

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

The STFP comprises following three sub-projects:

Birgunj ICD access road Sub-project: This sub-project consists of: i) Upgrading of 0.6 km length of Padam Road existing as two-lane sealed road with 7 m wide carriageway with about 30 m right-of-way (ROW); ii) New construction of a 10.2 km by-pass road from Padam Road to Tribhuvan Highway with 50 m right-of-way; and widening of Tribhuvan Highway through Jeetpur township approximately 1.5 km.

Bhairahawa-Bhumahi Road Upgrading Sub-project: This consists of upgrading an existing 29 km gravel road from Bhairahawa to Bhumahi on the East-West Highway via Parasi to sealed two-lane standard with 7 m wide carriageway with about 30m ROW.

Kakarbhitia ICD Component comprising: Construction of a road based ICD at Kakarbhitia at eastern Nepal/ India border, in an area of about 7.5 hectare with all necessary facilities such as covered goods sheds, administration building, customs accommodation quarters, weighbridge, guard posts, lighting, fencing etc. Separate immigration office and facilities will be provided to facilitate the passenger immigration.

2. OBJECTIVE

Project Objectives: Improve border crossing access roads, customs, trans-shipment and freight handling facilities at principal border crossings in Nepal, whereby the sub-regional transport network will be improved between Nepal and India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and other third countries.

Objectives of Updating the LARP: Set out the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement requirements based on impact assessment and develop plan and procedures to ensure that all LARP requirements and measures will be carried out in subsequent stages of implementation.

3. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IN THE PROJECT

Birgunj ICD Access Road Sub-project and Bhairahawa - Bhumahi Road Improvement Sub-project require land acquisition and resettlement. Kakarbhitia ICD project will occupy the existing custom yard and other government land. The land acquisition is proposed for full 50 m ROW for the new bypass road. The structure acquisition in Jeetpur will be made within 30 meters width. The land / structure acquisition for widening of Padam road will also be made within 30 m width.

4. LARP UPDATING APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

This report provides details for updating the LARP of Bhairahawa – Bhumahi Road Upgrading Sub-project; prepared on the basis of the findings of field reconnaissance survey; road alignment survey; hundred percent census and measurement of affected households, lands and structures; socio-economic survey of affected households; public consultation with affected households and stakeholders at different levels. A total of 2687 plots and 649 structures were surveyed and measured. Socio-economic forms of a total of 1046 households including 649 in Rupandehi and 397 in Nawalparasi were filled up.

5. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENT

The development of LARP is guided by the Land Acquisition Act of Nepal, 1977; Road Act, 2047; ADB Policy and Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement; Environmental Acts and Rules, 1967 and other relevant government policies and guidelines.

6. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This consists of upgrading construction of an existing 29.152 km gravel road of 7 – 12 m wide requiring 71.1256 ha of land from zero chainage at Devkota Chowk Bhairahawa to Bhumahi on the East-West Highway via Parasi to sealed two-lane standard with 7 m wide carriageway with 30m ROW in VDCs areas and 20.34 m ROW in the municipal area. The road links two districts; Rupandehi and Nawalparasi. The alignment passes through two Municipalities and 7 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of both districts. The bypass road is designed wherever the road alignment cannot be adjusted with the existing road curves and the minimization of resettlement is applicable. The right of way in municipal area is based on the municipal by-laws of Siddharthanagar Municipality. **Table 1.1.1** provides the length of the project road passing through each district. It is 14.900 km in Rupandehi and 14.252 km in Nawalparasi.

Table 6.1: Project Roads Length (km)

District	From	To	Chainage	Chainage (To)	Length in Km.
Rupandehi	Devkota Chowk	Mahau	0+000	14+900	14.900
Nawalparasi	Mahau	Bhumahi	14+900	29+152	14.252
Total					29.152

The proposed road aims both the upgrading of existing Hulaki road and the construction of new bypass road. New bypass road is proposed wherever the alignment in the existing Hulaki road could not be adjusted due to the inappropriate and non-standard curves for the speed of vehicle at 80 km/hour and wherever the minimisation of resettlement is applicable. The right-of-ways (ROW) of the existing road is not defined and protected. The existing road width varies in different sections of the road. It generally ranges 7 – 12 meters and in few places like Basantapur and Dhakdhai upto 20 meters.

