

# Resettlement Planning Document

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## Resettlement Plan

Grant Number: 0093

March 2010

## Nepal: Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project

Pakali-Chatara Sub-Project 26.860 Km, Sunsari  
(From chaniage 0+000 to 26+860)

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**Government of Nepal  
Ministry of Local Development  
District Development Committee/District Project Office  
Sunsari, Inaruwa**

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

**Short Resettlement Plan  
of  
Pakali – Chatara Subproject 26.860 Km  
(From chaniage 0+000 to 26+860)**

**Mrch 2010**

## ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected People
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CISC	Central Implementation Support Consultant
DDC	District Development Committee
DIST	District Implementation Support Team
DPCC	District Project Coordination Committee
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DPO	District Project Office
DTO	District Technical Office
EA	Executive Agency
IA	Implementing Agency
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HHN	Household Number
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRs	Nepali Rupees
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC	Project Coordinator
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PM	Project Manager
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
SPAF	Severely Project Affected Families
VDC	Village Development Committee
VG	Vulnerable Group
VICCC	Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee
GRSC	Grievance Redress Sub-Committee

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## Executive Summary

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for Pakali – Chatara road sub-project that describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures under Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRSDP).
2. The Sub-project is located at Sunsari district which is prioritized in DTMP (Priority No: 2) is nominated from the formal meeting of DDC council and follows 30 years old existing alignment which starts from East\West Mahendra Highway (Kanchhichowk) passes through densely populated five VDCs namely; Pakali, Baklauri, Bharaul, Mahendranagar and Barahachhetra and ends at Chatara VDC yard. The total length of the proposed road is 26.860 km which requires total of (268600sqm = 26.86ha) land where as existing land is (268065.01sqm=26.81ha) now therefore, (534.44sqm = 0.05 ha) of private land and the average available width of existing road is 6m to 8m. The subproject will be upgraded into all weather graveling (Premix Carpeting) road standards with 5m formation width. While selecting the subproject, the EA has defined the sub project as Class 'B' standard.
3. Information on the socio-economic characteristic of the project affected people (APs) shows that 10 HH excluding 1 absentee HH and 63 peoples compromising 29 male and 34 female will be affected by the project. According to age group the demographic status of 10 HHs are as following.

**Table: 1 Demographic information of project affected families.**

Age group	Female	Male	Total
Below 6	3	1	4
6 – 15	8	7	15
16 – 45	19	13	32
46 – 60	3	2	5
Above 60	1	6	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>63</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, November, 2009.*

4. Regarding the socio-economic and loss assessment survey, shows that the subproject will be affected 11 households including 1 absentee HH loss land & structure. 5 HHs loss only land among them; 2 HHs lose >20% of their total land holding and 3 HHs lose <20% of their total land holding. On the other hand; 14 plots of private land (8 plots titled land and 6 plots non-titled land) will be affected. Among 14 plots: 1 HH loss titled land and structure, 4 HHs lose only titled land and 6 HHs lose none titled land and structure. The sub-project affects altogether 8 private structures throughout the road alignment. Out of the total 8 private structures from 7 households, 6 structures will incur significant impact on main structure whereas remaining 2 will loss only frontage and extended portion with no impact on main structure. In addition, no significant impacts are being experienced by APs, in this road section and hence this subproject falls under category B of Involuntary Resettlement policy of ADB. Therefore, a Short Resettlement Plan is prepared to mitigate the losses due to the implementation of the road subproject.
5. Regarding the socio-economic and loss assessment survey, altogether 8 private structures will be affected along the alignment. Out of 8 structure; 6 structure should be relocated fully and 2 structure will be effected partially (only the part of Baskin). Further, 3 business structure and 5 residential houses will be affected.
6. The number of structure losing households throughout the alignment seems few but 5 HHs losing the residential\business house have land in the same plot but not owned extra houses for living. So, this RP has considered physically displaced HHs who does not owned any extra house and business (physically displaced households are those households who doesn't owned extra house and living in same house).
7. The RP has been prepared based on ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The objectives of the RP are to (i) avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; and (ii) minimize it where it is unavoidable, and ensure that APs receive assistance, so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. While preparing this

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

8. The census was followed by a socio-economic survey of 10 HHs focusing on APs income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. The survey revealed that average annual income of the affected households is about 1, 47,100.00 rupees. Majority households have annual income above 50,000 rupees, and none of households have annual income less than 25,000 rupees. Although the household's income is relatively high in terms of per capita income but 2 HHs falls below the poverty line.

9. For voluntarily land donation the project has prepared land donation agreement paper. The donation were accepted from those 2 HHs who lose <20 % of their land holding and have more than 9 months of food security. However, adequate process and safeguards are built in the RP ensuring that the voluntary land donation is unforced and it doesn't lead to impoverishment of affected people as stated in project resettlement framework which is described in this RP.

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

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

12. A Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) has been formed at district level for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution and its sub-committee 5 Grievance Redress Sub- Committee (GRSC) has been formed at the village level including three representative from VICCC and two from Affected family for hearing the complaints and disputes relating to land acquisition and to bring appropriate resolution.

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

14. Affected Households (APs) will be given priority for employment as laborers on the sub-projects and this will be the main income restoration measure envisaged for this project. The project will provide job opportunities at least one adult from affected families for at least 90 days unskilled labor. The improvement in earning capability and project benefits will be maximized through the addition of a savings component and life skill training for laborers, run by the project. In addition to employment opportunities in construction work, the project will provide supplementary support to the identified APs through Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) program and other community infrastructure supplementary investment projects. A list of skills training and income generation has been prepared and total of Rs 1,64,000.00 has been budgeted. The total cost of resettlement including compensation for the loss of structure, land, livelihood restoration programme and deed transfer is NRs. 3.48 million

15. The total private land acquired for this road subproject is 0.09 ha including existing track. As this subproject already consists of existing track so the private land that already falls under existing track is about 0.04 ha and additional land need for new construction of the road is 0.05 ha. The value of land for both existing as well as new cutting for the road construction is equivalent to Nrs. 2.23 million. However 3 HHs are agreed to voluntary donate the additional land for road construction and 2HHs are disagree to donate the additional land for road construction hence there is cost involved

for land acquisition in this subproject. The total cost of resettlement including compensation for the loss of land, trees, structure, livelihood restoration programme and deed transfer is Nrs. 3.48 million.

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



## 1. Introduction

1. This Resettlement Plan describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures that will be applied to the Pakali - Chatara roads sub-project under Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation and Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) which triggers ADB's involuntary resettlement policy and safeguards & RRRSDP Involuntary Resettlement Framework.

2. The proposed Pakali- Chatara sub-project is located at Sunsari district lies in north east 14 km. from district headquarter prioritized in DTMP (Priority No: 2) which is nominated from the formal meeting of DDC council. The road starts from East\West Mahendra Highway (Kanchhichowk) passes through densely populated five VDCs namely Pakali, Baklauri, Bharaul, Mahendranagar and Barahachhetra and ends at Chatara VDC yard. The road subproject connects north-east VDCs namely: Panchyakanya, Bishnupaduka VDCs and other adjoining settlements with Mahendra Highway and district headquarter. The subproject will be upgraded into all weather graveling (Premix Carpeting) road standards with 5m formation width. While selecting the subproject, the EA has defined the sub project as Class 'B' standard.

