Bahadur Khapangi	Khadga Bdr.	Ran Bdr.	Ratanchura - 05	245,280.41	20%	49056.08	3%	7358.41	188,865.92	245,280.41	20 Years Old Building
6	37	Chandra Kumari Thapa	Lalit Bdr.	Narayan Bdr.	Ratanchura - 08	168,733.57	5%	8436.68	10%	16873.36	143,423.53	168,733.57	within 5 yrs
7	38	Tej Bahadur Bhujel	Man Bdr.	Sambhu Raj.	Ratanchura - 08	183,376.54	5%	9168.83	10%	18337.65	155,870.06	183,376.54	within 5 yrs
8	39	Chandra Bahadur Khadka	Jila Bdr.	Man Bdr	Ratanchura - 9, Hirding	205,983.99	5%	10299.20	10%	20598.40	175,086.39	205,983.99	within 5 yrs
9	43	Jaya Bahadur Bhujel	Tek Bdr.	Janga Bir	Ratanchura - 9, Hirding	210,827.67	10%	21082.77	5%	10541.38	179,203.52	210,827.67	10 Years Old Building
					GRAND TOTAL =							2,833,698.34	

Shifting Allowances

HH no.	Name of house owner	Particular	Time in month	Rate	Total	Remarks
2	Damber Bahadur Budhathoki	Income of house rent	2	7000	14000	
		Income of Business	2	8000	16000	
		House rent	2	6000	12000	
		Transpotation	2	5000	10000	Ways
		Management		1000	1000	
					53000	

HH no.	Name of house owner	Particular	Time in month	Rate	Total	Remarks
21	Sita Ram Baruwal	House rent	2	3000	6000	
		Transpotation	2	2500	5000	Ways
		Management		1000	1000	
					12000	

HH no.	Name of house owner	Particular	Time in month	Rate	Total	Remarks
46	Pargati Junar processing cooprative	House rent	2	1000	2000	
		Transpotation	2	1000	2000	Ways
		Income of Business	2	1500	3000	
		Management		1000	1000	
					8000	

HH no.	Name of house owner	Particular	Time in month	Rate	Total	Remarks
38	Tej Bahadur Bhujel	Income of Business	2	5000	10000	
		House rent	2	1500	3000	
		Transpotation	2	1000	2000	Ways
		Management	1	1000	1000	
					16000	

HH no.	Name of house owner	Particular	Time in month	Rate	Total	Remarks
39	Chandra Bahadur Khadka	Income of Business	2	5000	10000	
		House rent	2	1500	3000	
		Transpotation	2	1000	2000	
		Management		1000	1000	
					16000	

HH no.	Name of house owner	Particular	Time in month	Rate	Total	Remarks
43	Jaya Bahadur Magar	House rent	2	1500	3000	
		Transpotation	2	1500	3000	
		Management	1	1000	1000	
					7000	

HH no.	Name of house owner	Particular	Time in month	Rate	Total	Remarks
28	Padam Bhadur Khapangi	House rent	2	0	0	Already shifted
		Transpotation	2	1500	3000	
		Management	1	1000	1000	
					4000	

HH no.	Name of house owner	Particular	Time in month	Rate	Total	Remarks
37	Chandra Kumari Thapa	House rent	2	500	1000	
		Transpotation	1	500	500	
		Management	1	500	500	
					2000	

