

Resettlement Plan

July 2016

NEP: SASEC Roads Improvement Project

Narayanghat-Butwal Road

Prepared by Department of Roads, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transports,
Government of Nepal for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 27 May 2016)

Currency unit	–	Nepalese rupee (NPR)
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\$1.00	=	107.432

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
Aps	-	Affected Persons
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	-	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	-	Chief District Officer
Col	-	Corridor of Impact
DAO	-	District Administration Office
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DLSO	-	District Land Survey Office
DLRO	-	District Land Revenue Office
DoR	-	Department of Roads
CSC	-	Construction and SupervisiOn Consultant
EA	-	Executing Agency
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GDI	-	Gender Development Index
GEU	-	Geo- Environment Unit
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GoN	-	Government of Nepal
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HPI	-	Human Poverty Index
HHs	-	Households
IA	-	Implementing Agency
INGO	-	International Nongovernment Organization
MoF	-	Ministry of Finance
MoPIT	-	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization
PDP(s)-	-	Project Affected Family (Families)
PD	-	Project Director, PID
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PPTA	-	project preparatory Technical Assistance
RoW	-	Right of Way
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RS	-	Resettlement Specialist
SPAF	-	Severely project Affected Family
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB 2009)
Sqm	-	Square meters
TPPF	-	Transport Project Preparatory Facility
VDC	-	Village Development Committee
ZoI	-	Zone of Influence

GLOSSARY

Affected Person	–	Any person including Vulnerable encroachers/squatters, households, business affected by the project through the acquisition of land or other assets or disruption in business irrespective of legal or ownership title. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected because of the disruption in the acquisition of assets or business, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.
Compensation	–	The payment in cash or kind for private property acquired by the government for the project, based on replacement value
Corridor of Impact	–	Minimum width of land required for the construction of roads and provision of shoulder, width plus safety zone on either side of the road. Col is generally within the RoW, except where construction requirements and topography necessitate the acquisition of wider area.
Cut-off Date	–	The date of census survey to count the DPs and their affected business and assets.
Entitled Person	–	Any person physically or economically displaced as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Local Consultative Groups	–	Municipalities/village level committees established to assist the affected population, legally constituted committees for land acquisition and project authorities, monitoring of implementation issues and community reactions and grievance resolution.
Poverty Line Income	–	The cost of maintaining basic minimum needs. PLIs have been defined by different organizations and the government departments, using factors such as per Capita calorie requirements and expenditures on housing and other non- food items.
Rehabilitation	–	The measures taken to mitigate social impacts, including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation allowances where required
Replacement Cost	–	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, and (iv) other applicable payments,
Right of Way Titleholder	– –	The legal right to use the land by the Department of Road. The person in whose name the project-affected business, land and/or building business is legally registered and who is authorized to receive the compensation granted for the loss of business or acquisition of the land
Tenant		A person occupying or utilizing buildings of a titleholder/house owner on rent.
Vulnerable persons		They are the disadvantaged persons such as disabled, women headed households, handicapped, orphans, destitute, independent elderly persons above 60 years of age, landless laborers, wage earners and people living below the poverty line.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. The Government of Nepal has requested financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement the SASEC- Road Improvement Project (SRIP). The project will finance improvements of two strategic high-priority highways in the central and western region of Nepal: i) Narayanghat – Butwal highway (115 km 4 lane highway), and ii) Bhairahawa-Lumbini-Taulihawa feeder road (45 km – 4 and 2 lane feeder road). The project will contribute to poverty reduction and support the economic development of rural communities through (i) improved connectivity and accessibility of markets, headquarters and other centers of economic activity; (ii) year round all weather road connections; and (iii) improving DOR capacity for managing road construction/ improvement and maintenance. The project will affect 49 households (271 persons) among whom 29 (188 persons) will be physically displaced. Given its moderate involuntary resettlement impacts, the project is categorized as B for resettlement impacts as per ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

2. This document is the Resettlement Plan for the Narayanghat-Butwal road. It is expected that the Narayanghat – Butwal highway improvements will impact 36 households (199 persons). The road improvements will consist in upgrading and widening of the existing road into four lanes with intermediately service lane in both side, additional road side structures, geometry improvement, pavement construction with Asphalts Concrete, drainage improvement, retaining structures, slope protection/stabilization; bridge construction, works on traffic management and road safety.

Table 1: Details of Narayanghat- Butwal

Districts Covered	Length (km)	Construction Details
Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Rupendehi district	115	Upgrading and widening of existing road in to 4 lanes with intermediately service lane in both side, additional roadside structures, slope protection works, bioengineering works, drainage/cross drainage works, and pavement construction with Asphalts Concrete. The Department of Roads (DoR) intends to improve this Narayanghat- Butwal road to an all-weather asphalts concrete four-lane Asian Highway Standard.

B. Resettlement Impacts

3. The Narayanghat-Butwal road is the part of East West Highway. It passes through Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi districts. The road starts at Pulchowk of Narayanghat (Chitwan district) and ends at Chauraha of Butwal (Rupandehi district). The total length of the road is 115 km. The road is a national highway and the existing Right of Way (RoW) is 25 meter on either side of the road. The Right of Way belongs to DOR, this has been confirmed in writing by the Land Records Office. The project includes major activities, which includes drainage improvement, minor realignment, pavement improvement and widening of the existing road in to 4 lanes with intermediately service lane in both sides.

4. All efforts have been to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible by adopting an appropriate technical design that minimized social impacts. Although the RoW is 50 meters, its

utilization was minimized and the resettlement impacts are limited to the Corridor of Impact (COI) which is 46 meter in built-up sections, 30 meters in jungle areas and 20 meter in the hilly section of the Daunne area (around km 70). Structures and private land acquisition have been avoided to the extent possible.

5. The road improvements will require minor land acquisition where the existing alignment is insufficient to meet the requirement of new design, usually for intersection improvement, bridges and services lanes. The land to be acquired mostly comprises small strips of uncultivated land on either side of the existing road. There is no major impact on the income of affected households due to loss of land. A total 19 private land parcels equivalent to 1733.5 square meters and belonging to 17 households will be affected by the project. Moreover, a total of 21 structures belonging to 20 households will also be affected, most of them (17) belong to non-titled holders. No crops of private trees are expected to be affected. The table below summarizes total affected households in road alignment.

Table 2: Summary of Affected Asset

Type of Asset Affected	No of affected HHs
Land only	16
Land with residential house	2
Residential house without land	9
Commercial only	8
Commercial cum Residential structure	1
Total	36

C. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

6. Consultations were undertaken at different levels, in particular with affected persons, but also with local level social workers, representatives of political parties, civil-based organizations, business men, and representatives of vulnerable groups. At least one meeting was held in each major settlement to get feedback of people's perceptions of the project and suggestions. A total of 189 persons were consulted for the preparation of this RP.

7. A one-page leaflet of impacts, entitlements, grievance redress mechanism and contact information will be distributed to affected persons and a summary of the RP will be translated into Nepali and will be made accessible to the affected people through the respective District Development Committee (DDCs) and Chief District Officer (CDO) The RP will be disclosed to the EA's and ADB's websites.

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

8. The Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed for this project is composed of three level committees to ensure issues can be addressed at the local level and if necessary escalated to the higher project authority. The first level committee will be site specific (village development committee or municipality level), the second committee will be at the field-level road-specific PIU led by DoR Project Manager, and the third level will be at the project directorate level in Kathmandu. In the first and second level committee, the representation of project affected persons, including women is ensured.

E. Legal Framework

9. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is guided by the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009,

Land Acquisition Act of Nepal 2034 (1977) and other relevant policies and guidelines. The main objective of the RP is to identify impacts and mitigation measures to address the various losses due to the project road. The RP has been prepared based on the findings of the field reconnaissance survey, verification of land records with the land revenue offices, the census and socioeconomic survey of affected households and consultations with affected persons, broader community residents and line agencies at district and local levels.

F. Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

10. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on involuntary resettlement requires the compensation for the loss of land and assets on land at replacement cost, relocation assistance, assistance for the loss of income and livelihoods as well as special measure for vulnerable affected households defined as household headed by women, disabled persons, ethnic or indigenous persons, and household living below the poverty line. SPS considers non-titled holders as eligible for resettlement assistance for loss of income and assets other than land. The entitlement matrix (EM) has provisions in line with the requirements mentioned above. In addition, APs will receive other cash grants, resettlement assistance, such as transportation allowances, reconstruction allowance.

G. Resettlement Budget and Financing

11. The total estimated resettlement budget for the implementation of this RP is NRs. **42,909,592** (US \$ 408,663 @ NRS. 105). This cost includes all cost related to compensation for land, structures, economic rehabilitation of vulnerable group, RP implementation, external monitor and 10 % contingencies for the total cost of resettlement and rehabilitation. All cost related to the land acquisition and resettlement budget will be borne by the Government. The EA will ensure that adequate funds are delivered on time to the CDO for timely implementation of RP.

H. Institutional Arrangement

12. The Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT) will be the executing agency (EA) and the Department of Roads (DOR) will be the implementing agency (IA) of this project. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU), based in Kathmandu, headed by the Project Director will be responsible for the overall execution of the project. Second class senior divisional engineer from PD will be deputed as Project Manager who will work as project in charge for the IA. The Project Manager (PM) will play a crucial role in coordinating with other line agencies for the verification of affected households and determination of the rate of affected assets. The PM will be also effective in resolving the grievances at local or district levels.

13. The RP will be implemented by the team of resettlement experts and field-level social mobilizers hired under the Supervision Consultant. They will be responsible for confirming the list of affected households and assets, identifying vulnerable households, preparing the affected household ID cards, supporting DOR in finalizing the compensation and assistance package for each affected household, facilitating payments, and preparing and conducting the livelihood training program. The SC team will also be responsible for facilitating the submission and documenting grievances, setting up an internal monitoring system and baseline, and conducting a training program to DOR staff on resettlement activities. preparing and conducting the livelihood training program to vulnerable

I. Implementation Schedule

14. Construction activities are expected to start from the first quarter of 2018 and be completed at the end of 2021. Major activities to be carried out prior to construction activities are: (i) the payment of compensations and other rehabilitation assistance to the APs and (ii) handing over sections free of encumbrances to the contractor. Advance actions to accelerate the implementation of the resettlement plan are the establishment of the project office, the recruitment of the Project Manager and supervision consultant resettlement staff, and the establishment of grievance redress committees. Affected persons will not be asked to relocate prior to receiving compensation and resettlement assistance.

J. Monitoring and Reporting

15. The RP implementation will have both internal and external monitoring systems. Internal monitoring will be the regular activity of the PIU and supervision consultant in charge of implementing the RP. The PIU will maintain a record of all transactions in the resettlement database. The project office will be responsible to keep the record of the baseline, socioeconomic, census and land acquisition and compensation payment data for field level monitoring.

16. An external professional/individual/researcher or consulting agency, university department or development NGOs will be recruited by DoR to carry out an independent bi-annual review of the implementation of resettlement activities.

17. The Department of Road will submit biannual internal monitoring reports of the RP implementation to ADB. The independent monitoring individual/agency will submit bi-annual external monitoring reports directly to ADB with a copy to the EA to determine whether or not the resettlement goals have been achieved.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. General Description of the Project and objectives of the RP

1. The government of Nepal has requested financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement the SASEC Road Improvement Project (SRIP). The project will finance improvements of two strategic high-priority highways in the central and western region of Nepal: i) Narayanghat – Butwal highway (115 km 4 lane highway), and ii) Bhairahawa-Lumbini-Taulihawa feeder road (45 km – 4 and 2 lane feeder road). The project will contribute to poverty reduction and support the economic development of rural communities through (i) improved connectivity and accessibility of markets, headquarters and other centers of economic activity; (ii) year round all weather road connections; and (iii) improving DOR capacity for managing road construction/ improvement and maintenance. The project will affect 49 households (271 persons) among whom 29 (188 persons) will be physically displaced. Given its moderate involuntary resettlement impacts, the project is categorized as B for resettlement impacts as per ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

2. This document is the Resettlement Plan for the Narayanghat-Butwal road. It is expected that the Narayanghat – Butwal highway improvements will impact 36 households (199 persons).

B. Description of the project road

3. Narayanghat – Butwal road Section is a part of East West Highway, designated as a National Highway (H01 as per DoR and AH02 as per the Asian Highway network). The project road starts from Pulchowk in Naraynghat of Chitwan District, Narayani Zone, Central Development Region at about km 473+280 of the East West Highway (189 m amsl) and passes through mostly plain and rolling sections of Nawalparasi and Rupandehi Districts - except Daunne hills of Nawalparasi district, and ends at Lakhan Chowk, Butwal, at about Km 587+280 (167amsl) in Rupandehi district.

4. The Narayanghat-Butwal Road is currently a bituminous surface with 6.0-7.0 meter carriage width, crossing numerous rivers, community forests, buffer zone of Chitwan National Park, and several large settlements.

5. Figure 1 Indicates location Map of the Narayanghat – Butwal road section. Detail survey and descriptions of selected road salient features and specification is given in Table 3.

Figure 1: Location of Narayanghat – Butwal road



6. The total road length is 115 km. The road is located in Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi districts in the Narayani and Lumbini Zone, Central Development Region and Western Development Region of Nepal. The road alignment passes through 2 Sub Metropolitan Cities, 7 Municipalities and 5 VDCs. The road provides connectivity to major settlements, market centers and agriculture production pockets and crosses various forest areas as well as touches the Buffer Zone of the Chitwan National Park. Salient feature of the project road are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Salient Features of the Narayanghat-Butwal Project Road

Table 6: Current Features of the Narayangad-Butwal Project Road		
Name of the Road Section	Upgrading to 4 lane EWH Narayangad-Butwal Section ,115 km	
LOCATION		
Start Point	Gaidakot Municipality of Nawalparasi District	
End Point	Butwal, Butwal Sub metropolitan City, Rupandehi District,	
Major markets/urban center	Gaidakot, Beldehia, Rajahar, Pragatinagar, Dadldale, Kawasoti, Danda, Arunkhola, Chormara, Dumkibas, Badraghat, Bhumahi, Sunuwal, Devdaha, Butwal	
GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES		
Section:	Plain Section (i) Km 0+670 to Km 63+270; (ii) Km75+270 to Km 114+670	Steep Section (ii) Km 63+270 to KM 75+270
Terrain	Plain	Mountain/Steep
Alignment	Plain	Steep
Altitude	From 120 m to 550 m amsl	
Climate	Subtropical/Tropical	Subtropical/Tropical
Road Type		
Classification of road	Asian Highway Class I	Asian Highway Class II
Length of Road	100 km	15km

Type of Pavement	Asphalt Concrete	Asphalt Concrete
Standard of Pavement	Overseas Road Note 31 (RN 31) and/or AASHTO design method	
Design Parameters		
Design Speed	100 km/hr	40km/hr
No. of Lanes	Four Lane	Double Lane
Right of Way	50 m	50m
Median Width	4 m	NA
Carriageway Width	14m	7m
Total Formation (Road Way) Width	26.50m	12.00m
Shoulder Width	3.75m	2.50m
Camber of Carriage way	2.5%	2.5%
Camber of Shoulder	3%	3%
Minimum Horizontal Curve Radius	350m	50m
Gradient		
Maximum Gradient	4 %	7%
Maximum Gradient at Bridge Approach	4%	4%
Maximum Maximum(critical) Length, m	600m	300m
Hairpin Bends		
Design Speed	NA	40 km/hr
Min. spacing between centers of bends	NA	200 m
Maximum Gradient	NA	4%
Minimum Gradient	NA	0.5 %
Maximum super elevation	NA	7%
Minimum Radius of Curve	NA	50 m
Extra widening	NA	1.50m
No. of Major Bridges	21 no.	
No of Minor Bridges	26 no	

Source: Consultants Report, 2016

C. Measures to avoid or minimize impact

7. Efforts to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts have been made by adopting a technical design using the best utilization of the available space in the available width and limiting impacts to the corridor of impacts. Although the RoW is 50 meters, its utilization was minimized and the resettlement impacts are limited to the Corridor of Impact (COI) which is 46 meter in built-up sections, 30 meters in jungle areas and 16- 20 meter in the hilly section of the Daunne area (around km 70). Structures and private land acquisition have been avoided to the extent possible. The land to be acquired mostly comprises of small strips of uncultivated land on either side of the existing road. There is no major impact on the income of affected households due to loss of land.

D. Objective and Methodology of the Resettlement Plan

8. The objective of this resettlement plan (RP) is to assess and document impacts as well

as develop mitigation, compensation and rehabilitation measures to restore the assets and livelihoods of all persons affected by this project. The resettlement plan covers the Naranyanghat-Butwal road improvement and complies with the Land Acquisition Act of Nepal 2034 (1977) and ADB's Standard for Involuntary Resettlement outlined in the Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).

9. **Cadastral survey and land records verification:** DOR's ownership of the ROW was verified (see Appendices 1.A, 1.B and 1.C). A cadastral survey of the likely affected land parcels done under the leadership of Cadastral Surveyor from the District Land Survey Office. The Cadastral Surveyor with the knowledge of engineering design identified upgrading requirements and likely areas of land to be acquired. The team pegged the alignment and impact boundaries and verified the affected land areas, assets and structures. The affected lands and other assets were determined at the site and the cadastral surveyors enumerated and measured other affected assets (e.g. structures, etc) within the premises of affected land parcels. The cadastral survey revealed that available road width is enough for the road construction but some of the intersection of the services lane required a nominal land acquisition. Therefore, additional 018 ha land is required for the implementation of the project road.