3. The proposed subproject is 26.860 km. long follows 30 years old existing vehicle playing road and it was constructed through local resources. The sub-project will be upgraded into gravel standard (all weather premix carpeting) with 6 m formation width. The RoW should be 5 meter either side in the whole alignment.

4. Household listing survey, socio-economic and loss assessment survey, target group interviews, community consultation meeting with APs have been carried out the alignment as the part of feasibility and detail survey to determine resettlement impacts, land holding status, lose of properties and assets and eligibility for compensation. As a rehabilitation project; survey design is carried out in the existing alignment even though 0.09 ha private land is needed to acquire for road construction.

5 Resettlement impacts are expected to be experienced by 11 households. Socio-economic survey and loss assessment survey was conducted in 10HHs, whereas 1 HH was absentee<sup>1</sup>. Among them 5 HHs are title holders and 6 HHs are non-titled. Among the title holders, 3 HHs lose <20 % and 2 will lose >20 % of their total land holding. As the sub-project is expected to have not-significant impacts on APs, a short resettlement plan has been prepared for this sub-project.

6 This road subproject will provide various benefits to the local people after its completion. The people will have immediate access to the district headquarter and other part of the country. It will also reduce in traveling time due to improvement of the subproject and direct linkage with National Mahendra Highway. In addition, it is also anticipated that implementation of this subproject may bring several positive changes like it will create employment opportunities during construction period, increase in land price, development of market centers, development of tourist destinations, export and import goods to and from and developing the pilgrimage center at Chatara Dham (Barahachhetra).

## 2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

7. The subproject requires a total of (268600sqm=26.86ha) land where as existing land is (268065.01 sqm=26.80ha) now therefore, (534.44sqm=0.05 ha) of private land for the road construction should be acquired. This represents an average loss of 0.019 ha per household. It was found that about 60 percent of the HHs land holding size is <0.5 ha and 40 percent of the HHs land holding size is >1.0 ha. 2 HHS Out of total HHs will lose >20% of their total holdings. An analysis of pre and post project scenario indicates that the land holding pattern will remain a little bit change after the project. No plots were sharecropped and no squatter families were identified. The list of APs and their detailed socio-economic information of land holding and extent of potential loss are summarized in Table 2 & 3.

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<sup>1</sup> This absentee land owners' land is in existing road alignment so no need to compensate for land.

**Table: 2 Number of Affected Private land Parcels with HHs**

Types of affected assets	Affected HHs	Land Parcels	Additional land need for new cutting (ha)
Land only	3	5	0.05
Land with structure	1	2	
Land of absentee	1	1	
Structure Only	6	None titled	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	

Source: Resettlement Survey, November, 2009

**Table: 3 Summary of Impacts**

	Pre-Project		Post-Project		Remarks
	Number	%	Number	%	
1. Total APs					
Households	11				Including one absentee household
Population	63				Only 10 HHs
Male	29	46.03%			
Female	34	53.97%			
Average household size	6.3				
2. Land Holding (HH)					Only 5 titled HHs
<0.5 ha	3	60%	3	60	
0.5-1.0 ha	0	0	0	0	
>1.0 ha	2	40%	2	40	
Average (ha)	1.05				
3. Households by Land Loss					
Losing <20%	3	60			
Losing >20%	2	40			
Average ha	0.019				
4. Number of affected person					
Losing <20%	16				
Losing >20%	15				
5. Types of Loss					
5.1 Total Area of the land (sqm)	268600				
5.2 Private land (sqm)	534.44				
5.3 Public land (sqm)	268065.01				
5.4 Total number of plots	14				Titled=8 plots Non-titled = 6 plots
5.5 Private Houses	8				Structure located on the both private & public
5.6 Community Resource	0				
5.7 No. of trees	7				CFUG trees

Source: Resettlement Survey, November, 2009

### 3. Socio-economic Information of the Affected Households

8. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic and loss assessment survey of 11 HHs affected including 1 HHs absentee households to collect further information regarding APs especially income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. Table 4: below depict the APs socio-economic information from the survey.

**Table: 4 Socio-Economic Analysis of APs Households**

Variable	Pre-Project		Post-Project	
	#	%	#	%
1. Income from Land (HH)				
<12,000	4	40	4	40
12,000-25,000	2	20	2	20
>25,000	4	40	4	40
Average	16000.00		16000.00	
2. Non-agricultural Income (HH)				
<12,000	0	0%	0	0 %
12,000-25,000	0	0%	0	0 %
>25,000	10	100%	10	100%
Average	131100.00		131100.00	
3. Total Income(HH)				
<25,000	0	0%	0	0
25,000-50,000	0	0%	0	0%
>50,000	10	100%	10	100%
Average	147100.00		147100.00	
4. Food sufficiency (HH)				
<3 months	3	30	3	30
3-6 months	0		0	
6-9 months	3	30	3	30
>9 months	4	40	4	40
Average (months)	8.4			
5. Ethnicity (HH)				
Dalit caste	0	0%		
Marginalized Ethnic Group (defined as IP by Project)	0	0%		
Other Janajati (ethnic )	(6HHs)	60 %		44 peoples
Bhraman/Chetteri	(4HHs)	40 %		19 peoples
6. Poverty (HH)				
<20% land loss				
Above Poverty	3	60	3	60
Below Poverty	2	40	2	40
7. Women Headed Households	0	0		
8. Age Group				
< 6	4			
6-15	15			
16- 45	32			
46 - 60	5			
> 60	7			

Source: Resettlement Survey, November/December, 2009

9. The survey shows that average annual income of the affected HHs is about 147100 rupees. All affected HHs have annual income above 50,000 rupees. It is known from the survey that only 10.93 percent of the total income covers from land and 89.07 percent comes from other sources such as salary, wage labor and business. The above trend of income shows that

dependency on agriculture is slowly changing to off-farm activities though no changes are expected on non- agricultural income in proportion to loss of land. In terms of food security 3 HHs have <3 months food security, 3 HHs have 6 to 9 months food security and 4 HHs have > 9 months food security from their sources of income both from agriculture and non agriculture.

10. The donation criteria of the project state that the economic future of the APs must be same as they are before the project. The donation is accepted from those households whose dose not falls below poverty line<sup>2</sup>. The socio-economic survey shows that 2 HHs fall below poverty line and 8 HHs fall above district poverty line and the major income of the households is from non-agriculture sources. The survey findings also ravel that there will be more or less same earning level and food security before and after the project. It is expected that the loss incurred due to the project will also be off-set by benefits of the road as well as assistance and skill training provided under the project. The result of socio-economic analysis shows that 3 APs meet RF donation criteria.

