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Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
DEPARTMENT OF ROADS
Project Directorate (ADB)
Bishalnagar, Kathmandu, Nepal

SUB-REGIONAL TRANSPORT ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION
(ADB Loan 2685-NEP (SF)/ADB Grant 0225-NEP (SF))

UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN
BHAIRAHAWA BYPASS ROAD

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Submitted by:

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
COI	Corridor of Impact
DAO	District Administration Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DLRO	District Land Revenue Office
DLSO	District Land Survey Office
DOR	Department of Roads
DP	Displaced Person
EA	Executing Agency
GDI	Gender Development Index
GON	Government of Nepal
HDI	Human Development Index
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM	Project Manager
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SC	Supervision Consultant
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
STEP	Sub-Regional Transport Enhancement Project
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank

DEFINITION

Acquisition: Acquisition of land and other assets for the purpose of development projects in accordance to prevailing Land Acquisition Act 1977 (2034 BS).

Corridor of Impact: Corridor of Impact is minimum width of land required for the construction of roads with the provision of shoulder width, side drain plus safety zone on either side of the road.

Displaced Person: Displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economically displaced (loss of land assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of involuntary resettlement of land, involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Local Grievance Redress Committee: Village Development Committee or Municipality level committee established to assist the affected people, legally constituted committees for land acquisition and project authorities, monitoring of implementation issues and community reactions and grievance resolution.

Poverty Level Income: The cost of maintaining basic minimum needs. Poverty level income has 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 market value of a project affected assets. For agriculture land, this includes reference to land of equal size, type and productive potentiality in the vicinity of the affected land and land preparation costs where required. For houses and other structures, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings.

Resettlement: Resettlement denotes the consequence that occurs due to acquisition of land and other assets as well as the entire process and activities related to acquisition and implementation of Resettlement Plan in accordance to prevailing Acts.

Right of Way: Right of way means the land acquired for the project purposes. Generally, government declares 50 meter for National highway and 30 meter for feeder roads.

Severely Affected Family: Family having more than 10 percent loss of total land holdings or income is considered as severely affected family.

Temporary Acquisition: Land acquired temporarily by contractors for accessing road or storing the construction materials or for other construction related purposes through a negotiation with the land owners ensuring compensation for a specified period.

Tenant: A person occupying or using land of a titleholder according to the provisions of the Land Act, 1964 (2021 BS).

Titleholder: The person in whose name the project-affected land, structure, business is registered and who is authorized to receive the compensation granted for the loss of business or acquisition of the land and assets.

Vulnerable Persons: 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 level.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been guided by the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, Land Acquisition Act of Nepal 1977 and other relevant policies and guidelines. The main objective of the Plan is to identify impacts and measures to mitigate the losses due to the subproject.
2. The subproject road is located in Rupandehi district. This road begins from the Belahiya of Siddharthanagar Municipality and ends at Basantapur of Basantapur VDC on the Bhairahawa-Bhumahi road. Total length of this subproject road is 3.34 km. The road has been constructed two lanes with 7 meter carriageway in to all weather pavement sealed with DBST.
3. The road constructing works does not have serious negative impacts. A total of 8.98 hectare private land required for the design width and ROW. The physical displacement of affected household is not required. A total of 140 households have been affected by the project. All the affected households have lost land only. Among the total 117 interviewed displaced households, 27 households have been identified severely affected and 17 households have been identified as vulnerable.
4. A total 140 households are affected by the project. Among them 117 households were surveyed during field study. The rest 23 households were not available in the project area during the survey period. The total population of surveyed displaced households is 1,011 with the average household size of 8.64.
5. The project area has multi-ethnic composition. Brahmin, Chhetri, Madhesi, Janajati, Muslim and Dalits are different groups residing the subproject area. The educational status of displaced household reveals that about 72 percent population is literate. The literacy rate of male is about 86 percent where the female literacy rate is nearly 57 percent.
6. Among the total economically active population, 65.78 percent is engaged in agriculture followed by 3.32 percent in service, 9.75 percent in trade, 11.17 percent in wage labor, 5.14 percent in foreign employment, 0.17 percent housewife and 3.72 percent others. The average annual household income of the displaced household is NRs. 222,743 and the per capita income is NRs. 25,777.
7. The RP has been prepared in close consultation with stakeholders such as district level line agencies, local community and displaced people. The main findings of the consultations undertaken with the displaced people and local stakeholders include appropriate compensation to be provided to the affected land. Local people have shown their commitment to support the subproject.
8. The original Resettlement Plan was uploaded in the website of Executing Agency as well as ADB in August 2010 for disclosure. The Updated Resettlement Plan will be uploaded to Executing Agency and ADB website for disclosure.
9. A VDC level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been established. Displaced people have opportunity to submit their grievances verbally or written to the GRC for resolution. If the grievances are not resolved, they are referred to the District Administration Office. CDO assesses the grievances and tries to resolve. Again, if the grievances cannot be resolved by CDO, they can be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