10. **Consultations:** Some of the key stakeholders consulted included local community members, family members of affected households, local key informants, officials of relevant district level agencies (i.e. District Land Survey Office, District Land Revenue Office, District Forest Office, local political leaders, and representatives of local level institutions, etc...). The Resettlement Specialist in charge of the RP preparation, supported by Cadastral Surveyor and other team members conducted field survey on the road alignment. Qualitative socio-economic information such as perceptions about the project, potential benefits and likely negative impacts (especially to vulnerable groups), likely resettlement issues, key issues related to women and children, and other local issues were also asessed during the census survey. Such information was collected through discussion with the family members of the affected households, local community, representative of local level institutions and political parties, and other key informants (e.g. VDC/ward representatives, significantly affected persons, women, school teachers etc.) individually or in groups.

11. **Census survey:** To obtain the socioeconomic information of project affected households, a census survey was undertaken in the month of February 2016 based on the detailed designs. For carrying out the census surveys of APs, a household level questionnaire was used, containing structured questions for the generation of the desired data. The census was carried out based upon the detailed design drawings prepared by the technical team. The census survey of all affected households was conducted. Information on family members were collected through the census of project affected households and their family members was acquired through the survey. Information about sources of income and average annual income of the affected households, education level, vulnerability status, etc. was collected. The cut-off date of February 1st, 2016, which is the start of the survey was communicated to affected persons during the census.

12. **Affected Asset Inventory:** The resettlement team with the support of the local community and APs prepared the list of affected assets and their owners that are located within the Col. The list contained the name of households head, address, types of owned along the road corridor.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Project benefits

13. The project road traverses through three districts as a part of the East – West Highway. Reductions in travel time due to the improvement of the project road and direct linkage with the Indian border and Gauttam Buddha International airport are two of the major benefits of the project road. The improvement of the project is expected to increase the number of tourists in the area. It will bring economic benefits to local people through savings in vehicle operating costs, time savings for passengers and goods transit, and savings in road maintenance cost. It is anticipated that the improvement of this road will bring several positive socioeconomic impacts contributing to the poverty reduction in the area, foremost among which are the followings:

- Employment opportunity during construction period
- Increase of income-generating activities like development of market center, and tourist centers.
- Easy transport facilities to export and import goods from and to the project road districts
- Increase of land price along the road alignment
- Development of other infrastructures and
- Development of economic diversification activities.

14. The project has some negative socioeconomic impacts primarily related to loss of land and structures, which will be discussed below.

B. Summary of negative Impacts

15. Total of 36 households will be affected by the project, of which 25 households were interviewed during the census survey. Among affected households, 16 households will lose land only, 1 household will lose land with structures and 19 households will lose structures only. Among the affected structures, 9 residential structures, 9 commercial, and two are commercial cum residential house. The detail of affected structures is presented in below table.

16. Altogether 199 people will be affected from 36 households. Of the total 36 affected households, 25 households were interviewed and 12 were absentees at the time of the survey. – Some landowners were absent during the survey but the impact on their land has been measures and their names included in the list of affected households after verification with the land records department. The total list of APs has been presented in Appendix 2.

Table 4: Number of Affected People

Types of Affected Assets	Affected Households	Affected Peoples	Land Parcels	Land Area to be acquired (sq. m)
Land only	16	82	19	1733.5 Sq. meter
Land with structures	2	10		
Structure only	18	97		
Total	36	199		

Source: Field Surveys, Feb 2016

C. Scope of land acquisition

17. This road is classified as National Highway and was constructed about three decade ago. The right of way (RoW) of 50 m (25 meter either side from centerline of road) for this road is declared by His Majesty Government (now Government of Nepal) through gazette publication in 1977. The entire RoW was acquired and owned by the government and subsequently all private land was transferred to the Government of Nepal. Legal ownership belongs to DOR.

18. The project has received letter mentioning the no-objection letter stating that RoW is clear and that it belongs to DoR clearance of RoW from Land Survey and Divisional Road office from respective office Nepal (See Appendix 1). The improvement works are mostly limited to DoR's existing RoW except in a few stretch of intersections improvement. Based on detail design and field verification from cadastral surveyors the project need to acquire 0.18 ha of land from 18 households for major intersections improvement. All the land to be acquired is homestead land. Most affected landowners will lose less than 10% of their total land holding. Only one household will lose between 10-20%.

Table 5: Extent of Loss of Land

Section	Extent of land loss of the total land holdings		
	Less than 10 %	10-20%	More than 20%
No. of households	17	1	0
No. of affected people	199	0	0

D. Impacts on private structures

19. A total of 21 structures belonging to 20 affected households will be affected by the project. All will be fully affected. Most structures (17) belong to non-titled holders in the existing RoW and 3 structures (two residential and one commercial) belong to title-holders. 20 households, representing 128 persons will have to physically relocate from their commercial or residential structures.

20. Among the affected structures 10 are residential structures, 9 are commercial structures, two residential cum commercial structure. The following Table 6 and 7 provides details of the structures loss and type.

Table 6: Types of assets by loss and structure type

Type of Asset Affected	No of affected HHS	No of affected structures	No. of APs
Residential Structures	11	10	50
Commercial Structure	8	9	53
Residential cum commercial structure	1	2	5
Total	20	21	128

Source: Field Surveys, Feb 2016

21. **Affected structures by construction materials.** Among the affected residential structures, three are constructed with frame (i.e. concrete with pillars) structure and ten are bricks wall with tin zinc roofing and remaining eight are block bricks and tin roof.

22. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the affected structures as per construction materials type.

Table 7: Types of Affected Structures

S.N	Types of Structures	Affected households *	
		Number	Percent
1	Frame structures with concrete	3	14
2	Brick wall with tin roof	10	58
3	Temporary wooden wall with zinc roof	8	28
	Total	21	100

Note: * There is enough public land nearby for non-title holders to relocate. For legal owners, they all have sufficient remaining land to relocate their house.

E. Impact on Community Structures

23. The census reveals that 357 community structures are affected by the project road. There are ten Public toilet, 160 passenger sheds, 52 water tap, 25 Temple stair and extended part (i.e. small shed for sitting) and public/Chautara (resting place under the tree) etc. These community properties need to be relocated during the implementation phase in close coordination and collaboration with the local community. The community structures will be rebuilt by the project. The replacement cost for reconstruction has been incorporated into the engineering cost estimates. The detailed list of community structures is attached in Appendix 3.

Table 8: Affected Community structure

S.N	Resources	Numbers
1	Public Toilet	10
2	Chautara (Big & small)	85
3	Passenger Waiting shed	160
4	Public Tap	52
5	Temple's stairs, front place etc	25
6	Nozzle of Petroleum filling stand	10
7	Public figure personal status & Map of Nepal etc.	5
8	police check post Entrance Gate Traffic direction post etc	10
	Total	357

Source field survey 2016

F. Other impacts

24. The inventory of lost assets confirmed that no other assets, such as crops, trees and fish ponds will be affected. The only trees affected are trees belonging to DoR planted along the alignment during the construction of the road in the late 1970s.

G. Impact on Socially Vulnerable Groups

25. Out of 36 total households 25 households were interviewed, 20 among whom were identified as vulnerable, representing 76% of surveyed affected households. The most important vulnerability categories are Indigenous People (IP), households below the poverty level (BPL) and female-headed households. Table 9 presents details on the vulnerability categories identified during the survey.

Table 9: Vulnerability Status of the APs of Affected Households

Vulnerability Category	Number of HH
Female Headed Households	4
Having Disabled Members	0
Having Elderly Members	1

Vulnerability Category	Number of HH
Below Poverty Level	4
Indigenous households	10
Dalit household	1
Headed by orphans	0
Landless (who are not already included in the above categories)	0
Total Vulnerable Peoples (APs)	20

Note: # about 68 % of the total affected households were interviewed during the census survey.
Absentees land owner (32%) will be updated during project implementation

26. Based on ADB SPS, the RP has special provisions and additional financial assistance for vulnerable affected households. They will receive financial assistance for the 90 days at local wage rate as a transitional allowance to bear any additional cost related to the relocation process. They will also be eligible to participate in the livelihood training program.

H. Indigenous people

27. All affected IPs are titled holders (the land ownership certificate was verified during the survey). Based on the census and field observation all IPs are losing less than 10% of the land as a result of the project and two also fall into the BPL category.. IPs in this area are assimilated with the mainstream society, sharing common social values, norms and culture, having similar occupations and income-generation activities. This is explained in further details in the socioeconomic chapter in section III.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

28. This chapter presents an overview of the project road area and an analysis of the impacts based on the census of affected persons.

A. Social profile of affected households

29. **Demography.** The average family size of the affected household is 5.12, which is higher than national average 4.8. With regard to age distribution of households, 66 percent population comes under the category 15 - 60 years where as 26.5 percent are below 15 years age group and 7 percent above 60 years age. Age-wise distribution of the household members of the project road is given in Table 10.

Table 10: Age Wise Distribution of Household Members

Reported HHs	Not Reported HHs	Total Family Members	HH Population by Age Group					
			Below 15 Yrs.		15-60 Yrs.		Above 60 Yrs.	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25	12*	128	34	26.5	85	66.4	9	7.0

Source: Field Surveys, February 2016

* Absentee land owners

30. **Social classification.** Out of 25 interviewed affected households, 10 are identified as indigenous including 2 Thakali and 1 Newar households, which is categorized as advanced IP. Other occupational caste group Dalit consists of 1 family. Others caste groups including Brahmin, Chhetris were 14 households. Based on the census and field observation, the IP households and Dalit are assimilated and absorbed with the mainstream society, sharing common social values, norms and culture. Table 11 provides the distribution of affected households by IPs and caste group categories.

Table 11: Affected households by Ethnicity

Affected households Type	No. of Affected HHs	Percentage
Janajati/ IPs including Advanced IP Newar/ Thakali	10	40.00
Dalit	1	4.00
Brahmin/Chhetries	14	56.00
Total	25	100.00.00

Source: Field Surveys, February 2016

31. **Literacy and education.** Out of a total 25 interviewed household heads, one is illiterate, followed by 5 households functionally literate (can read and write). The remaining 76 percent comprise of a mixed group of people with primary, lower secondary, secondary, and SLC level of education. Table 12 provides the distribution of literacy and educational status levels of surveyed affected households.

Table 12: Educational Status of the Respondents of Affected households

Educational Status	No.	Percent
Illiterate	1	4.00
Literate (can read and write)	5	20.00
Primary	3	12.00
Lower Secondary	3	12.00
Secondary	8	32.00

Educational Status	No.	Percent
SLC	2	8.00
Above SLC	3	12.00
Total	25	100.00

Source: Field Surveys, Feb 2016

32. The male literacy status among affected household was 96.50% whereas it was reported 87.7% in the case of female respondents. Table 13 indicates the distribution of male/female literacy status in the project road area.

Table 13: Literacy Status of the Family Members of the Households

Reported HH No.	Total Literate Family Members	Male Literate		Female Literate		Not reported HHs
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
25	128	57	96.49	57	87.71	12

Source: Field Surveys, Feb 2016

* Absentee land owners

B. Economic profile

33. **Occupational background of the households.** The survey of affected persons revealed that a majority of the affected households are by and large dependent on more than one source of income for the fulfillment of their livelihood needs. Agriculture with occupations (mainly business) are the main sources of livelihood. The most important occupation among the affected households is business (40%), followed by agriculture (20%). Other sources include foreign employment (16%), services (12%) and 8% are retired from military service. Table 14 provides the main source of income of the interviewed households.

Table 14: Main Sources of Income of Interviewed Households

Sources of Income	Affected households Reported	
	In No.	In Percentage
Agriculture	5	20.0
Business	10	40.0
Labor	1	4.0
Service	3	12.0
Foreign employment	4	16.0
Pension	2	8.0
Total	25	100.00

Source: Field Surveys, February 2016

34. Out of total 128 APs (34 populations belong below 15 years and not counted in economic active population) 94 persons are economically active. Among them 47% female population have been reported as economically active against the male population (53%). This indicates that the females in the project road area are playing a crucial role in income-generating activities.

35.

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38. Table 15 provides the number and percentage of economically active population of the affected households by sex.

Table 15: Economically Active Population by Sex

Total Number of Female Involved in Income Generation		Total Number of Male Involved in Income Generation		Total number of APs Involved in Income Generation	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
45	47	49	53	94	100

Source: Field Surveys, Feb 2016

39. **Poverty Status.** According to the Nepal Living Standard Survey 2011, an individual is considered poor if his/her per capita total annual consumptions is below Rs. 19,261. It has also categorized the food items and non-food items and the expenses required to be above the poverty line. Accordingly, the income required for providing adequate calories (2,220 kilocalorie) for an average Nepali to be active is Rs 11,929. For non-food items, on average, the average income required is Rs. 7,332. For the food item only, this has been calculated as NRs.11, 929 per person per year (National Planning Commission of Nepal, Nepal Living Standard Survey 2010/2011). The poverty line for Nepal, in average 2010/11 prices has been estimated at Rs. 19,261 (NLSS). On this baseline and calculating price inflation of Nepal Rastra Bank and considering the average HH size of 4.8 (national standard of CBS 2011) for whole project roads, the poverty line for this project has been assumed as Rs. 130,500 per household of a year.

40. Based on this calculation, 4 households (out of 25 households interviewed) were identified to be Below Poverty Level (BPL) in terms of their average annual household income as reported by them. Table 16 provides the breakdown of income levels of affected households as per the average annual income range.

Table 16: Average Annual Income of the affected households (NRs)

Income Range	Affected households	
	In No.	In Percent
<50,000	0	0.00
50,000- 130,000	4	16.00
130,000 – 200,000	0	0.00
200,000 – 300,000	2	8.00
300,000-400,000	5	20.00
400,000 - 500,000	6	24.00
Above 500,000	8	32.00
Total	25	100.00

Source: Field Surveys, February 2016

41. Of the 25 respondent households, 10 (40%) are the indigenous people. Other caste groups are 60%. Of the total IPs, 2 households reported of falling under Below Poverty Level (BPL). In other castes 2 are in below poverty level.

42.

43.

44.

45. Table 17 provides the poverty status of the affected households by indigenous,

occupational and other caste groups.

Table 17: Poverty Status by Ethnic/Indigenous & Other Caste Groups

Affected households Type	Ethnic/Indigenous/ Occupational Caste Groups		Other Caste Groups		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BPL HHS	2	20	2	13.33	4	16
Above BPL HHs	8	80	13	86.67	21	84
Total	10	1000	15	19	25	100.00

Source: Field Surveys, February 2016

C. Socioeconomic profile of IP households

46. The census data of affected households' survey shows that 10 IP households (Janajatis) will be affected. Among the affected 40% are Magar, 20% are Thakali and Gurung. Similarly, 10% constitute Newar and Kumal. None are in the Endangered Indigenous People Category, which is the category that the Government of Nepal considers at risk of extinction. The table below shows IP list among project affected families.

Table 18: Indigenous People (Janajatis) IP

S.N	Ethnicity	Number	%
1	Magar	4	40.00
2	Thakali	2	20.00
3	Gurung	2	20.00
4	Newar	1	10.00
5	Kumal	1	10.00
	Total	10	100.00

Source: Field Survey, February 2016

47. The socioeconomic census survey shows that affected IP households show similar cultural traits as the mainstream population: most of them are of Hindu religion (70%), the rest being Buddhists and Christians, they have the same income-generation activities as the rest of affected households (50% are in business, 20% in services, and the rest in agricultural and other activities), and 20% are also below poverty level. Therefore we can conclude that these indigenous households are assimilated into the mainstream society and that no specific indigenous peoples plan is required for this project. More details on the socioeconomic data is provided in Appendix 4.

D. Gender analysis of affected women

48. Women are not disproportionately affected by the project. There are a total of 56 women among the 189 affected persons. Among the 36 affected households 4 are female-headed: 2 will lose land (less than 10%) and 2 will be physically displaced as they will be losing their commercial structures. 3 out of the 4 female-headed households own title to the land.

49. Illiteracy, lack of ownership of property, lack of decision making authority, extensive involvement in household activities are some of the basic indicators of female's socioeconomic

status in the project road area. With a view to assess different gender related issues and impacts associated with the project road, special focus was made during the social impact analysis in the project road to look into the gender status in the concerned districts. As Nepal is a patriarchal society, male members mainly own household property. However, there are some variations within the country, which is mainly because of the cultural reasons. For instance, the empowerment of women within the family is considered high among the indigenous people compared to other caste groups. The government has introduced a rebate of 10 % in the cost of land deeds registration in the name of women in Fiscal year 2004. This may be the reason of some increase in the ownership for land in the name of women. Now the rebate has been increased to 20 % from 2005. The census report 2011 shows that women's ownership on land has been rapidly increasing 19.71% noted 9.11% in 2001 and 2011. Based on the consultations and surveys, the following gender indicators of affected women are discussed below.