11. Approximately 40 percent of the households are from Bahmin/Chhetri, 60 percent of the household are from other janajati (ethnic), remaining of other janajati (ethnic); them 10 percent of household is from the ethnic group (Tamang), and 30 percent of the households are from Adibasi Janjati (Chaudhary & Rajdhami) and 20 percent from Madhesi Janjati (Teli & Gupta). Regarding their pattern of income about 50%, of the households work on their own land and involve in milk production and selling, while about 25% of household heads are doing small business. Similarly 25% of the households are involved in wage labour within and outside the village.

12. The survey of the project affected families along the road alignment reveals that the members of the APs expressed unwillingness to involve in road construction activities because they have other normal survival skills as; craftsperson like bamboo works, carpentry, food processing, house construction. Male have more skills on the mentioned training experience than female. Various types of income generation and awareness trainings like adult literacy, agriculture extension, livestock rising, health and sanitation have been taken by the affected peoples through different agencies. The data indicates that affected people on the road alignment have not sufficient knowledge on entrepreneurship and business

13. The average time taken to reach the District Headquarters is 7.20 hours on foot and 2.10 hours by bus cost e.g. 80.00 rupees single trip from the project site. Average walking time (round trip) to primary schools is around 25 minutes, to college 1.3 hours and to secondary schools, 55 minutes. Local traditional healers are located in all communities at about 15 minutes walk. Sub-health posts at about 1.35 hours and a health post at about 35 minutes. Hospital is found in 2.10 hours by bus at District Headquarter Inaruwa and B.P.Memorial Hospital Dharan (Ghopa) and local markets on 45 minutes. Veterinary and agro-centre are found in average 35 minutes walk. The Government and private sector has extended communication networks in each market so that communication means is so easy and all most Nepali has mobile and wireless Telephones.

#### **4. Applicable Legal and Policy Framework**

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

15. 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.

16. 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

<sup>2</sup> Appendix S5- 2: Poverty Level Analysis of APs

Determination Committee (CDC) chaired by Chief District Officer to determine compensation rates for affected properties. The Act also includes a provision for acquisition of land through negotiations. It states in Clause 27 "notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, the Government may acquire any land for any purpose through negotiations with the concerned land owner. It shall not be necessary to comply with the procedure laid down in this act when acquiring land through negotiations."

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

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

21. 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.

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

23. **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.

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

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

- i) **Affected Person (AP):** All persons who as of the cut-off-date stand to lose for the Project all or part of their land or other assets, irrespective of legal or ownership title.
- ii) **Cut-off Date:** The date of census survey to count the APs and their affected land and assets.
- iii) **Land Donation:** Land owners’ willingness to provide part of his land for the project in expectation of project benefits. It must be voluntary or unforced and confirmed in written agreement witnessed by third part.
- iv) **Legalizable:** Those who do not have formal legal rights to land when APs are recorded, but could claim rights to such land under the law of Nepal.
- v) **Nontitle:** 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 nontitle.
- vi) **Poverty Line:** The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal’s national poverty line (currently NRs 12,103 for Sunsari district), which is based on a food consumption basket of 2,124 calories and an allowance for non food items of about two thirds of the cost of the basket, will be adopted by the Project to count APs under the poverty line. The determination of poor households or persons under the Project will be based on the census and socio-economic survey and confirmed by community meeting that affected person/household falls below the poverty line.
- vii) **Project Affected Family:** A family consisting of APs, his/her spouse, sons, unmarried daughters, daughters-in law, brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other legally adopted members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood.
- viii) **Severely Project Affected Family/People (SPAF):** A Project Affected Family that is affected by the project such that:
  - a. There is a loss of land or income such that the affected family fall below the poverty line; and/or
  - b. There is a loss of residential house such that the family members are physically displaced from housing.
- ix) **Squatters:** People living on or farming land not owned by them selves and without any legal title or tenancy agreement. The land may belong to the Government or to individuals.
- x) **Titled:** APs who have formal legal rights to land, including any customary of traditional rights recognized under the laws of Nepal.
- xi) **Third Party:** An agency or organization to witness and/or verify "no coercion" clause in an agreement with APs in case of voluntary land donation. One independent agency (i.e. not involved in project implementation), preferably working on rights aspect, will be recruited in each development region to serve this function.
- xii) **Vulnerable Group:** Distinct group of people or persons who are considered to be more vulnerable to impoverishment risks than others. The poor, women-headed, *Dalits* and IPs households who fall below poverty line will be counted as vulnerable APs.
- xiii) **Women-headed household:** Household headed by women, the woman may be divorced, widowed or abandoned or her husband can be working away from the District



for long periods of time, but where the woman takes the decisions about the use of and access to household resources.

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

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

26. The sub-project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities control over planning and project implementation. The sub-project will provide direct benefits to community, including improved access to markets and services such as schools, health and other public services. It is believed that the improved road also will lead to higher value and production of local land because of improved access and availability of agricultural inputs. Given that most local people are willing to voluntarily donate part of their land in road improvement that provides benefit to community. However, adequate process and safeguards are built in the RP ensuring that the voluntary land donation is unforced and it doesn't lead to impoverishment of affected people, including:

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

land donation can file their complaint with GRC. If GRC found out that the above provisions were not complied with, APs will be excluded from the land donation.

27. All involuntary land acquisition (other than exceptional voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost and APs assisted so that their economic and social future would generally be as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the project. The absence to formal title to land will not be a bar to compensation assistance for loss of assets and special attention will be paid to ensuring that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status. The APs whose land was affected by the road was informed by the project office through publishing general notice at the VDC. Therefore, the date written in the notice will remain the “cut-off-date” (26-01-2009) for the entitlement and owners (including non-titled) of affected assets till such a date will be eligible to be categorized as APs. The entitlement policy/matrix is in Table 5.



**Table: 5 Entitlement Policy/Matrix**

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

structures / resources	irrigation, water, etc.) affected by the project.	or group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.</li> </ul>
5. Loss of trees and crops	Affected fruit/nut trees	Owner of the affected fruit/nut trees	Cash compensation based on annual value of the produce and calculated according to the Department of Agriculture norms. RPs to confirm that the DoA norms and techniques are sufficient and updated regularly.
	Affected timber and fodder trees	Owner of the affected timber and fodder trees	Cash compensation based on calculation of the production and calculated according to the norms as decided by the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation.
	Affected crops	Owner of the affected crops Sharecropper of the affected crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation based on the local market prices for the produce of one year and calculated as per the norms of District Agriculture Development Office.</li> <li>50% cash compensation of the lost crop for the sharecropper.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
6. Loss of economic opportunity	Economic opportunity lost as result of loss of livelihood base.	Persons in the road vicinity who may be adversely affected, although they do not lose assets as such	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction works.</li> <li>Skills training support for economic restoration</li> <li>Priority in poverty reduction/social development program</li> </ul>
7. Loss of time and travel expenses	All expenses incurred in travelling to fill application and making claims and time lost.	The entire project affected persons eligible for compensation.	Project facilitates to avoid time and travel expenses by providing the compensation at site.
8. Land donations	Loss of land and other assets by means of voluntary	Voluntary donation is accepted only if AP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for the donated land, but entitled for compensation of other assets such as house, structures, etc.</li> </ul>

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

## 6. Community Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

28. 4 community consultations meetings were held with community and affected households at different date and venue in the VDCs. In the meeting proposed alignment and project modalities were discussed with community and with each affected household<sup>3</sup>. The main purpose of the discussion was to acknowledge the public and APs about ADB's Policy on involuntary resettlement, compensation and entitlement, resettlement framework of RRRSDP, impacts and benefits of the subproject and availability of the fund/budget for RP implementation.