Grand Total of Shifting Allowance	**118000**

List of Community/Leasehold Forests

Chainage	Name	Address	Name	Use	Number	GBH (cm)	Height(m)	Mandays	Harvesting Cost	Total Harvesting Cost	Volume	Distance	MDs/cum	MDs/Tree	District Rate	Volume Cost	Total Transportation Cost	Total Cost
2+784 to 4+776	Mahabharat Community Forest	Ratanchura - 5	Khaniya, Gogan	Tree	3	58	2	0.39	89.7	269.1	0.3364	300	2.9	0.9756	230	224.38	673.14	942.24
			Katus, Chilauni Uttis	Tree	12	60	2	0.39	89.7	1076.4	0.36	300	2.9	1.044	230	240.12	2881.44	3957.84
			Khaniya, Gogan	Pole	1	33	2	0.39	89.7	89.7	0.1089	300	2.9	0.3158	230	72.64	72.64	162.34
			Katus, Chilauni Uttis	Pole	12	25	1.2	0.13	29.9	358.8	0.0375	300	2.9	0.1088	230	25.01	300.15	658.95
			Katus, Chilauni Uttis	Saplin	11	13	1	0.13	29.9	328.9	0.00845	300	2.9	0.0245	230	5.64	62.00	390.90
2+784 to 4+776	Lisne Community Forest.	Ratanchura - 6	Katus, Chilauni Uttis	Tree	39	85	3	0.52	119.6	4664.4	1.08375	300	2.9	3.1429	230	722.86	28191.59	32855.99
			Khaniya Gogan	Tree	2	68	2	0.52	119.6	239.2	0.4624	300	2.9	1.341	230	308.42	616.84	856.04
			Katus, Chilauni, Uttis	Pole	65	29	1.2	0.13	29.9	1943.5	0.05046	300	2.9	0.1463	230	33.66	2187.69	4131.19
			Khaniya Gogan	Pole	3	26	1.5	0.13	29.9	89.7	0.0507	300	2.9	0.147	230	33.82	101.45	191.15
			Katus, Chilauni, Uttis	Saplin	78	12	1	0.13	29.9	2332.2	0.0072	300	2.9	0.0209	230	4.80	374.59	2706.79
			Khaniya Gogan	Saplin	1	14	1	0.13	29.9	29.9	0.0098	300	2.9	0.0284	230	6.54	6.54	36.44
5+956 to6+080	Dharakhola leasehold Forest	Ratanchura - 8	Chilauni, Katus	Tree	32	160	2.5	2.5	575	18400	3.2	300	2.9	9.28	230	2134.40	68300.80	86700.80
			Chilauni, Katus	Pole	75	32	1.5	0.39	89.7	6727.5	0.0768	300	2.9	0.2227	230	51.23	3841.92	10569.42
			Chilauni, Katus	Saplin	48	10	1	0.13	29.9	1435.2	0.005	300	2.9	0.0145	230	3.34	160.08	1595.28
6+080 to 8+198	Amale /Panighatta leasehold forest	Ratanchura - 8	Gogan, Khaniya	Tree	7	81	2	0.52	119.6	837.2	0.6561	300	2.9	1.9027	230	437.62	3063.33	3900.53
			Gogan, Khaniya	Pole	7	34	1.5	0.39	89.7	627.9	0.0867	300	2.9	0.2514	230	57.83	404.80	1032.70
			Gogan, Khaniya	Saplin	12	15	1	0.13	29.9	358.8	0.01125	300	2.9	0.0326	230	7.50	90.05	448.85
8+198 to 8+530	Sauredanda leasehold forest.	Ratanchura - 8	Chilauni, Katus, Uttis	Tree	1	150	2.5	2.5	575	575	2.8125	300	2.9	8.1563	230	1875.94	1875.94	2450.94

