



**Government of Nepal
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure & Transport
Department of Roads**

**NEPAL INDIA TRADE AND TRANSPORT FACILITATION PROJECT
(NITTFP)**

**Vulnerable Community Development Plan
Narayanghat- Mugling Road**



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in JV with
SAI Consulting Engineers (P) Ltd. (India)
in association with
ITECO Nepal (P) Ltd. (Nepal) &
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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP(s)	Affected Person(s)/People
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
Col	Corridor of Impact
DDC	District Development Committee
DLRO	District Land Revenue Office
DLSO	District Land Survey Office
DoR	Department of Roads
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gender Development Index
GESU	Geo-Environment and Social Unit
GoN	Government of Nepal
Ha	Hectare
HHs	Households
LCF	Local Consultative Forum
LCLA	Local Community Liaison Assistant
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NITTP	Nepal India Trade and Transport Facilitation Project
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
OD	Operational Guidelines of World Bank
OP	Operational Policy of World Bank
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCU	Program Coordination Unit
PIP	Priority Investment Plan
PLI	Poverty Line Income
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
SDRS	Social Development & Resettlement Specialist
SES	Socio-economic Survey
Sqm	Square Meter
VDC	Village Development Committee
VCDP	Vulnerable People Development Plan
WB	World Bank

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1 Description of Project and Project Components

1. The Government of Nepal has given high priority to the expansion of the country's road transportation facility in remote areas. In this context, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure & Transport, Department of Roads (DOR) is implementing a number of road projects in various parts of the country.

2. Expansion and upgrading of Naryanghat - Mugling road section is a part of activities under the NESR - T and TFP. This is a road section along the East - West highway between Kathmandu and Birgunj. The proposed project has been designed for upgrading and expansion of 33.275km of the existing road between Naryanghat to Mugling in Chitwan district as per **Asian Highway Standard**. The starting point of the road alignment is from the junction at Anptari, Naryanghat, a commercial hub and nodal point of highway going to different parts of the country in Bharatpur Municipality to Mugling in Dahakhani VDC in Chitwan district. Mugling is another important business centre and nodal point from where the Naryanghat - Mugling Highway (H 05) ends, connecting with the Prithvi Hi (H 04). The road is of bituminous surface.

3. There are 55 households of different Janajatis which comes to be 74.32 percent, 6 HHs from dalits which comes 8.11 (percent points), and 4 HHs from chepang community which comes 5.41 (percent points) have occupied government land on roadside and depended on trade and wage labor for their livelihood. So they will be the seriously affected family by this project. So, separate Vulnerable Community Development Plan (VCDP) is necessary as per the provision by ESMF (GESU/DOR).

4. The Narayanghat - Mugling road is a part of Nepal India Trade and Transport Facilitation Project, for which the social impact assessment and census survey was carried out during March 2011. Regarding the data from the survey, the project may affect vulnerable people's communities in the area. Therefore, a Vulnerable Community Development Plan has been prepared as a precautionary measure to address impacts on vulnerable communities.

1.2 Vulnerable Communities in Nepal

5. In the context of Nepal, vulnerable community means communities living in a remote location who are commonly landless, marginal farmers living below subsistence level and often *ex-kamaias bonded laborers*). Moreover, these groups have no or limited access to public resources, and they almost never participate in national planning, policy, and do not partake in decision making processes or in development initiatives. As a result, their risk of falling below the income poverty line is extraordinarily high. Formal and informal studies reveal that most of the *Janajati*, *Adhibasi*, *Dalit* and generally women fall under the category of vulnerable persons in Nepal. This is also reflected in the Government's Tenth Plan (see Chapter 3) which recognizes women, disabled, ethnic minorities and Dalit groups as the prominent poor and marginalized groups. Women in all social groups and regions have been proven as more disadvantaged than their male counterpart and even among women, widows, separated divorced and women headed households are particularly disadvantaged.

6. In Nepal, the term indigenous people (*Adhibasi*) equates with ethnic groups (*Janajati*). The constitution of Nepal recognizes indigenous people as *Janajatis* or Nationalities. The National Foundation for Improving the Living Standard of *Adhibasi/Janajati* has defined indigenous people as 'those ethnic groups or communities who have their own mother tongue and traditional customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or oral history of their own'. Following this definition, the same source identified 59 groups in Nepal as ethnic indigenous groups or nationalities.

7. Indigenous peoples account for an astonishing diversity of cultures, and have a vast and irreplaceable amount of knowledge, skills and ways to understand and relate to the world. They number over 370 million individuals in more than 70 countries worldwide and have more than 5,000 languages and cultures (International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs 2001).

8. Most of them live in developing countries and are disproportionately represented among the poor. They account for an estimated 5 per cent of the world's population, but 15 per cent of those people living in poverty. In many countries, particularly in Latin America and Asia, rural poverty is increasingly concentrated in indigenous and tribal communities. Vulnerable peoples face economic, social, political and cultural marginalization in the societies in which they live, resulting in extreme poverty and vulnerability for a disproportionate number of them. To reach them requires tailored approaches that respect their values and build upon their strengths.

9. Historically, many Indigenous peoples have suffered acts of genocide and lethal epidemics of diseases carried by colonialists and settlers from other countries. Oppression, land expropriation and environmental degradation continue to threaten the livelihoods of many Indigenous communities. Life for most is a struggle in the face of poverty, ill health and social disintegration, exacerbated by forced assimilation, consumerism, imposed modernization and institutional racism.

