

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

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

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF  
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN  
Narayanghat- Mugling Road**

MMM Group Ltd. (Canada)  
in JV with  
SAI Consulting Engineers (P) Ltd. (India)  
in association with  
ITECO Nepal (P) Ltd. (Nepal) &  
Total Management Services (Nepal)

**January, 2013**



## **ABBREVIATIONS**

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

## GLOSARRY OF TERMS

Compensation	Payment to the PAPs in cash or kind for private property acquired by the project, based on replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC).
Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)	The district-level committee will be established in each road districts under Section 13 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 B.S. (1977) to determine replacement value and compensation rates against the property acquired under the Act.
CorriDoR of Impact (COI)	The COI is set at 11m up to (Ch: 16+400) and 9m from Ch: 16+400 to Mugling (Ch: 35+677). It is thus understood that the COI is measured 5.5m and 4.5m either side from the central line of the road respectively. Assets acquisition will only take place for the required 11 and 9m plus 2m safety zones either side of the existing road.
Safety zones	The defined safety zones for this road is 2m out of the construction width either side of the road, where a small strip will be kept to walk people and animals as footpath.
Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Entitlement	The cut-off date (March, 2012) for eligibility to compensation and assistance will be the date of notification by the CDC/ DOR for compensation of affected households and assets.
Entitled Person	Any person who is entitled to get compensation due to loss of privately owned assets and other rehabilitation assistance.
Poverty Line Income (PLI)	The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal's national poverty line which is based on a food consumption basket of 2,124 calories and an allowance for non food items of about two thirds of the cost of the basket will be adopted by the sub project to count APs under the poverty line. Whereas this poverty level may vary in accordance to district. Reference poverty line for poverty measurement 2011 for Chitwan District is NRs. 16525.25, calculated based on CBS, NLSS data and inflation rate of NRB (2011) from the base year 2007/08. The determination of poor households or persons will be based on the census and socio-economic survey and further confirmed by community meetings.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her or his/her household or community. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.
Project Affected Family (PAF)	The group of people residing in one house and operating as a single economic unit, who are affected adversely by the project. The project affected families are included widow or unmarried daughters (biological or adopted), matured son, adopted son over the age of 18 years who is looking personal business as livelihood management and or acting as household head in absence of parents, will be entitled to rehabilitation measures.
Project Affected Group	A community, communities, or a cultural group of people who lose community resources due to the project.
Rehabilitation	The measures taken to mitigate identified social impacts, including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and transition allowances where required.