10. Cash compensation has been provided to the affected land based on replacement cost. Family having more than 10 percent loss of total land holdings or income considered as severely affected family. Income restoration training was organized to the severely affected and vulnerable household to support their livelihood. Provision has been made to provide one time economic rehabilitation grant of NRs. 10,000 to the severely affected and vulnerable family. Yet, the economic rehabilitation grant has not been distributed. It is in the process of implementation.
11. The total estimated resettlement budget for the implementation of this Resettlement Plan is NRs. 82,471,056. This cost includes all cost related to compensation for land, economic rehabilitation of severely affected and vulnerable people, Resettlement Plan implementation, and 10 percent contingencies for the total cost of resettlement and rehabilitation. All cost related to land acquisition and resettlement budget has been borne by the Government.
12. Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MOPIT) is the Executing Agency. The Project Directorate (ADB), DOR is the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) for this project. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has overall responsibility of project implementation. The PIA has established Subproject Office headed by Project Manager (PM) with officer rank of Divisional Engineer. The PM is responsible for implementing the resettlement activities at field level with the help of Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant.
13. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant are responsible for internal monitoring. External monitoring is required to evaluate the overall monitoring activities carried out under the internal monitoring. The hiring process of external monitoring agency has been initiated. The independent monitoring agency submits external monitoring report directly to ADB with a copy to Executing Agency to determine whether or not resettlement goals have been achieved.

CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is guided by the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, Land Acquisition Act of Nepal 1977 (2034 BS) and other relevant policies and guidelines. The main objective of the Plan is to identify impacts and measures to mitigate the losses due to the subproject. The Plan also aims to provide effective guidelines to the GON for implementation management, to address the identified resettlement impacts as per the Resettlement Plan, and people affected due to the subproject road are compensated under the prevailing legal norms of GON in keeping with the ADB, SPS. The RP has been prepared taking into account of the general findings of the field reconnaissance survey, census of displaced people and consultation with various stakeholders in the subproject area, district level agencies and local people.

2. The main objective of the project is to improve border crossing access roads, customs, trans-shipment and freight handling facilities at principal border crossing in Nepal, whereby the sub-regional transport network have been improved between Nepal and India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and other third countries. The project includes 6 roads and the main objectives of the consulting service is to carry out detailed engineering design and construction supervision of the following roads under the strategic road network.