10. The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has been concerned about growing violations of rights to health, food and culture, particularly as a result of development-related activities. These often lead to the forced displacement of Indigenous peoples from their lands, denying them their sources of nutrition and breaking their symbiotic relationship with the land. At the extreme, systematic repression and deprivation threaten their survival. Ironically, exploitation of their land is often due to demand for the very resources they have carefully managed and protected for centuries.

11. Nepal is a pluralistic society with diverse ethnic, caste, linguistic and religious communities-the consequence of several waves of migration over 2000 years. It is the home to over 103 ethnic and caste groups and 92 languages. Though the country has a crux of socio-cultural harmony and rich in its natural heritage and humanity into the world image and international arena, however, such imagery boon is being downtrodden and has led to face complex hurdles due to geopolitical inequality, complex hierarchy and social structure, and deteriorating socio-economic condition. Out of 103 caste groups; 59 groups belong to indigenous ethnic groups (Aadhivashi Janajatis) as per categorized by Nepal Federation of Nationalities (NEFEN) categories based on their population size and other socio-economic variables such as literacy, housing, land holdings, occupation, language and area of residence at present. They include: a) Endangered Group (10); b) Highly Marginalized Group (12); c) Marginalized Group (20); d) Disadvantaged Group (15) & e) Advanced Group (2). Janajati in Nepal comprise 37.21 % of total population in Nepal (Population census, 2001). They are indigenous people of Nepal and who call themselves "Janajati". They have a separate collective cultural identity. They have their own traditional languages, religions, customs and cultures but more importantly their traditional social structure is based on equality. These groups of people are traditionally located in particular geographic regions. They have "we feeling" within their communities.

12. But social scientists under PPTA reviewed the characteristics of the groups in the list and calculated that while majority of these groups were integrated into the mainstream society/culture, the following 24 groups (recognized by NEFIN as highly marginalized/endangered at present but the number may be revised in higher side) would be defined as Indigenous Peoples (IPs) for the purpose of this project. They include:

Mountain Districts: Lhomi-Singsa, Siyar, and Thudam (3 groups)

Hill Districts: Baramu, Chepang, Hayu, Kusunda, Lepcha, Raute, Surel and Thami (9 groups)

Inner Terai Districts: Bote, Bankariya, Danuar, Majhi and Raji (4 groups)

Terai Districts: Dhanuk, Jangad/Dhangad/Urau, Khadiya, Kisan, Kusbadiya; Satar/Santhal, Meche and Munda (8 groups)

Table 1.1: Classification of Vulnerable Groups/Janajaties in Nepal

Endangered Groups	Bankariya, Kusunda, Kushbadia, Raute, Surel, Hayu, Raji, Kisan, Lepcha, Meche (10 groups)
Highly Marginalized Groups	Santhal, Jhangad, Chepang, Thami, Majhi, Bote, Dhanuk (Rajbansi), Lhomi (Singsawa), Thudamba, Siyar (Chumba), Baramu, Danuwar (12 groups)
Marginalized Groups	Sunuwar, Tharu, Tamang, Bhujel, Kumal, Rajbansi (Koch), Gangai, Dhimal, Bhote, Darai, Tajpuria, Pahari, Dhokpya (Topkegola), Dolpo, Free, Magal, Larke (Nupriba), Lhopa, Dura, Walung (20 groups)
Disadvantaged Groups	Jirel, Tangbe (Tangbetani), Hyolmo, Limbu, Yakkha, Rai, Chhantyal, Magar, Chhaintan, Tingaunle Thakali, Bahragaunle, Byansi, Gurung, Marphali Thakali, Sherpa. (15 groups)
Advanced Groups	Newar, Thakali (2 groups)

Source: ESMF, DOR.

1.3 Relevant Legal Framework

13. After the peoples' movement 2062/63 inclusion has become hot issue at all the corner of country. The people have raised their voices for the elimination of exclusion on the ground of caste, sex, color and geographical access. The constitution declared in 2047 BS had provisioned for the betterment of Indigenous People.

14. The Interim Constitution of Nepal commits the government for the protection and development of IPs. For the welfare of Aadivashi / Janajati, the government set up a National Committee for Development of Nationalities in 1997. The parliament passed a bill in 2002 for the formation of 'National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities,' which came into existence in 2003 replacing the previous committee. This Foundation has been working for the preservation of the languages, cultures, and empowerment of the marginalized ethnic nationalities.

15. The Three Year Interim Plan (TYIP) (2007-2010) includes the following policies for inclusive development of Aadivashi/ Janajatis and other disadvantaged groups: (i) creating an environment for social inclusion; (ii) participation of disadvantaged groups in policy and decision making; (iii) developing special programs for disadvantaged groups; (iv) positive discrimination or reservation in education, employment, etc.; (v) protection of their culture, language, and knowledge; (vi) proportional representation in development; and (vii) making the country's entire economic framework socially inclusive.

16. The following Acts and other legislative measures and policies have emphasized protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' knowledge and cultural heritage: NEFIN Act 2002, National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, Environmental Act 1997, and Forest Act 1993. In 1999, the Local Self-Governance Act was amended to give more power to the local

political bodies, including authority to promote, preserve, and protect the IP's language, religion, culture, and their welfare.