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

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

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

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

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

## 7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

33. A Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) has been established at district level and Grievance Redress Sub-Committee at VDC level have been established for hearing the complaints of APs and for

<sup>3</sup> Detail list of the public consultation meeting minutes are attached in appendix **S5-5** of this RP.

their appropriate resolution. A grievance process has been established in which APs who are not satisfied with the compensation, replacement cost of lost assets, livelihoods and allowances can register their grievance with GRSC and GRSC submits the issues to the GRC. . Generally, grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints.

**34. A Grievance Redress Committee at District Level Comprise:**

- i. Head of DDC/local leader (Chairperson),
- ii. One representative of the local bodies;
- iii. Two representatives of the APs (including BG member)
- iv. One representatives of civil society;
- v. One representative of Project.
- vi. Resettlement Specialist, NGO representative, social mobilizer attended as observers to give support to APs.

35. 5 VICCC have been formed in each VDC. Similarly A Grievance Redresses Sub-committees also has been formed at VDC level that comprises of 3 members from VICCC and 2 members from APs to hear complaints and grievances at local level. APs can approach the sub-committee with their problem that is discussed locally with the aim of amicable solution. The social mobilizers will act as intermediaries to assist the vulnerable APs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. The Grievance Redress sub-committee formed at VDC level (under VICCC) and there were not any aspect of written and verbal complain came from affected person. They were satisfied to the work and no one has complained.

## **8. Implementation Arrangements**

### **8.1. Institutional Arrangements**

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

- Project Coordination Unit (PCU) supported by Central Implementation Support Consultants (CISC) at Department of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR), Ministry of Local Development (MLD);

- District Project Office (DPO) supported by District Implementation Support Team (DIST) at District Development Committee (DDC); and
- Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC)

### **8.1.1 Central Level Arrangements**

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

### **8.1.2 District Level Arrangements**

40. District Project Office (DPO) has been established at district level to ensure that ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement that is followed in preparation and implementation of subproject resettlement plan and mitigation measures. DPO will coordinate with the Chief District Officer, Land Revenue and Survey Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office. The DIST will assist the DPO in planning, preparing and implementing the resettlement activities and plan.

41. DIST will help the affected person with information campaigns to promote clarity and transparency, and help with community level consultations about entitlements and of what to do with compensation payments and income generation opportunities. DIST will also act as advocates for APs to access government programmes for income generation and skill enhancement.

### **8.1.3 Subproject Level Arrangements**

42. Project Coordinator of the district will lead the implementation of the plan in sub-project level. He will establish the coordination among the district offices for the successful implementation of the plan. The project coordinator will integrate construction, land acquisition and compensation activities within sub-project. The District Project Coordination Committee (DPCC) and Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC) will provide necessary support to the project coordinator in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities.

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

43. The Land Acquisition Act 1977 provides for the establishment of Compensation Determination Committee to decide compensation levels at District level. This is composed of the CDO, the LRO, a representative of the DDC and the project coordinator. To make the decision taking process transparent and representative of the affected persons, two representatives from the APs and VICCC member will be invited as observers.

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

### **9.1 Methodologies for Valuing and Determining Compensation**

44. Following compensation and restoration measured shall be applied while implementing the Resettlements Plan: - Project Affected Peoples will be received compensation and replacement cost for any involuntary land acquisition and resettlement so that their economic and social future would be as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project. The absence to formal title to land will not be a bar to compensation and special attention will be paid to ensuring that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status.

45. The survey and valuation of affected land and households was undertaken by an enhanced survey team at District level in the DPO (District Project Office) assisted by the DIST. The team has assessed the various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and fixed prices/costs for compensation. Cadastral mapping has been completed with the help of District Survey Office to verify the plot boundaries. Cadastral maps marked with the proposed alignment have been produced to make the deed transfer process easy. The date of the notice published will be the "cut off date (30 November 2009) and shared with the affected households

46. The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairmanship of CDO. The Chief of the Land Revenue Office, a representative of DDC and the Project Coordinator



are the members of the CDC and other related officials were invited. In case of this subproject (Pakali -Mahendranagar -Chatara 26.860Km) price of the land was negotiated at replacement cost. the compensation for structure and trees has been calculated based on the replacement cost principle and was forwarded in the CDC meeting according to the entitlement matrix. Compensation payments will be disbursed by cheque/cash. Payment will be made at the Village or at public meetings in the local area for small amount and by cheque for land payments or amounts more than Rs 1000.

## **9.2 Voluntary Land Donation Process**

47. The identified APs losing land in the road alignment were called for community meeting to discuss on resettlement planning and procedures. In the consultation they were informed about the land donation process as described in resettlement framework of the project. Majority of the APs were found ready to donate their land in existing road only. Further, the concerned households losing land were informed individually and the <sup>4</sup>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was prepared. The households donating or agreed to provide land on negotiated price signed in a written agreement with DPO. Total 4 HHs consisting 7 plots signed the MoU. The agreement is witnessed by a third party District NGO federation & VDC level Grievance Redress Sub-committee to ensure that the donation was unforced. Furthermore, the APs who have voluntarily donated the land for the subproject will be rewarded by District Project Office with a token of appreciation.

## **9.3 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation**

48. Affected households, particularly who are poor, vulnerable or are at risk of impoverishment will be assisted through income restoration programs. APs will be given priority for employment in sub-project construction. The contract documents will include provisions regarding preferential employment of APs. The sub-project will provide at least 90 days of unskilled job to one adult from each affected families to enable them to earn sufficient to restore their income. It is expected that the unskilled APs selected for the construction work will be developed in to skilled workers through such employment and that such knowledge will be useful for APs income generation even after the project completion. The project benefits for APs will be maximised through their inclusion in the Project's savings and credit program and life skill training program. This scheme will encourage labourers to save 20% of wages in a savings scheme while payments are made. The APs join savings groups and develop the ability to manage money, learn more life skills and, as a result, can further enhance their income earning capacity. APs will also be given priority to become maintenance workers after completion of the sub-project construction.

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

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

50. This section covers support to affected persons with the reestablishment of their livelihoods, the development of new income-generating opportunities and training in life skills. During the construction the project affected families will have priority for employment as laborers in Building Groups and Contractors but the employment person days may be few in comparison to the value of lost assets. Employment in the group might be insufficient to restore lost livelihoods and further income restoration measures i.e. life skills training and access to other development initiatives will be provided by the project. Household Listing, Census and Socio-economic Survey of the affected family shows that 11 households are directly affected by the Project due to the construction of the road and these households will be particularly address in LEST. All interested members of the affected family will be given preference on employment in project construction. A special condition of contract will be added in contractor's contract to include the affected family member to join the labour group.