Table 1.1: Sub-Regional Transport Enhancement Subproject Roads

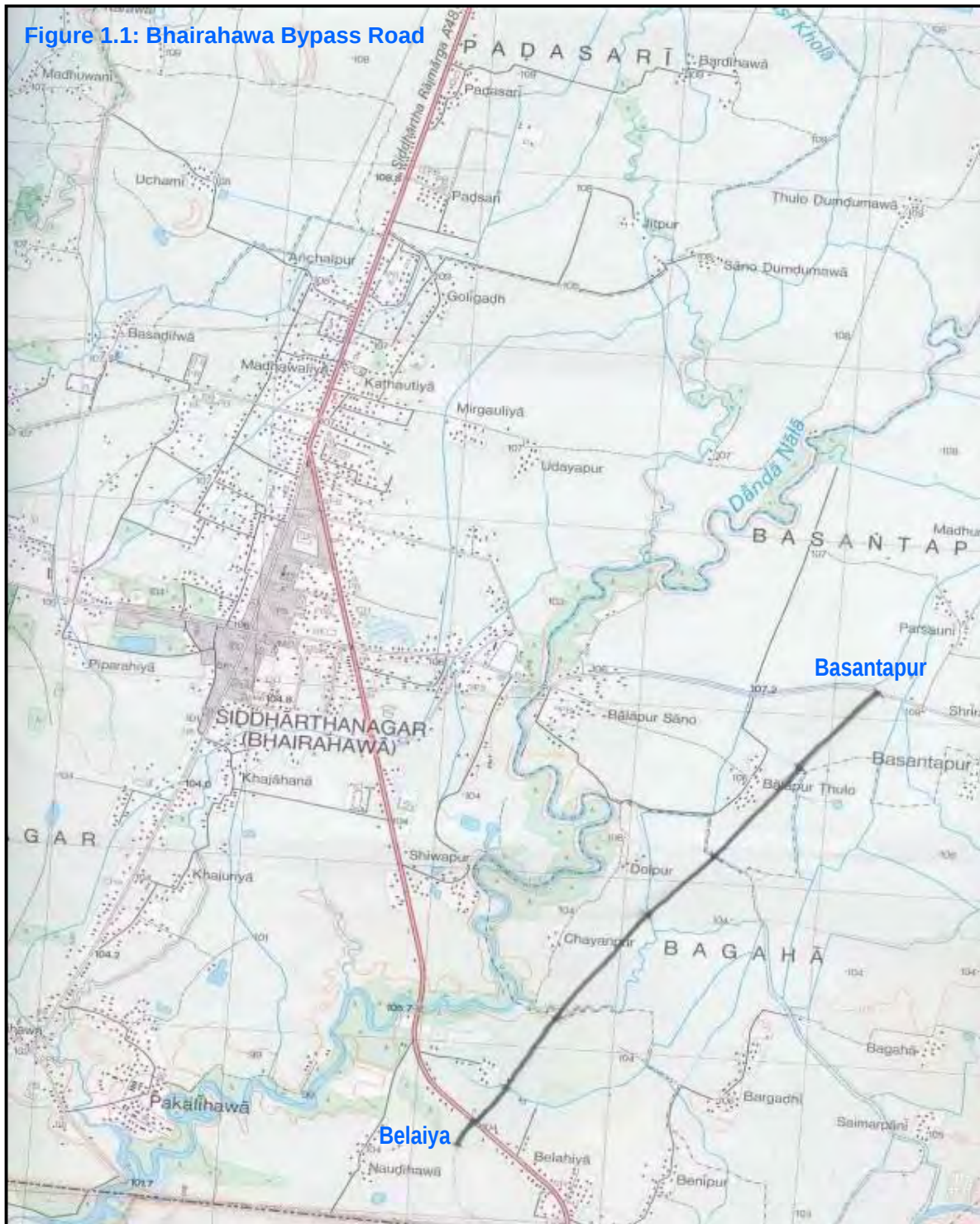
S.N.	Project Road	Design Standard	District	Length (Km)
1.	Belbari-Chaurahawa	Double Lane AC	Saptari & Siraha	47.9
2.	Harkapur-Okhaldhunga	Single Lane DBST	Okhaldhunga	41.2
3.	Okhaldhunga-Salleri	Single Lane DBST	Okhaldhunga & Solukhumbu	57.7
4.	Chainpur-Khandbari	Single Lane DBST	Sankhuwasabha	43.6
5.	Bhairahawa -Bypass	Double Lane DBST	Rupandehi	3.4
6.	Nepalgunj-Kohalpur	Four Lane DBST	Banke	22.2

1.2 Subproject Description

3. The proposed Bhairahawa Bypass (BBY) Road construction begins from the Belahiya custom gate to Basantapur on the Bhairahawa-Parasi-Lumahi existing Hulaki road. The road follows the design standards developed for Feeder Roads by the Department of Roads (DOR). The BBY subproject road is also referred to as the Belahiya-Basantapur road constituting new alignment of 3.34 km. The subproject road starts at Belahiya of Siddharthanagar municipality and ends at Basantapur of Basantapur VDC.

4. The road has been constructed having two lanes with 7 meters carriageway width into double bitumen surface treatment. The right of way of this subproject road is 30 meters i.e. 15 meters either side from central line. For this, 8.98 hectare private land has been affected.

5. The proposed bypass road aims to minimize the heavy vehicles pressure in the city areas. Bhairahawa custom is one of the busy customs in Nepal through which heavy vehicle pass from the custom towards different cities of the country.



1.3 Need of Updating Resettlement Plan

6. The Resettlement Plan report of this subproject road was prepared in September 2010 based on engineering design and cadastral survey. Some displaced people and local stakeholders noticed error on cadastral survey at the ending section of 560 meters. Regarding this issue, cadastral survey was reviewed and the cadastral survey of the ending section was corrected.

7. In this corrected section of road alignment, altogether 32 plots and 27 households have been affected by the project whereas the original cadastral survey identified 27 plots and 21 households to be affected by the project. Likely, corrected cadastral survey showed 2.28 Bigaha (1.55 hectare) affected land whereas in the original cadastral survey, it was 2.07 Bigaha (1.40 hectare). During verification of absent households and deed transfer process, six households and three parcels were excluded and merged.

8. Moreover, during project implementation, new census of project affected households was carried out. This census identified the actual list of severely affected and vulnerable households. In this context, there was need of updating previously prepared Resettlement Plan considering the further project impact. To address the issues identified during project implementation, this updated Resettlement Plan has been prepared.