Replacement Cost	With regard to land and structures, the “replacement cost” is defined as follows: For agricultural land, the replacement cost will be provided equal to the market value of land during pre-project period or pre-displacement period, whichever comes to be higher. The land will be valued as equal to the lands at the adjoining areas evaluating the quality and productivity, plus the cost for preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, the market value of the materials to build and replacement of structure will be valued. The valuation of structures will include repair cost for partially affected structures maintaining to provide equal or better quality structure during post-project period, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, and the cost of any labor and contractors’ fees for reconstruction plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Titleholder	The person who owns the project-affected land and/or building and have ownership certificate and the person who is authorized by law to receive the compensation granted for the acquisition.
Non-titleholders	A person living in others’ land and properties on rent, encroachers in private/public land, Kiosks, including marginal income groups (landless, women headed households, ethnic minorities and disables) will be eligible to receive replacement cost for losing their business and sources of income.
Tenant	A person does not have legal ownership and occupying/using land of a titleholder according to the stipulations of the Land Act, 2021 (1964).
Vulnerable Groups	A social category of persons whose livelihoods may be particularly become vulnerable due to disturbance created by the project. These groups include marginal income group, widows and Dalits.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of Nepal has given high priority to the expansion of the country's road transportation facility in remote areas. In this context, the Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management, Department of Roads (DOR) is implementing a number of road projects in various parts of the country.
2. Expansion and upgrading of Naryanghat - Mugling road section is a part of activities under the NESR-T and TFP. This is a road section along the East - West highway between Kathmandu and Birgunj. The proposed road project has been designed for upgrading and expansion of 33.275km of the existing road between Naryanghat to Mugling in Chitwan district as per **Asian Highway Standard**. The starting point of the road alignment is from the junction at Anptari, Naryanghat, a commercial hub and nodal point of highway going to different parts of the country in Bharatpur Municipality to Mugling in Dahakhani VDC in Chitwan district. Mugling is another important business centre and nodal point from where the Naryanghat- Mugling Highway (H - 05) ends, connecting with the Prithivi Highway (H - 04). The road is of bituminous surface.
3. The Narayanghat-Mugling road gradually ascends from Narayanghat (Pulchok) (km 0+000) to Ramnagar (km 5+500) along northern face of the hilly terrain. From Narayanghat, the road alignment runs nearly on the flat land of the old river deposits. After Ramnagar (km 5+500), the road runs along the Trishuli (Narayani) River and the alignment gradually ascends towards Bhatari (km 8+00). After crossing Bhatari, the road alignment passes gradually toward Mugling (km 35+677; 1250m msl). The road is aligned on the left bank of the Trishuli River from Ramnagar (km 5+500) to Mugling (km 36+000).
4. The road links with Bharatpur Municipality with Kabilash, Dahakhani, Chandibhanjyang, and Darechock VDCs of Chitwan district. The road alignment passes through a number of built-up areas namely Ramnagar, Jugedi, Simaltal, Gaighat, Ghumaune, Khahare, Syauli and Mugling are major settlements located in this road alignment.
5. The right of way (ROW) of 50m (25m on either side of the centre line) for this road was declared by His Majesty, Government of Nepal (Now Government of Nepal) in 1977 through a gazette notification. The name of road was Gorkha - Mugling Highway which was changed through an amendment to Naryanghat - Mugling Highway (Madan - Asrit Highway) in (2054/4/27) and entire ROW was deemed to be acquired and owned by the government (Annex-1) and subsequently all private land was transferred to the Government of Nepal except for 8 land parcels. All the road improvement work is confined within the declared ROW and therefore additional land is not required for the upgrading works. As the present detailed design requires 11m widening up to km (16+400) where the road passes through flat land. Where the rocky hill area begins where widening is limited to 9m (16+400 to 35+000). Since government has declared 50m as ROW and DOR legally cannot pay compensation for the land, eight land parcels owners will be compensated through various assistances.

### Objectives of Resettlement Action Plan

6. The objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to provide the policy direction and guidance for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of affected persons. It has been prepared based on the findings of social assessment conducted during project design period. The Resettlement Action Plan aims to improve or at least restore the standard of living of the PAPs as per the present condition during post construction period, identifying the impact on property and income sources with documentation of loss of assets. The RAP provides mitigation measures for the loss assets and livelihood and implementation mechanisms. Specifically RAP accounts for the following;

- Private and community resources affected by the project and the entitlements required for affected households reestablishment,
- The likely number of individuals and households affected by the project and the number of households that may be displaced,

- Organizational and institutional requirement for the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities,
- Implementation schedules and monitoring mechanisms and
- Cost estimation for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation.

7. This RAP identifies safeguard measures including compensation for physical asset lost, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances, rental allowance, support allowance to the affected persons consistent with the provisions of the sector wide **Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)**. This RAP particularly addresses the adverse impacts associated with road improvement and upgrading works. The social considerations have been incorporated into road design. However, geological and topographical factors, as well as land use and settlement patterns, make the acquisition of private property for road construction inevitable.

### **Policy, Principles of Resettlement Action Plan**

8. This RAP has been prepared based on the policy and principles of the DoR's sectorwide Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) which is in harmony with the Acts of Government of Nepal (GoN) and World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.10 and OP 4.12). Both WB policy and ESMF emphasize on avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement. Where the acquisition of private property is unavoidable, involuntary resettlement should be an integral part of project design and preparation.

### **Methodology Followed for Primary Data Collection**

9. A reconnaissance survey was conducted at the initial stage of field work to identify the entire project area and to be acquainted with the potential PAPs as well as to estimate the volume of loss of assets. A cadastral survey was conducted as the detailed engineering design was completed. The detailed engineering design was superimposed on the cadastral map and later it was administered in the field. At the time of cadastral survey, an inventory of loss assets was prepared.

10. Census of affected households and socio-economic survey was carried out in March 2011 (and updated in March 2012). The enumeration and census of safety zone residents were added during 2012. Complete enumeration of all affected households was carried out. The objective of census was to record the impact categories and degree of impact. Census also helped in quantifying the impacts.