The road is designed for an average speed of 80 km/h. The improvement work cannot be carried out within the existing width. Additional land will be required along the existing alignment and at places where the construction of bypasses and realignment has been proposed. About 48.9% length of the road sections falls in the Nawalparasi and the rest 51.1% in Rupandehi district. The section traverses through a variety of land use viz. settlement, agriculture, small private forest, river.

Table 6.2: Tentative Estimated Road Length and Land Acquisition Requirements

Name of Sub-Project	Proposed Activities	Tentative (K.M.)	Land Required (ha)
Municipality and VDCs Coming Under Alignment <u>Rupandehi</u> 1. Siddharthanagar Municipality 2. Basantapur 3. Pokharvindi 4. Dhakdhai <u>Nawalparasi</u> 5. Chipagadh 6. Hakui 7. Sukrauli 8. Ramgram Municipality 9. Ramnagar	Upgrading of existing road	24.242	55.756
	Construction of new bypass road	04.910	14.730
Total		29.152 K.M.	71.000

Source: Detail Technical Design, 2006

7. IMPACT ON LAND AND STRUCTURE ACQUISITION

7.1 Minimization of Resettlement Effects

While finalizing the road alignment, efforts have been made by adopting appropriate engineering designs and location specific measures to minimize the resettlement impacts. The followings are the measures taken to minimize the the resettlement:

- To minimize displacement and reduce disruption of livelihoods, concentric widening in settlement sections and bypasses to avoid settlement have been worked out.
- The available ROW is only 20.34m in Shantinagar from Devkota Chowk to Danda Bridge as per municipal by-laws of Sidharthanagar Municipality. The existing RoW is maintained to avoid resettlement of dense settlement.
- The minimization in the size of walkways / footpath is considered to avoid the need of demolition of structures in the densely built-up areas in Basantapur and Dhakdhai as applicable.
- Bypasses have been proposed to avoid the resettlement and impact on the properties and businesses. The bypass has avoided the structural properties to the possible level. The provision of bypasses would reduce the project-affected persons.
- The road width has been adjusted to 30 meters in the place of 50 meters to avoid the structure dismantling and resettlement.
- The design has included the existing gravel road as far as possible to minimize the extent of land acquisition. All efforts were made to reduce negative impacts during detailed design and will be made throughout the project implementation process.

7.2 Land Acquisition and Impact

Land Area Required: As per detail design, the Bhairahawa – Bhumahi Road Upgrading Sub-project would require 71.126 hectares of lands along a total 29.152 km length. As per findings of census, 2687 plots of land will get partially or totally affected requiring partial and total relocation and resettlements of 1046 affected households. This figure does not include the plots without having the official boundary. The need for land acquisition is unavoidable due to the following reasons:

- The structure acquisition in the urban section at Bhairahawa end through Shanti Nagar is 20.34 meters width based on the availability of ROW as per municipal by-laws of Sidharthanagar Municipality and the proposed ROW is 30m in other parts of the project. The available RoW and width of the current existing alignment road is only 7-12m along most of the stretch. The land will be acquired for 30m width of land along the existing alignment and bypasses. The structures located within 20m width in municipal area will also be affected.
- Bypasses have been proposed to adjust the road curves and avoid the resettlement and impact on the properties and businesses. The land is required for the bypasses.

Land Plots to be Acquired: Major impact of the project is loss of about 71 ha of land. As per census findings, about 2687 plots of land will be affected. This figure does not include the plots without having the official boundary. Of total 2687 plots, the extent of land loss in 475 plots is less than 10%. The loss is in the range of 10 - 25% in 698 plots and 25-50% in 689. The extent of land loss is 50 – 100% in 725 plots.

Table 7.2.1: Number of Plots by Extent of Land Loss

Districts	0 –10%	10-25%	25-50%	50-100%	100%	Total
Rupandehi	283	427	414	311	97	1532
Nawalparasi	192	271	275	198	119	1055
Total	475	698	689	509	216	2687

Structures: Altogether 649 private and public structures are impacted. Of them 630 are private and 19 public structures. The structure owners will lose both the land and structures.