Table 1.2: Project Affected Household and Land

Original Assessment			Revised Assessment			Excluded & Merged			Total		
HHs	Plots	Area (ha)	HHs	Plots	Area (ha)	HHs	Plots	Area (ha)	HHs	Plots	Area (ha)
140	203	9.11	146	208	9.26	6	3	0.28	140	205	8.98

Source: Cadastral Survey, June 2010 and Revised Cadastral Survey, December 2011

1.4 Measures to Avoid or Minimize Impact

9. The subproject has the objective of avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever it is possible by adopting an appropriate technical design, which leads to the minimized resettlement impact. The detailed technical design accordingly aimed to minimize the resettlement impact by means of best utilization of the available space in the available width by avoiding private and public structures as far as possible. There was not significant impact in the income of displaced households due to loss of land. As the displaced people have been compensated with replacement cost of their affected assets, the project does not create significant negative impact on their livelihood and economic status.

10. However, some of the displaced households have lost more than 10 percent of their land holding. Rehabilitation measures have been provided to such households including cash assistance and skill development training. Furthermore, cash assistance with skill development training has been provided to the displaced vulnerable households.

1.5 Scope of Land Acquisition

11. The proposed subproject consists of the construction of 3.4 km with the right of way of 30 meters. The road acquired a total of 8.98 hectare private land including right of way. Almost all interviewed households pose the land ownership certificate. None of the displaced households has been physically displaced due to road construction activities.

Table 1.2: Project Affected Households and Assets

VDC/Municipality	Total Households	No. of Parcel	Affected Land (ha)
Siddharthanagar	33	50	2.30
Bagaha	47	61	2.95
Basantapur	60	94	3.72
Total	140	205	8.98

Source: Field Survey, June 2010, December 2011 & December 2012

1.6 Methodology

1.6.1 Cadastral Survey

12. With the leadership of cadastral surveyor from the District Land Survey Office, cadastral survey was carried out. The project team first mapped out the road alignment and right of way on the cadastral maps. The team, using the detailed engineering design, marked the central line of the road and required land areas to be acquired on the cadastral maps. The cadastral survey was conducted in May 2010. Moreover, the cadastral survey was corrected in some portion of road section (560 meter of ending part). This cadastral review survey was carried out in December 2011. The engineering staff identified upgrading requirements and likely areas of land to be acquired. The affected households were also participated in the survey. The identified landowners and the plot number of the affected land were further verified in the land revenue office at the district headquarters to confirm the land ownership status.

1.6.2 Census Survey

13. Census of affected households was carried out in November/December 2012 and the complete enumerations of all affected households were recorded. The objective of census was to record the profile of displaced people and record of assets loss. Out of 140 displaced households, 117 households (83.57%) were interviewed and remaining 23 households (16.43%) were absent during the survey. They were not available in the project area during census.

CHAPTER-2:

SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Scope of Acquisition

14. The road construction works does not have serious negative socio-economic impacts. A total of 9.98 hectare private land is required for the design width and right of way. The physical displacement or resettlement of displaced household is not required. The project has some negative impacts primarily related to loss of private land.

2.2 Displaced Household

15. A total of 140 households are affected by the project. All of these households lose land. Altogether 1,210 people are affected from 140 households. Among the total 140 displaced households, 117 were interviewed and 23 households were absent at the time of survey. The average size of the interviewed household is 8.64. It is estimated that the population of absent households is 199.

Table 2.1: Number of Displaced Household and Population

VDC/Municipality	Total HHs	Interviewed		Absentees		Total Population	Affected Land (ha)
		HHs	Population	HHs	Population		
Siddharthanagar	33	25	190	8	61	251	2.30
Bagaha	47	36	346	11	105	452	2.95
Basantapur	60	56	475	4	33	508	3.72
Total	140	117	1011	23	199	1,210	8.98

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

2.3 Loss of Private Assets

16. A total of 8.98 hectare private land has been affected by the subproject. The total project affected land parcel is 205. Besides land, none of the other private assets is affected by the subproject.

2.3.1 Loss of Private Land

17. The displaced households owned total 146.64 hectare land. The present road construction work requires 8.98 hectare land with 205 parcels. It is thus only 6.13 percent land has been lost by the road construction work. The land holding size and area of land acquired for the project is given below.

Table 2.2: Land Holding Size and Land Loss of Displaced Households

VDC/Municipality	Total HHs	Total Land Holding (ha)	Average Land Holding (ha)	Total Land Loss (ha)	Average Land Loss (ha)	Land Loss (%)
Siddharthanagar	33	40.32	1.22	2.30	0.07	5.71
Bagaha	47	37.53	0.80	2.95	0.06	7.87
Basantapur	60	68.78	1.15	3.72	0.06	5.41
Total	140	146.64	1.05	8.98	0.06	6.13

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

2.3.2 Magnitude of Private Land Loss

18. Among the displaced households, 11.11 percent households lose less than 1 percent of total land holding where 33.33 percent household lose 1-5 percent. Likely, 32.48 percent households lose 5-10 percent of total land holding. The household which lose more than 10 percent of their land holding is 23.08 percent. The extent of land loss of the displaced household is given below.