11. The socio-economic survey (SES) of the affected households was conducted to prepare resettlement plan, plan for income restoration, and develop relocation options. The information generated through SES included socio-economic details such as household size, age structure, marital status, literacy level, occupation, household income and expenditure, skill base, household assets and income generating activities. A group of social team including social development and resettlement experts, social researchers, and enumerators were involved in socio-economic survey.

### **Socio-economic findings and Impacts**

12. According to the National Population and Housing Census - 2011, the total population of the Chitwan district is 579,984. The population distribution between male and female is 48.12 percent and 51.88 percent respectively. The average household size is 4.78. A small portion of Bharatpur Municipality and four VDCs are affected by the project. The total population of the project-affected area is 169,039 where the population of male and female is 50.55 percent and 49.45 percent respectively. Due to the project, 74 households will be affected by this project. Among the total affected households, the population of male is 48.07 percent where the population of female is 51.93 percent. The average household size is 5.52. About 40.58 percent of the populations among PAPs are in active age\* group. A total of 168 persons are in the age group of 16-45 years and are eligible for

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\* Priority will be given to the age group between 16 - 45 years while planning LEST for APs.

Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST). The project area is dominated by Janjatis accounting for three fourth of the total population. Among other affected ethnic households, Brahmins are 4.05 percent, Dalit and Chhettris are 8.11 percent each, and population of Chepang is 5.41 percent. The overall literacy rate of the Chitwan district is 80 percent, which is higher than the national literacy rate of 54 percent. The illiteracy rate of affected population is about 73 percent which is much higher than the national literacy rate of 54 percent.

13. Agriculture is the major occupation of the district followed by about 57 percent of the total working population. However, among the affected households majority are engaged in trade, which is about 66 percent of the total working population. Most of the affected households have road side small eateries and tea stalls. Majority of the affected households have settled in a marginal land. The role of agriculture is not significant for their livelihood earning. The area itself is not suitable for agricultural practices being narrow river valley with a steep dry land, thus the average land holding size is less than 0.25 hectare. People preferred this area for business enterprises rather than agriculture, for which a small patch of land is enough. The average annual household income of the affected household is NRs. 295,892 whereas the total per capita income is NRs. 52,889. Food grain crisis in the project area is common because majority household are living in small encroached and fragmented government land. Over 93 percent of the households have less than three months of food security from their agriculture produce.

#### **Loss of Assets**

14. All the road improvement work is confined within the decalred ROW and therefore additional land is not required for the upgrading works. The road upgrading work affects altogether 80 private structures owned by 74 households. All 74 households comprising 414 project affected persons will be displaced. Among the total PAPs, 48.07 percent are male and rest 51.93 percent are female. Most of the affected private structures are residential cum commercial premises. Proposed project will also affect a total of 11 community structures. The community structures include public toilet, temple, park with a statue of political leader (National), a chautara, waiting hall, and youth club. All public structures will be relocated by the project in consultation with the local community.

15. In the context of Nepal, vulnerable community means communities who are landless, marginal farmers living below subsistence level. These groups have no or limited access to public resources. In the project road, there are total 65 vulnerable households which includes 55 janjati households which is nearly three fourth of the total affected households, 6 dalit households (8 percent) and 4 households from chepang community (5.41 percent). All these households are squatters depends on small businesses and trade and wage labour for their livelihood. A separate vulnerable community development plan has been prepared for these households.

#### **Consultations**

16. The project organized community consultation meetings with PAPs and the other stakeholders and informed them about the project. They were informed on project component, stages, resettlement principles, strategies, safeguard provisions, Entitlement Framework etc. The project consulted both primary and secondary stakeholders during the RAP preparation. In total 7 public consultation meetings were conducted in different places and with different stakeholders such as Project Authority, District Level Government Agencies, Village Development Committee Officials, and local community. Most of the issues are related to the appropriate valuation and compensation for the loss of physical assets by the proposed project interventions. The major feedbacks received from the consultations of affected and local people are:

- **Involvement of local people in project design finalization:** Being the major stakeholders and the population directly affected by the project, the local people voiced that they must be kept informed and consulted with regard to the project design.
- **Employment opportunity for local people** should be ensured during project construction by hiring of locals as skilled and unskilled labors.