51. Based on the existing skills and preferences by the APs, multiple options of income generating and life skill training have been explored and a package of income restoration program for APs will be organized in (Table 6). The training program has been designed for the age group (16 to 45 years).

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<sup>4</sup> A copy of land donation agreement and verification letters has been attached in Annex 3.

The cost of Nrs. 1, 64,000 for this program is included in the RP and will be financed under the Project's community empowerment program budget heading.

**Table: 6 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons**

S. N.	Description	Targeted trainee			Duration	Rate (Nrs.)	Estimate d Budget (Nrs.)	Starting date
		Male	Female	Total				
<b>1</b>	<b>Skills training</b>							
1.1	Candle production	2	2	4	7 days	4,500	18,000	Mar.2010
1.2	Incent (Agarbatti) Production	2	2	4	15 days	2,000	8,000	Mar.2010
1.3	TV/radio/Mobile repairing	1	1	2	3 months	18,000	36,000	April.2010
1.4	Beauty Parlor Training	0	3	3	1 months	10,000	30,000	Apri.2010
1.5	Boutique training (Embroidery)	0	2	2	1 months	10,000	20,000	May.2010
1.6	House wiring	2	0	2	20 days	9,000	18,000	May.2010
1.7	Off Season Vegetable Cultivation/Promotion	4	4	8	5 days	2,000	16,000	Jun.2010
1.8	Basic Computer Course	1	1	2	3 months	9,000	18,000	Mar.2010
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>			<b>1,64,000</b>	
Note: The proposed date and training may change as per need of the APs during implementation.								

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

## 10. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

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

54. The costs required for RP implementation (including land compensation) will be financed out of sub-project grant provided to the district. The district has included the required budget in its yearly budget under the heading RP implementation. The cost will be channelled to pay all cost for RP implementation through the following root: (i) to the district development fund and then into each DDC's project operating account, and (ii) then payment to the concerned stakeholders.

### 10.1 Costs of Compensation for Assets

55. **Land:** Mainly two types of land (Khet & Bari) are affected by the project in this section of the subproject. Land and structure prices are calculated annually at district level for each of the different land and structure types and classes. Altogether 5 HHs lose land in this subproject, among them 2 HHs lose > 20% of their total holding so they don't fall under project donation criteria and has been provided compensation for their land. The list of comparative land price with approved land rate by CDC and approved cost for houses / structure are summarised in Table 7 & 8.



**Table: 7 Comparative Land Price with Approved Land Rate by CDC**

VDC	Location	Government Rate\sqm	Approved Rate\sqm	HHs losing land in sqm	Amount
Bakalauri	4+000 to 4+080	177.18	2362.46	534.44	12,62,593.39

Source: Land Revenue Office, Sunsari and CDC meeting-23\11\2066, at Sunsari, 2010.

**Table: 8 Approved Cost for Houses\Structure**

Structures	Name of VDCs	No of structures	Total cost with allowance	Remarks
Houses	Pakali	2	50000.00	Partially (Only Baranda)
Houses	Baklauri	2	200000.00	Fully destroyed
House	Bharaul	1	200000.00	Fully destroyed
House	Barahakshetra	3	1300000.00	Fully destroyed
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1750000.00</b>	

Source: Land Revenue Office, Sunsari and CDC meeting-23\11\2066, at Sunsari, 2010.

56. **Crops:** Standing crops are not affected by the sub-project partially.

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

Above 12 cm to 30 cm girth	0.13 person day
Above 31 cm to 60 cm girth	0.39 person day
Above 61 cm to 90 cm girth	0.52 person day
Above 91 cm to 120 cm girth	1.56 person day
Above 121 cm to 180 cm girth	2.50 person day
Above 181 cm to 240 cm girth	4.00 person day
Above 241 cm to 300 cm girth	12.99 person day
Above 301 cm girth	41.67person day

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

First 10m distance from the source	0.50 person day/cubic meter
For each additional 10m	0.08 person day/cubic meter
For the first 1000m	8.42 person day/cubic meter
For each additional 1000m (0.08 person day/cubic m x 100)	8.00 person day/cubic meter
For the first 5000m (8.42 x 4 x 8)	40.42 person day/cubic meter
For the small seedling less than 12 cm girth Rs. 10 per seedling.	

District wage rate decided for the fiscal year 2066/67 is 190 per day.

## 10.2 Travel Allowances

59. The project affected Aps are need to travel outside their village in the project implementation process such as deed transfer process, district level negotiation meeting and compensation receiving process. So the travel allowances will be paid them based on district agriculture wage rate. The estimated cost allowances is NRs. 18000

## 10.3 Allowances for Rehabilitation Support

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

## 10.4 Total Cost Estimate for RP

61. The value of private land for new cutting is equivalent to Nrs. 1.26 million. The total cost of resettlement including compensation for the loss of trees, structure, livelihood restoration programme and deed transfer is Nrs. 3.48 million. The detail cost is given in table 9.

**Table: 9 Summary of Cost for RP**

	Item	Unit	Total loss	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
<b>1. DIRECT COST</b>					
1.1	Compensation for private land	sqm	534.44	12,62,593.39	
1.2	Private Trees	No.	0	0.00	
1.3	Public tree	No.	0	0.00	
1.4	CFUGs Tree	No.	7	96,833.37	
1.5	Private structure	No.	8	17,50,000.00	Including transportation cost
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>31,09,426.76</b>	
<b>2.INDIRECT COST</b>					
2.1	Displacement allowance	LS		0	
2.2	Rental Stipend	LS		0	
2.3	Transportation Allowance	LS		0	
2.4	Deed Transfer Assistance	HHN	5	18000.00	
2.5	Official Deed Transfer fees	LS		15,000.00	
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>33,000.00</b>	
3	Income generation and Livelihood improvement programme	LS		1,64,000.00	
4	Appreciation Program for APs			15,000.00	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,79,000</b>	
5	Provisional Sum (5%)			<b>166071.34</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>34,87498.00</b>	

## 10.5. Implementation Schedule

62. An Implementation Schedule for Pakali - Chatara 26.860 Km.

**Table: 10 Implementation Schedule**

S. N.	Tasks	January-10				February-10				March-10				April-10				2010											
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
1	Submission of Draft RP to PCU											*																	
2	Submission of Final RP to ADB for approval												*																
3	Finalize list of affected people consultation with APs.	*	*																										
4	Consultation, and grievance resolution						*	*																					
5	Submit final report to CDO for compensation determination								*																				
5	CDC meeting and Compensation Determination									*																			
6	Inform APs for the compensation claim									*	*																		
7	Collect application from the APs for compensation													*	*														
8	Verify the application and prepare final list of APs														*														
9	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for voluntary contribution									*																			
10	Pay compensation for eligible APs															*													
11	Implementation of AP's Livelihood Restoration Programme									Continuous along with community development program																			
12	Implement social impact monitoring system (internal and external monitoring programmes).													Continuous along with physical construction works															
13	Prepare resettlement implementation status report by DPO																												
14	RP implementation verification survey															*													
15	Resettlement verification report and concurrence from ADB for signing of contract																*												
16	Contract agreement with BG and Contractors																*	*											
17	Transferring the land ownership															*	*												
18	Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation, progress and achievements												Continuous along with community development program																

## 11. Monitoring and Evaluation

### 11.1 Monitoring at District Level

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

64. Project Coordinator or his/her representative will attend VICCC meetings when required. Progress on resettlement implementation and any concerns will be discussed in such meetings. The VICCC and social staff will facilitate the monitoring of progress and resolution of any grievances locally.