Table 7.2.2: Public and Private Structures

Nawalparasi			Rupandehi			Total		
Private Structures	Public Structures	Total	Private Structures	Public Structures	Total	Private Structures	Public Structures	Total
170	12	192	460	7	467	630	19	649

Of total structures, 249 are residential, 53 commercial and 290 both the commercial and residential. Other losses include assets like public taps 5, chautara/resting place 3, cowshed 8, compound wall 24, toilet 3, petrol pump 3. As to the APs, the relocation of these utilities can take place. All these utilities will be shifted with the APs and rebuilt at the new location of their resettlement. However, the issues will be handled through more public consultations.

Households losing structures only are the people squatting in RoW and doing businesses from the mobile structures. 119 affected families in this category have been identified. The squatters residing in RoW will be losing the entire structure. There will be 100% loss of 12 structures. The losses of 306 structures are in the range of 50 - < 100%. They are assumed 100% loss. The number of structures losing in the range of 25–50% is 160 and below 25% 183.

Affected People: A total of 1046 households including 397 in Parasi and 649 in Rupandehi will be affected. The average size of the affected family is 6.7 including 6.4 in Rupandehi and 7.02 in Nawalparasi. Affected population are 6964 including 4178 in Rupandehi and 2786 in Nawalparasi.

Table 7.2.3: Project Affected Households

District	No. of affected households	Affected population
Rupandehi	649	4178
Nawalparasi	397	2786
Total	1046	6964

Source: Census Survey, 2006

A total of 162 households have been identified as vulnerable households, which include the people below poverty line, women headed households, scheduled caste, and households with disability. Of total affected households, in an average 137 (29.87%) of affected households are below poverty line while considering the responses of the landowners on their income status. It is 27.68% in Rupandehi and 33.53% in Nawalparasi. Rupandehi is ranked 11 and Nawalparasi 36 on poverty and deprivation. A total of 52 women headed households have been identified as vulnerable households. They include 32 in Nawalparasi and 20 in Rupandehi. Total numbers of vulnerable affected households with the family members having disability were 7. The numbers of scheduled caste identified in both districts are 115 including 82 in Rupandehi and 23 in Nawalparasi. Nearly 34% of affected population are illiterate.

Women's participation in economic activities is almost negligible. A majority of women do not have any decision making power at household level in financial matters. Women's empowerment in Rupandehi is ranked 31 and Nawalparasi 33. HDI rank on gender empowerment for Rupandehi is 24 against 26 for Nawalparasi. The women's involvement in decision making in all aspects related to asset ownership, child's education, property transaction, investments and other economic activities is very low. The discussions with women revealed that the transport facilities will improve access and mobility of women to various socio-economic services. They voiced their concerns to the safety of their children during and

after the construction of road. The resettlement policy requires women to be involved in the process of sustainable development. In the process of resettlement, equal gender role has been envisaged in all aspects of the project. The project will provide training for upgrading women's skills for alternative livelihoods and income restoration.

The proposed road will enhance economic opportunities in the surrounding areas beyond the project area. It will also improve transportation networks and provide rural communities better access to markets, social services and business/employment opportunities. Affected households opined that after the construction of the road they will be able to find a place to continue and improve their present activity without any difficulty. Traders and businessmen are dependent on the road for their living. The proposed road will directly affect the roadside communities, particularly small shop owners and squatters, who largely derive their livelihoods from such activities. One hundred nineteen (119) movable commercial sheds and squatters will suffer temporary loss of income during the construction period. Such commercial sheds are small in size and movable from one place to another easily. The RP has made provisions of compensating for their losses / shifting the business to other places beyond the construction width during the construction period. Efforts at income restoration would be made and directed at enhancing business opportunities of the displaced population.

In terms of annual income all the affected households had living standards well above the minimum national poverty line Rs. 7600/capita, while adding the incomes from both the agricultures and other income sources. It is assumed that the affected families except the specific cases as identified will not have serious problems of resettlement.

Gender, HIV/AIDS, Health Risks, and Human Trafficking: The project site has an unique position of enhancing its vulnerability to HIV, being bordered to India. The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in Nepal has formally reported a total of 7663 HIV infections by August, 2006. The estimate of the same source in 2005 was 68,600 people living with HIV/AIDS. The UNAIDS estimated 72,000 in the year 2005. The estimate is almost 30,000 growths of HIV infection within 3 years. The estimate of growth of HIV infection in young adults is 100,000 – 200,000 and that of AIDS cases and deaths 10,000 – 15,000 by the end of this decade, making AIDS the leading cause of death in the population group of 15 – 49 years.