Table 2.3: Land Loss Percentage of Displaced Households

VDC/ Municipality	< 1%		1 to 5%		5 to 10%		>10%		Total HHs
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	
Siddharthanagar	3	12.00	11	44.00	7	28.00	4	16.00	25
Bagaha	2	5.56	10	27.78	12	33.33	12	33.33	36
Basantapur	8	14.29	18	32.14	19	33.93	11	19.64	56
Total	13	11.11	39	33.33	38	32.48	27	23.08	117

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

19. The above table reveals that about 23 percent household lose more than 10 percent of their total land holding. Based on the more than 10 percent land loss, 27 households are under severely affected category.

2.4 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

20. Among the total 117 interviewed displaced households, altogether 17 households were identified as vulnerable in the subproject road. The vulnerability indicator in the subproject area is below poverty level, female headed and Dalits households.

Table 2.4: Vulnerability Status of Displaced Households

VDC/Municipality	Female Headed	Below Poverty Level	Dalits	Total
Siddharthanagar	0	4	0	4
Bagaha	1	6	1	8
Basantapur	0	5	0	5
Total	1	15	1	17

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

21. Although the subproject has 17 vulnerable households, none of these households has undergone significant impact in terms of loss of assets and income. The subproject does not have any significant impact to the minority and endangered indigenous people as well. It is pertinent to note that most of the ethnic groups along the road in the subproject area share common social norms and are integrated into the mainstream.

22. However, based on the government policy and ADB Guidelines' focus on considering the vulnerable group in the development project, the Resettlement Plan has made provision of livelihood support program to the displaced vulnerable people as below poverty level income, female headed and Dalits households.

23. For the livelihood support, three months skill development training including sewing cutting and house wiring was organized to the vulnerable households during project

implementation. Moreover, for the instant support of the livelihood of the vulnerable household, cash assistance of NRs. 10,000 per household will be provided. This cash assistant support program is in the process of implementation.

2.5 Indigenous People

24. All indigenous people are living in their own private land and pose legal ownership. The land is either owned by the government or by the people. Based on the census, field observation and consultation, the majority of indigenous people have lost insignificant amount of their income generating assets. They are also absorbed with other caste groups sharing common social values, norms and culture. Hence, separate Indigenous Plan is not required to address the issue of indigenous people.

CHAPTER-3: SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 Profile of the Displaced Households

25. Altogether 140 households have been affected by the project. Among them 117 households were surveyed during field study. The rest (16.43%) households were not available in the project area during the census period. These absent households were residing outside the project area.

Table 3.1: Number of Displaced Households

VDC/Municipality	Interviewed Household		Absent Household		Total HH
	No.	%	No.	%	
Siddharthanagar	25	75.76	8	24.24	33
Bagaha	36	76.60	11	23.40	47
Basantapur	56	93.33	4	6.67	60
Total	117	83.57	23	16.43	140

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

3.1.1 Demography

26. The total population of surveyed displaced households is 1,011 where the population of male is 510 and the population of female is 501. The average household size is 8.64. The population composition of affected households is given below.

Table 3.2: Population Distribution and Family Size of Displaced Households

VDC/Municipality	Male		Female		Total Population	Total Household	Average HH Size
	No.	%	No.	%			
Siddharthanagar	96	50.53	94	49.47	190	25	7.60
Bagaha	163	47.11	183	52.89	346	36	9.61
Basantapur	251	52.84	224	47.16	475	56	8.48
Total	510	50.45	501	49.55	1011	117	8.64

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

27. The age distribution of the population ranges from less than 5 years, 5-15 years, 16-60 years, and above 60 years. Among the total population, 60.83 percent of the population is within the age group of 16-60 years or economically active population. The proportion of children (below 15 years) is 33.73 percent. The aged or population above 60 years is 5.44 percent. The population of different age group of displaced household is given below.