50. The survey shows that 45% of affected women are economically active. Women affected by the project are extensively involved in hotel, highway based business, grocery shops, farming, cattle rearing and household activities. However, the engagement of women in salary-based job is increasing with the establishment of private industries and business has created opportunity for women in income generating sectors. Such as, hotel, mobile traders and settled traders, operating tea and other small shops vegetable farming and dairy products.

51. A total of 13 consultations with women mixed with men were conducted at different places of the project areas. One of the most important benefits as perceived by women with regard to the project road is that the improvement of road will provide easy access to reach health facilities particularly during childbearing. Besides, discussions among the women revealed that the improved transport facilities would greatly benefit their mobility by reducing the travel time. Similarly, improvement of the road has been as an opportunity by women engaged in small trade for selling and purchasing goods. Likewise, they were also of the opinion that the project may also provide them employment opportunity during construction phase.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Introduction

52. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared in close consultation with stakeholders at different levels including affected households represented by head of the households, local people along the corridor, local level social workers, representatives of political parties, business men, and civil based organizations. Some of the basic objectives of these consultations were:

- Assessment of socioeconomic information required for the study
- Information dissemination on the project's impacts and resettlement mitigation measures
- Understanding the perceptions of affected persons, local residents
- Understanding expectations of affected people
- Assess support for the project and willingness to get involved
- Inform affected persons about the cut-off date

B. Methods of public consultation

53. Public consultations were carried out during the entire process of the RP preparation, from the field reconnaissance survey to the period of carrying out the census. Table 19 gives a description of the type of stakeholders consulted and methods adopted for the consultations according to their specific purposes.

Table 19: Methods Employed During the Course of Consultations

Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
Department of Roads at central level	To collect government's policy, guidelines priorities on the project, and to seek advice for initiating work.	Frequent individual meetings with the officials of DOR and Project Directorate.
Local Community in the different locations of the project road area (Gaidkot, Pargatinagar, Daldale, Arunkhola, Bhumai, Sunawal, Devdaha and Butwal	To assess overall social perception about the importance of the project road and local peoples felt need for improvement and applying road safety infrastructures	Consultation and discussion with local people at different road locations during the reconnaissance survey, social survey and census survey.
District level line agencies (Divisional Roads Office, Land Revenue Office, Land Measurement Office)	To assess the existing operational status of roads, to verify the land likely to be acquired based on design drawings, to collect cadastral maps and to collect land price	Individual meetings with the officials of respective offices.
Affected persons based on the design drawing	To prepare the inventory of affected assets, get measurements and conduct interviews with affected families	Individual interviews of the affected households by means of a structured questionnaire

Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
NGOs and other stakeholders at the local level	Assess the level of social willingness to be involved in the project activities	Representatives of local NGOs and other stakeholders including community members were consulted at different sections of the road during field visits by the domestic and international team members in order to assess the overall social perception about the road project and also to assess their willingness to cooperate in the study.

C. Key Issues Raised During Social Consultation

54. The consultant team carried out 13 consultation meetings with communities along the road alignment. 189 persons participated to these meetings (139 men and 50 women). The feedback from these consultations is summarized in the table below (Table 20).

Table 20: Public Consultation matrix

Name of Place	VDC/ Municipality	Consulted Persons	Questions/Issues Raised and Discussed	Answers Given /Measures adopted in RP to Address the Issues
Bhedabari	Gaidkot NP Ward No. 11	Male : 17 Female : 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be included in project. There should be an overhead crossing bridge in Bhedabari chok If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipe are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by the community. If the private structure are affected early notice should be given to structure owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoR will arrange early Information dissemination before the construction phase. DoR will build over crossing or under crossing etc. DoR/ CSC will arrange road safety programs The public structures likely to be affected by the project will be relocated during constructions activities at project cost in collaboration with local community
Harkapur Chour	Gaidkot NP Ward No. 12	Male :15 Female : 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoR will arrange early Information dissemination before the

Name of Place	VDC/ Municipality	Consulted Persons	Questions/Issues Raised and Discussed	Answers Given /Measures adopted in RP to Address the Issues
			<p>included in project. There should be an overhead crossing bridge in Bhedabari chok.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipe are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by community. 	<p>construction phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoR will build over crossing or under crossing etc. DoR/ CSC will arrange road safety programs The public structures likely to be affected by the project will be relocated during constructions activities at project cost in collaboration with local community
Harkapur	Devchuli--1 Ward No. 13	Male :11 Female : 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be included in project. There should be an overhead crossing bridge in Harkapur chok If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipe are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by community. The existing RoW of the road is 50 m width if there should be required extra land for road construction. Hence, the compensation should be arranged in reasonable cost The existing private structures will be affected due to project, reasonable compensation cost should be provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public structures likely to be affected by the project will be relocated during constructions activities at project cost in collaboration with local community Compensation for affected land and other assets will be paid by the Government and the compensation rate will be fixed at replacement cost by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) to be formed under the chairmanship of the Chief District Officer (CDO) DoR/ CSC will arrange a road safety program DoR will arrange early Information dissemination before the construction phase.

Name of Place	VDC/ Municipality	Consulted Persons	Questions/Issues Raised and Discussed	Answers Given /Measures adopted in RP to Address the Issues
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Information should be provided before the construction phase 	
Pragatinagar	Devchuli NP Ward No. 15	Male :9 Female : 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipe are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by community. Optical fiber and electric poles should be managed properly. Early Information should be provided us before construction phase Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be included in project. There should be an overhead crossing bridge in Pragatinagar chok 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public structures likely to be affected by the project will be relocated during the implementation phase in collaboration with local community DoR/ CSC will arrange a road safety program during the implementation phase. DoR will arrange an early information campaign before construction phase
Thanachok	Kabaswati NP Ward No. 1	Male :13 Female : 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipe are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by community. Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be included in project. There should be an overhead crossing bridge in Thana chok The existing RoW of the road is 50 m width 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for affected land and other assets will be paid by the Government and the compensation rate will be fixed by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) to be formed under the chairmanship of the Chief District Officer (CDO) DoR will arrange necessary action to provide the employment to the affected people as far as possible. DoR will arrange an early information

Name of Place	VDC/ Municipality	Consulted Persons	Questions/Issues Raised and Discussed	Answers Given /Measures adopted in RP to Address the Issues
			<p>if there should be required extra land or road construction. Hence, the compensation should be arranged in reasonable cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities should be provided to the local during construction phase as per the community capacity 	<p>campaign before construction phase</p>
Darbhora Chok	Nawabelahi VDC Ward No. 7	Male :11 Female : 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be included in project. There should be an overhead crossing bridge in Darbhara chok • Early Information should be provided before construction phase • Employment opportunities should be provided to the local during construction phase as per the community capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected land and other assets will be paid by the Government and the compensation rate will be fixed by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) to be formed under the chairmanship of the Chief District Officer (CDO) • DoR will take necessary steps arrange necessary action to provide the employment to the affected people as far as possible. • DoR will arrange an early information campaign before the construction phase.
Aarungkhola	Nawabelhi VDC Ward No. 8	Male : 11 Female : 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipe are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by community. • The existing RoW of the road is 50 m width if there should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected land and other assets will be paid by the Government and the compensation rate will be fixed by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) to be formed under the chairmanship of the Chief District Officer (CDO) • DoR will take necessary steps arrange

Name of Place	VDC/ Municipality	Consulted Persons	Questions/Issues Raised and Discussed	Answers Given /Measures adopted in RP to Address the Issues
			<p>required extra land for road construction. Hence, the compensation should be arranged in reasonable cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be included in project. There should be an overhead crossing bridge in Thana chok • Employment opportunities should be provided to the local during construction phase as per the community capacity 	<p>necessary action to provide the employment to the affected people as far as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoR will arrange an early information campaign before the construction phase
Daunne	Dumkibash VDC, Ward No. 5	Male : 7 Female : 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Information should be provided before construction phase • Employment opportunities should be provided to the local during construction phase as per the community capacity • The existing private structures will be affected due to project, the reasonable compensation cost should be provided. • If the private structure will be affected partially compensation should be provided whole structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoR will facilitate interaction with the likely affected people and help settle controversial issues before implementation phase. • DoR will take necessary steps arrange necessary action to provide the employment to the affected people as far as possible • DoR will arrange an early information campaign before the construction phase
Bardhghat	Bardhaghat, Ward No. 4	Male : 8 Female : 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipe are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected land and other assets will be paid by the Government and the compensation rate will be fixed by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) to be

Name of Place	VDC/ Municipality	Consulted Persons	Questions/Issues Raised and Discussed	Answers Given /Measures adopted in RP to Address the Issues
			<p>convenient places as requested by community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be included in project. There should be an overhead crossing bridge in Thana chok 	<p>formed under the chairmanship of the Chief District Officer (CDO)</p>
Bhutaha	Bardhaghat, Ward No. 9	Male : 10 Female : 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipe are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by community. Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be included in project. There should be an overhead crossing bridge in Thana chok 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoR will arrange an early information campaign before the construction phase
Sunwal Bazar	Sunwal NP Ward No. 1	Male: 7 Female; 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipes are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by community. Road safety measurement should be taken, as far as possible such as overhead bridge/crossing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoR will arrange an early information campaign before the construction phase DoR will facilitate interaction with the likely affected people and help settle controversial issues before implementation phase.
Bhaluhi Bazar	Devdaha NP Ward No. 10	Male: 15 Female; 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety designs and awareness campaigns should be included in project. There should be an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoR will arrange an early information campaign before the construction phase DoR will facilitate

Name of Place	VDC/ Municipality	Consulted Persons	Questions/Issues Raised and Discussed	Answers Given /Measures adopted in RP to Address the Issues
			overhead crossing bridge in Thana chok • If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipes are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by community.	interaction with the likely affected people and help settle controversial issues before implementation phase.
Sukhanagar	Butwal NP Ward No. 10	Male: 7 Female; 4	• If public structures & public utility such as optical fiber, cable network, drinking water pipes are going to be affected within the 25m either side, such structures should be relocated in a convenient places as requested by community. • Road safety and overcrossing should be implemented as much as possible.	• DoR will arrange an early information campaign before the construction phase • DoR will facilitate interaction with the likely affected people and help settle controversial issues before implementation phase.

D. Disclosure of the resettlement plan and further consultations

55. It is the responsibility of the EA to disclosure the RP to the affected households. A summarized translated version of the RP in Nepali will be made available to affected and local people through the respective DDCs and CDO offices. A one-page leaflet summarizing key impacts, the entitlements, payment processes, grievance redress committee and contact information will be translated into Nepali and distributed to the affected people through the CSC social mobilizers and resettlement specialists. The full resettlement plan will be The RP will be disclosed on the EA's and ADB's websites.

56. In order for the implementation of the RP to be effective, several additional rounds of consultative meetings with the APs will be carried out during project implementation. Such consultations will be carried out by the CSC resettlement staff in coordination with field based DOR staff.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

57. DOR will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project and ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards all affected persons. This mechanism is not intended to bypass the government's own legal process, but is intended to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The aggrieved party should be free to approach national legal system at any time. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the Project. The complaints and problems related to resettlement that are likely to rise during and before the implementation of a project include the following:

- Project affected persons are not listed in the compensation list;
- Losses that are not identified correctly
- Compensation/assistance inadequate or not as per the entitlement matrix
- Dispute about ownership
- Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance and
- Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership

58. Through public consultations, the APs will be informed that they have a right to grievances redress and provided with the local and project-level contact information to submit their complaints. The APs will be eligible to call upon the support of the social mobilizer to assist them in submitting or presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC.

A. Proposed grievance redress mechanism for the project road

59. The table below illustrated the purposed grievance redress mechanism of the SASEC-Road Improvement Project of Narayanghat – Butwal road section.

Table 21: Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

Field-Level Committee	Local-Level Committee	Project-Level Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social mobilizers • Contractor Environmental/Social Focal Point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoR site engineer • Village Development Committee Representative • CSC Social mobilizer • 2 representatives designated by affected community local level (man/woman) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM DOR • Chief District Officer • Local Development Officer • CSC Resettlement Expert • CSC Environmental Expert

B. Grievance redress Procedures

60. The following steps of grievance redress procedures were adopted in the implemented phase for the Narayanghat – Butwal sub project. However, affected persons are free to approach the country's legal system at any time.

Step 1 Field-level Grievance Committee	In case of any grievances, the complainant approaches the field level social mobilizers or officials for clarification, or submits any formal complaints. The social mobilizer will provide clarification to the affected person and try to resolve the problem at local level with the involvement of the PIU resettlement representative if necessary. The social mobilizer and environment focal point person from the contractor will document the cases and call a Meeting with GC engineer and affected persons. If this is not resolved (maximum 7 days), The social mobilizer will recommend that the affected person submit his/her complaint to the local-level GRC.
Step 2 Local-Level GRC	The local level GRC committee will be formed at site specific on the road alignment at each VDC/municipality level. For the Narayanghat-Butwal road, 12 VDCs/municipalities are involved. The APs may submit their concerns or grievances verbally or in writing to this Committee. The committee shall make a field-based assessment to verify/examine the grievances, if necessary. After proper examination/verification of the grievances the Committee, a proposed action/decision will have to be made and complainant informed orally and in writing within 7 days. All complaints/grievances will be documented properly by the CSC Resettlement specialist who is part of this Committee.
Step 3 Project-Level GRC	If the complainant is not satisfied, s/he with the support of the CSC resettlement specialist will forward the grievance to the project-level GRC. The DoR project manager will play as lead role to settle the complaint.
Step 4 - A	If the grievances cannot be solved by this level, it will be referred to the Home Ministry. The Ministry of Home Affairs is normally required to make decision on a complaint within 15 days, unless further information is required, or unless the complaint has to be solved in a court of law (e.g. ownership disputes). The CSC resettlement specialist will assist the complainant in filing the claim (maximum 7 days).
Step 4 - B	If the complainant does not accept the project-level Committee decision, he/she may want to submit directly (in writing) to the ADB's Resident Mission on Nepal or South Asian Transport and Communication Division (maximum 7 days)
Step 4 -C	Should efforts to resolve the issue fail, the affected person may submit their complaint in writing directly to the ADB Accountability Mechanism: http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp .

C. Government Policy for Grievance Redress

61. There are provisions of compensation for losses or any damages during land acquisition under the Land acquisition act of Nepal 1977. The Act allows for interested persons (i.e. APs) during a land acquisition process to file or represent their cases to the Chief District Officer (CDO), raise objection against the acquisition by a notice to the Ministry of Home and get redressed under the LA Act clause 11 Section 1, 2 and 3.

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Legislation

62. Prior to 1990, the Government had no constitutional obligation to pay compensation for the acquisition of private assets. There was no right to receive compensation for private property. The Constitution of Nepal (1990), Article 17 established the right to property. In addition, the fundamental rights of a citizen were strengthened by the Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007), Article 19.

B. The Constitution

63. The Constitution of Republic of Nepal (2015), Article 25 (1) guarantees the fundamental right of a citizen, i.e. right to acquire, own, sell and dispose of the property. Article 25 (2) describe that the state cannot acquire the property of any person except in case of public interest. Article 25 (3) also state that compensation shall be provided for any loss of individual property for public interest.

C. Land Acquisition Act of 1977

64. The Land Acquisition Act (1977) specifies the procedures for land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the government to acquire any land for public interest or for the execution of any development works. There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the leadership of Chief District officer, which will fix the rate of compensation for the affected property. The other members in the committee are the Chief of Land Revenue Officer, representative from District Development Committee (DDC), concerned Project Director/Manager. The committee can also invite representatives from among the affected persons, representative from affected VDC/Municipality.

65. The basic function of the CDC is to review the verification of lands to be acquired, review and determine the compensation rate, identify the proper owners, distribution of compensation and address the issues related to land acquisition and compensation distribution. District Administrative Office (DAO) is also responsible to notify the public regarding the details of the land area, structure affected and other assets affected in the concerned VDC/Municipality for project purposes.

66. The Land Reform Act (1964) is relevant in the compensation distribution modality. It specifies the compensation entitlements for the registered tenant. Where the tenancy right is legally established, the owner and tenant each will be entitled to 50% of the total compensation amount. Section 42 of the Land Reform Act states that Guthi (religious/trust) land acquired for development work must be replaced with another land.

D. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of 2015

67. The Government of Nepal has recently formulated Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2071 (2015) to facilitate the land acquisition process for infrastructure project. The policy outlines the need to conduct an economic and social impact assessment (SIA) of the development project, which was not a requirement under the Land Acquisition Act

1977. Based on this assessment, projects will be categorized as high-, medium- and low-risk.¹ The act also provisioned for the project affected families to be entitled to compensation if works like installation of transmission, telephone and underground drinking water pipe lines affect livelihood. And in case the projects affect yields of registered commercial crop, fruit or flower producers, compensation equivalent to five years of revenue must be given in cash.

68. The policy adds that all expenses related to land acquisition, compensation and the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans should be considered as project cost and interest should be paid on compensation amount depending on the days it took to release funds to those affected by the project. The interest calculation begins from the day a formal decision was taken to operate the project, says the policy.

69. The compensation amount for those affected by the project will be fixed by a five-member compensation committee formed under the chief district officer. The committee can form a technical team to determine the compensation amount. This team should derive the compensation amount as close as possible to the minimum market rate by working closely with members of families that are likely to be displaced.