As to the study findings of NCASC/FHI/USAID, 2003 & 2005, the HIV infection in 2005 in the clients of female sex workers (FSWs) who include youths, migrant and mobile labour workers and population was 19.4 against 17.9% in 2003. The project site will have flow of migrant and mobile workers during and after the construction of the road. Among the high-risk groups, seasonal labor migrants contribute 46% infection in 2005 against 40.7% in 2003. There will be a large number of labor migrants during and after the construction of the proposed road. The rural women/housewives infected were 17.5% in 2005 against 15.1% in 2003. Awareness and empowerment of women/housewives are asked for. The Intravenous Drug Users infected ranges 8 – 52% (14%) in 2005 against the range of 9.2 – 68% in 2003. Bhairahawa is major cross-border transaction point of drug users. Female sex workers infected in 2005 were 2% against 1.7% in 2003. The percentage of street FSWs having HIV or STI infection was 18% against 8% in establishment-based FSWs. The estimate of FSWs in Nepal is minimum 16,600 and maximum 34,300 in 2005. It is assumed that there will be flow of FSWs in the project areas during and after the construction of the road. Most of the people living with HIV/AIDS are not aware that they are infected and engaged in unsafe behaviours. The population residing along the project road may pose a threat in spreading HIV/AIDS and other health problems through long distance truckers/vehicles and their helpers and labor migrant workers. The road will generate a number of roadside restaurants, line hotels, tea stalls and eateries bringing in communicable diseases in the area in absence of prevention measures. During road construction and operation especially near construction camps and other sensitive locations, there may be a risk of these communicable diseases. Of total HIV infection, about half the cases are estimated of

being contained in the motor-able and highway districts and other half in other areas. A comprehensive plan of action will be developed for such fatal diseases and will be put into practice during implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. All these issues will be considered in the project area during the implementation of awareness program for HIV/AIDS prevention.

Gender inequality is deeply rooted. Women have traditionally lower status than men. This has caused male domination and inadequate capacity in mobilizing males for safer behaviours for HIV prevention. About 26% of HIV cases are women. Nearly 15% of HIV cases are found in women from rural areas. There is practice of human trafficking mainly to India and gulf countries through the cross-border involving the project sites. Girls/women trafficked to India are returned to Nepal when they are tested HIV positive. In absence of other livelihood opportunity, they continue sex trade in Nepal, multiplying the HIV infection. Accordingly as per needs, the Gender, HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking is an integral part of the project. To prevent HIV/AIDS, human trafficking and gender promotion, a comprehensive plan of action has been developed to put into practice during implementation of the project and the resettlement plan.

8. ENTITLEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT, RELOCATION AND COMPENSATION

A detailed description of each compensation measures and assistance is provided in the *entitlement matrix*. The affected households may be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.

8.1 Lands

8.1.1 Private Lands: The provision of compensation at current replacement cost for a portion or whole of their land lost is made for them. Based on the LA Act of Nepal, fixation of compensation rate is the responsibility of Compensation Fixation Committee (CFC). The CFC based on the followings and through the process of community consultation valuation will determine the replacement value.

- Current price of land based on the average of actual transaction rates of similar lands for contemporary years for which the sale deeds are registered.
- Land value set by the district land revenue office for the purpose of registration of sale deeds under the registration act.

The seriously affected families will be entitled for transitional allowance. The titleholders becoming landless or falling below the poverty line will be provided training for upgrading skills. APs dependent on acquired piece of lands will be provided a one-time Economic Rehabilitation Grant (ERG).

In cases of disputes where the land records are not updated or where the APs are unable to produce desired documents, the compensation amount will be deposited in the competent authority till the case is disposed.

8.1.2 Land Tenants:

Customary rights and land tenure system of the APs will be protected. The tenants will be compensated for the right as per prevailing law/s of Nepal. All the tenants whose livelihood activity is affected will be provided training for upgrading of skills. Vulnerable persons amongst them will be provided ERG.

8.2 Structures

8.2.1 Private Residential/Commercial Structures: The households losing private structures as titleholders will be compensated. The replacement cost of the residential or commercial structure (part or full) is calculated according to the prevailing schedule of rates without depreciation subject to quality standards maintained by Government/ Local Bodies/ Authorities. They shall also receive other benefits as mentioned in the entitlement matrix.