Table 3.3: Age Wise Population Distribution of Displaced Households

VDC/Municipality	< 5 Years		5-15 years		16-60 Years		>60 Years		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Siddharthanagar	5	2.63	59	31.05	116	61.05	10	5.26	190
Bagaha	36	10.40	89	25.72	204	58.96	17	4.91	346
Basantapur	30	6.32	122	25.68	295	62.11	28	5.89	475
Total	71	7.02	270	26.71	615	60.83	55	5.44	1011

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

3.1.2 Ethnic Composition

28. The project area has multi-ethnic composition. Madhesi, Muslim, Brahmin, Chhetri, Janajati and Dalits are different groups present in the subproject area. In the subproject area, the dominance is of Madhesi where the household of this group is 37.61 percent followed by Muslim, which is 29.91 percent. The household of Brahmin and Chhetri is 12.82 percent and 4.27 percent respectively. Likely, the household of Janajati is 7.69 percent. Although the Janajati categorized as disadvantaged groups, they are mainstreamed into the common society. Dalits are considered as socially and economically disadvantaged group. The household of this group is 7.69 percent. The ethnic composition of the displaced households is given below.

Table 3.4: Ethnic Composition of Displaced Households

VDC/ Municipality	Brahmin		Chhetri		Janajati		Dalits		Madhesi		Muslim		Total HHs
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Siddharthanagar	4	16.00	0	0.00	1	4.00	4	16.00	3	12.00	13	52.00	25
Bagaha	5	13.89	2	5.56	0	0.00	2	5.56	6	16.67	21	58.33	36
Basantapur	6	10.71	3	5.36	8	14.29	3	5.36	35	62.50	1	1.79	56
Total	15	12.82	5	4.27	9	7.69	9	7.69	44	37.61	35	29.91	117

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

3.1.3 Literacy and Education

29. The educational status of displaced household reveals that 27.62 percent population is illiterate where about 27.51 percent can just read and write. Nearly 30 percent population is found within 6-10 class education. The people obtaining higher education or above graduate level has been found 5.72 percent. The illiteracy rate of male is 14.02 percent where the female illiteracy rate is 42.99 percent. Women literacy status is quite lower in comparison to male literacy status. The educational status of displaced population is given below.

Table 3.5: Educational Status of Displaced Population (5 Years and Above Population)

Educational Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	69	14.02	187	42.99	256	27.62
Primary (1-5 Class)	150	30.49	105	24.14	255	27.51
6-10 Class	181	36.79	98	22.53	279	30.10
SLC-12 Class	58	11.79	26	5.98	84	9.06
Graduate & Plus	34	6.91	19	4.37	53	5.72
Total	492	100.00	435	100.00	927	100.00

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

3.1.4 Land Holding Status

30. Among the total 140 displaced households, 117 households were surveyed during field study. Therefore, the land holding size was obtained from 117 households. Based on the verified record of 117 households, 12 (10.26%) households have been found owning less than 0.25 hectare land. The number of households having 0.25-0.50 hectare land is 24 (20.51%). Likely, the households owning 0.50-0.75 hectare land is 17 (14.53%). Similarly, the households having 0.75-1.00 hectare land are 14 (11.97%). The households having more than 1 hectare land is 50 (42.74%). The following table shows the landholding size of displaced households.

Table 3.6: Land Holding Size of Displaced Household

VDC/Municipality	Up to 0.25 ha		0.25-0.5 ha		0.5-0.75 ha		0.75-1 ha		> 1 ha		Total HHs
	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	HHs	%	
Siddharthanagar	4	16.00	4	16.00	3	12.00	1	4.00	13	52.00	25
Bagaha	3	8.33	9	25.00	7	19.44	4	11.11	13	36.11	36
Basantapur	5	8.93	11	19.64	7	12.50	9	16.07	24	42.86	56
Total	12	10.26	24	20.51	17	14.53	14	11.97	50	42.74	117

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

3.1.5 Occupational Status

31. Among the total economically active population, 65.78 percent is engaged in agriculture followed by 3.32 percent in service, 9.75 percent in trade, 11.17 percent in wage labor, 5.14 percent in foreign employment, 0.17 percent in housewife and 3.72 percent others. The involvements of female in agriculture and farm activities have been reported to be notably higher (94.46%) than that of male (39.25%). Female's high involvement in agriculture may be considered as one of the indicators of their hardship.

Table 3.7: Occupational Status of Displaced Population

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	115	39.25	256	94.46	371	65.78
Service	18	6.14	3	1.11	21	3.72
Trade	53	18.09	2	0.74	55	9.75
Wage Labor	62	21.16	1	0.37	63	11.17
Foreign Job	28	9.56	1	0.37	29	5.14
Housewife	0	0.00	4	1.48	4	0.71
Nothing	17	5.80	4	1.48	21	3.72
Total	293	100.00	271	100.00	564	100.00

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

3.1.6 Households Income

32. The average annual household income of the displaced household is NRs. 222,743 where the per capita income is NRs. 25,777. Annual household income of the displaced households is given below.