- **Fair and timely compensation rate:** There was complete willingness on the part of the population to cooperate in all matters related to the project. The community was very positive towards the project and had no reservations regarding the project provided they are adequately compensated for all their losses whether partial, complete, agricultural, residential or commercial.
- **Special consideration** should be made either by changing the technical design or through supplementary compensation **for the vulnerable households** affected by the project.
- **Regular monitoring of the Subproject** during implementation by the project office to ensure the technical quality of work and environmental conservation (land slides).
- There should be provision of a separate unit in the project to listen to the suggestions and grievances of the local people.

### **Mitigation Measures**

17. A package of cash compensation will be provided to the affected households. This package includes cash compensation for the structure at replacement cost, and allowances, including displacement allowance, business disruption allowance, rental stipend allowance and transportation allowance to improve their present living condition considering the cost trouble to relocate business and time for new set up. The project will also provide livelihood enhancement training to the eligible PAPs. Furthermore, employment priority will be given to the displaced household during construction to sustain their immediate loss. The entitlement matrix of the project is given below:



**Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
<b>1. House and Other Structure</b>			
1.1 Loss of own house and residential plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cash compensation for full or partial loss of house at replacement cost, according to house type.</li> <li>▪ Where displaced, cash compensation (at replacement value) for residential plot, or provision of suitable replacement residential plot in the vicinity, if available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensation rates of land and structures negotiated by Compensation Determination Committee ( CDC) taking reference to succeeding bullet 2 and 3 (which is legal authority ),</li> <li>▪ Land valuation undertaken by DLRO (mostly negotiated) on the reference of local market price and government rate fixed for land registration;</li> <li>▪ Building valuation undertaken by project authorities (on the basis of standard norms of Department of Urban Development and Building Construction and existing local market price) ; Material may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation.</li> <li>▪ Displaced households will receive a housing displacement allowance.</li> <li>▪ Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition</li> <li>▪ An appropriate compensation advance and housing displacement allowance to be paid at time of notice to vacate; balance payable prior to possession of property.</li> <li>▪ Compensation for partial losses payable prior to acquisition</li> <li>▪ To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be done not more than one year prior to property acquisition.</li> </ul>
1.2 Loss of commercial establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder</li> <li>▪ Non-titleholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cash compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost, according to building type.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensation determination, notice to vacate and compensation payment as for 1.1.</li> <li>▪ Owners of displaced commercial establishments will receive a business displacement allowance</li> </ul>
1.3 Loss of other private structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cash compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost, according to structure type.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Other structures include: sheds, water mills, etc</li> <li>▪ Loss of structures other than houses and commercial establishments does not entail payment of a displacement allowance.</li> <li>▪ Compensation determination, notice to vacate.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Land</b>			
2.1 Loss of private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide compensation at full replacement cost, or</li> <li>▪ Provide full title to land of equal area and productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A list of affected and entitled persons and the area of land loss is required.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
		<p>acceptable to owner in the vicinity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market rate or Government rate which ever is higher.</li> <li>▪ Resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land occupied (land, other assets, employment) at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.</li> <li>▪ In the case of farmland, the PAP will be entitled the cultivation disruption allowance equal to one-year production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date.</li> <li>▪ Case-wise compensation will be either by cash or cheque, depending on the owner's preferences.</li> <li>▪ To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be established not more than one year prior to property acquisition.</li> </ul>
2.2 Temporary loss of private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensation for crop, land productivity and other property losses for the duration of temporary occupation.</li> <li>▪ Compensation for other disturbances and damages caused to property.</li> <li>▪ Contractor to negotiate a contract agreement on the rental rate with the owner for temporary acquisition of land.</li> <li>▪ Land should be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition period, restored to its original condition or improved as agreed with owner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A temporary occupation contract will be signed with the affected landowner, specifying. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Period of occupancy</li> <li>○ Formula for the calculation of production losses (the market value of crops normally produced on the land) and annual inflation adjustments;</li> <li>○ Frequency of compensation payment; and</li> <li>○ Land protection and rehabilitation measures.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The land will be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition, restored to its original condition.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Other Privately Owned Resources</b>			
3.1 Loss of non perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder; other evidence of ownership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advance notice to harvest crops.</li> <li>▪ Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crop market values will be determined by the CDCs.</li> </ul>
3.2 Loss of privately-owned trees and perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder; other evidence of ownership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advance notice to harvest crops.</li> <li>▪ Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible.</li> <li>▪ Compensation for future production losses, based on 5 years annual net production for fruit/fodder trees and 3 years annual net production for timber/fuelwood trees and other perennial crops.</li> <li>▪ Right to all other resources from privately owned trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crop market values and production losses will be determined by the CDCs with assistance from a local resource specialist.</li> <li>▪ The Department of Agriculture and Forestry will be requested to assist affected owners and communities with the reestablishment of new trees and other perennial crops.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Community Structures and Resources</b>			