70. Those not satisfied with land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes can lodge complaints at a body formed at the project office and complaint hearing offices at district and regional levels. If verdict issued by the regional level complaint hearing office is also deemed unsatisfactory, the person can knock on the doors of appellate court.

E. ADB Resettlement Policy

71. According to the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the basic objectives of the safeguards requirements are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups. ADB's main policy guidelines are:

- Involuntary Resettlement (IR) should be avoided wherever possible;
- Where IR is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- Enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Gender analysis is required to identify related resettlement impacts and risks;
- Resettlement Plans (RP) should be prepared in full consultation with affected persons (APs), host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations (NGOs) including disclosure of the RP and project related

¹ High-risk projects refer to those which displace 50 or more households in the mountainous region, 75 or more households in the hilly region and 100 or more households in the Tarai. Medium-risk projects, on the other hand, are those that force relocation of less than 50 households in the mountainous region, less than 75 households in the hilly region and less than 100 households in the Tarai. Likewise, low-risk projects refer to those which cause productive property to shrink by up to 10 per cent.

information;

- Preference will be given to land-based resettlement for affected persons whose livelihoods are land-based. However, if the land is not the preferred option or the land is not available at reasonable price, the DPs will be provided opportunities for employment, or self-employment, in addition to the reasonable cash compensation for land and other assets lost;
- Cash compensations for the loss of structures, other assets and incomes should be based on full replacement cost;
- Absence of formal legal title to land or non-recognized or recognizable claims to such land by the affected persons should not be a bar to compensation;
- The rate of compensation for land, structures and other assets should be calculated at full replacement cost on the basis of fair market value; transaction cost; interest accrued; transitional and restoration cost, and other applicable payments, if any.
- All compensation payments and related activities must be completed prior to the commencement of the civil work;
- Special attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children and indigenous people and those without legal title to land.

F. Nepal and ADB resettlement policy differences and measures to bridge the gaps.

72. The following table summarizes the main differences between ADB and government of Nepal's legislation in terms of involuntary resettlement and measures included in this resettlement plan to bridge the gaps.

Table 22: Comparison of differences & gaps between Government Law, ADB SPS and Measures Recommended in the Resettlement framework

Key Issues	Government Laws	ADB SPS	Measures recommended in the
Loss of more than 10% of the total landholdings and income	Do not consider the percentage loss of income or total land holdings	Income restoration programmed such as training and other measures to restore and improve the standard of living of the affected	Provision has been made to provide training and measures in the EM
Squatters/illegal occupants/non-titled land users	Do not consider squatters/ encroachers/ non-titled land users for compensation	Non-title holders are not entitled for the compensation of land but for replacement cost of assets on land and resettlement assistance business and other assistance	Provision has been made to provide compensation for the structures/houses/ business in the EM

Key Issues	Government Laws	ADB SPS	Measures recommended in the
Valuation of affected land , houses & other structures and trees	Compensation rate will be determined by CDC, consisting of (i) CDO, (ii) representative from DDC (iii) Chief of Land Revenue Office (iv) Project Manager	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost	Provision has been made for the replacement value for the loss of land, houses/structures. The methodology for assessing the replacement cost of land and structure is explained in paragraphs 74 and 75 APs are allowed to take salvaged materials. CDC will make final decision on the rates
Other assistance for relocation of the houses	No provision	All the eligible DPs including tenants, employees are entitled to receive financial assistance to cover physical and economical displacement	Provision has been made for the transitional allowances, transport allowances and one time financial assistance to the tenants, employees
Vulnerable groups	No provision	Focused on the poor and vulnerable group to avoid future impoverishment and create new opportunities	Provision has been made for income restoration programme and other financial assistance

VII. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Entitlement policy

73. Based ADB Safeguard Policy 2009 and Land Acquisition Act of 1977 the project has prepared entitlement framework in which GoN and ADB has agreed. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on involuntary resettlement requires compensation for the lost assets at replacement cost to both titled and non-titled holders and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods. Further, the principles adopted herein contains special measures and assistance for vulnerable DPs, such as household headed by women, disabled persons, ethnic/indigenous groups, and household living below poverty line.

B. Entitlement matrix

74. All the APs will be compensated at current market value or replacement costs. For the loss of agricultural land, cash compensation will be made. Additional compensation will be given for the loss of crops/vegetation. It will be calculated on the basis of net production of one crop in the affected area. Rehabilitation allowances will be paid to the severally affected families (who have lost more than 10 % of their productive lands holdings and income) in terms of livelihood/skill development training for income restoration to the households. Similarly, additional assistance to vulnerable groups will be provided for restoring their livelihoods.

75. The cut-off date is February 1st, 2016, which is the start of the census survey. This cut-off date mostly applies to non-titled holders, as titled-holders will be officially notified by the district commissioner. This was communicated to the affected persons during the survey process. However, concessions should be made for enumerator errors and absentees during the survey process on a case-by-case basis. Moreover, if there is a significant time lag between the completion of the census and implementation of the RP, a repeat census may have to be conducted.

76. A detailed Entitlement Matrix has been provided in the following Table 23.

Table 23: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
A-1	Permanent loss of agricultural/ residential/ commercial land	land no longer viable for continued use or does not meet the expected yield	Titleholders with land records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation based on replacement cost ▪ If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total agricultural land of the household is affected, see Item No. E-1 below. ▪ Affected household will be notified 2 months in advance of the actual date of acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CDC/ CSC ▪ DOR/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC
A-2	Permanent loss of agricultural/ residential/ commercial land	land no longer viable for continued use or does not meet the expected yield	Renter or share-cropper of land with legal lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fifty percent cash compensation to the share cropper/ tenants of the affected plots as per the prevailing laws (LA Act Clause 20) ▪ Cash compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted with in the remaining lease/assigned period. ▪ Affected households and share cropper will be notified 2 months in advance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CDC/ CSC ▪ DOR/CSC
A-3	Temporary loss of land temporarily due to construction activities, access roads and diversions	Land is occupied temporarily and will be viable after construction activities	<p>Title holders with land records</p> <p>Renter or share-cropper of land with legal lease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Payment as per the contract rental rate for the temporary use of land agreed between the owner and contractor ▪ Land should be returned to the owner at the end of use period, and restored to its original condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CSC/contractor ▪ Contractor
B-1	Residential and commercial Structures	<p><u>Marginal impact</u> (i.e. un affected portion of the house is still viable for use and no relocation required)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency</p>	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land, including squatters and encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion. ▪ Affected household will be notified 2 months in advance of the date of construction ▪ Affected households will be able to salvage materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CDC/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
		and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS			
B-2		<p><u>Severe impact</u>(i.e., house is no longer viable for continued use and the entire structure is to be acquired)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS</p>	<p>Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land, including squatters and encroachers <u>who have to physically relocate</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure. ▪ Reconstruction and shifting allowance equivalent to 10% of replacement cost of the structure, or equivalent to the actual cost of repair or allowances and transportation cost ▪ Affected household will be notified 2 months in advance of the date of construction ▪ Affected households will be able to salvage materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CDC/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC
			<p><u>Renters who have to physically relocate</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equivalent of 2 month rent to find alternative place to stay ▪ Affected household will be notified 2 months in advance of the date of construction ▪ Affected households will be able to salvage materials ▪ Rental deposit – if any- to be reimbursed to renter (deducted from structure owner's entitlement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC
B-3	Secondary structures (kitchen, latrine, etc.)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land, including squatters and encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CDC/CSC
B-4	Mobile commercial structures	Change of structure location	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land, including squatters and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-month notice to move structure out of the corridor of impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CSC

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
			encroachers		
C-1	Crops and trees	Loss of or damage to assets	Owners regardless of tenure status, including squatters and encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for crops for one harvest at current market value ▪ Cash compensation for timber tree at current market price ▪ Compensation for loss of fruit bearing trees for average fruit production for 5 years at current market value and replacement cost for sapling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CDC/CSC ▪ DOR/CDC/CSC
D-1	Public facilities, common property structures and facilities	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will be rebuilt by the project on land provided by the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/Contractor /CSC
E-1	Loss of income/ livelihood due to loss of agricultural land	Loss of 10% or more of total productive land	Person(s) with land records, renter or share-cropper of land with legal lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One time assistance allowance of 3 months minimum wage per affected person ▪ Entitled to take part in income restoration program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC
E-2	Loss of income/ livelihood due to disruption of business or employment	<u>Marginal impact</u> (i.e., disruption of business due to reorganization of the shop on the residual and; disruption of employment of less than 3 months)	Shop owners (regardless of tenure status) and employees/laborers of affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One time assistance allowance of 1 month monthly income or one month minimum wage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CSC
E-3		<u>Severe impacts</u> (i.e., disruption of business due to relocation of shop; and disruption of employment for more than 3 months)	Shop owners (regardless of tenure status) <u>who have to physically relocate</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One time assistance allowance of 3 months monthly income for shop owners based on nature of business or three months minimum wage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CSC
F-1	Higher risks of impoverishment due to vulnerability	Loss of land and non-land assets and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affected vulnerable households defined as: Indigenous households ▪ Dalit-headed household ▪ Female-headed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One time assistance allowance of 3 month minimum wage per affected vulnerable person ▪ Entitled to take part in income restoration program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DOR/CSC ▪ DOR/CSC

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Male below poverty levels ▪ Disabled-headed ▪ Orphan-headed household ▪ Landless² ▪ *Vulnerable household can only qualify to one of the categories above 		

CDC=Compensation Determination Committee

CSC=Construction Supervision Consultant

DMS= Detailed Measurement Survey

DoR=Department of Roads

LA= Land Acquisition

² Landless status will have to be demonstrated through affidavit from relevant district office

VIII. RELOCATION PREFERENCES

77. According to the census survey, a total of 29 households (128 affected persons) will have to physically relocate their residence or shop. The affected households were asked their preferences for relocation assistance by the project. Most of them (85%) preferred cash compensation. The following table shows the compensation choice of project affected families.

Table 24: Preference for relocation assistance

Type of Compensation	No. of Households	Percentages
Cash	17	85.00
Land for Land	1	5.00
House for House	2	10.00
Total	20	100.00

78. In addition to the replacement cost of the structure, this Resettlement Plan proposes the following shifting and reconstruction assistance measure equivalent to 10% of the replacement cost of the structure affected, or equivalent to the actual cost of repair or allowances and transportation cost. Moreover, all affected household will be notified 2 months in advance of the date of construction.

79. The resettlement implementation team will encourage affected households to relocate on their own land, as most of them own land further away from the road or rent spaces close to the road that are privately owned. Individualized assistance to each physically displaced household will be provided by the resettlement team in the form of a relocation plan where the alternative locations, options discussed and provided by the resettlement team, and relocation preference of the physically affected household will be discussed and documented in the social monitoring reports. Should the affected household decide to purchase land, the resettlement team will support it in collecting the proper documentation for purchase and dealing with the district commissioner's office. The monitoring of the post relocation period will assess the effectiveness of the guidance provided by the resettlement team in finding sustainable relocation options.

IX. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

80. The entitlement matrix has various provisions for the loss of income (loss of business income, loss of wages, loss of crops and loss of fruit trees. According to the survey, 11 shop owners will lose their income as their commercial structure will be fully affected. No crops or private fruit trees have been identified to be affected. The following income restoration provisions are thus proposed in this RP.

Table 25: Income Restoration Measures

Type of Allowance	Entitlement Description	Financial assistance provided in this RP
Allowance for loss of income for shop owners whose commercial premise is fully affected	10 shop owners will have to fully relocate their commercial structures. According to the entitlement matrix, they are eligible to minimum district rate wages for three months (per day Rest 400.00) or 3 months income level, whichever is higher.	According to socioeconomic survey the average monthly income of affected shop owner in NR 22,000/month and three months wages is NR 66,000. The minimum district wage for 90 days is NR 36,000/month. NR 66,000 will be provided as financial assistance for loss of income.

81. The Livelihood Improvement Training will be provided for one member of each of the 9 vulnerable households as well as the significantly affected household. Training courses will be identified during the implementation of the RP through a needs assessment of the participants. Examples of training courses are vegetable farming (Off seasonal vegetable production), poultry farming, cattle rising, sewing classes, etc. The CSC livelihood expert will conduct the assessment and facilitate the training program in the implementation; coordination with line agency like was District Agricultural Development Office, District small and Cottage Industries development council etc....

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

82. This chapter will provides cost estimates for the RP activities described in preceding chapters under the following items:

A. Cost for Land Acquisition

83. According to the engineering estimates, a total of 1733.5 sq. m of land is required at different location of from Narayanghat to Butwal for service land of the settlement areas the road.

84. The estimate of the land cost used for this RP are based on an assessment of recent transactions of land from government office and recent market price confirmed via consultations with key stakeholders (i.e. APs and with district level officials to know the prevailing rate). There are two different types of valuation systems; (i) one based on Government rate, and (ii) one based on current local market rate. As being practiced, Government rate use fixed by the District Land Revenue Office (DLRO)³ in accordance to the location of land, type of land, the rate of land quoted on the current land transaction documents and land revenue paid by the public. Official land prices are different from the market price. Please see Appendix 6 on the land evaluation methodology. The following are the estimate of land price and total cost of land by affected areas. (EM: A-1, 2).

Table 26: Estimated Compensation Cost for Land

Road Name	Land required (in sq.m.)	Unit cost (NRs.) per sq. m	Tentative cost
Narayanghat-Butwal	1733.5	15500	26,869,250.00

Source: Census Survey, February 2016

Note: Compensation amount determined by CDC meeting but reference taken from Land Revenue office of project affected district fiscal year 2071/72, and local market areas of the East West highway

B. Cost for Private structures

85. There are 21 private structures going to be affecting in the project road. As provisioned in the entitlement matrix (EM: B-1 and B-2), compensation cost for the affected structures have been calculated based on the measurement of the affected structures taken out during the field survey and construction type of affected structures. Furthermore the social survey team held consultation with local construction contractors, local community, and key stakeholders those who have constructed new houses within one year, to investigate the market rate of the construction work like; private housing and other structures. Based on these investigations the technical team members provided technical ideas to estimate cost of affected structures. Guidelines of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) & DDC have also been taken into account while calculating the cost for affected structures⁴ The

³ There are District Land Revenue Offices (DLRO) in all (75) district and responsible for also fixing land price of the respective districts based on land transaction made in the district and update them annually.

⁴ The Government of Nepal, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) is the authorized Government body for the valuation of structures through the Government Gazette (Nepal Rajpatra, Section IV, number 50, Date 2045/12/6 (1988). The Department regularly updates its rate based on current market price and provides basis for calculating the cost of different types of structures.

structures were valued without deducting any depreciation in material use. The estimated cost for the private structure is presented in Table 27. Appendix 6 provides calculation methodology for affected structures. The compensation rate for the affected buildings and structures were estimated according to the type of structures such as frame structures, cement mortar RCC/RBC structure, mud mortar RCC/RBC structure, block bricks and cement mortar with zinc roofed and temporary structure. Twenty -one structures, including one is commercial structure, were affected for the project purpose. The total cost for 21 structures is estimated based on recent increase in the price of the construction materials as, NRs.5, 717,205.00

Table 27: Estimated Compensation Cost for Structures

S.N.	Type of Structure	Present Use	Area (Sq. ft)	Amount (NRs.)
1	Private (21)	Residential/Trade	3141.3	5,717,205
Total				5,717,205

Source; Field Survey, February 2016

C. Assistance to Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Allowances

86. The reconstruction and rehabilitation allowance covers the housing displacement and business displacement allowances. The Entitlement matrix (EM: B-1- F-1 b,c) provisions cash compensation for such vulnerable households equivalent to three Months wage rate for restarting their livelihood. Households whose houses need to be relocated will receive a reconstruction and shifting allowance equivalent to 10 % of replacement cost of structure or equivalent to the actual cost of the transportation allowances. Owners of commercial enterprises requiring relocation will receive a business displacement allowance. Estimated cost for the displacement and rehabilitation allowances is presented below. However, transportation allowance will not be estimated to the structure having partial loss.

Table 28: Displacement and Rehabilitation Allowances

N.	Allowances	Unit	Quantity	Amount (NRs.)
1	Reconstruction and shifting allowance of the structure	Number	20	571,720.00
3	Business displacement	Number	11	726,000.00
3	Income restoration program	LS		1,400,000.00
Total				2,697,720.00

Source; Field Survey, February 2016

D. Additional Assistance to the Vulnerable Groups

87. Based on the census data, there are about 28 vulnerable households of different categories. The Entitlement matrix (EM: B-1-E-1. E-2, E-3 and F-1-b,c) provisions cash compensation for such vulnerable households equivalent to three Months wage for restarting their livelihood. However, additional assistance to such vulnerable groups need to be distributed only after the finalization of resettlement impact and its extent, and confirmation of the vulnerability of the households in close collaboration with the local communities and CDC. The census survey found that 28 households are vulnerable. Different rehabilitation measures as per EM for such households are as below:

Table 29: Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

S.N.	Vulnerable Categories	No of Households	One Time Cash Assistance at the Local Agricultural Wage Rate (NRs.)	Total cost for assistance
1	Women Headed Households	4	36,000.00	144,000.00
2	Dalit Groups	1	36,000.00	36,000.00
3	Elderly Headed Households	1	36,000.00	36,000.00
4	Below Poverty line	4	36,000.00	144,000.00
5	Indigenous Group	10	36,000.00	360,000.00
Total				720,000.00

Source: Census Survey, Feb 2016

[a] No. of HHs x 90 days x NRs. 400=36000

[b] No. of HHs NRs. 8,000

E. RP Implementation and Management Cost

88. There are also several RP implementation activities that need to be carried out at project road level by the Project Manager (PM). Some of such activities are: (i) public consultation, and information dissemination, (ii) organizing CDC meetings, and implement CDC decision, field verification, and updating RP, (iii) organizing and mobilizing local grievance redress committee meetings, (iv) Deed Transfer and required land surveying so on. In order to ensure such expenses, RP implementation cost also been calculated and incorporated in resettlement in following.