Table 3.8: Annual Household Income of Displaced Households (NRs.)

VDC/Municipality	Total HH Income	Average HH Income	Per Capita Income	Total Household	Total Population
Siddharthanagar	7,212,850	288,514	37,962	25	190
Bagaha	8,195,000	227,639	23,685	36	346
Basantapur	10,653,040	190,233	22,427	56	475
Total	26,060,890	222,743	25,777	117	1,011

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

3.2 Poverty Status

33. Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. Most of the country's population lives in rural areas where poverty is more prevalent and severe. Poverty incidence in Nepal is high. The Nepal Living Standard Survey III, 2010-11 shows that although poverty in Nepal has declined between 2003-04 and 2010-11, approximately one-fourth of Nepalese population are still below the poverty line. The rate of poverty reduction is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas. There is also evidence suggesting that the underprivileged social groups are the most impoverished.

34. Poverty in Nepal is defined in absolute term based on the requirement of minimum subsistence level rather than per capita income. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has used cost of basic needs method for the estimation of poverty line based on current prices per person per year. Poverty is calculated based on the average annual household income and its adequacy to meet the minimum subsistence needs of the family members. CBS has calculated the poverty line for different 12 areas including national poverty line. The detail on poverty lines calculated by CBS by different domains for 2010-11 is given below.

Table 3.9: Poverty Line in Current Prices Per Person Per Year (NRs.)

Geographical Locations	Poverty Line Calculated in 2010-11		
	Food Item	Non-Food Item	Total
Mountains	13,295	6,564	19,859
Urban-Kathmandu	14,610	26,323	40,933
Urban-Hill	11,805	7,772	19,577
Urban-Terai	11,743	9,390	21,133
Rural Hills-Eastern	12,297	4,254	16,551
Rural Hills-Central	12,240	6,448	18,688
Rural Hills-Mid & Far Western	11,772	4,583	16,355
Rural Terai-Eastern	11,333	5,524	16,857
Rural Terai-Central	11,257	6,283	17,540
Rural Terai-Western	10,600	5,398	15,998
Rural Terai-Mid & Far Western	10,998	6,321	17,319
All Nepal	11,929	7,332	19,261

Source: *Poverty in Nepal (2010-11)*, CBS, September 2012

35. As an approach to assess the poverty status of interviewed households, the respondents were asked about the different source of income. As per the government poverty line, minimum per capita required to secure above poverty level in the subproject districts is NRs. 21,133. On this basis, the minimum household income above poverty level was determined by multiplying the per capita amount by the average family size.

36. To identify the Below Poverty Level (BPL) income household, CBS criteria of consumption requirement for minimum subsistence (2,220 Kcal per day) was applied. Based on this, altogether 15 households fall under BPL out of 117 census households in this subproject road.

3.3 Gender Status

37. The status of women in the subproject area has been found to be lower than the male family members. Most of the females in the sampled households are mainly responsible for caring and bearing children, and overall management of day to day household activities including farm work. About 94 percent females are engaged in agriculture where the male involvement is about 39 percent. The subproject district has higher Gender Development Index (GDI) than the national average. The National average is calculated as 0.452 where the GDI of subproject district is 0.452. The GDI is calculated based on life expectancy, educational attainment and income in accordance with the disparity in achievement between women and men. In the subproject area, female literacy rate is 57.01 percent where the male literacy rate is 85.98 percent. The female literacy rate of the subproject area is almost similar with the national female literacy rate of 57.40 percent.

Table 3.10: Literacy Status in the Subproject Area and Nepal

S.N.	Location	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
1.	Subproject Area	72.38	85.98	57.01
2.	Nepal	65.90	75.10	57.40

Source: Field Survey, December & National Population Census, 2011

38. The subproject road affects some cultivated land. None of the households has lost significant amount of land causing adverse impact on their household income. Due to non-significant amount of land loss, the subproject does not create economical as well as social problems in the existing living pattern of the area. Women have not been affected negatively due to resettlement impacts of the subproject road. Likely, the status of women has not been changed due to small area of land acquisition. Please refer **Annex-2** for detailed list.

CHAPTER-4:

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.1 Introduction

40. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared in close consultation with stakeholders such as district level line agencies, local community and displaced people. The study team visited and consulted with different government organizations, displaced people, key informants and other relevant people of the project area. Furthermore, consultation meetings were organized in all the major settlements to identify the compensation and social issues related to the road project. The information provided by the local community was recorded. Some of the basic objectives of such consultation include:

- Information dissemination to the people about the subproject in terms of its activities and scope of work;
- Understanding the perceptions of the local people;
- Generate idea regarding the expected demand of the local people;
- Assess the local people's willingness to get involved with the subproject;
- Enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the subproject.