List of Community/Leasehold Forests

Chainage	Name	Address	Name	Use	Number	GBH (cm)	Height(m)	Mandays	Harvesting Cost	Total Harvesting Cost	Volume	Distance	MDs/cum	MDs/Tree	District Rate	Volume Cost	Total Transportation Cost	Total Cost
8+198 to 8+530	Aalhakhola leasehold Forest	Ratanchura - 8	Chilauni, Uttis,	Tree	2	68	1.5	0.52	119.6	239.2	0.3468	300	2.9	1.0057	230	231.32	462.63	701.83
			Chilauni, Uttis,	Pole	2	30	1	0.13	29.9	59.8	0.045	300	2.9	0.1305	230	30.02	60.03	119.83
			Chilauni, Uttis,	Saplin	3	11	1	0.13	29.9	89.7	0.00605	300	2.9	0.0175	230	4.04	12.11	101.81
8+198 to 8+530			Fruits	Tree	1	45	1.5	0.39	89.7	89.7	0.151875	300	2.9	0.4404	230	101.30	101.30	191.00
			Fruits	Pole	5	24	3	0.13	29.9	149.5	0.0864	300	2.9	0.2506	230	57.63	288.14	437.64
			Fruits	Saplin	2	14	0.5	0.13	29.9	59.8	0.0049	300	2.9	0.0142	230	3.27	6.54	66.34
6+500 to 6+700	Nangedanda leasehold forest	Ratanchura - 8	Fruits	Tree	4	56	1.5	0.39	89.7	358.8	0.2352	300	2.9	0.6821	230	156.88	627.51	986.31
				Pole	6	29	18	0.13	29.9	179.4	0.7569	300	2.9	2.195	230	504.85	3029.11	3208.51
				Saplin	4	15	0.5	0.13	29.9	119.6	0.005625	300	2.9	0.0163	230	3.75	15.01	134.61
	Sahansilata leasehold Forest	Ratanchura - 8,9	Katus, Chilauni, Uttis	Tree	3	170	4	2.5	575	1725	5.78	300	2.9	16.762	230	3855.26	11565.78	13290.78
			Katus, Chilauni, Uttis	Pole	2	34	2	0.39	89.7	179.4	0.1156	300	2.9	0.3352	230	77.11	154.21	333.61
			Katus, Chilauni, Uttis	Saplin	2	16	1	0.13	29.9	59.8	0.0128	300	2.9	0.0371	230	8.54	17.08	76.88
			Khaniya	Tree	3	155	4	2.5	575	1725	4.805	300	2.9	13.935	230	3204.94	9614.81	11339.81
			Khaniya	Pole	4	35	2	0.39	89.7	358.8	0.1225	300	2.9	0.3553	230	81.71	326.83	685.63
7+100 to 7+30			Khaniya	Saplin	3	14	1	0.13	29.9	89.7	0.0098	300	2.9	0.0284	230	6.54	19.61	109.31
7+500 to 7+800	Gaurishankhar leasehold forest	Ratanchura - 9	Khaniya, Gogan	Tree	5	49	1	0.39	89.7	448.5	0.12005	300	2.9	0.3481	230	80.07	400.37	848.87
			Khaniya, Gogan	Pole	7	29	1	0.13	29.9	209.3	0.04205	300	2.9	0.1219	230	28.05	196.33	405.63
			Khaniya, Gogan	Saplin	3	14	1	0.13	29.9	89.7	0.0098	300	2.9	0.0284	230	6.54	19.61	109.31
			Fruits	Tree	7	190	3	4	920	6440	5.415	300	2.9	15.704	230	3611.81	25282.64	31722.64
			Khaniya, Gogan	Tree	15	48	2	0.39	89.7	1345.5	0.2304	300	2.9	0.6682	230	153.68	2305.15	3650.65
			Khaniya, Gogan	Pole	4	35	2	0.39	89.7	358.8	0.1225	300	2.9	0.3553	230	81.71	326.83	685.63
			Khaniya, Gogan	Pole	21	30	1.5	0.13	29.9	627.9	0.0675	300	2.9	0.1958	230	45.02	945.47	1573.37
			Khaniya, Gogan	Saplin	3	14	1	0.13	29.9	89.7	0.0098	300	2.9	0.0284	230	6.54	19.61	109.31
			Khaniya, Gogan	Saplin	12	15	1	0.13	29.9	358.8	0.01125	300	2.9	0.0326	230	7.50	90.05	448.85
			Khaniya, Gogan	Tree	15	48	2	0.39	89.7	1345.5	0.2304	300	2.9	0.6682	230	153.68	2305.15	3650.65
			Khaniya, Gogan	Pole	21	30	1.5	0.13	29.9	627.9	0.0675	300	2.9	0.1958	230	45.02	945.47	1573.37
7+500 to 7+80			Khaniya, Gogan	Saplin	12	15	1	0.13	29.9	358.8	0.01125	300	2.9	0.0326	230	7.50	90.05	448.85