17. The World Bank policy includes “the poor, women, and indigenous peoples, those less able to care for themselves (children, the elderly, and the disabled); and other groups not protected by national land compensation law (those without land use rights; host communities; and community members remaining in the original area after resettlement)” as vulnerable people's communities. The ADB policy document on involuntary resettlement defines vulnerable groups as ‘those that fall below the poverty line, those without legal title to assets, household headed by women, indigenous people, ethnic minorities, and pastoralist.’ These donor agencies have given major focus to provide special attention to the vulnerable communities during involuntary resettlement activities.

1.4 The World Bank defines Indigenous Peoples (IPs) by the following criteria

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture;
- An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region; and
- Identification by the Borrower Country as an Indigenous Group.

18. Operational Policy 4.10 ensures that indigenous population benefits from development projects and those projects' potentially adverse effects are avoided or mitigated.

1.5 Issues

19. Based on the social impact assessment of the proposed road project, consultations with the stakeholders, and findings of several secondary studies, it is found that there are number of constraining factors that does not allow the vulnerable community people to participate in the project and to derive benefits at par with others. These comprise: (i) limited exposure to emerging market; (ii) limited access to institutional credit, farm inputs and agricultural extension services; (iii) lack or poor leadership quality and lack or inadequate representation/participation in decision-making; and (v) lack of consultation with them on developmental issues. Poverty, illiteracy, landlessness/ low amount of the land holding, limited access to the available agricultural extension services (such as the improved seeds, fertilizers and improved farm practices, etc) have also been the constraining factors of their participation in the overall development process. However, it would be unrealistic to assume that all the issues mentioned above will be addressed by the project. Especially, when there are several other programs of the government addressing most of these issues, project aims at creating assets for the community and providing individual help to the adversely impacted households. However, the project will focus on issues that are directly related to their involvement in project activities and accessing project benefits. The bottom-line is to ensure equitable opportunities for the vulnerable groups to get project benefits. The main objective of the strategy is to ensure that the vulnerable people are actively involved with the project activities and they have access to project benefits at par with the rest of the community. The strategy also aims at minimizing any negative impacts like creating further sources of social and economic imbalances between communities.

1.6 Objectives of VCDP

20. The VCDP is developed based on the national policies/strategies as well as ESMF/DOR. The principal objectives of the VCDP are to:

- ensure that project engages in free, prior, and informed consultation with the indigenous community wherever they are affected.
- ensure that project benefits are accessible to the indigenous community living in the project area
- avoid any kind of adverse impact on the indigenous community to the extent possible and if unavoidable ensure that adverse impacts are minimized and mitigated
- ensure indigenous peoples participation in the entire process of preparation; implementation and monitoring of the sub project activities
- minimize further social and economic imbalances within communities; and
- develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities

2. PROCESS ADOPTED TO PREPARE VCDP

2.1 Screening

21. Prior to detailed social assessment, during the planning phase, screening was carried out based on group discussion with the communities in the project area in order to identify presence of any vulnerable group or any such group that have collective attachment to the project area. Apart from the consultation with the community members, consultations / in depth interviews were also carried out with the NGOs working in the area and representative of local self-government (VDCs). The screening looked into the details of vulnerable households, assessing the number of such households along the zone of influence of the proposed project. The consultations revealed that project area is dominated by *janjatis* followed by *dalits*.

2.2 Social Impact Assessment

22. Based on the screening results, detailed social impact assessment was carried out. Data on socio-economic status of project affected community was collected (March, 2012) from Naryanghat - Mugling Road project. As per the information collected from the census, multi - ethnic characteristically groups lives in the project area. Among the affected households 8.11 percent are from Dalit. The household of Chepang is 5.41 percent and Janajati group 74.32 percent.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Indigenous Peoples along the Road Project

VDCs	Dalit		Janajati		Chepang		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Kabilash	4	6.15	39	60.00	1	1.54	44
Dahakhani	0	0.00	6	9.23	0	0.00	6
Chandibhanjyang	2	3.08	10	15.38	3	4.62	15
Darechok	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total:	6	9.23	55	84.62	4	6.15	65

Note: 1 household from women headed.

Table 2.2: Literacy level of Vulnerable Community

VDCs	Illiterate		Informally Literate		Primary		Secondary		SLC & +2		Graduate & +		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Dalit	11	11.34	6	8	9	11.84	5	7.35	3	12	1	9.09	35
Janjati	79	81.44	62	82.7	57	75.00	56	82.35	19	76	8	72.73	281
Chepang	7	7.22	7	9.33	10	13.16	8	11.76	3	12	2	18.18	37
Total	97		75		76		68		25		11		352

23. As the table above shows, approximately 27 percent of the vulnerable community is illiterate, though a small percentage has also received higher education. The illiteracy is more among Janjatis as compared to other vulnerable groups.

Table 2.3: Occupational Status of vulnerability PAPs

VDCs	Agriculture		Service		Trade		Labor		Foreign Job		Others		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Dalit	1	6.67	1	11.1	14	12.4	2	7.7	1	20	1	50	20
Janjati	13	86.67	7	77.8	89	78.8	22	84.6	4	80	0		135
Chepang	1	6.67	1	11.1	10	8.8	2	7.7	0	0	1	50	15
Total	15	9.09	9	5.45	113	65.9	26	15	5	3.18	2	1.36	170

Trade and labour activities are the major occupation for the vulnerable community. This trend is common across all the three vulnerable groups in the project area.