Table 30: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Implementation Activities

S.N.	Description of Tasks	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Estimated Costs (NRs.)
1	Information dissemination about the project, resettlement impacts, and compensation provision	1	100,000	100,000
2	Organizing CDC meeting and follow up activities	8	20,000	300,000
3	Organizing GRC meetings and follow-up activities	30	5,000	150,000
4	Establishing Sub-local level committees and their mobilization (@NRs.5,000 per committee)	35	5,000	175,000
5	Public notification of Affected assets and invitation to receive compensation (@ NRs. 50,000)	5	50,000	250,000
6	If required, Surveyor/Amin Mobilization/ Malpot for Field Verification and Deed Transform (NRs. 60,000 Per Man month)	2	60,000	120,000
7	Sub-total (1-5)	-	-	1,095,000
8	Contingency	10%	-	109,500
	Total			1, 204,500

Source: Census Survey, Feb/ April 2016

89. RP implementation covers the cost for the implementation and management of

resettlement-related activities. It includes information dissemination, campaign, public consultation, CDC meeting, local grievance redress committee formation and conducting meetings with Aps etc.

F. External monitor

90. An amount of NRs. 1,800,000.00 has been budgeted for two monitoring exercise by the university teachers/ researchers or Individual consultant. For detail attached at Appendix 8 of external monitoring terms of references.

G. Contingencies

91. A contingency amount of 10 % of compensation and rehabilitation costs include for the widening and upgrading of existing road.

H. Total cost estimate

92. The total cost estimate for the widening and upgrading of existing road from Narayanghat to Butwal and total estimated cost including land acquisition made up as follows:

Table 31: Summary of Compensation Costs

S.N	Items	Total estimated cost (in NRs.)
1	Compensation of Land	26,869,250.00
2	Compensation of structures	5,717,250.00
3	Displacement and rehabilitation cost	2,697,720.00
4	Assistance to vulnerable groups	720,000.00
5	RP implementation	1,204,500.00
6	External monitor	1,800,000.00
7	Total (A)	39,008,720.00
8	Contingencies (10 %) (B)	3,900,872.00
9	Grand Total estimated (A+B)	42,909,592.00
10	Total \$ @105.00	408,663

I. Financing Plan

93. All costs related to land acquisition and resettlement budget would be borne by the Government. The EA will ensure that adequate funds are delivered on time to the CDO for timely implementation of RP.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Central level Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Department of Roads (DOR):

94. The Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation (MoPIT) will be the executing agency (EA) and the Department of Road (DoR) the implementing agency (IA) for this project. DoR has established a Project Directorate PIU at the central level (Kathmandu). For resettlement activities the PIU will be supported by a resettlement consultant who will review the monitoring data, conduct his/her own field level data verification and consultation with affected persons and provide advice to DoR in follow-up actions. The central level PIU Project Director of the central will assume the following responsibility for RP implementation:

- Establish the two field offices headed by Project Managers (PM) responsible for the implementation of the Narayanghat-Butwal road improvement project;
- Establish the third tier Grievance Redress Committee (GRC);
- Establish and approve the procedures for the resettlement and compensation activities;
- Review the monthly monitoring report prepared by the field PIUs and supervision consultant
- Prepare the semi-annual monitoring report

B. Field-level PIU, DOR

95. The IA will establish two field-level PIUs headed by Project Managers (PM) with officer in rank of Senior Divisional Engineer. The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the resettlement activities at the field level with the help of the resettlement team from the Supervising Consultant (SC). The PM will coordinate with the CDO in formation of CDC at district level and keep coordination with other line agencies at district level for the implementation of RP. Key activities of the PM are:

- Approve the survey verification and update of affected persons and entitlement cards
- Liaise with CDO and participate in CDC
- Distribute resettlement benefits
- Verify the field and prepare RP addendums and updates
- conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits
- conduct internal monitoring of RP activities and prepare monthly progress reports
- Establish the second tier Grievance Redress Committee (GRC);
- convene the GRC

C. Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)

96. The Land Acquisition Act (1977) specifies the procedures for land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the government to acquire any land for public interest or for the execution of any development works. There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Chief District officer which will fix the rate of compensation for the affected property. The other members in the committee are the Chief of Land Revenue Officer, representative from District Development Committee (DDC), concerned Project Director/Manager. The committee can also invite representatives from among the

affected persons, representative from affected VDC/Municipality. The committee will be responsible for dealing with the issues related to compensation and rehabilitation. The main responsibilities of the committee are:

- To verify the loss of land and other assets due to project implementation
- Publish notice for land and other assets acquisition by the project
- Determine the price of all kinds of loss incurred
- Hold meetings with the affected people
- Notify the DPs to collect compensation
- Pay compensation for all losses
- Hear grievances if any and
- Implement rehabilitation measures

D. Grievance redress committee (GRC)

97. There will be two level of GRC. One will be according to the clause 11 of Land Acquisition Act 1977 which will be chaired by the CDO. Under the LA Act, any DPs can raise objection against acquisition of land by a notice to Ministry of Home. There are normal procedure and rules and regulation to address the complaints/grievances. There will be another GRC at local level (each VDC). DPs can submit grievances verbally or written to this committee for resolution. If the grievances resolved at local level, it will not refer to CDO. In case, it is not resolved, it will refer to GRC at district level which is chaired by CDO.

E. Supervision consultant (SC)

98. A team of one resettlement specialist, one livelihood expert and 4 field social mobilizers will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the land acquisition process and resettlement activities. More specifically, the SC resettlement team will perform the following activities. The TOR of the RS has been provided in the Appendix 7.

- Inform affected persons of entitled compensation and methods of receiving compensation payment;
- support the survey verification and update of affected persons and assets prepare identification and entitlement cards
- provide assistance to the District Commissioner's office for land acquisition activities
- Assist CDC in determining the compensation for various affected assets;
- provide support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the district's office
- support the PIU in the distribution of resettlement benefits
- support the field data gathering for the preparation of RP addendums and updates
- conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits
- conduct internal monitoring of RP activities and prepare monthly progress reports;
- Keep and update all resettlement activities and submit monthly resettlement implementation progress report to PIU, DoR;
- address grievances at local level
- act as secretary in grievance redress mechanism and document grievances and resolution process

- support affected persons in filing grievances
- Identify vulnerable group and severely affected persons and recommend additional assistance and livelihood assistance and skill development training to them;
- Arrange skill development training through recognized training institution at project level;

F. Staff training at PIU

99. At present, there are no sufficient experienced personnel involved in land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities at PIU, though Geo-Environment Unit (GEU) of DoR looks at the social and resettlement aspect of the project. The unit comprises of one Senior Divisional Engineer, 2 Assistant Engineers and 1 Sociologist. They are involved in all the social and environmental aspects of the project under DoR. However, most of them are not familiar with the ADB new Safeguard Policy. After the SC resettlement team is mobilized, a 2 days orientation and training regarding the ADB new Safeguard Policy 2009 and management and the resettlement activities to be implemented under this project will be conducted for the DoR staff involved in the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities of this project (including the field staff). The training/orientation session will be repeated in the field offices, DDCs and VDCs either by grouping the adjacent districts or individually as per convenience of the field staff

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

100. The project is expected to be implemented from the second quarter of 2017 to the third quarter of 2017. Advance actions such as the establishment of the field-level PIU two offices, the appointment of the two Project Managers, the recruitment and mobilization of the SC resettlement team, the establishment of grievance redress committee and the formation of the CDC are required. Disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance activities will be completed before each section is handed over by DoR to the contractor. However, income rehabilitation measures may continue and be completed even after civil works begin. Table 32 provides the timeline for project resettlement activities.

Table 32: Implementation Schedule of the Resettlement Plan Implementation

S.N. A	Activities	Time period	Responsibility
1	Establishment of PIU field office	Last quarter 2016	DOR
2	Mobilization of Supervision Consultant resettlement team	First Quarter 2017	DOR
3	Formation of CDC	Second Quarter 2017	DOR, CDO
4	Dissemination of information, public consultation, distribution of summary of RP in Nepali	Second Quarter 2017	DOR, SC
5	Determination of compensation of affected assets	Second Quarter 2017	DOR, SC, CDO
6	Joint survey with contractor	Second Quarter 2017	PM/CSC
7	Recruitment of External independent monitoring agency	Second quarter 2017	DOR
8	Publication of structure Acquisition Notice	Second Quarter 2017	DAO, Kapilvastu+ Rupendhi
9	Formation of GRC	Second Quarter 2017	DOR, SC
10	Publish notice to collect compensation	Third Quarter 2017	DOR, DAO
11	Distribution of compensation	Third Quarter 2017 onwards	DOR, DAO
12	Payment of rehabilitation allowances to SPAF & Vulnerable groups	Third Quarter 2017	DOR, SC
13	Transfer of land already acquired but remaining to deed transfer in the name of DOR/Government	Fourth Quarter 2017 onwards	DAO, DLRO, DLSO, DOR
14	Beginning on construction activities	Fourth Quarter 2017	DOR

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Internal monitoring System

101. An internal monitoring system will be established by DOR, the PIU and the CSC resettlement staff. A set of process, outcome and baseline indicators will be developed and the baseline gathered at the onset of RP implementation. The PIU and CSC resettlement staff will maintain record of all activities related to the resettlement in a database. Indicative indicators for the resettlement plan can be found in Table 33.

Table 33: Monitoring issues and Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and time frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved according to agreed implementation plan? Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? Have funds been disbursed according to RP? Has the land been made encumbrance-free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?
Delivery of entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have all affected persons received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? How many affected households have relocated and built their new structures at new locations? Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? Have affected businesses received entitlements? Have the community structures been compensated and rebuilt at new sites? Have all processes been documented? Are there discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons as per the RP/RP addendum and actual numbers Share of compensation disbursement vs total Title-Holders affected Share of Titled-holders who have received their entire compensation packages (compensation and other resettlement allowances) vs total Title-Holders affected Share of non-titled holders who have received compensation of structures vs total non-titled holders identified Share of non-titled holders who have received their other resettlement allowances vs total non-titled holders identified Is the rate for compensation for land and structure equivalent to replacement cost?
Relocation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has NGO prepared a list of alternative places to rent/buy? Have affected households benefitted from support of NGO to find alternative place to rent/buy? If so, how many and what services were provided?
Consultation, grievances, and special issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have any affected persons used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised? What were the outcomes? ▪ Have conflicts been resolved? ▪ Have grievances and resolutions been documented? Have any cases been taken to court?
Resettlement Benefit/ Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? ▪ What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation? ▪ How many physically displaced households have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e. remaining plot of land, newly purchased plot, rented plot/structure) ▪ How many households have purchased plot? ▪ What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on? ▪ Have the participants of the livelihood-training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?

102. The central level GESU under the DoR will also carry out internal monitoring. Among others, the GESU monitoring will also be focused on process monitoring.

B. External monitoring

103. An external professional/individual/researcher or consulting agency, university department or development NGOs will be recruited by DOR to carry out an independent bi-annual review of the resettlement implementation process as well as the post resettlement completion evaluation. Two monitoring surveys (biannually) of a sample of affected households (minimum 20% of affected households) will be undertaken by independent the external monitoring agency/researchers. The main objective of this monitoring will be to measure the extent to which households' standards of living have been restored or improved. The external monitoring agency will also carry out a final ex-post evaluation to ensure that all RP implementation activities have been completed. Any problems or issues identified are followed-up (including recommendation of mitigation measures and supplementary budget if required); and learning from such issues must be recorded which would help to deal with issues such as these more effectively. A sample Terms of Reference (ToR) for the external monitoring agency with cost estimate have been included in Appendix 7.

Table 34: Scope of External Monitoring

Independent Monitor	<p>Conduct a field-based assessment of the implementation of the resettlement plan on a bi-annual basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct sample survey of 20% affected households ▪ Reconciliation of data provided by DOR/CSC resettlement team with field and records verification; ▪ Assess progress of land acquisition and resettlement activities; ▪ Assess progress vis-à-vis indicators; ▪ Assess compliance of RP implementation with SPS Interview affected persons to assess their views on the resettlement process; and ▪ Propose corrective/remedial actions.
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C. Reporting

104. The PIU/CSC resettlement staff will prepare Monthly Progress Report (MPR) highlighting progress, issues, constraints, targets for every month. These reports will closely follow the resettlement monitoring indicators as mentioned above. The project directorate Resettlement team will review the MPRs and produce a Semi-annual resettlement report. Table 35 provides details on the contents and timing of various progress monitoring reports.

Table 35: Reporting Requirements

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility	To be disclosed
Monthly progress report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, progress on indicators, results, issues affecting performance, constraints, variation from RP (if any) and reason for the same and corrections recommended	Monthly	PIU/CSC	Not required
Semi-annual resettlement monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, and variations if any with explanation and outcome, recommended corrective actions.	Semi-annually	DOR/CSC	Yes
External monitoring report	Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, variations if any with explanation and outcome, affected person's satisfaction with process, compliance with ADB's SPS, corrective actions recommended	Semi-annually	External Monitor	Not required
Resettlement completion report	Overall narrative of the land acquisition and resettlement process, outputs and outcomes of indicators from baseline, key variations/changes, lessons learned	Once	External Monitor	Not required

APPENDIX 1: INFORMATION OF THE RIGHT OF WAY & LAND ACQUISITION

Narayanghat-Butwal Road



नेपाल सरकार
भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय
सडक विभाग
डिभिजन सडक कार्यालय
बुटवल, रुपन्देही

फोन : ०७१-४४०७४६
फ्याक्स : ०७१-४४६४१४

पत्र संख्या : ०७२/०७३

चलानी नं.: ७५६६

मिति: २०७२/११/९

विषय: जानकारी सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री/सडक विभाग
आयोजना निर्देशनालय (ए.डि.वि.)
विशालनगर, काठमाण्डौ ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस कार्यालयको क्षेत्राधिकार भित्र रहेका निम्न सडक खण्डहरूको सडक सिमा तथा सो भित्र पर्ने जग्गाहरूको स्वामित्वको स्थिती निम्नानुसार रहेको व्यहोरा जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

सि.न.	सडक खण्डहरू	सडक सिमा	जग्गा स्वामित्वको स्थिती
१	नारायणगढ-बुटवल सडक खण्ड	२५ मि.दुवै तर्फ	सडक सिमा भित्र पर्ने
२	भैरहवा तौलिहवा सडक खण्ड (बुद्धचोक देखि भैरहवा एअरपोर्ट खण्ड)	२५ मि.दुवै तर्फ	अधिकांश जग्गाहरूको लगत कट्टा भई डिभिजनको नामा
३	भैरहवा तौलिहवा सडक खण्ड (भैरहवा एअरपोर्ट देखि कोठी नदी खण्ड)	१५ मि.दुवै तर्फ	स्वामित्व ग्रहण भईसकेको ।

(सविन जोशी)

Appendix 2: List of Affected Landowners

S. N.	Name of Land Owner	Address	Ward No./ Sheet No	Total land holding in Sqm	Plot No.	Area to be acquired in Sqm	Loss %
1		Kawaswati	6 Gha	1454	542	63	4.33
2		Kawaswati	6 Gha	1442	815	50	3.47
3		Kawaswati	6 Gha	1254	816	53	4.23
4		Kawaswati	6 Gha	1213	190	42	3.46
5		Kawaswati	6 Gha	1420	188	75	5.28
6		Prgati nagar	1 Ka	1083	173	153	14.93
7		Prgati nagar	1 Ka	1983	271	84	4.24
8		Prgati nagar	1 Ka	1460	268	54.9	3.76
9		Prgati nagar	1 Ka	1740	263	154	8.85
10		Prgati nagar	1 Ka	1413	270	54.9	3.89
11		Prgati nagar	1 Ka	1459	364	54.9	3.76
12		Prgati nagar	1 Ka	1393	1155	42.9	3.08
13		Prgati nagar	1 Ka	1286	1156	42.9	3.34
14		Rajahar	6 Ka	1365	31	45	3.30
15		Rajahar	6 Ka	1356	30	50	3.69
16		Tamsarya	6 Kha	2565	761	240	9.36
17		Tamsarya	6 Kha	1989	639	148	7.44
18		Tamsarya	6 Kha	2323	636	201	8.65
19		Tamsarya	6 Kha	2012	981	125	6.21
					Total Sqm	1733.5	
					ha	0.18	
	Per Sqm Rate (average)	15500		26,869,250.00	Total Cost	26,869,250.00	