List of Community/Leasehold Forests

Chainage	Name	Address	Name	Use	Number	GBH (cm)	Height(m)	Mandays	Harvesting Cost	Total Harvesting Cost	Volume	Distance	MDs/cum	MDs/Tree	District Rate	Volume Cost	Total Transportation Cost	Total Cost
7+300 to 7+500	Tinmure leasehold Forest	Ratanchura - 9	Fruits	Tree	3	140	2	2.5	575	1725	1.96	300	2.9	5.684	230	1307.32	3921.96	5646.96
			Fruits	Pole	1	34	1	0.39	89.7	89.7	0.0578	300	2.9	0.1676	230	38.55	38.55	128.25
			Khaniya, Gogan	Tree	4	85	2	0.52	119.6	478.4	0.7225	300	2.9	2.0953	230	481.91	1927.63	2406.03
			Grass	Tree	1	87	2	0.52	119.6	119.6	0.7569	300	2.9	2.195	230	504.85	504.85	624.45
			Khaniya, Gogan	Pole	3	25	2	0.13	29.9	89.7	0.0625	300	2.9	0.1813	230	41.69	125.06	214.76
			Grass	Pole	5	25	1	0.13	29.9	149.5	0.03125	300	2.9	0.0906	230	20.84	104.22	253.72
			Khaniya, Gogan	Saplin	1	13	1	0.13	29.9	29.9	0.00845	300	2.9	0.0245	230	5.64	5.64	35.54
			Grass	Saplin	2	12	0.5	0.13	29.9	59.8	0.0036	300	2.9	0.0104	230	2.40	4.80	64.60
10+429 to 14+751	Laliguras-community Forest	Tinkanya-8/Ratanchura 9,8		Tree	25	160	4	2.5	575	14375	5.12	300	2.9	14.848	230	3415.04	85376.00	99751.00
			Tree	Tree	28	60	2.5	0.39	89.7	2511.6	0.45	300	2.9	1.305	230	300.15	8404.20	10915.80
				Pole	56	28	2.5	0.13	29.9	1674.4	0.098	300	2.9	0.2842	230	65.37	3660.50	5334.90
				Saplin	67	15	2	0.13	29.9	2003.3	0.0225	300	2.9	0.0653	230	15.01	1005.50	3008.80
	Mahakali Community Forest	Tinkanya-8/Ratanchura 9,8	Trees	Tree	1	260	5	12.99	2987.7	2987.7	16.9	300	2.9	49.01	230	11272.30	11272.30	14260.00
			Trees	Tree	15	200	4	4	920	13800	8	300	2.9	23.2	230	5336.00	80040.00	93840.00
			Trees	Tree	86	128	3	2.5	575	49450	2.4576	300	2.9	7.127	230	1639.22	140972.85	190422.85
				Pole	68	25	2.5	0.13	29.9	2033.2	0.078125	300	2.9	0.2266	230	52.11	3543.44	5576.64
				Saplin	78	14	2	0.13	29.9	2332.2	0.0196	300	2.9	0.0568	230	13.07	1019.71	3351.91
					1024													666435.60