Table 2.4: Religious Composition of Project Affected Vulnerable Households

VDC	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Kiarnt	Jain	Christain	Sikh	Others
Kabilash	19	23	0	0	0	2	0	0
Dahakhani	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandibhanjyang	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
Darechok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	29	33	0	0	0	3	0	0

2.3 Key positive project impacts on vulnerable peoples

24. Having implemented this road project, there may be immense social development opportunities as;

- They will be well familiar with outside people and the world by frequent interaction with the mobile peoples of outside world especially the new comers, visitors and tourists etc,
- They will have easy access to transportation facilities while going from place to place or transporting the goods from one place to another,
- They will have better health care facilities by easy access of transportation,
- Children will have better educational opportunities by basic support services at schools by the SIs.
- They will have prompt and better access to communication by transportation facilities.
- They will be socio-economically enhanced and strengthened through intervention of socio-economic development activities and income and rural employment generation.
- They will have enhanced livelihoods through expanded economic opportunities.
- Construction of road could be better livelihood earning options for them in terms of alleviating poverty, increasing rural employment and generating rural HH incomes for expanded economic opportunities in the VDC.
- Agriculture, livestock, forest product and off farm based sustainable market linkage and networking will be established for enhanced economic opportunities and improvement in the living conditions,
- Women (from Vulnerable HHs) will have equal amount of wages for equal volume of the works performed as a social justice and gender equity as per the policy of the project in the project area in improving their pitiable conditions,

- They will be directly benefited by the project through top priority setting in their involvement in construction works and socio-economic development activities of the project,
25. They will have opportunities in learning basic skills of construction works like masonry, dry wall making, weaving gabion nets, retention wall making etc.

3. DEVELOPMENT AND/OR MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

26. The activities to be undertaken under VCDP are two folds, namely at community level and at individual level. Individual level mitigation activities as; support allowance, Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training are included in RAP.

3.1 Community Level Activities

27. The table 3.1 below summarizes the community level activities that will be carried out under VCDP. The list of activities has been arrived at through community consultations carried out during the preparation stage of the project. The consultants further verified the demands made through one to one consultation as well. Majority of these activities will not only help the vulnerable community but in general entire community. Overall approximately 41,000 households will benefit because of the implementation of VCDP though affected households are only 74. Underpass have been proposed in two places (including detail design) and parking zone, waiting places and following items will be constructed as per the DOR standard drawings during the construction period. In BOQ items, there is provisional sum and this heading covers Public Service item. The cost is NRs. 7000000.00 has been proposed for these items excluding under pass.

Table 3.1: List of Public Service Items to be carried out under VCDP

S N	Demand	Ch:	Settlem ent	VDC/Munici pality	HHs in this VDC (CBS- 2011)	Populatio n of this VDC (CBS- 2011)	Affected Vulnerabl e HHs by the Project	Populations
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under pass Public Waiting place Community guest house Parking Zone 	5+236	Ramnagar	Bharatpur Municipality	36939	143836	-	-
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking water supply Parking Zone Waiting place 	10+110	Jugedi	Kabilash VDC	1164	5815	44	243
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot trail to go to VDC building and health post, Temple Parking Zone 	11+200	Devitar					
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking Water Facility Community Hall waiting place Parking Zone 	13+220	Dasdhu nga					
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Toilets Foot path to Village Drinking Water Facility Parking Zone 	16+360	Simaltal Bazar					

6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple, • Public water tank • Toilets • waiting place • Parking Zone 	33+800	Shantibazar	Chandibhanjyang	887	4978	15	83
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiting place • Parking Zone • overpass 	36+000	Mugling	Darechok	2029	9607	1 women headed	4
	No public demand			Dahakhani VDC	939	4803	6	33

3.2 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) for PAPs

28. One member of each affected households will be provided income restoration measures under the Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) program according to the requirements of the ESMF. LEST will include trainings on income generating activities which will be delivered through trainings and other supplementary investments (seed grant). These programs are expected to re-establish PAPs' lost livelihood options and uplift of new income generating opportunities. Regarding the information from the consultation some list of training are listed below and this trainings will deliver as per their need basis during construction phase.

29. Analysis of the census socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the subproject reveals that among the 74 HHs; 12 women headed HHs, 6 HHs of Dalits, and 55 HHs of Janajati, 4 HHs of Chepang which will be considered in LEST. The training program has been designed for the one person from these household of 16 - 45 years age group. The cost of NRs. 2650000.00 for the training program is included in the VCDP. Details of the training cost (projected) are given in the table 15.

Table 3.2: Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons

SN	Trainings Name	Targeted Trainee			Duration	Estimated Budget (NRs.)	Starting Date	Remarks
		Male	Female	Total				
1	Hotel Management Training	10	10	20	1 week	300000.00	During Constructing	
2	Mobile Repairing Training	8	10	18	45 days	700000.00	" " "	
3	Pickle Making Training	10	10	20	7 days	400000.00	" " "	
4	Motor Rewinding	10	10	20	1 Month	500000.00		
5	Vermi - composting Training	10	10	20	1 days	250000.00	" " "	
6	Motorcycle Repairing Training	10	10	20	45 days	500000.00	" " "	
Total:		58	60	118		2650000.00		
Note: The proposed date and training may change as per need of the APs during implementation.								
This cost has already included in cost estimated chapter of RAP.								