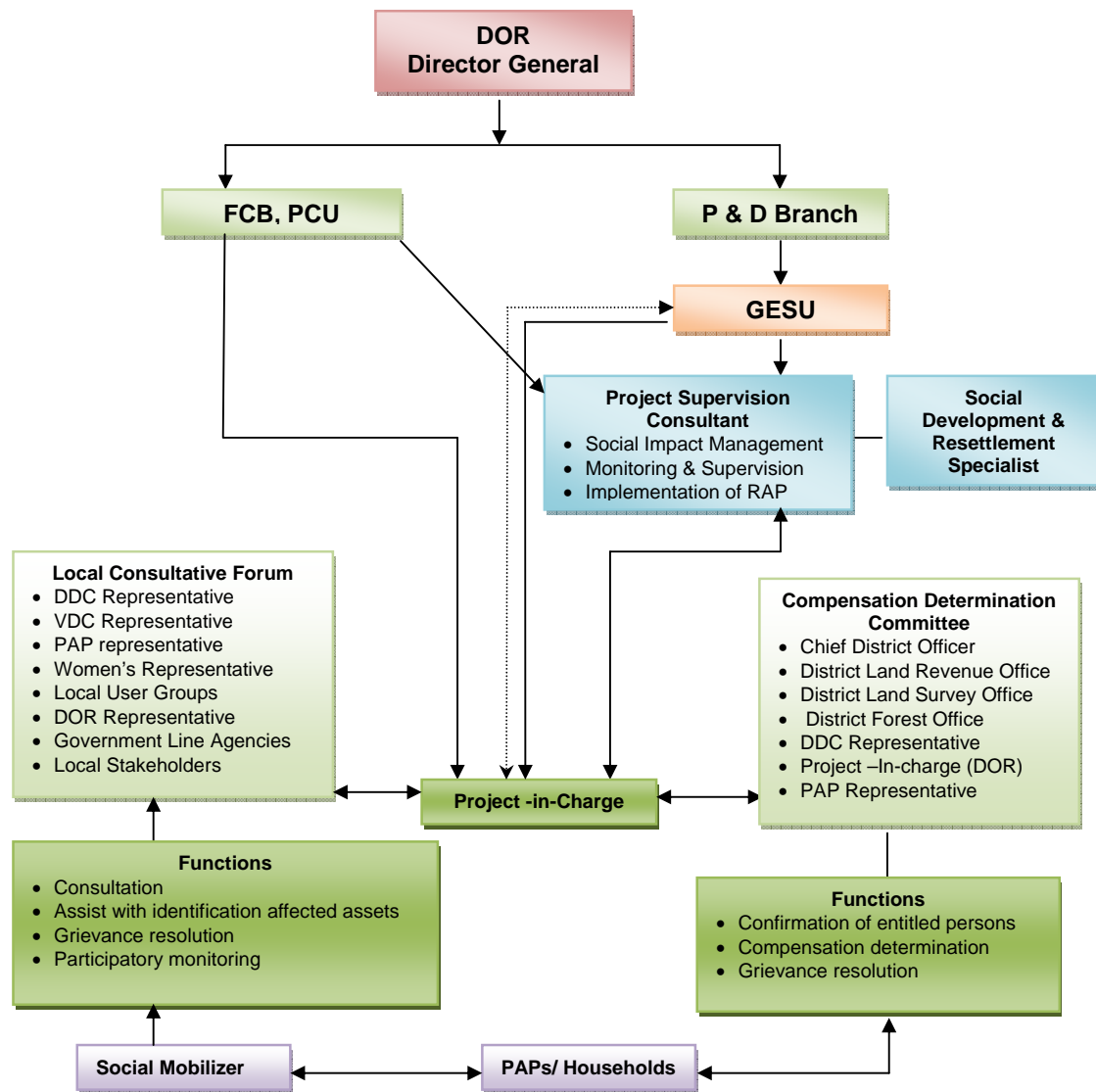
Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
4.1 Community buildings and Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local Community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restoration of affected community structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community buildings and structures include: schools, temples, health posts, water points, irrigation canals, water mills, trails and bridges.</li> </ul>
4.2 Land and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local community or user groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assistance with improvement of remaining grazing areas.</li> <li>▪ Restoration of access to community resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Department of Agriculture and Forestry will requested to assist communities so that benefits from grazing areas are adequately mitigated.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Rehabilitation Assistance</b>			
5.1 Displacement of household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder</li> <li>▪ Non-titleholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Housing displacement allowance for loss of own residential accommodation.</li> <li>▪ Rental stipend for loss of rented accommodation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The housing displacement allowance will be based on two months per capita poverty level income (PLI), as established by the Nepal Living Standards Survey, for a household of 5.5 members. The value of the allowance will be adjusted annually for price escalation.</li> <li>▪ The rental stipend will be based on 0.5 months PLI as defined above.</li> <li>▪ Allowances will be paid at the time of serving the notice to vacate.</li> <li>▪ Displacement allowances (housing, business and cultivation) will be paid severally.</li> </ul>
5.2 Displacement of commercial enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder</li> <li>▪ Non-titleholder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Business displacement allowance for loss of commercial establishment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Calculation as for housing displacement allowance.</li> <li>▪ Payment as detailed in 5.1.</li> </ul>
5.3 Severe disruption to cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Titleholder</li> <li>▪ Tenant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cultivation disruption allowance for severe disruption to household cultivation levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The following cultivation disruption allowances will apply to                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Households with total landholdings of 0.25 ha and smaller who loose more than 10 percent of their landholdings;</li> <li>○ Households with total landholdings above 0.25 ha who loose more than 25 percent of their landholdings;</li> <li>○ Households whose production levels are to be severely affected.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The cultivation disruption allowance will be equal to one season's production on the area of land lost, based on published District/VDC production figures, land type and crop market prices for the year of acquisition.</li> </ul>
5.4 Vulnerable social categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adults 18 years and older in the vicinity of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vulnerable social categories actually affected by the project will be identified.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Janajati groups</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assistance in reestablishment and improvement of livelihood.</li> <li>▪ Preferential employment on road construction and maintenance to the extent possible.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