List of Fruit Trees

SN	HH	Owner	chainage	Species	Mature	Cost of fruit bearing	Sapling	Cost of small plants	Total Cost (Rs)
1	2	Dammer Bdr Budathoki	0+028	Orange	1	4000	2	1000	6000
	2	Dammer Bdr Budathoki	0+028	Sweet Orange	1	4000	30	1000	34000
	2	Dammer Bdr Budathoki	0+028	Lemon	0	0	10	1000	10000
	2	Dammer Bdr Budathoki	0+028	Pear	0	0	2	1500	3000
2	5	Bilash Kumar Thapa	0+250	Bamboo	10	150	0	0	1500
3	45	Janta Sec School	0+450	Sweet Orange	0	0	50	1000	50000
	45	Janta Sec School	0+450	Lime	0	0	10	1000	10000
	45	Janta Sec School	0+450	Lemon	0	0	10	1000	10000
	45	Janta Sec School	0+450	Orange	0	0	10	1000	10000
	45	Janta Sec School	0+450	Bamboo	0	0	10	1000	10000
	45	Janta Sec School	0+450	Guava	0	0	1	1500	1500
	45	Janta Sec School	0+450	Sinkauli	0	0	25	1000	25000
4	16	Bharat Bdr Magar	0+550	Kafal	0	0	1	1500	1500
5	19	Hasta Bdr Baduwal	1+200	Banana	0	0	3	500	1500
6	21	Dhanmaya/Sitaram Baduwal	1+300	Sweet Orange	1	4000	2	0	4000
	21	Dhanmaya/Sitaram Baduwal	1+300	Lemon	1	4000	18	0	4000
	21	Dhanmaya/Sitaram Baduwal	1+300	Bamboo	20	150	12	0	3000
7	23	Ambika Pd Gajurel	1+500	Sweet Orange	0	0	2	1000	2000
	23	Ambika Pd Gajurel	1+500	Banana	0	0	1	500	500
8	18	Uddav Bdr Thapa	1+600	Kafal	0	0	2	1500	3000
9	28	Padam Bdr Khapangi	1+900	Sweet Orange	8	4000	7	1000	39000
	28	Padam Bdr Khapangi	1+900	Orange	3	4000	0	0	12000
	28	Padam Bdr Khapangi	1+900	Lime	2	4000	0	0	8000
	28	Padam Bdr Khapangi	1+900	Lemon	1	4000	0	0	4000
	28	Padam Bdr Khapangi	1+900	Lapsi	1	4200	0	0	4200
	28	Padam Bdr Khapangi	1+900	Bamboo	40	150	0	0	6000
10	47	Bhoj Raj Sharma	1+950	Kafal	1	4000	0	0	4000
11	37	Chandra Kumari Thapa	7+900	Lemon	1	4000	0	0	4000
12	38	Tej Bdr/Bishnu Kumari Bujel	8+300	Lemon	2	4000	2	1000	10000
	38	Tej Bdr/Bishnu Kumari Bujel	8+300	Pear	0	0	7	1500	10500
	38	Tej Bdr/Bishnu Kumari Bujel	8+300	Banana	0	0	2	500	1000
	38	Tej Bdr/Bishnu Kumari Bujel	8+300	Sweet Orange	0	0	1	1000	1000
13	39	Chandra Bdr Khadka	9+000	Pear	2	4200	0	0	8400
	39	Chandra Bdr Khadka	9+000	Lemon	2	4000	0	0	8000
	39	Chandra Bdr Khadka	9+000	Sinkauli	8	4100	0	0	32800
	39	Chandra Bdr Khadka	9+000	Lime	1	1500	0	0	1500
	39	Chandra Bdr Khadka	9+000	Alaichi	10	100	0	0	1000
	39	Chandra Bdr Khadka	9+000	Tea	25	4000	0	0	100000
14	50	Sano Bam Bahadur Bhujel	9+300	Banana	2	500	0		1000
	50	Sano Bam Bahadur Bhujel	9+300	Apple	1	500	0	0	500
	50	Sano Bam Bahadur Bhujel	9+300	Alaichi	20	100	0	0	2000
	50	Sano Bam Bahadur Bhujel	9+300	Aaru	1	100	0	0	100
	50	Sano Bam Bahadur Bhujel	9+300	Haluwabed	1	500	0	0	500
	50	Sano Bam Bahadur Bhujel	9+300	NA	0	0	2	65.5	131
	50	Sano Bam Bahadur Bhujel	9+300	Pear	0	0	2	1500	3000
	50	Sano Bam Bahadur Bhujel	9+300	Bamboo	0	0	15	100	1500
15	51	Kriti Bahadur Bhujel	9+400	Pear	2	1500	0	0	3000
	51	Kriti Bahadur Bhujel	9+400	Kafal	1	1000	0	0	1000
16	52	Mekh Bahadur Bhujel	9+400	Sugarcan	0	0	9	100	900
17	41	Bam Bdr Bhujel	9+500	Alaichi	3	100	0	0	300

	41	Bam Bdr Bhujel	9+500	Sinkauli	0	0	1	1500	1500
	41	Bam Bdr Bhujel	9+500	Bamboo	0	0	60	150	9000
18	43	Jaya Bahadur Raika Magar	9+950	Bamboo	30	150	0	0	4500
		Total			**202**		**309**		**474831**

Letters from Third Party NGO and Grievance Redress Committee

Annex IV

Summary of Resettlement Plan in Nepali

Annex V

पुनर्वास योजनाको कार्यकारी सारांश

१. यस पुनर्वास योजनाले ग्रामिण पुनर्निमाण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना (RRRSDP) अन्तर्गत सञ्चालित खनियाखर्क-कमारेभञ्जयाङ सडक उप-आयोजनाको मुलतः अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास योजनाको प्रकृया तथा नीतिलाई व्याख्या गरेको छ । यो पुर्नवास सिद्धान्त जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ लाई आधार मानि एसियाली विकाश बैंकको अस्वेच्छिक पुर्नवास सम्बन्धि सिद्धान्त अनुरुप बनाईएको छ । यसका अतिरिक्त सार्वजनिक सडक ऐन २०३१, भूमिसुधार ऐन २०२१, मालपोत ऐन २०३४ तथा जग्गा प्राप्ति तथा पुनर्वास सम्वन्धि अन्य नीति तथा योजनाहरुका निर्देशिकालाई पनि ध्यान दिई यो परिमार्जित पुर्नवास योजना तयार पारिएको छ । यस प्रस्तावित सडकको कुल लम्बाई १४.७५ कि.मी पुरै खण्डको पुनर्वास क्रियाकलापको ब्याख्या गरिएको छ ।