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

S.N	T S. No.	House Owner Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	Roof Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Affected area (Sqm)	Percentage	Types of wall	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
									L(M)	B(M)	Total area (Sqm)						
1	41		7+000	Gaidakot 9 Thumsi	1	1	2	1	6.2	4.2	26.04	26	99.85	6.00	2	L	14
2	120		23+240	Devchuli 13 Daldale	1	4	2	1	10.2	7.7	78.54	38.5	49.02	4.00	1	L	20
3	121		23+255	Devchuli 13 Daldale	1	1	2	1	10.7	5.3	56.71	26.5	46.73	9.00	1	L	20
4	122		23+285	Devchuli 13 Daldale	1	1	2	1	7.5	7.8	58.5	39	66.67	9&2	1	L	20
	166		34+150	Kawasoti 16 Purano kawaswati	1	1	2	1	8.5	4	34	20	58.82	9.00	2	L	20
5	168		34+130	Kawasoti 16 Teenghare	1	1	2	1	7	5	35	25	71.43	9&2	1	L	20
6	169		34+440	Kawasoti 16 Teenghare	1	1	2	1	6	4.5	27	22.5	83.33	3.00	1	L	20
7	170		34+450	Kawasoti 16 Teenghare	1	1	2	2	5	4	40	40	100.00	2&9	1	L	20
8	269		67+250	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	2	2	1	3.7	3.5	12.95	12.96	100.08	6.00	2	L	9
9	270		67+256	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	15	2	1	7.4	5.5	40.7	40.7	100.00	7.00	1	L	8.6
10	271		67+266	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	2	2	1	8.5	6.5	55.25	55.25	100.00	7.00	1	L	8
11	272		67+280	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	2	2	2	5.8	5	58	58	100.00	5&6	1	L	8
12	273		67+287	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	2	2	1	6.7	3.3	22.11	22.11	100.00	5&6	1	L	6.5
13	274		67+257	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	15	2	1	9	8.5	76.5	76	99.35	5.00	1	R	9
14	275		67+290	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	15	2	1	4	3	12	12	100.00	5.00	1	R	9
15	278		67+375	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	2	2	1	9.5	8.5	80.75	80.76	100.01	6.00	1	L	9
16	279		37+385	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	2	2	1	6.8	4.8	32.64	32	98.04	6.00	1	L	7.5
17	283		67+715	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	3	1,2	2	2	11	4.5	99	99	100.00	4.00	1	L	8
18	461		105+840	Devdaha 10 Bhaludi	1	1	2	1	8.3	5.4	44.82	32.4	72.29	2.00	2	L	19
20			105+840	Devdaha 10 Bhaludi	1	1	3	1	6.5	6	39	36	92.31	3.00	2	L	19
21			105+840	Devdaha 10 Bhaludi	1	1	3	1	8	5	40	30	75.00	3.00	2	L	19
Total		5,734, 494.85	Rate	2120								824.68	2705	Sqft	3.28		

Types of structure: 1- Residential, 2-Commercial, 3- Community , 4- Shed, 5- toilet, 6- wall, 7- Empty House/ hut, 8- Kitchen, 9-Community res, 10- Temple, 11- Waiting shed ,12- Public tap,13- Well/ tubewall,14- Gate, 16- Different status& Park, 1&2 – Res+ Commercial, 4& 6- Wall& gate etc

Roof Type : 1- Slate 2- Zink sheet, 3-RRC Dhalan, 4- Straw, 6- Tripal

Wall Type: 1-Stone & mud mortar plaster by Mud, 2- Stone & mud mortar plaster by Cement, 3-Stone and cement mortar by cement plaster, 4- Bricks & cement mortar by cement plaster, 5- Bamboo& wood, 6- Zink sheet, 7-stone , mud, wood and Zink sheet , 8- Zink sheet & wood, 9- Block , 10-Stone cement, and metal pipe mix

Use: 1-Self settlement, 2 -Commercial, 3- Res+ Commercial, 4- Rented , 5- under construction, 6-Empty house, 7- common uses, 8- etc

Affected Situation: 2 Fully, 1- Partially

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L (M)	B(M)	Sqm				
5	Samudayik Sewa Kendra Bhawan	0+685	Gaidakot 2	1	3	1	13	8	104	2066	2	R	11
7	Yatru Pratikshyalaya	0+800	Gaidakot 2	7	11	1	9.4	3.3	31.02		2	L	10
9	Jhailakalika Mandir Prabesh Dwar	0+950	Gaidakot 2	7	14				0	2069	2	R	18
11	Yatru Pratikshyalaya	1+000	Gaidakot 2	7	11	1	11.8	2.7	31.86	2046	2	L	17
12	Durga Mandir	1+000	Gaidakot 2	7	10	1	2.5	2	5		2	L	17
13	Park	1+100	Gaidakot 1	7	6		25		0	2050	2	R	12
14	Yatru Pratikshyalaya	1+130	Gaidakot 1	7	11	2			0		2	R	10
20	Public Tap	1+280	Gaidakot 5 Kali Gandaki Chowk	7	12				0	2060	2	L	17
21	Public Tap	1+300	Gaidakot 5 Kali Gandaki Chowk	7	12				0	2055	2	L	18
22	Pratikshyalaya	1+650	Gaidakot 4	7	11	1	5	4	20	2057	2	R	8
24	Pratikshyalaya	2+030	Gaidakot 5 Buddachowk	7	11	1	5	4	20	2068	2	L	9
25	Pratikshyalaya	2+320	Gaidakot 5 Congress Chowk	7	11	1	5	4	20	2071	2	L	20
26	Mane	3+450	Gaidakot 5 Bijaychowk	7	10				0	2065	2	L	18
27	Pratikshyalaya	3+455	Gaidakot 5 Bijaychowk	7	11	1	5	5	25	2058	2	R	20
28	Shivalayako Mandir	3+550	Gaidakot 8 Bijaychowk	7	10	1	5	4	20	2041	2	R	21
29	Pratikshyalaya	3+120	Gaidakot 8 Bijaychowk	7	11	1	4	4	16	2047	2	R	16
30	Public Tap	3+400	Gaidakot 8 Bijaychowk	7	12				0	2051	2	R	20
32	Sadak Board ko Dastur Sankalan Kendra	5+010	Gaidakot 7	7	3	1	7	5	35	2072	2	L	7
33	Pratikshyalaya	5+030	Gaidakot 7	7	11	1	7	4	28	2062	2	R	7
35	Pratikshyalaya	5+280	Barpipal Chowk	7	11	1	6	4	24	2063	2	L	9
43	Biswokarma Mandir	7+270	Gaidakot 9 Thumsi	7	10	3	6	6	108		2	L	17
44	Public Tap + Chautara	7+550	Gaidakot 9 Thumsi	7	12				0	2040	2	L	12
45	Pratikshyalaya	9+570	Gaidakot 10 Pitauji	7	11	1	6	5	30	2060	2	L	15
47	Pratikshyalaya	10+630	Gaidakot 10 Pitauji	7	11	1	4.3	3.3	14.19	2060	2	L	14
48	Pratikshyalaya	11+00	Gaidakot 10 Pitauji	7	11	1	3.8	3.8	14.44	2059	2	L	16
49	Pratikshyalaya	11+320	Gaidakot 10 Mukundapur	7	11	1	3.6	3.6	12.96	2062	2	R	16
50	Pratikshyalaya	11+680	Gaidakot 10 Sangam	7	11	1	5.5	3.3	18.15	2060	2	R	13

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L(M)	B(M)	Sqm				
			Chowk										
51	Pratikshyalaya	12+000	Gaidakot 10 Bhaishakhori	7	11	1	5	3.7	18.5	2063	2	R	10
52	Pratikshyalaya	12+150	Gaidakot 10 Bhaishakhori	7	11	1	4	2.9	11.6	2060	2	R	12
53	Pratikshyalaya	12+620	Gaidakot 11 Bhedabari	7	11	1	4.5	3.4	15.3	2072	2	R	16
54	Pratikshyalaya	13+030	Gaidakot 12 Harkapur	7	11	1	6	5	30	2040	2	L	8
55	Public Tap	14+600	Gaidakot 13 Beldidabazar	7	12				0	2062	2	R	18
56	Pratikshyalaya	14+820	Gaidakot 13 Beldidabazar	7	11	1	3	2.4	7.2	2055	2	R	10
57	Pratikshyalaya	14+850	Gaidakot 13 Beldidabazar	7	11	1	3.3	3	9.9	2063	2	L	11
58	Public Tap	14+900	Gaidakot 13 Beldidabazar	7	12				0	2050	2	L	20
59	Pratikshyalaya	15+100	Gaidakot 13 Beldidabazar	7	11	1	4	3.7	14.8	2064	2	L	11
60	Pratikshyalaya	15+120	Gaidakot 13 Beldidabazar	7	11	1	4	3.5	14	2064	2	L	15
61	Public Tap	15+120	Gaidakot 13 Beldidabazar	7	12				0	2050	2	L	12
62	Pratikshyalaya	15+200	Gaidakot 13 Beldidabazar	7	11	1	6.1	4.3	26.23	2064	2	L	11
63	Pratikshyalaya	15+720	Gaidakot 16 Amarapuri	7	11	1	4.1	3.5	14.35	2067	2	L	11
64	Pratikshyalaya	15+980	Gaidakot 15 Amarapuri	7	11	1	4	2.7	10.8	2063	2	R	11
65	Pratikshyalaya	16+030	Gaidakot 16 Amarapuri	7	11	1	4	3.4	13.6	2065	2	L	11
66	Tulsi Pratikshyalaya	16+440	Gaidakot 15 Jotishichowk	7	11	1	4	3.3	13.2	2064	2	R	9
67	Mandir	16+630	Gaidakot 16	7	10	1	2	2	4	2065	2	L	14
68	Pratikshyalaya	16+700	Gaidakot 16 Amarapuri	7	11	1	5	3	15	2055	2	L	9
69	Pratikshyalaya	16+700	Gaidakot 15	7	11	1	4	2	8	2068	2	R	9
70	Public Pani Tanki+Tap	16+715	Gaidakot 15	7	12	1	2	1.5	3	2061	2	R	9
71	Pani Tanki+Tap	17+040	Gaidakot 15 Amarapuri	7	12	1	3	3	9	2062	2	R	12
73	Pratikshyalaya	17+050	Gaidakot 15 Amarapuri	7	11	1	5	3	15	2059	2	R	8
74	Pratikshyalaya	17+140	Gaidakot 16 Amarapuri	7	11	1	5	3.5	17.5	2055	2	L	8
75	Pratikshyalaya	17+280	Gaidakot 16 Amarapuri	7	11	1	5	3.3	16.5	2061	2	R	8
76	Pratikshyalaya	17+770	Gaidakot 16 Amarapuri	7	11	1	4	3.5	14	2055	2	L	11
77	Shiv Mandir	17+775	Gaidakot 15 Amarapuri	7	10	1	4.5	4.5	20.25	2065	2	R	18
79	Pratikshyalaya	18+000	Rajhar 8 Jharahikhola	7	11	1	4	2.5	10	2065	2	R	13
80	Pratikshyalaya	18+000	Rajhar 6 Jharahikhola	7	11	1	7	3	21	20	2	L	14

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L(M)	B(M)	Sqm				
81	Pratikshyalaya	18+480	Rajhar 6 basantpur	7	11	1	4.5	4	18	2069	2	L	15
82	Ganesh Mandir Wall	18+495	Rajhar 8 Gauripur		6		22	6	0	2069	2	R	22
84	Pratikshyalaya	18+675	Rajhar 5 faram	7	11	1			0	2071	2	L	18
85	Pratikshyalaya	19+100	Rajhar 1 Taikot Chowk	7	11	1	4	3.8	15.2	2065	2	L	13
86	Pratikshyalaya	19+700	Rajhar 1 Kumarwanti Chowk	7	11	1	4.4	4.2	18.48	2065	2	R	12
87	Pani Tanki+Tap	19+700	Rajhar 1 Rajhar Bazar	7	12	1	3	2	6	2065	2	L	12
88	Public Tap	19+780	Rajhar 7 Bazar	7	12				0	2060	2	R	18
89	Public Tap	19+810	Rajhar 7 Bazar	7	12				0	2059	2	R	18
90	Public Tap	19+840	Rajhar 7 Bazar	7	12				0	2059	2	R	18
91	Public Tap	20+020	Rajhar 7 Bazar	7	12				0	2059	2	R	18
92	Public Tap	20+120	Rajhar 7 Bazar	7	12				0	2059	2	L	23
93	Public Tap	20+240	Rajhar 1 Rajhar Bazar	7	12				0	2059	2	L	16
94	Public Tap	20+240	Rajhar 7 Bazar	7	12				0	2059	2	R	16
95	Public Tap	20+320	Rajhar 1 Rajhar Bazar	7	12				0	2059	2	L	16
96	Pratikshyalaya	20+340	Rajhar 1 Rajhar Bazar	7	11	1			0	2065	2	L	12
99	Public Tap	20+440	Rajhar 7 Bazar	7	12				0	2059	2	R	15
100	Public Tap	20+440	Rajhar 1 Rajhar Bazar	7	12				0	2059	2	L	15
106	Pratikshyalaya	21+190	Devchuli 2 Kumarwati	7	11	1	4.6	3.3	15.18	2060	2	R	15
107	Public Tap	21+550	Devchuli 2 Dumkauli	7	12				0	2065	2	R	16
108	Public Tap	21+825	Devchuli 2 Dumkauli	7	12				0	2055	2	L	14
109	Pratikshyalaya	21+850	Devchuli 2 Dumkauli	7	11	1	5	3.5	17.5	2066	2	L	10
111	Pratikshyalaya	22+550	Devchuli 1 Keurenichowk	7	11	1	4.5	3.5	15.75	2068	2	L	14
112	Pratikshyalaya	22+590	Devchuli 1 Keurenichowk	7	11	1	4.2	3	12.6	2069	2	R	12
113	Pratikshyalaya	22+700	Devchuli 3 Keureni	7	11	1	5	3.5	17.5	2056	2	R	22
114	Public tap	22+700	Devchuli 3 Keureni	7	12				0	2056	2	R	20
115	Pratikshyalaya	22+780	Devchuli 3 Keureni	7	11	1	5	3	15	2058	2	R	10
123	Pratikshyalaya	23+600	Devchuli 13 Daldale	7	11	1	4	4	16	2060	2	L	9
125	Pratikshyalaya	23+950	Devchuli 13 Daldale	7	11	1	4	4	16	2065	2	R	14
126	Bhimsen Mandir	24+030	Devchuli 13 Daldale	7	10	1	2	2	4		2	R	17
127	Pratikshyalaya	24+080	Devchuli 13 Daldale	7	11	1	4	4	16		2	R	13
128	Pratikshyalaya	24+380	Devchuli 13 Daldale	7	11	1	3.5	3.5	12.25		2	R	11
129	Pratikshyalaya	24+450	Devchuli 13 Daldale	7	11	1	4	3	12		2	L	13
130	Pratikshyalaya	24+620	Devchuli 13 Daldale	7	11	1			0		2	L	14
131	Pratikshyalaya	24+980	Devchuli 15 Campus Chowk	7	11	1	3.5	3	10.5		2	L	12
132	Pratikshyalaya	25+375	Devchuli 15 Pragatinagar	7	11	1	3.8	3.1	11.78	2057	2	R	10

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L(M)	B(M)	Sqm				
133	Public Tap	25+378	Devchuli 15 Pragatinagar	7	12				0	2065	2	R	11
134	Pratikshyalaya	25+680	Devchuli 15 Dhaulagiri Chowk	7	11	1	4.8	3.2	15.36		2	R	10
135	Pratikshyalaya	25+970	Devchuli 15 Dhaulagiri Chowk	7	11	1			0		2	R	15
136	Pratikshyalaya	26+390	Kawasoti 11 Lokaha	7	11	1	4	3	12	2058	2	R	8
137	Pratikshyalaya	26+390	Kawasoti 11 Lokaha	7	11	1	6	4	24	2052	2	L	9
138	Pratikshyalaya	27+720	Kawasoti 11 Lokaha	7	11	1	5	4	20		2	L	12
139	Pratikshyalaya	28+275	Kawasoti 11 Lokaha	7	11	1	4.5	4	18		2	L	11
140	Pratikshyalaya	30+530	kawasoti - Thala Tole	7	11	1			0	2068	2	L	10
141	Pratikshyalaya	30+790	kawasoti 1 Thala Tole	7	11	1	5	4	20		2	R	9
147	Ganeshman ko Salik	31+210	Kawasoti 8 Kawasoti Bazar	7	16				0	2068	2	L	14
148	Ka. Pupalal ko Salik	31+500	Kawasoti 8 Kawasoti Bazar	7	16				0		2	L	12
149	Pratikshyalaya	31+580	Kawasoti 3 Kawasoti Bazar	7	11	1	3	3	9		2	R	8
150	Pratikshyalaya	31+730	Kawasoti 2 Shivmandir Chowk	7	11	1			0	2069	2	R	12
151	Pratikshyalaya	32+090	Kawasoti 8 Majorchowk	7	11	1			0	2068	2	L	15
152	Pratikshyalaya	32+670	Kawasoti 3 Thakali Chowk	7	11	1	6	3	18	2065	2	R	14
153	Pratikshyalaya	33+150	Kawasoti 3 Ram Nagar Chowk	7	11		4.3	3.2	0	2061	2	R	9
155	Pani Tanki	33+680	Kawasoti 3 Purano Bazar	8	16	1	2	2	4	2055	2	R	16
156	Pratikshyalaya	33+680	Kawasoti 3 Purano Bazar	7	11	1			0	2063	2	R	9
163	Kumari Smriti Club ko Bandai gareko Bhawan	30+708	Kawasoti 1 Thanachowk	4	12	1	10	7	70	2070	1	R	23
165	Pratikshyalaya	33+950	Kawasoti 9 Puranokawasoti	7	11	1	5	3	15	2060	2	L	7
171	Pratikshyalaya	34+540	Kawasoti 16 Teenghare	7	11	1	5	6	30	2061	2	R	7
174	Pratikshyalaya	35+350	Kawasoti 16 Danda	7	11	1	5	5	25		2	L	12
175	Gaida Ko Murti	35+375	Kawasoti 16 Danda	7	16				0		2	L	
177	Pratikshyalaya	35+520	Kawasoti 16 Danda	7	11	1			0	2068	2	R	12