8.2.2 Structure Tenants: Customary rights of the APs will be protected. The tenants will be compensated for any structure that they might have erected on the property of the landlord. A lump-sum shifting allowance will also be paid to them for shifting their assets. The figure for rental assistance will be worked out in consultation with the tenant APs, and as per the market scenario. All the tenants whose livelihood activity is affected will be provided training for upgrading of skills at the rate of Rs. 3000 per family. Vulnerable persons amongst them will be provided one-time ERG of Rs. 6000.

8.2.3 Loss of Public Structures: The loss of common properties will be compensated for the reconstruction and relocation. The rebuilding and relocation of these public structures will be carried out with the extensive consultation with the local communities and other stakeholders.

8.2.4 Loss of Movable and Squatter Structures and Kiosk: Squatters and owners with movable structures are not eligible for compensation for land. The squatters will be compensated on case basis for the loss of structures at replacement cost, if the structures are built with non-movable materials. In other cases of movable structures, a lump sum shifting allowance will be paid. They shall also be given a lump-sum transitional assistance of Rs. 2000. There were altogether 119 movable and squatter structures counted during the census survey. Squatters whose commercial structures are demolished for the project shall be provided training to upgrade skills. Vulnerable persons amongst them will be provided a one-time ERG in the form of productive assets.

8.2.5 Disposal of Acquired Properties and Eviction of Households: The APs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their houses, shops, etc. A notice to that effect will be issued to take away the materials salvaged within 48 hours of the demolition. If the material is not removed within the stipulated time, the project authority without giving further notice will dispose the same. After the expiry of the deadline, the DoR can take action to demolish structures. The DoR can evict structures if it is established that those were constructed on the ROW after the "cut-off" date. Any grievances and objections will be referred to the Grievances Redressal Committee.

8.2.6 Loss of Businesses / Livelihood: Provisions have been made in the RP to cover the losses caused to the businesses and tenants. Provisions such as shifting assistance and transitional allowance have been made to cover the losses of the tenants. Households operating businesses from their own land and business tenants and shops occupying government land will be compensated for their temporary loss of income. Additionally the business tenants will be paid a one-time rental assistance to re-establish their businesses in alternate premises.

8.2.7 Loss of Income: Provision has been made to provide income restoration assistance to restore the economic status of all affected families. Skill will be provided to all households losing more than 10% of their land and structures. The SAF will receive ERG of NRs Rs. 6,000 for starting new productive activities. Arrangement for giving priority for local employment in construction activities shall also be made. The provision of income restoration assistance to vulnerable groups including women headed households and households having complete loss of land have been made. Grant of NRs 2000 for a period of 3 months over and above all other payments have also been made in re-establishing and/or enhancing livelihood in them.

8.2.8 Social Cost: Provision has been made for compensation for trees, based on the age and value of the tree; and for the loss of un-harvested crops. In cases of disputes such as where land records are not updated or where the APs are unable to produce the documents, the compensation amount will be deposited with the competent authority till the case is disposed. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the resettlement process will be borne by the project.

8.2.9 Income and Socio-cultural Restoration Measures: The resettlement framework has provision for restoration of livelihoods of affected communities. Attempts have been made to restore and improve the income of APs. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the APs are able to at least regain their previous living standards.

8.3 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget

The total estimated cost for land acquisition and resettlement is expected to be in the amount of NRs. 522,537,300.88. The replacement cost of land and structure is based on current market price. An independent evaluation was carried out to assess the replacement value of the land and structures that will be affected by the project. The market value was assessed on the basis of recent transactions, sale and purchase of lands and consultation with revenue department and local people.