२. यो उप-आयोजना मध्यमाञ्चल विकास क्षेत्र, जनकपुर अञ्चल, सिन्धुली जिल्लामा अवस्थित छ । यो सडक खण्ड बर्दिबास-सिन्धुली-बनेपा जोड्ने विपि राजमार्ग जोडिने खनियाखर्क, रतनचुरा गाविसबाट शुरु भई तिनकन्या गाविसको कमारेभञ्जयाङमा गई अन्त्य हुन्छ । यस खनियाखर्क-कमारेभञ्जयाङ सडक खण्डले सिन्धुली जिल्लाको उत्तरी भागलाई जिल्ला सदरमुकाम सिन्धुलीमाडी र काठमाण्डौ समेतमा यातायात सुविधा पुऱ्याउनेछ । यस उप-आयोजनाले वाहै महिना चल्ने ५ मि चौडाई भएको सडक निर्माण तथा स्तरोन्नति गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ । दश मि चौडा सडकको अधिकार क्षेत्र (RoW) रहेको ग्रामिण सडक मापदण्ड अनुरुप यो उप-आयोजना लाई कार्यान्वयन निकायबाट "क" वर्गमा वर्गिकरण गरिएको छ । अर्थात सडकको वीच भागबाट ५ मि. दायाँ बायाँ अधिकार क्षेत्र रहेको यस सडक उप-आयोजना निर्माणको लागी नयाँ विस्तृत डिजाईन अनुसार विद्यमान सडकको चौडाई बढाउनका लागि, केहि ठाउँमा थप जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्नु पर्ने देखिन्छ ।

३. विस्तृत प्राविधिक अध्ययन पश्चात, घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण तथा सामुहिक छलफलद्वारा यस १४.७५ कि. मि सडक खण्डमा पर्ने प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुका सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक अवस्था बारे जानकारी लिईएको छ र अनुपस्थित बाहेक सबै प्रभावित घरधुरीको सर्वेक्षण पनि गरिएको छ । कित्तानापी नक्सा अनुसार यस उप-आयोजनाले ५३ घरको, ६६ कित्ताको २.११ हे व्यक्तिगत जमिन अधिकरण गर्नुपर्ने देखाउछ । जसमा विद्यमान सडकले ०.८७ हे जमिन ओगटेको छ र १.२४ हे नयाँ अधिकरण गर्नु पर्नेछ । विस्तृत प्राविधिक अध्ययनको दौरानमा, सकेसम्म जग्गा अधिग्रहण नगर्न वा न्युन गर्न वैकल्पिक उपायहरुको खोजी तथा विश्लेषण गरिएको भएता पनि केहि प्राविधिक तथा सडक सुरक्षालाई ध्यानमा राखि केहि जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ । पुनर्वास योजनाको प्रमुख उद्धेश्य पुनर्वासका कारणबाट हुने नकारात्मक असरलाई न्युनिकरण गरी प्रभावित परिवारहरुलाई क्षतिपुर्ति तथा विभिन्न तालिमको माध्यमबाट लाभान्वित गराउनु रहेको छ ।

४. घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण अनुसार, त्यस १४.७५ कि. मि सडक खण्डमा ५३ घरधुरीका ३५५ प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुमा जग्गा, संरचना र रुख विरुवाको असरबाट प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ । नयाँ निर्माण गरिने सडकबाट व्यक्तिगत र सामुदायिक गरि १५ वटा संरचनालाई पुर्नस्थापना गर्नुपर्ने, त्यसैगरी व्यत्तिगत र समुदायको गरेर जम्मा १५२१ रुखबिरुवा हटाउनु पर्ने देखिन्छ । घरधुरी सर्वेक्षणबाट प्राप्त तथ्याङ्कको आधारमा आयोजनाको पूर्व तथा निर्माण पश्चातको तथ्याङ्कलाई विश्लेशण गर्दा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित जग्गाधनीको कुल जग्गाको स्वामित्वमा खासै असर पर्ने देखिंदैन । त्यस योजनाबाट कुनै अधिया कमाउने / मोहि परिवार प्रभावित हुने देखिंदैन तर चार परिवारको सार्वजानिक जमिनमा लगाएको रुखबिरुवालाई असर गरेकोछ ।