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

### 11.2 Verification by PCU

66. The verification of satisfactory implementation of RP including completion of land compensation is a condition for contract award and commencement of civil works. A verification report in this regard will be prepared by PCU assisted by Social /Resettlement Specialist and submitted to ADB along with proposal to award the contract(s). The verification report has to have investigated the extent to which any land donations were freely made and with adequate safeguard, and whether assessed compensation/assistance has been paid to the APs. About 10% APs may be surveyed as part of the verification.

### 11.3 External/Third Party Monitoring

67. The implementation activities will be monitored and evaluated externally during mid term and final impact assessment through an independently appointed agency, consultant or NGO not involved with any aspects of the Project, which will provide report to both PCU/DPO and to ADB. The PCU will hire such external monitoring agency with ADB concurrence. A sample survey of affected households will to be undertaken to assess the degree to which the Project's resettlement objectives have been met. The socio-economic survey undertaken for land acquisition will form a baseline data, from which many of the indicators can be measured. A sample survey at the end of the sub-project period will cover all the categories of APs and assess changes caused by the Project. The aim of the sample monitoring survey will be to measure the extent to which APs living standards have been restored/improved. The Table 11 include following monitoring indicators for external monitoring.

**Table: 11 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	Number of DoLIDAR staff on RRRSDP, for sub-project Number of other line agency officials available for tasks Number of Social Development Staff located in the field
	Consultation	Number of Building Groups contacted or established and meetings held Grievances by type and resolution Number of field visits by DoLIDAR/DPO and social development specialist and Resettlement specialist Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in subproject
	Procedures in Operation	Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Number of land transfers (owner to GON) effected Coordination between DPO and other line agencies

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Output Indicators; data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Acquisition of Land	Area of land acquired by road section and contract Area of private land acquired Area of communal/government land acquired Area of the land voluntarily donated
	Buildings	Number, type and size of private buildings acquired Number, type and size of community structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	Number and type of private trees acquired Number and type of government/community trees acquired Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) Number of owners compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number and amount of allowances paid Livelihood restoration cost
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	Number of community structures repaired or replaced Number of trees planted by government agency
impact Indicator – data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Household Earning Capacity	Employment status of economically active members Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop Selling of cultivation land Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditure
	Change of Status of women	Participate in training program Affiliated in saving credit program Use of credit facilities Participation in road construction Participation in commercial enterprise
	Change of Status of children	School attendance rate by gender Participation in road construction
	Settlement & Population	Growth in number and size of settlements Growth in market areas Influx of squatters

## Appendix S5-1: List of Affected Household by Type of Loss

### Losses of Land with Estimated Cost

S. N.	Chainage		House Hold No	Name of Land owner	Name of father/husband	Name of Grand father	Settlement	Ward	VDC	sheet no of Map	Kitta no	Total area (sqm)	Area under existing road (sqm)	Additional land required (sqm)	Direction (way to 0+000 to 26+860)	Rate per Kittha	Current price of the additional land	Remarks
	From	To																
1	4+000	4+034	4	Chhedilal Rajdhami	Jhaulai Rajdhami	Chandralal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	6 (kha)	70	584	110.04	215.86	R.S.	800 000	509960.72	Bellow poverty Level
2	4+035	4+070	3	(1) Sukal Rajdhami	Jhoti Rajdhami	Kanilal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	6(Kha)	64	846.6	71.95	132.35	L.S.	800 000	312671.65	Bellow poverty Level
				(2) Bal Kumari Rajdhami	Sukal Rajdhami	Jhoti Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	6(Kha)	539	237	50.79	186.23	L.S.	800 000	439961.02	Bellow poverty Level
3	6+970	7+100	5	Kamal Pd.Dhital	<i>Chudamani Dhital</i>	Harikrishna Dhital	Jhumka	6	Bhasi	6(Ga)	326,327 & 328	12511	110.05	0	L.S.		0.00	
4	7+100	7+105	6	Unknown	Unknown					6(Ga)	329	491	33.86	0	L.S.		0.00	
5	7+105	7+140	7	Manaklal chaudhary	Narshing Chaudhary	Ganaur Chaudhary	Jamtoki	6	Bharaul	6(Ga)	294	37923	33.86	0	L.S.		0.00	
Total													410.55	534.44			1,262,593.39	


## Appendix S5-1: List of Affected Household by Type of Loss


### Losses of Structure with Estimated Cost

S. N.	Chainage		House Hold No	Name of House owner	Settlement		Ward	VDC	Structure No	Distance from Center Level	Material Used for Construction	Total Area (sqm.)	Type of Structure		No of Story	Affected Area sqm	% of Affected	Yrear built	Present use/current price estimated	Estimated Cost	Remarks
	From	To																			
1	0+020	0+025	1	Nitu Tamang	Kanchhichowk		3	Pakali	1	3.5	Tail,Bamboo,Wood	15.75	Residential cum busines		1	5.1	32.38	2052	61764.71	20000.00	
2	0+025	0+032	2	Bhausahi Teli	Kanchhichowk		3	Pakali	2	3.5	Tail,Bamboo,Wood	46.2	Residential cum busines		1	7.5	16.23	2052	184800.00	30000.00	
3	4+030	4+040	3	Sukal Rajdhami	Siswa		6	Baklauri	4	2.5	Wood & jasta	16	Residential		1	16	100.00	2048	50000.00	50000.00	
4	4+040	4+062	3	Sukal Rajdhami	Siswa		6	Baklauri	5	2.5	Wood,Tail, Bamboo & Jasta	112	Residential		2	112	100.00	2048	150000.00	150000.00	
5	8+445	8+455	11	Asok Ku. Gupta	Kalabanjar		1	Bharaul	6	2.5	Wood,Brick,Cement & Jasta	43.8	Residential cum busines		2	43.8	100.00	2037	200000.00	200000.00	
6	23+770	23+800	8	Chandrakala Karki	Tera R.D.		2	Baraha	7	2.5	Stone. Cement & Jasta	40	Residential cum busines		1	40	100.00	2064	600000.00	600000.00	
7	23+960	23+980	9	Yubaraj Bhattarai	Buddejhoda		2	Baraha	8	3	Wood,Jasta & Bamboo	78	Residential		2	78	100.00	2050	400000.00	400000.00	
8	23+970	23+980	10	Ambika Nepal	Buddejhoda		2	Baraha	9	2.25	Bamboo,wood & straw	55	Residential		2	55	100.00	2047	300000.00	300000.00	
Grand Total																				1750000.00	