	COI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dalit groups</li> <li>○ Women headed households</li> <li>○ Landless households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support allowances</li> </ul>
<b>6. Government Property</b>			
6.1 Loss of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relevant agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilities will be repaired or replaced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To be undertaken in consultation with the relevant department or ministry.</li> </ul>
6.2 Loss of forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Department of Forest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mitigation by means of afforestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An assessment for maintaining that kind of vegetation.</li> <li>▪ To be undertaken in consultation with Department of Forestry.</li> </ul>
6.3 Loss of Government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relevant agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No provision of compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consultation with relevant government agencies.</li> </ul>
<b>7. General Counseling</b>			
7.1 All project impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Persons within and adjacent to the road corriDoR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ General counseling on project impacts; construction schedules and acquisition dates; valuation, compensation and grievance resolution mechanisms; construction employment procedures; and local development initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This will be achieved through the periodic distribution of information sheets and consultation with local officials.</li> <li>▪ Cooperation with GoN ministries and departments such as Department of Agriculture, Forest Local Development to support effective resource utilization and community development.</li> </ul>
<b>8. Additional Assistance</b>			
8.1 Preference in employment in wage labour in project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vulnerable HH due to loss of physical assest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction contracts include provision that APs will have priority in wage labor on project construction during implementation.</li> <li>▪ APs shall be given priority after construction for work as maintenance worker, mandated in local body agreement</li> </ul>
8.2 Skill training and income generation support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One member of each PAF belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vulnerable HH due to loss of physical assest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Skill training and income generation support financed by project</li> <li>▪ RAP to include a need assessment and skill training program for APs.</li> </ul>
8.3 Priority in poverty reduction/social development programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All APs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vulnerable HH due to loss of physical assest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participation of APs with priority in saving credit scheme facilitated by the Project.</li> <li>▪ Participation of APs with priority in life skills, income generation, and other entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>