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L(M)	B(M)	Sqm				
179	Pratikshyalaya	35+600	Kawasoti 16 Danda	7	11	1	5	4	20	2068	1	L	15
187	Pratikshyalaya	36+010	Kawasoti 16 Danda	7	11	1	4	3.5	14	2069	2	L	0
190	Pani Tanki+Tap	43+130	Kawasoti 16 Danda	8	12		2	1.5	0		2	R	13
191	Public Toilets	43+135	Madhyabindu 7 Chorvara	7	5	1	5	4	20	2062	2	R	13
192	Pratikshyalaya	43+180	Madhyabindu 7 Chorvara	7	11	1	7	4	28	2070	2	R	10
193	Pratikshyalaya	43+290	Madhyabindu 7 Chorvara	7	11	1			0	2069	2	L	18
195	Public Toilets	43+350	Madhyabindu 7 Chorvara	7	5	1	3	1.5	4.5	2057	2	L	19
197	Public Tap	43+800	Madhyabindu 8 Chaurangi	7	12				0	2065	2	L	23
198	Public Tap	43+810	Madhyabindu 8 Chaurangi	7	12				0	2065	2	L	16
199	Public Tap	43+860	Madhyabindu 8 Chaurangi	7	12				0	2065	2	R	16
200	Durga Mandir	43+870	Madhyabindu 8 Chaurangi	7	10	1	3	2.5	7.5	2064	2	L	19
202	Pratikshyalaya	44+020	Madhyabindu 8 Chaurangi	7	11	1	5.2	4	20.8		2	R	8
203	Public Tap	44+170	Madhyabindu 8 Chaurangi	7	12				0	2061	2	L	14
208	Public Tap	44+360	Madhyabindu 8 Phulbari	7	12				0	2062	2	L	16
212	Pratikshyalaya	45+300	Madhyabindu 8 Phulbari	7	11	1	4	3	12		2	R	16
215	Public Tap	49+840	Nayabelahani 7 Damarchowk	7	12				0	2069	2	L	13
225	Pratikshyalaya	50+000	Nayabelahani 7 Laxmi Chowk	7	11	1	6	3	18	2060	2	L	10
226	Public Tube Well	49+990	Nayabelahani 7 Laxmi Chowk	7	12				0	2068	2	L	10
227	Public Tube Well	50+000	Nayabelahani 7 Laxmi Chowk	7	12				0	2068	2	R	22
231	Public Toilets	50+450	Nayabelahani 8 Aarungkhola	7	5	2	7	5	70	2068	2	R	10
232	Pratikshyalaya	50+470	Nayabelahani 8 Aarungkhola	7	11	1	6.8	3.3	22.44	2067	2	R	8
235	Pratikshyalaya	50+770	Nayabelahani 8	7	11	1	5	4	20	2069	2	L	18

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L(M)	B(M)	Sqm				
			Aarungkhola										
236	Public Tap	50+780	Nayabelahani 8 Aarungkhola	7	12				0	2058	2	R	19
237	Public Well	50+820	Nayabelahani 8 Aarungkhola	7	13				0	2065	2	R	14
238	Public Tap	50+950	Nayabelahani 8 Aarungkhola	7	12				0	2058	2	R	19
239	Pratikshyalaya	51+030	Nayabelahani 8 Aarungkhola	7	11	1	5	4	20	2056	2	R	15
240	Pratikshyalaya	59+990	Dumkibas 1	7	11	1	4	3	12	2062	2	R	17
241	Pratikshyalaya	60+030	Dumkibas 1	7	11	1	3	3	9	2070	2	R	12
242	Pratikshyalaya	60+030	Dumkibas 1	7	11	1	3	3	9	2071	2	L	13.2
246	Shiv Mandir + Durga Mandir	60+460	Dumkibas 1	7	10	1	2	1	2	2065	2	L	20
247	Public Toilets	60+580	Dumkibas 5 Jyamire	7	5	1	5	2	10	2071	2	L	18
249	Pratikshyalaya	60+855	Dumkibas 5 Jyamire	7	11	1	4	2.2	8.8	2069	2	R	12
266	Pratikshyalaya	63+540	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko Jungle	7	11	1	4	3	12		2	L	20
267	Biswokarma Mandir	63+540	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko Jungle	7	10	1	4	3	12		2	L	20
268	Pani Tanki	63+540	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko Jungle	7	16	1	3	2	6		2	R	19
277	Public Tap 4 Ota	67+350-370	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	2	12				0	2070	2	L	7
284	Pachim Nepal Truck Bebasayi Ghar	75+170	Badeghat 4 Kisiyan Chowk	7	3	1	6	4	24	2069	2	L	20
285	Pani Tanki+Tap	75+180	Badeghat 4 Kisiyan Chowk	7	12	1	2.7	1.7	4.59	2065	2	R	22
286	Pratikshyalaya	75+220	Badeghat 4 Kisiyan Chowk	7	11	1	7	5	35	2059	2	R	21
296	Public Toilet	75+900	badghat 4	7	5	1	10	4	40	2063	2	R	19
298	Pratikshyalaya	76+000	badghat 4	7	11	1	7	4	28	2069	2	R	9
299	Kali Mandir	76+080	badghat 4	7	10	1	2	2	4	2050	2	L	16
301	Pratikshyalaya	76+790	badghat 4	7	11	1	3	2	6	2058	2	R	21
304	Pratikshyalaya	76+980	badghat 4	7	11	1			0	2066	2	R	11
305	Pratikshyalaya	77+180	badghat 4	7	11	1	3	3	9	2068	2	R	17
306	Pani Tanki+Tap	77+180	badghat 4	7	12	1	2	2	4	2068	2	L	14
307	Pratikshyalaya	77+180	badghat 4	7	11	1	4	3	12	2045	2	L	12
308	Pratikshyalaya	77+220	badghat 4	7	11	1	6.5	4.5	29.25	2068	2	L	12

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L(M)	B(M)	Sqm				
311	Pratikshyalaya	77+630	Bardghat 2 Chisapani	7	11	1	4	3	12		2	L	12
312	Pratikshyalaya	78+490	bardghat 10 Nandantriz	7	11	1	3	3	9	2062	2	R	13
314	Pratikshyalaya	79+020	Bardghat 10 Mauraha Tandi	7	11	1	3	3	9	2055	2	R	12
315	Pratikshyalaya	79+080	Bardghat 11 Mauraha Tandi	7	11	1	5	4	20	2065	2	L	14
316	Pratikshyalaya	79+690	Bardghat 10 Dhurbtole	7	11	1	4	4	16	2065	2	R	13
317	Pratikshyalaya	79+690	Bardghat 9 Dhurbtole	7	11	1	3	3	9	2063	2	L	11
323	Public Tap 3 Ota	80+380	Bardghat 9 Bhutada Bazar	7	12				0	2062	2	L	15
324	Public Tap	80+460	Bardghat 10 Bhutada Bazar	7	12				0	2062	2	R	15
325	Shivalaya Mandir	80+460	Bardghat 10 Bhutada Bazar	7	10	1	7.8	4	31.2	2050	2	L	17
327	Pratikshyalaya	80+870	Tilakpur 2 Saalbass	7	11	1	5	2	10	2050	2	R	12
330	Pratikshyalaya	81+180	Tilakpur 4 Jhagada	7	11	1	4	4	16	2057	2	L	12
332	Pratikshyalaya	82+280	Tilakpur 1 Tulsinagar	7	11	1	4.3	3	12.9	2072	2	L	20
333	Pratikshyalaya	82+640	Tilakpur 6 Baasbasahi	7	11	1	4	2.5	10	2050	2	L	10
334	Public Tap	82+650	Tilakpur 6 Baasbasahi	7	12				0	2065	2	L	15
337	Public Tap	82+780	Tilakpur 5 Baasbasahi	7	12				0	2060	2	R	20
340	Public Tap	83+300	Tilakpur 5	7	12				0	2059	2	R	13
341	Public Tap	83+420	Tilakpur 5	7	12				0	2059	2	R	11
342	Pratikshyalaya	83+470	Tilakpur 5	7	11	1	4	4	16	2062	2	L	12
343	Santoshi Matako Mandir	83+570	Ramnagar 1 Harkaha	7	10	1	5	3	15	2048	2	L	19
344	Public Tap	83+940	Ramnagar 1 Harkaha	7	12				0	2060	2	L	14
345	Durga Mandir ko Wall+Mandir 2 ota	83+970	Ramnagar 1 Harkaha	7	10				0		2	R	12
346	Durga Mandir ko Toilet	83+970	Ramnagar 1 Harkaha	7	5	1	2	2	4		2	R	12
347	Pratikshyalaya	84+020	Ramnagar 1 Harkaha	7	11	1	6	4	24	2058	2	L	12
348	Shivjiko Mandir	84+020	Ramnagar 1 Harkaha	7	10	1	7	7	49	2047	2	L	20
349	Public Tap	84+020	Ramnagar 1 Harkaha	7	12				0	2060	2	L	16
350	Pratikshyalaya	84+030	Ramnagar 1 Harkaha	7	11	1	3	3	9	2068	2	L	12
351	New Harkatta Pratikshyalaya	84+560	Ramnagar 1 Harkaha	7	11	1	4	3	12	2069	2	L	18
354	Pratikshyalaya	85+270	Ramnagar 1 Bhumahi	7	11	1			0	2064	2	R	16
355	Public tap	85+290	Ramnagar 1 Bhumahi	8	12				0	2055	2	L	21
357	Pratikshyalaya	85+480	Ramnagar 1 Bhumahi	7	11	1	3	2	6	2068	2	R	22

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L (M)	B(M)	Sqm				
358	Pratikshyalaya	85+645	Ramnagar 1 Bhumahi	7	11	1	4	2.5	10	2069	2	L	18
359	Pratikshyalaya	85+685	Ramnagar 1 Bhumahi	7	11	1			0	2064	2	R	13
360	Pratikshyalaya	86+190	Ramnagar 2 Suryabasti	7	11	1			0	2068	2	L	15
361	Pratikshyalaya	86+430	Ramnagar 2 Badera	7	11	1			0	2067	2	L	14
362	Pratikshyalaya	86+820	Ramnagar 2 Badera	7	11	1			0	2067	2	R	20
363	Pratikshyalaya	87+020	Ramnagar 2 Badera	7	11	1	5	4	20	2065	2	L	14
364	Pratikshyalaya	87+340	Ramnagar 2 Badera	7	11	1			0	2068	2	L	12
365	Public Tap	87+345	Ramnagar 2 Badera	7	12				0	2068	2	L	13
366	Pratikshyalaya	87+370	Ramnagar 2 Badera	7	11	1	4	4	16	2045	2	R	12
367	Public Tap	87+790	Ramnagar 2 Badera	7	12				0	2061	2	L	14
368	Public Tap	87+820	Ramnagar 2 Badera	7	12				0	2061	2	L	14
373	Buddha Ko Prativa	89+150	Sunbal 5 Bankatti		16				0	2062	2	R	16
378	Pratikshyalaya	90+990	Sunbal 3 Nadubauchowk	7	11	1	4	3.5	14	2062	2	L	14
383	Pratikshyalaya	91+520	Sunbal 1 Somnath	7	11	1	4	3	12	2068	2	L	16
384	Pratikshyalaya	91+625	Sunbal 1 Somnath	7	11	1			0	2066	2	L	19
385	Pratikshyalaya	91+830	Sunbal 1 Rupauliya Tole	7	11	1			0	2062	2	L	11
385	Pratikshyalaya	91+950	Sunbal 1 Rupauliya Tole	7	11	1	5	4	20	2055	2	R	11
387	Pratikshyalaya	92+270	Sunbal 1 Rupauliya Tole	7	11	1	5	4	20	2065	2	R	20
393	Public Toilet	92+363	Sunbal 1	7	5	1	8	6.2	49.6	2064	2	R	16
400	Durga mandir	92+410	Sunbal 1 Sunbal Bazar	7	10	1	3	3	9		2	R	15
405	Pratikshyalaya	93+150	Sunbal 4 Turiya	7	11	1	4	2.5	10	2053	2	L	12
406	Narhari Pritko Naamma Banayeko Mandir	93+280	Sunbal 4 Turiya	7	10	1	3	3	9	2058	2	L	18
407	Pratikshyalaya	93+290	Sunbal 4 Turiya	7	11	1			0	2064	2	L	13
408	Pratikshyalaya	93+575	Sunbal 4 Ramaiwapur	7	11	1	4	3	12	2058	2	L	6
409	Pratikshyalaya	94+080	Sunbal 4 Ramaiwapur	7	11	1	5	4	20	2065	2	L	12
410	Pratikshyalaya	94+240	Sunbal 4 Ramaiwapur	7	11	1	6	4	24	2055	2	L	14
411	Pratikshyalaya	94+580	Sunbal 4 Ramaiwapur	7	11	1	4.2	3	12.6	2058	2	L	11
413	Pratikshyalaya	98+540	Devdaha 6 Khaireni	7	11	1	4	3	12		2	L	9
415	Pratikshyalaya	98+610	Devdaha 6 Khaireni	7	11	1	4	3	12	2063	2	L	9
422	Devdaha Park Buddha ko Mandir- 2	99+030	Devdaha 8 Buddhachowk	7	10	1	4	4	16	2069	2	L	13
423	Pratikshyalaya	99+290	Devdaha 8 Buddhachowk	7	11	1	4.5	4	18	2066	2	L	11

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L(M)	B(M)	Sqm				
424	Kul Mandir	99+530	Devdaha 8 Pipal Chowk	7	10	1	4	3	12	2050	2	L	14
425	Pratikshyalaya	99+595	Devdaha 8 Pipal Chowk	7	11	1			0	2062	2	L	12
428	Pratikshyalaya	100+020	Devdaha 8 Shitalnagar	7	11	1	4	4	16	2058	2	L	12
429	Shiv Mandir	100+020	Devdaha 8 Shitalnagar	7	10	1	3	3	9	2060	2	R	15
430	Pratikshyalaya	100+170	Devdaha 8 Kula Nanda Marg	7	11	1	4	2.5	10	2057	2	R	8
431	Laxmi Narayan ko Mandir	100+270	Devdaha 8 Kula Nanda Marg	7	10	1	5	5	25	2040	2	R	20
433	Pratikshyalaya	100+310	Devdaha 8 Shitalnagar	7	11	1	5	3.5	17.5	2058	2	L	13
434	Pratikshyalaya	100+430	Devdaha 8 Shitalnagar	7	11	1	3	2	6	2060	2	L	20
435	Pratikshyalaya	100+700	Devdaha 8 Shitalnagar	7	11	1	4.5	3	13.5	2055	2	L	18
436	Pratikshyalaya	101+270	DevDaha 10 Ghodaha	7	11	1	4	3	12	2058	2	R	13
438	Pratikshyalaya	101+500	DevDaha 10 Ghodaha	7	11	1	4	3	12	2060	2	L	11
440	Pratikshyalaya	101+060	DevDaha 10 Ghodaha	7	11	1	4	4	16	2060	2	L	10
443	Shiv Mandir	105+090	Devdaha 10 Bhaludi	7	10	1	4	4	16	2037	2	L	22
451	Pratikshyalaya	105+120	Devdaha 10 Bhaludi	7	11	1	5	3	15	2060	2	L	11
453	Pratikshyalaya	105+475	Devdaha 10 Bhaludi	7	11	1	4	2.5	10	2063	2	L	9
458	Pratikshyalaya	105+640	Devdaha 11 Bhaludi	7	11	1	5.5	3	16.5	2060	2	R	13
459	Pratikshyalaya	105+780	Devdaha 11 Bhaludi	7	11	1	3	3	9	2050	2	L	9
462	Pratikshyalaya	106+300	Devdaha 10 Bhaludi	7	11	1	4	3	12	2065	2	L	12
463	Pratikshyalaya	107+925	Devdaha 10 Bhaludi	7	11	1	4	3	12	2065	2	L	12
464	Pratikshyalaya	110+165	Devdaha 10 Bhaludi	7	11	1	5	4	20	2068	2	R	10
466	Raod Tax Collection Centre Butwal	110+785	Butwal 9 Ramnagar	7	3	2			0	2071	2	R	2
472	Durga Mandir	112+275	Butwal 12 Ramnagar	7	10	1	3	3	9	2065	2	R	20
474	Pratikshyalaya	112+310	Butwal 12 Ramnagar	7	11	1			0	2070	2	R	20
475	Pratikshyalaya	112+295	Butwal 12 Ramnagar	7	11	1	5	4	20	2051	2	R	12
476	Mahagyan Boudha Bihar Butwal	112+380	Butwal 12 Ramnagar	7	14				0	2048	2	R	23.5
477	Pratikshyalaya	112+475	Butwal 12 Ramnagar	7	11	1	5	3.5	17.5	2060	2	L	10
481	Pratikshyalaya	112+670	Butwal 10 Sukkhanagar	7	11	1	5	2	10	2067	2	L	14
482	Pratikshyalaya	112+660	Butwal 10 Sukkhanagar	7	11	1	4.5	3	13.5	2066	2	R	15
484	Pachimanchal Chetriya Prahari Talim Kendra Wall+Gate	113+210	Butwal 10 Sukkhanagar	7	6		19		0	2034	2	L	20
485	Pachimanchal	113+230	Butwal 10	7	3	1	8.5	5.25	44.62	2034	2	L	22.5