# **Sub-Project:- Pakali - Mahendranagar - Chatara Road Project**


## Household Losing Structure


House hold No. 01	Structure No.01	Chainage :- From 0+020 To 0+025 Distance from Centre Line of the Road ....4m..... Address of Structure :- Kanchhichowk				
	Story	Total Area (sqm)	Area of land to be acquired ( Sqm)	Rate per (Sqm)	Total	
	First					
	Second					
	Third					
	Veranda	15.75	5.1	3921.56	20000	
	Basking					
	Shed					
	Wall					
	Other					
	Total				20000	
Name of owner : Nitu Tamang Address: Kanchhichowk - 3 , Pakali Citizenship Number: 146/ Sunsari Name of father / Husband : Dhok Kumar Tamang Map/Sheet No: Plot No: Public / Government Land Owner's certificate No: NA		Type of structure :- Kacchi Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Clay & Wood Material used in roof : Jasta Material used in story : Present use : Residential Cum Business Construction year : 2052				


House hold No. 02	Structure No.02	Chainage From 0+025 To 0+032 Distance from Centre Line of the Road.....4m..... Address of Structure :- Kanchhichowk - 3 Pakali			
	Story	Total Area (sqm)	Area of land to be acquired ( Sqm)	Rate per Sqm.	Total
	First				
	Second				
	Third				
	Veranda	46.2	7.5	4000	30000
	Basking				
	Shed				
	Wall				
	Other				
	Total				30000
Name of owner : Bhausahi Teli Address: Kanchhichowk - 3 , Pakali Citizenenship Number: 55470652/ Sunsari Name of father / Husband : Sakhichan T Map/Sheet No: Plot No: Public / Government Land Owner's certificate No: NA		Type of structure :- Kacchi Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Clay & Wood Material used in roof : Tile Material used in story : Present use : Residential Cum Business Construction year : 2052			




House hold No. 03	Structure No.03	Chainage From 4+050 To 4+062 Distance from Centre Line of the Road 2.5 m. Address of Structure :- Siswa - 6 Baklauri				
	Story	Total Area (sq.m)	Area of land to be acquired ( Sq.m)	Rate per Sqm.	Total	
	First	57	57	1339.28	150000.00	
	Second	55	55			
	Third					
	Veranda					
	Basking					
	Shed					
	Wall					
	Other					
	Total				150000.00	
Name of owner: Sukal Rajdgami Address: Siawa-6, Baklauri Citizenship Number : 352/490 Sunsari Name of father / Husband : Kanilal Rajdh Map/Sheet No: 6 (Kha) Plot No: 64 Land Owner's certificate No: NA		Type of structure :- Kacchi Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Clay & Wood Material used in roof : Jasta /Tile / Straw Material used in story : Wood Present use : Residential Construction year : 2048				


House hold No. 03	Structure No.04	Chainage From 4+030 To 4+050 Distance from Centre Line of the Road 2.5 m. Address of Structure :- Siswa - 6 Baklauri				
		Story	Total Area (sq.m)	Area of land to be acquired ( Sq.m)	Rate per Sqm.	Total
		First	16	16	3125	50000
		Second				
		Third				
		Veranda				
		Basking				
		Shed				
		Wall				
		Other				
		Total				50000
Name of owner: Sukal Rajdgami Address: Siawa-6, Baklauri Citizenship Number : 352/490 Sunsari Name of father / Husband : Kaniial Rajdh Map/Sheet No: 6 (Kha) Plot No: 64 Land Owner's certificate No: NA		Type of structure :- Kacchi Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Clay & Wood Material used in roof : Jasta /Tile / Straw Material used in story : Wood Present use : Residential Construction year : 2048				

House hold No. 11	Structure No.06	Chainage:- From 8+445 To 8+455 Distance from Centre Line of the Road ....2.5m ..... Address of Structure :-Kalabanjar -1, Bharaul				
		Story	Total Area (sq.m)	Area of land to be acquired ( Sq.m)	Rate per Sqm.	Total
		First	23.8	23.8	4566.21	200000
		Second	20	20		
		Third				
		Veranda				
		Basking				
		Shed				
		Wall				
		Other				
				Total		
Name of owner : Ashok Gupta Address :- Kalabanzar-1, Bharaul Citizenship Number: Name of father / Husband : Buni Pd. Gupta Map/Sheet No: Plot No: Public / Government Land Owner's certificate No: (Non-titled land)		Type of structure :- Kacchi Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Cement,Brick & Wood Material used in roof : Jasta Material used in story : Wood Present use : Residential Cum Business Construction year:- 2037				

House hold No. 08	Structure No.05	Chainage From 23+770 To 23+800 Distance from Centre Line of the Road 2.5 m. Address of Structure :- Trea RD - 2 Barahachhetra				
		Story	Total Area (sq.m)	Area of land to be acquired ( Sq.m)	Rate per Sqm.	Total
		First	40.00	40.00	15000	600000
		Second				
		Third				
		Veranda				
		Basking				
		Shed				
		Wall				
		Other				
				Total		
Name of owner : Chandrakala Karki Address: Tera R.D.-2 , Barahachhetra Citizenship Number: 1605/140 / Sunsari Name of father / Husband : Kedar Bd. Karki Map/Sheet No: Plot No: Public / Government Land Owner's certificate No: (Non-titled land)		Type of structure :- Pakki Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Cement,Stone& Wood Material used in roof : Jasta Material used in story : Wood Present use : Residential Cum Business Construction year : 2064				

		Chainage From 23+970 To 23+980 Distance from Centre Line of the Road 2 m. Address of Structure :- Buddejhoda -2 Baraha				
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House hold No. 10	Structure No.06					
	Story	Total Area (sqm)	Area of land be acquired ( Sq.m)	Rate per (sqm)	Total	
	First	28.00	28.00	5454.54	300000.00	
	Second	27.00	27.00			
	Third					
	Veranda					
	Basking					
	Shed					
	Wall					
	Other					
	Total					300000.00
Name of owner : Ambika Nepal Address: Buddejhoda-2, Barahachhetra Citizenship Number: 43361/45361 / Sunsari Name of father / Husband : Nagendra Pd. Nepal Map/Sheet No: Plot No: Public / Government Land Owner's certificate No: (Non-titled land)		Type of structure :- Kacchi Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Clay & Wood Material used in roof : Jasta & Straw Material used in story : Wood Present use : Residential Construction year : 2047				

House hold No. 09	Structure No.07	Chainage From 23+960 To 23+980 Distance from Centre Line of the Road.....3 m.. Address of Structure :- Buddejhoda -2 Baraha			
	Story	Total Area (sqm)	Area of land to be acquired (sqm)	Rate per Sqm.	Total
	First	39	39	5128.20	400000.00
	Second	39	39		
	Third				
	Veranda				
	Basking				
	Shed				
	Wall				
	Other				
	Total				400000
Name of owner : Yubaraj Bhattarai Address: : Buddejhoda-2, Barahachhetra Citizenship Number: 1378 / 031=32 / Sunsari Name of father / Husband : Jaya Pd. Bhattarai Map/Sheet No: Plot No: Public / Government Land Owner's certificate No: (Non-titled land)		Type of structure :- Kacchi Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Cement & Wood Material used in roof : Jasta Material used in story : Wood Present use : Residential Construction year : 2050			