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

3.3 Awareness Campaign Activities

31. Access to basic reproductive health (RH) care by vulnerable people in the project area was far from adequate before the conflict began and has further worsened due to the decade of conflict in Nepal. Vulnerable communities in the project area in crisis were suddenly deprived of RH information and services. RH needs continue and actually increase during a crisis/conflict and post conflict transition period. The ten years of conflict in Nepal further aggravated the already weak public health system of delivering basic health services especially in the remote conflict affected areas including present project area. Health care providers are less prepared to deal with the RH needs arising from emergency, conflict or post conflict situations. In this regard, present project tends to provide RH Services to Vulnerable Communities Populations in the project affected VDC through RH trainings.

Table 3.3: Awareness Campaign Activities

SN	Activities	Beneficiary HHs	Budget	Remarks
1	Imparting reproductive health (RH) training to vulnerable women	41	100000.00	41 women one each from Vulnerable HHs will be imparted RH based orientation training
2	Imparting health and sanitation training	41	100000.00	41 women one each from Vulnerable HHs will be imparted RH based orientation training
Total:		82	200000.00	

3.4 Support Allowance

32. Among the total affected households, 66 are from vulnerable i.e.; 6 HHs from Dalit group, 55 HHs from Janajati, 4 HHs from Chepang and 1 HH from women headed (widow). Hence, support allowance will be provided to the affected vulnerable and severely project affected households. Proposed support allowance is given in Table 5.

Table 3.4: Support Allowance

SN	VDCs	Number of Marginalized Household	Allowance/ HHs	Amount (NRs.)
1	Kabilas	44	10000.00	440000.00
2	Dahakhani	6	10000.00	60000.00
3	Chandibhanjyang	15	10000.00	150000.00
4	Darechok	1	10000.00	10000.00
Total:		66	10000.00	660000.00

This cost has already included in cost estimated chapter of RAP.
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4 STRATEGY FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE PARTICIPATION

4.1 Description of mechanism for ensuring participation of Vulnerable Peoples in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

33. The overall development of any target beneficiaries cannot be achieved without their active participation. This VCDP focuses on the target beneficiaries namely Vulnerable Community People (VCPs) so that with appropriate opportunities, support and disciplined guidance; they will be able to participate in their development activities. Their communicative as well as problem solving skills will increase their confidence. This VCDP also considers the empowerment of VCPs as an important strategy, which will enable them to defend their rights. Thus, they become the key role players in their own development.

34. In order to incorporate people centeredness, the VCDP provides settings where VCPs can be more effective in meeting their needs for themselves. The strategy of the project here is to nurture initiative, self organization, local resource control and self-reliance with the current context of development promotion. Participatory processes will be utilized by the project in organized and well coordinated ways so as to increase the access of control over resources and movements of those who have been excluded from such control. Local ownership and control over resources will be the important focal points of the project enabling the IPs to control the forces that shape their livelihoods.

35. For reaching out to the target groups/communities particularly to VCPs for building their confidence, for making them participate meaningfully in public discussions and activities and for getting them involved in community development work, the present VCDP will emphasize on massive awareness campaigns among them for ensured participation of these categories of people. Efforts and endeavors will be made to lobby and advocate the active participation of VCPs in community development programs. The VCPs will be emphasized while delivering the services and making project interventions.

36. For mainstreaming and empowerment of VCPs, the issue regarding them will be tackled by the project having necessary safeguards and promotional elements in every activity and with compulsory participation by them in user groups and committees. The planning framework of the project will demand the promotion of these categories of peoples participation at all levels of project implementation. The rationale for increasing their participation is more far reaching than just a numerical expression of their participation. The active participation of these categories of people (VCPs) in all facets of development would gradually lead them to a state of empowerment through their economic growth and path of social transformation that at last will help to reduce the conflict and foster a culture of peace at local levels in the road influence area.

37. Persistent gender inequalities hinder development, especially for girls and women. The present project will incorporate gender equity as a critical element of its strategy by creating sensitivity and awareness of gender issues in the economic, social and legal spheres. Gender equity will also be incorporated in project portfolios and management for mitigating the conflict and fostering a culture of peace at local levels in the project affected VDCs.

38. Championing the rights of VCPs is an important strategy for the project. They have rights to social, economic and cultural development. In order to ascertain that VCPs have the freedom to enjoy their basic rights, the present project advocates on their behalf to create responsiveness to their needs, problems and talents. By giving a voice to the voiceless, the

project aims at facilitating the involvement of IPs in the process of their own self help development.

39. The development programs will be emphasized focusing on VCPs by mobilization of local resources through effective implementation of pro-poor activities. The project will raise awareness, enhance local capacity and develop social capital of IPs through social mobilization process to enable people to be organized for collective action, by pooling resources and building solidarity that will ultimately help to fostering a culture of peace at local levels in the road influence area.

40. The focus will be given to the entire communities through out the project area for the general programme and special programme will be designed for VCPs. With the collected information, need assessment will be done and prioritization of the activities will be tested to assess the socio-economic and technological viability so as to assure optimal use of resources and efforts. The intended beneficiaries (VCPs) will be organized into different functional groups/institutions/organizations to plan and undertake demand led development activities identified and prioritized by themselves.

41. The group (VCPs groups) will be served as support structure and will provide collective strength, unity, skill and experiences to empower their groups/communities. Along with the identification of such groups/organizations, terms of partnership with highlighting the responsibilities and duties of all concerned will also be developed so as to pinpoint roles and responsibilities and to avoid duplication of efforts during implementation of the developmental activities. On going monitoring, technical back stopping, supervision and the follow up of the programme will be an in built process.