५. जम्मा ५३ जना मध्ये ३९ घरधुरीको विस्तृत सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण गरिएको थियो । विस्तृत सर्वेक्षणमा विशेष गरी प्रभावित परिवारको आर्थिक अवस्था, आय-व्यय, र कृषि जन्य उत्पादनबाट खान पुग्ने महिना तथा जातिय वर्गिकरण र पहुँचको वारेमा विश्लेशण गरिएको छ जस अनुसार प्रभावित परिवारको औसत वार्षिक आय रु ११,०८३९/ रहेको पाइएको छ । आयका विभिन्न श्रोतहरुमध्ये, वार्षिक आयमा कृषि उत्पादनबाट २०.६३% तथा अन्य श्रोत (गैह कृषि) ७९.३६% रहेको छ । जग्गा दान गरे वापत प्रभावित घरधुरीको कृषि जन्य उत्पादनमा केहि कमि आएता पनि, गह्रैकृषिका श्रोतमा भने कुनै नोक्सानी बेहोर्नु पर्ने छैन । सम्पुर्ण घरधुरीले जग्गा गुमाए वापत कुल कृषि जन्य आयमा औसत रु. १७२९.४४/ को नोक्सानी बेहोर्नु पर्ने देखिन्छ, जुन बाटो बनेपछिका विभिन्न फाइदा तथा आयोजना अन्तर्गतका क्षतिपुर्ति, तालिम तथा सहयोग बाट पुर्ति हुने अपेक्षा राखिएको छ ।

६. यो पुनर्वास योजनाको मुख्य उद्देश्यहरु सम्भव भएसम्म जग्गा अतिक्रमण तथा अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास नगर्ने तथा गर्नु पर्ने ठाउँमा न्युन गरी प्रभावित व्यक्तिले उपयुक्त सहयोग पु-याउनु हो । यो पुनर्वास योजना बनाउँदा आयोजनाका मुख्य सिद्धान्तहरुलाई (सामाजिक सुरक्षा नीति) पूर्णतया पालना गरिएका छन् ।

७. उप-आयोजनाका सम्वन्धित गा.वि.सहरुमा सामुदायिक बैठक सम्पन्न गरिएको थियो जसमा प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवारसँग आयोजनाको तौर-तरिका तथा आयोजनाबाट हुने प्रभाव आदिका बारे छलफल गरिएको थियो । प्राबिधिक अध्ययन तथा सर्वेक्षणको क्रममा बाटोको अन्तिम छनौट गर्ने कार्यमा समुदायको सकृय सहभागिता रहेको थियो । बैठक र घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गर्दा दुबै पटक प्रभावित घरधुरीले मौखिक रुपमा समेत आफ्नो जग्गाको केहि अंश सडक सुधारका लागि दिन तत्परता देखाएका थिए । आफ्नो जमिन गुमाउने तुलनामा सडक स्तरोन्नतीले गर्दा समुदायलाई सिधा फाइदा पुग्ने भएकोले समुदायले आफ्नो जमिन दान दिन इच्छुक छन् । स्वेच्छिक जग्गा दान दिन चाहनेकालागि आयोजनाले सम्झैता-पत्र (स्वेच्छिक दान पत्र) तयार पारेको छ । उप-आयोजनाले २० प्रतिशत भन्दा कम जग्गा गुमाउने तथा गरिबिको रेखाभन्दा माथि रहेको घरधुरीबाट मात्र जग्गा दान स्विकारेको छ । जग्गा दान कुनै करकापमा गर्नु नपरोस् भन्नका लागि यस पुनर्वास योजनामा पर्याप्त सुरक्षाका उपायहरु तथा ध्यान पु-याइएको छ । जग्गा अधिग्रहण सम्वन्धि उजुरी, गुनासो, विवाद सुन्न तथा उचित निराकरण निकाल्न जिल्ला तहमा गुनासो निदान समिति (GRC) तथा गाउँ तहमा यसका उप- समिति गठन गरिएका छन् । यस उप-आयोजनाले प्रभाव पारेका घरधुरीहरुमा ४ घर गरिबिको रेखाभन्दा तल र २० प्रतिशत भन्दा धेरै जमिन पनि गुमाउन पुगेकाछन् भने अन्य १४ घर भने गरिबिको रेखाभन्दा तल परेको देखिएको छ ।

८. घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण टोलीद्धारा विभिन्न क्षतिहरु पहिचान गरी सो क्षतिकालागि क्षतिको प्रकृति हेरी क्षतिपुर्ति मुल्य तय गरिएको छ । प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारीको अध्यक्षतामा गठन गरिएको क्षतिपुर्ति निर्धारण समितिले पुर्नवास सर्वेक्षण प्रदिवेदनको सिफारीशमा क्षतिपुर्ति दर निर्धारण गरेको छ जुन क्षति भएको सम्पतिको सट्टा बराबरको मुल्यमा क्षतिपुर्ति दिने सिद्धान्तमा आधारित छ ।

९. यस उप-आयोजनामा इच्छुक प्रभावित घरधुरीलाई कामदारको रुपमा विशेष प्राथमिकता दिई रोजगारी प्रदान गरिनेछ जुन उनिहरुको आम्दानिको अतिरिक्त श्रोत हुनेछ । यो आयोजनाले प्रभावित परिवारका कम्तिमा पनि एक व्यक्तिलाई कम्तिमा ९० दिनको अ-दक्ष कामदारको रुपमा रोजगारको अवसर प्रदान गर्नेछ । उप-आयोजनाले सञ्चालन गर्ने बचत तथा जीवन उपयोगी शीप तालिमद्धारा कामदारहरुको आय तथा क्षमतामा सुधार गरिनेछ । निर्माण कार्यमा रोजगारीको अवसरका साथै प्रभावित व्यक्तिलाई

जीविकोपार्जन सुधार शीप तालिम तथा अन्य पुरक लगानीका कार्यक्रम समेत प्रदान गरिनेछ । कुल रु. ४७२,९१५/ विभिन्न शीप तालिम तथा आय आर्जन मुलक तालिमको लागि प्रस्तावित गरिएको छ ।

१०. यहाँका प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुले बाटो निर्माणको लागि चाहिने थप जमिन स्वेच्छिक रुपमा दिने भनेका भए पनि २८ परिवार जो गरिबिको रेखा मुनी पर्दछन्, उनीहरुबाट यो उप-आयोजनाले जग्गा दान लिएको छैन र उनीहरुलाई रु १,२०९,४४९.३६/ मुआब्जा रकम उपलब्ध छ । उप-आयोजनाको कारणबाट हटाउनुपर्ने रुख विरुवा, संरचनाको क्षतिपुर्तिका निम्ती रु ५,३४१,७६८.०८/ छुट्याइएको छ । जमिन नामसारी, दान दिनेहरुलाई गरिने सम्मान कार्यक्रम सबै गरेर पुर्नवास आयोजना कार्यन्वयनका निम्ती जम्मा रु ६०९२४८७.१०/बजेट रहने छ ।

११. यो उप-आयोजनाको छनौट तथा योजना बनाउने कार्य समुदायको मागमा आधारित भएकोले योजना तथा आयोजना कार्यान्वयनमा समुदायलाई आफ्नो अधिकार सम्पन्न बनाएको छ । यो उप-आयोजनाले समुदायलाई बजार विस्तार तथा अन्य सुविधा जस्तैः विद्यालय, स्वास्थ्य र अन्य सार्वजनिक सुविधा सम्मको सहज पहुँच जस्ता सिधा फाईदा पुग्ने छ । सुधारीत बाटो बाट कृषि जन्य सामाग्रीको बजार सम्म सहज पहुँच तथा उपलब्धताले गर्दा कृषि उत्पादन बाट लाभान्वित हुनका साथै त्यसको राम्रो मुल्य पाउने विश्वास पनि गरिएको छ ।

Public Consultation Meeting Minutes

Annex VI

Topographic Map of Road Alignment

Annex VII

SINDHULI DISTRICT

Khannekharka-Kamarebhanjyang Road

(Total Length= 14.75 km)

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Cadastral Report

Annex VIII

Voluntary Contribution Consent Form

Annex IX