### Losses of Trees with Estimated Cost

[illegible]

## Appendix S5- 2: Poverty Level Analysis of APs

HH no	Name of HH head	Address	No of plot	Total affected area	Total land holding	% of Land loss	Post project total land holding	Pre-project Food sufficiency Month	Post project food sufficiency month	Family Members	Cost to buy food	Pre project agricultural income	Pre project non- agricultural income	Pre project total income	Pre project per capita income	District per capita income	Pre project poverty Level	Post project agricultural income	Post project non agricultural income	Post project total income	Post project per capita income	Post project poverty level
4	Chhedilal Rajdahami	Baklauri-6	1	325.9	584	55.80	258.1	3	4.0	8	63000	0	53000	53000	6625.00	7695.76	0.86	0	53000	53000	6625	0.86
3	Sukal Rajdhami	Baklauri-6	2	441.32	1083.6	40.73	642.3	3	5.3	7	45000	0	48000	48000	6857.14	7695.76	0.89	0	48000	48000	6857.14	0.89
5	Kamal Prasad Dhital	Bhasi-4	3	110.05	12511	0.88	12400.95	12	11.9	5		45000	200000	245000	49000.00	7695.76	6.37	44604.2	200000	244604.2	48920.8	6.36
6	Absentee		1	33.86	491	6.90	457.14							0		7695.76	0.00	0		0		0.00
7	Jhamaklal Chaudhary	Bharaul-6	1	33.86	37923	0.09	37889.14	12	12.0	11		85000	335000	420000	38181.82	7695.76	4.96	84924.1	335000	419924.1	38174.9	4.96
11	Ashok Ku.Gupta	Bharaul-1						12		6		0	200000	200000								
8	Chandraka la Karki	Baraha-2						7		6		0	130000	130000								
10	Ambika Pd. Nepal	Baraha-2						6		3		15000	35000	50000								
9	Yubarj Bhattarai	Baraha-2						6		5		15000	42000	57000								
1	Nitu Tamang	Pakali-2						12		6		0	170000	170000								
2	Bhaushi Teli	Pakali-2						3		6		0	98000	98000								

## **Appendix S5-3: Voluntary Contribution Consent Form**

**Appendix S5-4: Letters from Third Party NGO and  
Grievance Redress Committee**

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## Appendix S5-5: List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting along the Alignment

Detail List of Community consultation meeting

Location:- Pakali-2, Mahabirchowk

Date:- 20661017

Meeting Number :-3

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Madhesi	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Ganesh Bd. Basnet	1		1					✓
2	Tej Narayan Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
3	Manoj Rai	1		1		✓			
4	Indira Dawadi		1	1				✓	
5	Birendra Rai	1		1		✓			
6	Bijendra Niraula	1		1				✓	
7	Gunaraj Niraula	1		1				✓	
8	Sirjana Pariyar		1	1	✓				
9	Taradevi Rai	1		1		✓			
10	Bechhu Pd. Saha	1		1			✓		
11	Ram Kumar Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
12	Duryodhan Niraula	1		1				✓	
13	Bhikhari Saha	1		1			✓		
14	Krishna K. Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
15	Sataya Na. Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
16	Arun Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
17	Dhurba Nepal	1		1				✓	
18	Binod Kumar Khadka	1		1					✓
19	Pramod K. Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
20	Kedar Khatiwada	1		1				✓	
21	Purna Bd. Khatri	1		1					✓
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

Location:- Barahachhetra-4, Bayarban

Date:- 20661111

Meeting Number :-2

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Madhesi	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Saindhoj Rai	1		1		✓			
2	Lila Devi Bista		1	1					✓
3	Dal Bd.Paudel	1		1				✓	
4	Bhakta Bd. Basnet	1		1					✓
5	Narayan Nepal	1		1				✓	
6	Mamta Tamang		1	1		✓			
7	Kesab Neupane	1		1				✓	
8	Sumitra Ghimire		1	1				✓	
9	Parsuram Karki	1		1					✓
10	Ram Bd. Bista	1		1					✓
11	Bhawani Pd. Gautam	1		1				✓	
12	Dhan Kumari Ghatraj		1	1	✓				
13	Chandrakala Karki		1	1					✓
14	Yuba Raj Bhattarai	1		1				✓	
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>



Location:- Baklauri-6,Siswa  
Date:- 2066\10\07

Meeting Number :-4

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	janjati	Madhesi	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Bhesraj Koirala	1		1				✓	
2	Ram Pd. Khatiwada	1		1				✓	
3	Sailandra Raj Rajdhami	1		1		✓			
4	Sibsankar Rajdhami	1		1		✓			
5	Indu Rajdhami		1	1		✓			
6	Dinesh Bhattarai	1		1				✓	
7	Binod Rajdhami	1		1		✓			
8	Sakuntala Rijal		1	1				✓	
9	Dinesh Shrestha	1		1		✓			
10	Tara Khatiwada		1	1				✓	
11	Manju Pariyar		1	1	✓				
12	Puspa Payakurel	1		1				✓	
13	Ganja Pd, Guragai	1		1				✓	
14	Kedar Khatiwada	1		1				✓	
15	Pramod Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
16	Kul Bd. Bista	1		1					✓
17	Peskar Dhami	1		1		✓			
18	Santiram Dahal	1		1				✓	
19	Hem Narayan Dhami	1		1		✓			
20	Suman Shrestha		1	1		✓			
21	Basanta Yonjan	1		1		✓			
22	Umesh Rajdhami	1		1		✓			
	Total	17	5	22	1	11		9	1

Location:- Bharauli-1,Kalabajar  
Date:- 2066\10\11

Meeting Number :-3

SN	Name of Participants	M.	F.	Total	Dalit	janjati	Madhesi	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Dipkl Babu Subedi	1		1				✓	
2	Jagat Karki	1		1					✓
3	Dhautilal Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
4	Kasiram Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
5	Khem Pradhan	1		1		✓			
6	Surendra Shakya	1		1		✓			
7	Puspa Basnet	1		1					✓
8	Raju Adhikari	1		1				✓	
9	Padam Shrestha	1		1		✓			
10	Indra Rai	1		1		✓			
11	Binod Kumar Khadka	1		1					✓
12	Kedar Khatiwada	1		1				✓	
13	Hiramaya Gurung		1	1		✓			
14	Ambika Khatiwada		1	1				✓	
15	Yogyaraj Khadka	1		1					✓
	Total	13	2	15		7		4	4

**Appendix S5-6: Cadastral Map Prepared by District Land Survey Office  
indicating Road Alignment**



## **Annex 4: List of Public Consultation Meetings Minutes**

## Strip Map