Total S.No .	Community Structure Name	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
							L(M)	B(M)	Sqm				
	Chetriya Prahari Chamena Griha		Sukkkhanagar						5				
486	Pachimanchal Chetriya Prahari Nagarik Sahayata Kachya	113+240	Butwal 10 Sukkkhanagar	7	3	1	5.3	5	26.5	2034	2	L	22.5
487	Pachimanchal Chetriya Prahari M gate	113+260	Butwal 10 Sukkkhanagar	7	14				0	2034	2	L	21.5
489	Public Toilet	113+375	Butwal 10 Sukkkhanagar	7	5	1	10.7	10.7	114.49	2055	2	R	18
491	Pratikshyalaya	113+425	Butwal 13 Chauraha	7	11	1	5	1.5	7.5	2072	2	R	17
492	Pratikshyalaya	113+450	Butwal 13 Chauraha	7	11	1	5	1.5	7.5	2070	2	L	16
493	Pratikshyalaya	113+435	Butwal 13 Chauraha	7	11	1	5	1.5	7.5	2070	2	R	16

APPENDIX 5: INVENTORIES OF GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES

S.N	Form S. N.	Description of structure	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
								L (m)	B(m)	Sqm				
1	8	Ban Bivag ko Renj Post	0+800	Gaidakot 2	7	11	2	5.8	3.3	38.28	2057	2	L	10
2	10	Prabesh Gate	1+020	Gaidakot 2		14				0	2065	2	R,L	
3	83	Prabesh Gate	18+670	Rajhar 5 faram	7	14				0	2062	2	L	14
4	118	Arm police Industrial protection Aaudhyogik Chetra)ko Sandri Post	23+190	Devchuli 13 Daldale	1	16	1	2.5	2.3	5.75	2070	2	L	18
5	119	Sastra Prahari Office Ghar	23+190	Devchuli 13 Daldale	1	16	1	11.7	8.9	104.1	2070	1	L	20
6	142	Prahari Entry Post	30+900	kawasoti 1 Thala Tole	7	3	1	3	3	9	2072	2	L	11
7	143	Elaka Prahari Karyalaya Nawalpur ko Office Ghar	30+900	kawasoti 1 Thala Tole	7	3	1	5.4	3.4	18.36	2070	2	L	15
8	144	Elaka Prahari Karyalaya Nawalpur Post	30+900	kawasoti 1 Thala Tole	7	3	1	2	2	4	2070	2	L	11
9	145	Elaka Pra. Ka Ko Durga Mandir	30+940	kawasoti 1 Thala Tole	7	10	1	3	3	9	2041	2	L	14
10	146	Pratikshyalaya	30+915	kawasoti 1 Thala Tole	7	11	1			0	2068	2	R	13
11	243	E.Pra.Ka Nayabelhani ko Mandir	60+040	Dumkibas 1	3	10	1	4	3	12	2060	2	R	19.5
12	244	E.Pra.Ka Nayabelhani ko Pratikshyalaya	60+060	Dumkibas 1	3	3	1			0	2060	2	R	22
13	276	Nepal Prahari Asthai Bit	67+320	Dumkibas 5 Daunneko	1	3	1	8.5	3.5	29.75	2071	2	R	5
14	287	Prabesh Gate	75+400	Badeghat 4 Kisiyan Chowk	7	14				0		2	L,R	5
15	335	Prahari Bit	82+670	Tilakpur 5 Baasbasahi	7	3	1			0	2062	2	R	12
16	356	Prabesh Gate	85+360	Ramnagar 1 Bhumahi	7	14				0		2	L	8
17	380	Elaka Prahari Karyalaya Sunbal ko	91+080	Sunbal 1 Somnath	8	3				0	2072	2	R	21

S.N	Form S. N.	Description of structure	Chanage	Address	Present use	Structure Type	No of Story	Total Area of Structure			Built year	Affected Types	R/L	Center Line
								L (m)	B(m)	Sqm				
		Pratikshyalaya												
18	381	Elaka Prahari Karyalaya Post	91+090	Sunbal 1 Somnath	3	3	1	2	2	4	2062	2	R	21
19	399	Traffic Police Post Sunbal	92+410	Sunbal 1	1	3	1	8.5	4	34	2065	2	R	22
20	465	Sadak ko bich ma raheko Prabesh Gate	110+475	Butwal 9 Ramnagar	7	14				0		2		6
21	467	Sadak Dastur Sankalan Kendra Office+Quarter	110+785	Butwal 9 Ramnagar	7	3	1	10	3	30	2071	2	R	21.5
22	473	Check Post	112+300	Butwal 12 Ramnagar	7	3	1	2	2	4	2070	2	R	15
23	488	Sadak ko bich ma raheko Prabesh Gate	113+345	Butwal 10 Sukkhanagar	7	14				0		2	L	6
24	490	Nepal Electricity Pale Ghar	113+400	Butwal 13 Chauraha	7	16	1	2.2	1.1	2.31	2050	2	R	24

Types of structure: 1- Residential, 2-Commercial, 3- Community , 4- Shed, 5- toilet, 6- wall, 7- Empty House/ hut, 8- Kitchen, 9-Community res, 10- Temple, 11- Waiting shed ,12- Public tap,13- Well/ tubewall,14- Gate, 16- Different status& Park, 1&2 – Res+ Commercial, 4& 6- Wall& gate etc

Roof Type : 1- Slate 2- Zink sheet, 3-RRC Dhalan, 4- Straw, 6- Tripal

Wall Type: 1-Stone & mud mortar plaster by Mud, 2- Stone & mud mortar plaster by Cement, 3-Stone and cement mortar by cement plaster, 4- Bricks & cement mortar by cement plaster, 5- Bamboo& wood, 6- Zink sheet, 7-stone , mud, wood and Zink sheet , 8- Zink sheet & wood, 9- Block , 10-Stone cement, and metal pipe mix

Use: 1-Self settlement, 2 -Commercial, 3- Res+ Commercial, 4- Rented , 5- under construction, 6-Empty house, 7- common uses, 8- etc

Affected Situation: 2 Fully, 1- Partially

APPENDIX 6: LAND AND STRUCTURE VALUATION METHODOLOGY

Comparative Cost Analysis for affected land of Narayanghat- Butwal Sub- Project Public consultation and government rate of the affected areas

SN	Place of consultation	Land rate received from Consultation (NRs.) Sqm	Government Rate (NRs) Sqm
1	Chournara /old name Tamshariya	15,812	5,315.53
2	Kawaswati/Sisrawar	16,765	5,463
3	Devchuli/Pargatinagar	18,718	6,496
4	Rajahar	10,859	5,120
Average Cost per Sqm		15,538.5	5,598.6325
Proposed estimated cost per Sq m of land In NRs		15,500.00	

Note: Government rate determined by Land Revenue Office (LRO) of the project road districts 2071/72

Comparative Cost Analysis for affected structures of Narayannghat- Butwal Sub- Project

SN	Place of consultation	Rate received from Consultation (NRs.)	Government Rate (NRs)
1	Gaindakot	2,150	1,800
2	Kawaswati	2,038	
3	Devdaha	2,500	
4	Daunne	1,800	
5	Devchuli / Rajahar	2,250	
Average Cost per Sqft		2147.6	
Proposed estimated cost per Sqft.			2,120

APPENDIX 7: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR SOCIAL SAFEGUARD CONSULTANT

A. Social Safeguard (4 national experts, 68 person-months)

1. The Consultant will assist the Project Executing Agencies (PEAs) in implementing resettlement plans (RPs) and other social mitigation plans of transport projects in Nepal. The Consultant will:

- (i) Assist the PEAs and Chief District Officer for land acquisition.
- (ii) Develop resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) information campaigns and community participation.
- (iii) Assist the Project Affected Persons (APs), especially from indigenous people, vulnerable groups, in resettlement and rehabilitation, including redressing grievances, and coordination with local authorities and other relevant institutions.
- (iv) Calculate detailed costs of all land acquisition, income restoration and resettlement components.
- (v) Update the database of APs and their entitlements for implementation and monitoring purposes.
- (vi) Monitor and evaluate progress and achievement of resettlement objectives.
- (vii) Conduct a needs assessment of livelihood training options among vulnerable households and implement the livelihood training program.

2. The administrative responsibilities of the Consultant will include:

- (i) Working in co-ordination with the dedicated Resettlement Officer (RO) and Executive Engineers in the respective Divisional level Implementation Cells.
- (ii) The Consultant shall help to promote good working relationships between the APs and the PEAS, particularly the RO. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the RO and the APs. Meetings with the RO will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the APs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the consultant.
- (iii) Preparing monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the RO.
- (iv) Assisting the RO in carrying out the implementation of the RPs.
- (v) Updating the database of APs and their entitlements.
- (vi) In consultation with the APs, preparing micro-level plans indicating the categories of entitlement, alternative livelihood options, and relevant institutions for obtaining additional training and support. Women's perceptions are important to be incorporated in the development of these plans.
- (vii) Reporting to the RO on a monthly and quarterly basis. The report should include physical and financial progress, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. The report should prominently feature the problems and issues addressed and tackled with the APs and the solutions found. The report should have a separate chapter on women's issues, their problems and what has been done (within the framework of the RP) to ensure their participation in decision-making as well as the options made available to them to access economic opportunities, marketing and credit. The report should clearly indicate the number of field visits made by the Consultant staff and the outcome of consultations with people.

3. Identification of APs and verification of database from RPs:
 - (i) The Consultant shall establish rapport with PAPs, consult with and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RPs, and distribute identity cards to the eligible APs. The identity card should include a photograph of the PAP, the extent of loss suffered due to the Project, and the choice of the PAP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance.
 - (ii) During the identification and verification of the eligible APs from RPs, the Consultant shall ensure that each of the APs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The Consultant shall ensure consultation with women from the PAP families especially from women headed households.
 - (iii) Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the APs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of APs. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and individual meetings and interactions.
 - (iv) The Consultant shall verify the information already contained in the RPs and make suitable changes if required. Verification shall include actual measurement of the extent of total property loss/damage, and valuation of the loss/damage/affect along with the RO. The Consultant shall display the list of eligible APs in prominent public places like villages, local administrative offices, schools, and the District Headquarters.
4. Counseling the entitled persons:
 - (i) The Consultant shall explain to the APs the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their removal, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements.
 - (ii) The Consultant shall disseminate information to the APs on the possible consequences of the Project on the communities' livelihood systems and the alternatives available to them.
5. For disbursing the Resettlement Assistance:
 - (i) The Consultant shall assist the PEAS in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the APs), helping the APs to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the APs, the Consultant shall inform the RO about the shifting dates agreed with the APs in writing and the arrangements desired by the APs with respect to their entitlements.
 - (ii) The Consultant shall assist the APs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.
 - (iii) The Consultant shall ensure proper utilization of the R&R budget available for the package.
 - (iv) The Consultant shall ensure that economic investment options be available to APs to restore their losses of land and other productive assets. The Consultant shall advise the RO to disburse the entitlements to the eligible persons/families in a manner that is transparent, and shall report to the PEAS on the level of transparency achieved in the project.
6. Accompanying and Representing the APs at the Grievance Committee Meetings

- (i) The Consultant shall nominate a suitable staff member to be a member of the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) for the respective contract packages.
 - (ii) The Consultant shall help the APs in filling the grievance application and in clearing their doubts about the required procedures.
 - (iii) The Consultant shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the APs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the PAP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the Consultant representative in the GRC.
 - (iv) The Consultant shall accompany the APs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the AP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the APs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC. (The time frame for the GRC to take a decision is 15 days).
7. Assisting eligible APs to take advantage of the existing Government Housing and Employment Schemes, if available.
- (i) Establish linkages with the district administration to ensure that the APs are benefited from the schemes available and those they are entitled to. The focus for this component of the Consultant work shall be the vulnerable APs for their income restoration. The Consultant shall maintain a detailed record of such facilitation.
 - (ii) Identify, design and conduct training programmes on alternative methods of livelihood restoration using local skills and resources.
8. Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration and other R&R Services
- (i) The Consultant shall be responsible for establishing linkages with financial institutions to assist the APs to access credit, if possible.
 - (ii) Training institutes to impart skills and management training for enterprise creation and development.
 - (iii) Coordinate with the PEAS field level officers to facilitate consultation on rehabilitation of borrow areas.
9. Recommending Improvement of R&R Services
- (i) Recommend and suggest techniques and methods for improvement of services extended by the concerned government departments and other agencies and committees in disbursement/extension of R&R services in the Project.
 - (ii) Discuss, with the PEAS on contingency management and other improvement of R&R services, within the Project period.

APPENDIX 8: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EXTERNAL MONITOR

1. The external monitor will conduct a bi-annual assessment of the resettlement plan process, performance, outputs and outcomes and its compliance with ADB's SPS. The key tasks to be conducted for this purpose are the following:

A. Key tasks

a. Data verification:

- Verification of the internal monitoring data from the implementation Supervision Consultant (SC)'s resettlement team and DOR project implementation unit (PIU)
- Verification of the baseline monitoring data
- Verification of the data/official documentation from the Deputy Commissioners offices (CDO) and land revenue offices.
- Verification of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) pricing methods
- Direct verification with affected persons – of compensations and/or resettlement assistance received

b. Assessment of RP process:

- Assessment of performance of internal monitoring system
- Assessment of the performance of the RP implementation team
- Assessment of performance of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) or other complaint resolution system set up by the project
- Assessment of information disclose and consultation process
- Assessment of implementation of Income and Livelihood Training Program
- Assessment of RP implementation compliance with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement
- Provide recommendations and corrective actions if necessary

c. Assessment of RP performance

- Setting up parallel, sample baseline and monitoring system for post-project RP impact verification
- Conduct satisfaction survey of the resettlement process
- Assess whether RP and livelihood training objectives have been met; especially whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;
- Evaluation of change in living standards pre/after resettlement process: assess whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate in meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to AP conditions.
- Provide recommendations and corrective actions if necessary
- Compiling of lessons-learned and best practices of RP design and implementation for future resettlement plans

B. Methodology

2. The external monitor will identify and select a set of appropriate process, output and outcome indicators and gather information on them to substantiate its assessment. This exercise will require formal and informal surveys, field level verification and consultation with affected persons. A combination of the following quantitative and qualitative methods should be used:

- **Sample Affected Household Survey:** a sample baseline of affected household survey (at least 20%) and representative (of different categories such as titled and non-titled, vulnerable, etc...) will be gathered to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability;
- **Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** Consultation with a range of stakeholder groups (local Government, resettlement field staff, community leaders and APs including women and vulnerable groups);
- **Key Informant Interviews:** Consultation with individuals like local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation;
- **Public Consultation Meetings:** Public consultation meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities;
- **Structured Direct Observations:** Field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes;
- **Informal Surveys/Interviews:** Informal surveys of APs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods; and
- In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of APs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

C. Outputs

- **2 independent review reports per year:** to be developed for each year of the RP implementation. The reports should include (i) assessment of the RP implementation process (process and output/outcome indicators); (ii) compliance status with ADB's SPS; (iii) Corrective action plans and recommendations. These reports will be submitted to the project director (DoR project implementation unit) and ADB simultaneously.
- **Post-Completion RP Evaluation Report:** to be conducted within 6 months of the completion of the RP implementation process. This should include: (i) overall assessment of RP implementation process; (ii) assessment of RP outcomes; (iii) implementation of corrective action plans; (iv) lessons-learned and best practices. This report will be submitted to the project director (DOR project implementation unit) and ADB simultaneously.

D. Institutional Arrangements

3. The external monitor will be recruited by DoR. DoR's project implementation unit and in particular its project director, will facilitate access to the internal monitoring system, the SC resettlement team and affected persons and will serve as liaison for data to be checked with the Deputy Commissioners' offices in the districts concerned by the project.

E. Qualifications, Experience and Inputs of Experts and Staff (National)

4. The external monitor agency should have at least master degree in sociology, anthropology or other social development studies, and at least 5 years experience in resettlement activities in Nepal. They should have experience in resettlement activities for project financed by multi-lateral development banks, such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or the World Bank (WB). He or she should be proficient in English and have good writing skills.