Table 8.3.1: Cost Estimate for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation

SN	Description of Works	Unit cost	Total Quantity	Amount(NRs)
1	Land acquisition for (Bhairahawa- Bhumahi) Road	Varies	71.126 ha	331,556,642.00
2	Compensation for the loss of Agricultural crops/ Vegetation (1 year)	Varies		4,565,010.00
3	Compensation for the loss of residential /commercial structure	Varies	649	126,969,257.89
4	Relocation allowance for the structure needing relocation @Rs 2000	2000	134	268,000.00
5	Additional compensation in terms of livelihood /skill development training for income restoration to the households having loss of more than 10 percent of their productive lands.	3000		3,138,000.00
6	Economic rehabilitation grant @Up-to NRs 6000 for each households depending upon the extent of impact /loss	6000	1046	6,276,000.00
7	Compensation for the loss of (Temporary) income by commercial structure/owner/tenants conducting business@ average income.	4000	180	720000
8	loss of business premise owner/ business tenants, relocation allowance for moving business @NRs3000	2000	180	360000
9	Loss of wages by employee @NRs 3000		NA	NA
10	Loss of income by business operating from mobile structure @ Nrs. 2000	2000	118	236,000.00
11	Additional assistance to vulnerable groups, having complete loss of land including women headed households @ 2000 for 3 months.	6000	30	180,000.00
12	Social cell at PIU LS	LS		600,000
13	Independent Monitoring & Evaluation	Covered by the Birgunj budget		
14	NGOs/CBOs assistance for RP implementation	Covered by the Birgunj budget		
15	Staff / NGOs training			
	• Preparation (Rs. 45,000)	LS		165,000
	• Implementation (Rs.120,000)	LS		
16	Sub Total			475,033,909.89
	Contingencies 10%			47,503,390.99
	Total			522,537,300.88

The Nepal Government will bear the costs of land acquisition and resettlement. MPPW and DOR will have to arrange budget including unforeseen obligations during the implementation of LARP.

9. COMMUNITY RESPONSE

Major findings of public consultations are presented below:

- 1) People were convinced about the importance of road. The road design and alignment is appreciated except the comments by few landowners with major portion of land to be affected.
- 2) Generally people did not oppose their relocation. The affected people preferred cash compensation. The option of land and structure replacement for land and structure acquired was least preferred.
- 4) Provision of multiple options is preferred for resettlement including self-relocation and assisted restoration of the affected residential structures.
- 5) The participants suggested that there should be extensive consultation with the political parties, local leaders, communities, religious leaders and stakeholder organizations before dismantling the public structures for road purpose.
- 6) Some participants suggested that the vulnerable groups including the women headed households should be provided with the additional income restoration mechanisms to restore their livelihoods.
- 7) Females are exploited, dominated and lacks the participation in the local development, although they are the major contributors in the households and agricultural activities. The women are less involved in decision making in all aspects related to asset ownership, child's education, property transaction, investments and other economic activities. The women said that gender program should be integrated into the project activities.

Suggestions and comments of APs have been incorporated in the project design and entitlements. Issues raised in the public consultation have been dealt and incorporated in relevant chapters. APs have been invited to grievance redress system for a quick, inexpensive and amicable settlement of claims.

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Figure 10.1 provides an Organization Structure for implementing the LARP.

Figure 10.1: Organizational Structure of Implementing Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Figure 11.1 depicts the overall land acquisition and resettlement implementation schedule.

Figure 11.1: Schedule of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Implementation (Revised in January 28, 2007 in consultation with the Project Directorate (ADB) / DOR)