42. The planning, designing, implementation and supervision of the programme will be made in direct involvement of the target beneficiary groups/communities i.e. VCPs. It will not only strengthen their capabilities to plan and implement the project activities but also helps them to make decisions of their own on programme activities relevant to their needs and interest in the project affected VDCs.

43. Further, the relevant stakeholders will be duly coordinated for harnessing common efforts for the collaborative actions in the project area having organized the coordination meetings among relevant stakeholders. The stocktaking of existing services and facilities will be made among IPs so as to prevent the duplication and make intervention of lacking program activities in the project affected VDCs.

44. The beneficiary groups and communities (VCPs) will be linked up with existing service providers for quality service delivery in the project area. For this, the capacity of service providing agencies will be strengthened for quality service delivery.

45. The plans and program will be developed and integrated having coordinated with local government bodies like VDCs, municipality and DDC, government line agencies, different I/NGOs, beneficiary communities, other project/programmes and relevant stakeholders.

46. The capacity of line agency of district and civil society to manage and implement development activities will be strengthened by strengthening strategic information system and operational research and strengthening civil society and institutional capacity building.

47. For transparency and accountability of the support and inputs provided by the project to the beneficiary HHs and communities (VCPs), public audits will be carried out so that the transparency could be maintained.

4.2 Description of procedures for project related grievances

48. The VCDP will consist of a number of activities and include mitigation measures of the potential negative impacts through modification of sub-project design and development assistance to enhance distribution of sub-project benefits to VCPs. Where there is land acquisition or structural losses in the ethnic/indigenous communities, the program will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation measures will follow the ESMF of the GESU/DOR.

5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Responsibilities for Implementing the VCDP

49. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the VCDP will be implemented simultaneously in close coordination with each other. The Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management will be the Executing Agency (EA) and Department of Roads (DOR) will be the Implementing Agency (IA) for the entire SWRPA. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at DOR, headed by the Project Manager (PM) will be established at the central department, which will be responsible for the overall planning, implementation and coordination of the proposed sub-project as well as the overall SRN Program. The same unit and institutional arrangement established within DOR for VCDP implementation will also be responsible to implement the VCDP activities.

50. This section outlines the organizational framework to be established for VCDP implementation. It also discusses monitoring requirements, before concluding an overview of the major planning, administrative and logistical requirements for the successful implementation of the VCDP.

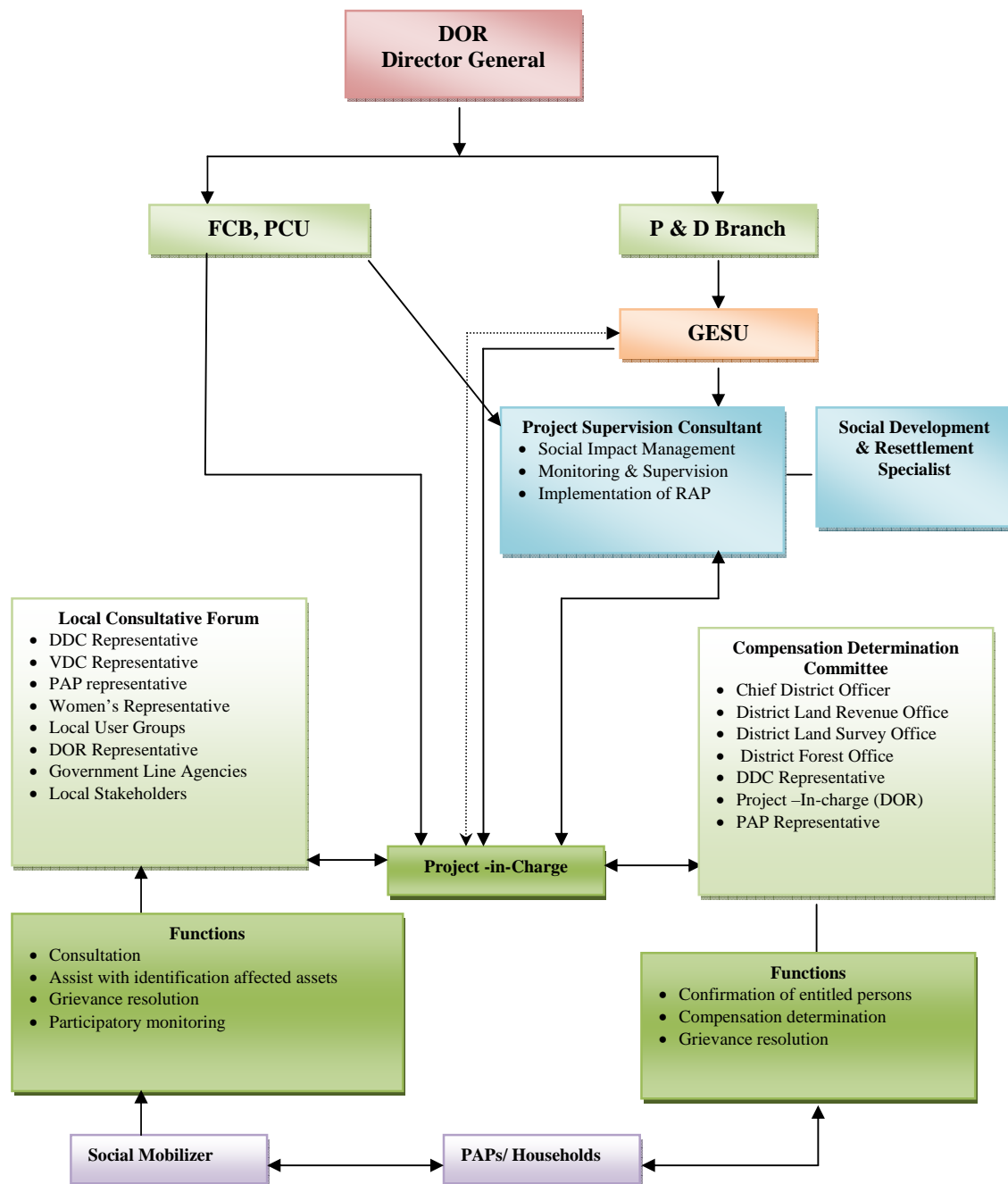
51. As the project authority, DOR will retain overall responsibility for the management procedures as mentioned in the VCDP. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities are:

- Implementation of VCDP to (i) minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and (ii) accurate recording of all project-affected persons, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises, and the issuing of identification;
- Establishment of systems and procedure for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Establishment of Local Consultative Forum (LCF) at VDC level or package level where it is appropriate and practicable to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this participation program will be to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households, (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between roadside communities, (c) involve affected communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring.
- Distribution of copies of the approved **Entitlement Policy**, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full comprehension of its contents;
- Capacity-building initiatives to create a supportive environment for the implementation of VCDP activities, including training on accepted resettlement and rehabilitation practices, training in the establishment of compensation plans for affected household;
- Co-ordination with other government line agencies like Department of Forestry and Ministry of Local Development to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures; and
- Collaboration with non-governmental agencies to provide grassroots expertise and local human resources in areas such as project information campaigns, poverty alleviation and income-generation activities, and impact monitoring.
- Disclosure of VCDP will be at two levels:
 - a) At the first level this report will be submitted to the DOR and the World Bank preparing both hard copy and electronic version. The electronic version will be attached in the website of DOR and World Bank.
 - b) At the second level this report will be summarized and translated into Nepali and distributed among the concerned stakeholders at national as well as local level, especially focusing to the Project Affected Households.

5.2 Organizational Framework

52. An organizational setup for VCDP implementation is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, land acquisition and resettlement activities and implementation of mitigation measures. To ensure the achievement of these activities, organization for VCDP implementation and management will occur at both central and project level.

Organizational Framework for VCDP Implementation



53. Various agencies and different tiers of institutional arrangements have been considered for implementation of this sub project. The key agencies involved in the implementation of this sub project are as follows:

5.3 Central Level Arrangement

54. At central level, the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works will be the executing agency and department of roads will be the implementing agency. A project implementation unit (PIU) will be established in DOR headed by a project manager. The PIU in close consultation with Geo - Environment and Social Unit (GESU) will be responsible for overall planning, coordination and implementation of VCDP.

55. The Geo-Environment and Social Unit (GESU) will lead the overall management of social issues, review and approval of VCDP and monitoring of timely and successful implementation of VCDP. The Supervision Consultant (SC) will support PIU in effective planning and implementation of the resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation measures outlined in the VCDP. The Social Development and Resettlement Specialist (SDRS) under PIU/SC will look after the policy compliance and monitoring of the proper implementation of the VCDP and its recommendations.

5.4 Project Level Arrangement

56. Each road section has a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) project office headed by a Project In-Charge (PIC). As per the request by PIC, Chief District Officer (CDO) will arrange the Compensation Determination (Fixation) Committee's (CDC)¹ meeting to determine the rate of compensation for the affected structures in consultation with PAPs and local stakeholders, The PIC will have a road section support team. The project supervision consultant will hire Social Development and Resettlement Specialist (SDRS) and Social Mobilizer (SM) at local level and he/she will be first level of contact for implementation of social safeguard measures. The PIC will coordinate with the Chief District Officer, District Land Revenue Office (DLRO), District Land Survey Office (DLSO), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Forest Office (DFO), District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO) and Drinking Water and Sanitation Office and other concerned line agencies as per the requirement. PIC will responsible for;

- Implementation of procedures to minimize adverse social impacts throughout the planning, design and implementation phases;
- Implementation of procedures for the recording of all project affected persons by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises;
- Establishment of procedures for the coordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Implementation of information dissemination campaigns;
- Coordination with other government line agencies and NGOs to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures.

57. Following table shows the role and responsibilities of Social Development and Resettlement Specialist (SDRS) and Social Mobilizer.

¹ The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977), article no 13, provides for the establishment of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). As per the provision of this act, Chief District Officer (CDO) as a chairman of the CDC. The district land revenue officer a representative of the DDC is member of CDC and the PIC as a member secretary. CDC under the Land Acquisition Act, (1977) plays a major role in deciding rates of compensation in the sub project. The committee also listen grievance of the APs if s/he is not satisfied from the response of LCF.