## Implementation Arrangement

19. As the project authority, DOR will retain overall responsibility for the management procedures as mentioned in the RAP. An organizational setup for RAP implementation is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, land acquisition and resettlement activities and implementation of mitigation measures. To ensure the achievement of these activities, organization for RAP implementation and management will occur at both central and project level.

### Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation



20. Certain key agencies will be involved in the implementation of this project. At central level, the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works will be the executing agency and department of roads will be the implementing agency. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established in DOR headed by a project manager. The PCU in close consultation with Geo - Environment and Social Unit (GESU) will be responsible for overall planning, coordination and implementation of RAP. At project level there will be the Project Office headed by a Project In-Charge (PIC) supported by supervision consultants. The project supervision consultant will hire Social Development and Resettlement Specialist (SDRS)

and Social Mobilizer (SM) at local level and he/she will be first level of contact for implementation of social safeguard measures. The PIC will coordinate with the Chief District Officer, District Land Revenue Office (DLRO), District Land Survey Office (DLSO), District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Forest Office (DFO), District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO) and Drinking Water and Sanitation Office and other concerned line agencies as per the requirement.

### Grievance Redress Mechanism

21. At project level a grievance redress mechanism will be established allow project affected persons (PAPs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising compensation for assets, and technical and general project-related disputes. As specified in the sector wide ESMF the PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for doing so verbally and in writing during compensation, survey, and time of compensation. The PAPs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redress committees specified under ESMF i.e. Local Consultative Forum (LCF)<sup>2</sup> and formal courts of appeal system. Under the latter system, every PAP can appeal to the court if they feel that they were not compensated appropriately. They may appeal to appellate court within 35 days of the public notice given to them. Grievance recording register will be established at PIC office and Consultant's RE office as well. Project affected people as well as local people can lodge their complaints at these offices related to assets acquisition and construction related activities.

### Total Cost Estimate

22. The total estimated cost for the compensation payment for private assets including structure, land, displacement, and rehabilitation and support allowances is NRs. 43 millions which is given in Table below.

### Summary of Cost Estimation

<b>1. Direct Cost</b>			
<b>A. Compensation &amp; Rehabilitation</b>			
I) Estimated compensation for private structures (including dismantling cost)	Number	80	21166432
II) House displacement allowance	Number	74	1480000
III) Transportation allowance	Number	74	740000
IV) Business displacement	Number	62	1240000
V) A. Rental stipend (A) Structure owner	Number	74	2220000
V) B. Rental stipend (A) who lives in the same house paying rent	Number	5	150000
VI) Support Allowance	Number	66	660000
VII) Cost for Public Structure	Number	11	5360297
<b>Sub Total of 1</b>			<b>33016729</b>
<b>2. Indirect Cost</b>			
I) LEST Cost	Lumsum		2650000
5% provisional sum of heading 2 (I)			132500

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

II) VCDP Cost	Lomsum		7200000
<b>Sub Total of 2</b>			<b>9982500</b>
<b>Total (1+2)</b>			<b>42999229</b>

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

23. The project has a monitoring and supervision mechanism to ensure that the economic condition of affected households shall not be worse than that of their situation without the project intervention. Regular monitoring is essential and only an instrument to understand the socio-economic condition of the affected household. The project will have both internal as well as external monitoring. The internal monitoring is the responsibility of GESU. A quarterly report of internal monitoring will be prepared by Social Officer of GESU in consultation with SDRS. The Local Consultative Forums will play an important role in monitoring providing feedback on community concerns, grievances and requests. The implementation activities will be evaluated externally during mid-term and end term through an independently appointed agency, consultant not involved with any aspects of the Project. External monitoring will also be conducted to assess the Resettlement Action Plan implementation and its impacts, verify internal monitoring and suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures. Additional monitoring surveys of a sample of affected households will be undertaken as a part of this activity. The socio-economic baseline surveys conducted during resettlement planning will be a part of this monitoring activity. This activity will be undertaken by an external independent agency trained in monitoring and evaluation and familiar with resettlement aspect of the infrastructure development, which will provide feedback on RAP implementation.