SN	Activities	Start	End	Responsibility	Progress/ Status
1	LARP surveys and implementation supports in Bhairahawa				
1.1	Resettlement (land, structure and socio-economic) survey				
a	Identify project affected land	-	July, 2006	Consultant	Completed
b	Identify project affected structures	-	July, 2006	Consultant	Completed
c	Identify project affected people	-	July, 2006	Consultant	Completed
d	Estimate compensation	-	July, 2006	Consultant	Completed
e	Undertake socio-economic survey	-	June, 2006	Consultant	Completed
f	Update and submit LARP/property acquisition plan	-	Oct., 2006	Consultant	Completed
g	Improve LARP as per comment and submit final report	-	Nov., 2006	Consultant	Completed
1.2	Implementation support / property acquisition, resettlement and compensation				
a	LARP dissemination and consultation meetings in Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts with CFCs for preliminary notification	Oct., 2006	Oct., 2006	DoR* + Consultant* + CFC**	Completed
b	Notification meetings in Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts	Oct., 2006	Oct., 2006	CFC* + DoR* + Consultant**	Completed
c	Notify and disclose the LARP to APs	Nov., 2006	Nov., 2006	Consultant*+DoR**+ CFC*	Completed
d	Orientation / consultation workshop	Oct 2006	Oct., 2006	Consultant*	Completed
e	Formation of GRCs	Oct., 2006	Oct., 2006	CFC*+DoR**+ Consultant**	Completed
f	Final valuation of property	Nov 2006	Feb 15, 07	CFC*+DoR**+ GRC**	Ongoing
g	Physical verification of APs & finalization of individual titleholders	Nov., 2006	Feb. 15, 2007	CFC*+DoR**+ GRC**+NGO**+Consultant**	Ongoing
h	Provide identity cards to verified and finalized individual titleholders.	Dec. 2006	Feb. 28, 2007	NGO**+GRC**+ CFC**+ DoR**	-
i	Compensation award to confirmed titleholders	Dec., 2006	Feb. 28, 2007	CFC*+DoR**	Proceeded
j	Final notification of LA of titleholders with grievances	Nov., 2006	March 15, 2007	CFC*+ GRC*+ NGO**+ Consultant**	-
k	Payment of compensation to titleholders with grievances	Nov., 2006	March 31, 2007	CFC*+DoR**	-
l	Payment of all eligible assistance to shifting/income loss	Nov., 2006	March 31, 2007	CFC*+DoR**+ NGO**+ Consultant**	-
m	Relocation activities for SAF	Nov., 2006	March 31, 2007	CFC*+NGO**+ DoR**+ Consultant**	-
n	Handover the acquired land to DoR	Dec 2006	Mar 31, 07	CFC*+ DoR**	-

2	ToR & training workshop of field staff/ workers/ NGOs/ GRC / CFC/ SLC & stakeholder organizations & technical support				
2.1	Preparation of ToR of stakeholder organisations and modules for conducting training workshops	Aug., 2006	Nov. 30, 2006	Consultant*	Completed
2.2	Training workshops	Nov., 2006	March 30, 2006	Consultant*+ NGO**	NGO orientation training completed
2.3	Technical support to field staff / workers/NGOs/GRC/SLC/ other stakeholder organisations in implementing the LARP	Sept., 2006	March, 2007	Consultant*+ NGO**	Ongoing
3	Advance actions				
3.1	Establish Project Implementation Unit and depute staff / CRO	-	March, 2006	DoR*	Completed
3.2	Establish Sub-project Support Unit (SPSU) and Sub-project Level Committees (SLC)	Oct., 2006	Oct., 2006	DoR*	Completed
3.3	Hire/recruit NGO	Sept 2006	Oct 30 2006	DoR*	Completed
3.4	Formation of GRC	Oct, 2006	Nov. 30, 2006	CFC*+DoR*+ Consultant**	Completed
4	Training and support program for income restoration / SAF				
4.1	Rapid assessment of training needs and market feasibility	March 1, 2007	March 15, 2007	NGO*+DOR**+ Consultant***+CG	-
4.2	Design, prepare and implement training programs	March 15, 2007	April 30, 2007	NGO*+DOR**+ Consultant***+CG	-
4.3	Follow-up, monitoring and technical support to income restoration initiatives	May 1, 2007	May 31, 2007	NGO*+DOR**+ Consultant***+CG	-
5	Recruit and mobilize the external monitor				
5.1	Recruit	-	Feb. 15, 2007	DoR*	-
5.2	Monitoring by external monitor	Feb. 15, 2007	Feb. 15, 2008	EM*	-

Note: * Major role, ** Support role

12. MONITORING

CRO will be responsible for overall project level monitoring. The PIU through their SPIU / field office, PSC and NGO will be responsible for internal monitoring and will prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP implementation. The Project Supervision Consultants (PSC) will have a full-time Resettlement Specialist to provide necessary technical assistance and monitor the RP implementation and will report on a quarterly basis to DoR and ADB on the progress of resettlement activities. An external monitoring agency may be engaged by DoR who will carry out independent bi-annual review of resettlement implementation as well as post project evaluation.

The PIU will also be responsible for identifying significant issues affecting successful land acquisition and resettlement, particularly those impacting various categories of AP's. In addition, the PIU, with the ADB, will be responsible for declaring successful, fully completed resettlement and land acquisition activities followed by "signing off" on allowing construction activities to commence. The SPIU / field office will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project and will maintain a record of all transactions in the Management Information System (MIS), followed by entitlement records signed

by AP and survey-based monitoring of resettlement / land acquisition progress on a monthly basis. A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor the project at the field level.