Table 5.1: Role and Responsibilities of SDRS and SM

SN	Activities	Responsibility
1	Assist to verify the loss in construction phase, Brief Project personnel, stakeholders and communities on ESMF, Supervise ESMF requirements as embodied in the contract documents to ensure full compliance, Carry out Social Audits at required interval, Assist Client in Implementation and Monitoring of VCDP and VCDP, Assist Client, PAPs and PAFs in acquisition processes, Maintain records, correspondence and field and site diaries and facilitate weekly meetings with the Contractors, Social & Environmental Issues, Ensure compliance with environmental and social impact mitigation requirements of civil works contracts, including the EMAP, VCDP, Monitor process of resettlement of PAPs and report in the Progress Reports (monthly) to the client. Contribute in preparation of Inception Report, and monthly progress reports, Contribute to the Trimester Project Management Report with status of social activities, Contribute to preparation of confidential report for each contract, Based on base line socio- economic survey, after project completion prepare socio-economic impact study report for each road section, and Prepare contract wise completion reports on social safeguard works implemented, provide technical backstopping support to conduct LEST training, Support to mobilize LCF and guide to SM for the effective implementation of VCDP and overall coordination with concerning stakeholders, Support the Project Office in further minimizing the resettlement impacts and updating the VCDP based on detailed design and assist in supervision and coordination of all activities related to resettlement implementation, Support to the project and SM to resolve social disputes etc.	SDRS
2	Regular field visit to monitor social safeguard implementation in field level, LCF mobilization, Supervise camp site management, assist to PIC for compensation distribution, Assist to conduct LEST training, and Social disputes resolution, reporting, etc.	SM

5.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

58. At project level a grievance redress mechanism will be established allow project affected persons (PAPs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising compensation for assets, and technical and general project-related disputes. As specified in ESMF the PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for doing so verbally and in writing during compensation, survey, and time of compensation.

59. There is potentiality of two types of grievances: grievances related to resettlement requirements, and grievances related to compensation or entitlement.

60. The PAPs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redress committees specified under ESMF i.e. Local Consultative Forum (LCF)² and formal courts of appeal system. Under the latter system, every PAP can appeal to the court if they feel that they were not compensated appropriately. They may appeal to appellate court within 35 days of the public notice given to them.

² As per the provision in ESMF, LCF will be formed prior to the project implementation consisting of the representative of effective local NGO, Community Based Organizations like mother group or any social worker's group and local political representatives. In case of absent of elected political institutions the VDC or Municipality administrator (the secretary) will be the representative of local level political institutions. The LCF will be responsible to assist the project during compensation determination, distribution of compensation and compliance monitoring.

61. Grievance recording register will be established at PIC office and Consultant's RE office as well. Project affected people as well as local people can lodge their complaints at these offices related to assets acquisition and construction related activities.

62. Special project grievance mechanisms such as on site provision of complain hearings allows project affected persons to get fair treatment on time. In this sub project eight LCF will be formed in road covering affected VDCs to handle initial grievances of the project-affected people. The PAPs will have unhindered access to the grievance redress office to forward and file complains without being intimidated or being deterred by excessive bureaucratic hurdles. The provision of Local Community Liaison Assistant (LCLA) in the project implementation is good practices in this regard. LCLA can be mobilized in order to help PAPs to file the complaints to the concerned agency. APs will be exempted from all administrative fees incurred, pursuant to the grievance redressed procedures except for cases filed in court. Proposed mechanism for grievance resolution is given below:

Box: 1 Stage of Grievance Mechanism

Stage 1:	Complaints of PAPs on any aspect of compensation, relocation, or unaddressed losses will be settled in first instance verbally or in written form in field based project office. The concerned personnel to settle the issues at local level can discuss the complaint in an informal meeting with the PAP. The community consultation, involvement of social and resettlement experts will be helpful in this regard. It will be the responsibility of the LCF and Project In-charge to resolve the issue within 15 days from the date of the complaint received.
Stage 2:	If no understanding or amicable solution reached or no response from the project office, the PAP can appeal to the CDC. While lodging the complaint, the PAP must produce documents to support his/her claim. The CDC will provide the decision within 15 days of registering the appeal.
Stage 3:	If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of CDC or in absence of any response of its representatives, within 35 days of the complaint, the PAP, in his/her last resort, may submit its case to the court.

6. BUDGET AND FINANCING

Table 6.1: Summary of Cost for VCDP

SN	Activities	Total Cost	Remarks
1	Public Service Items	7000000.00	
2	Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons		Added in RAP
3	Awareness Campaign Activities	200000.00	
4	Support Allowance		Added in RAP
Total:		7200000.00	

7. MONITORING

63. Monitoring and evaluation are important means in assessing the performances or in measuring the success or failures of any developmental programs. It helps to pave new ways for achieving desired program outcomes. It also helps the program management to change/modify implementation strategies in improving the conditions and positions of the program activities.

64. In this regard, ongoing monitoring will be an in built process and accordingly the plan of actions for the forth coming days will be charted out. The programme will develop well-established monitoring and evaluation [M&E] systems to timely self evaluate the impacts of the programme with strong monitoring tools. At the central level, GESU/ DOR will meet and monitor the progress as per the requirement. Monitoring visits will be planned and the programme achievements will be reported on the spot. These monitoring visits will be a key to developing micro-macro linkages and increasing level of realization of ground realities and influencing policy formulation appropriate to local situations. In this regard, the programme will be regularly monitored and evaluated on: monthly and trimester regular bases.

65. The monthly follow up, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of project activities will be carried out by the consultant social staff. The consultant will ensure timely implementation of development and mitigation activities by supervising the target beneficiaries and will provide on-the spot feedbacks. They will regularly interact with the beneficiaries so that the core members of the beneficiaries share the progress and problems encountered in course of implementing the project activities.

66. In addition to the monthly M & E, the project will also facilitate project review and planning exercises. Trimester reviews and planning will be regularly carried out having organized the workshops in participation of PCU and consultant team.