4.2 Disclosure of Resettlement Plan

41. A summary of Resettlement Plan information was disseminated to the project affected people during Local Grievance Redress Committee formation and it was further disseminated during site visit and consultation. The original Resettlement Plan report was uploaded in the website of Executing Agency as well as ADB in August 2010 for disclosure. This Updated Resettlement Plan report will be uploaded to Executing Agency and ADB website for disclosure.

4.3 Participants in Public Consultation

42. Altogether 6 public consultation meetings were held in different major settlements in this subproject road. During public consultation meeting, 72 participants were involved. The number of participants involved in public consultation meeting is given below. The detail of public consultation meeting minute is given in **Annex-3**.

Table 4.1: Number of Participants in Public Consultation Meeting

S.N.	VDC/Municipality	Settlement	No of Participants
1.	Siddharthanagar	Belahiya	13
2.	Bagaha	Dholpur	10
3.	Bagaha	Chainpur	11
4.	Basantapur	Sanobalapur	18
5.	Basantapur	Hulakisadak	8
6.	Basantapur	Basantapur	12
Total			72

4.4 Issues Discussed in Public Consultation

43. Most of the issues discussed in public consultation were related to the appropriate valuation of land and assets. People have been ready to provide their land and assets with reasonable compensation. The community people have committed to support the project during construction period. The major issues discussed in the public consultation are given below.

Table 4.2: Public Consultation Matrix

Issues Discussed in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsibility
Appropriate compensation should be provided to the project affected land and assets.	Compensation of project affected land has been given based on the replacement cost.	DOR/CDC
Public utilities should not be disturbed due to road project. If any disturbance occurs, it should be managed properly.	Consideration has been given to manage and rehabilitate the public utilities if it is disturbed by the project.	DOR/SC/ Contractor
Employment opportunity should be given to the displaced people as well as locals.	Provision of employment priority has been made to the displaced people and locals.	DOR/SC/ Contractor
Local people provide support to the project and help to resolve possible local problems during construction.	Local support has been appreciated and locals have been consulted to solve the possible local problems.	DOR/SC/ Contractor
Local people should be consulted and participated during road construction.	Local people have been consulted and participated during construction.	DOR/SC/ Contractor

44. The main issue raised in the consultation was appropriate compensation of affected land. During consultation, issue of employment opportunity to the displaced people as well as local people was raised. In section 8 (Particular Condition of Contract) of Condition of Contract document, it has been mentioned that to the maximum extent possible, the contractor's labor shall be drawn from the area of influence of the road, defined as within 2 hours walk of the place of work. Every effort shall be made to establish a gender balance within the local labor force (sub-clause 6.26 of particular condition of contract).

45. Provision was made to provide employment opportunity to the interested project affected people. However, none of the project affected people has shown interest to involve in road construction. The reason of non-involvement of project affected people in road construction was other similar type of employment opportunities in the vicinity.

4.5 Further Consultation and Participation

46. In order to have effective implementation of the project, several meetings and dissemination of project information have been carried out in the community. The Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant has arranged such meetings.

CHAPTER-5:

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 General

47. There are provisions of compensation for losses or any damages during land acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act of Nepal 1977. The Act allows displaced people to file their grievances to the Chief District Officer (CDO) and raise objection against acquisition by a notice to the Ministry of Home Affairs and to get redressed under the Land Acquisition Act 1977. Various complaints and problems that have arisen during implementation of the project include the following:

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

5.2 Grievances Redress Committee

48. Local Grievance Redress Committee (LGRC) has been formed at the VDC/Municipality level to facilitate the resettlement activities of the project and ensure that each affected household is informed of the project activities and entitlements. LGRC is mainly functioning for disseminating information related with project and acting as a forum for resolution of obstacles about project. Thus LGRC is functioning as the liaison between displaced people or community in order to make the grievances smooth.

49. In order to resolve the grievances at local level, a VDC/Municipality level Local Grievance Redress Committee has been established under the chairmanship of VDC/Municipality Chairperson. The other members include representative from Project, representative from Supervision Consultant and two representatives from displaced persons (one male and one female). The Local Grievance Redress Committee comprises:

- VDC/Municipality Chairperson
- Representative from Project
- Representative from Supervision Consultant
- Two representatives from displaced person (one man and one woman)

50. LGRC meets regularly, at least once a month or as per the requirement. The committee thoroughly reviews the grievances submitted or expressed verbally by displaced people or community and assign the responsibilities to relevant agencies on implementing the decisions of the committee. If the displaced people are not satisfied from the decision of the LGRC, they have their right to take the grievance up to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA).

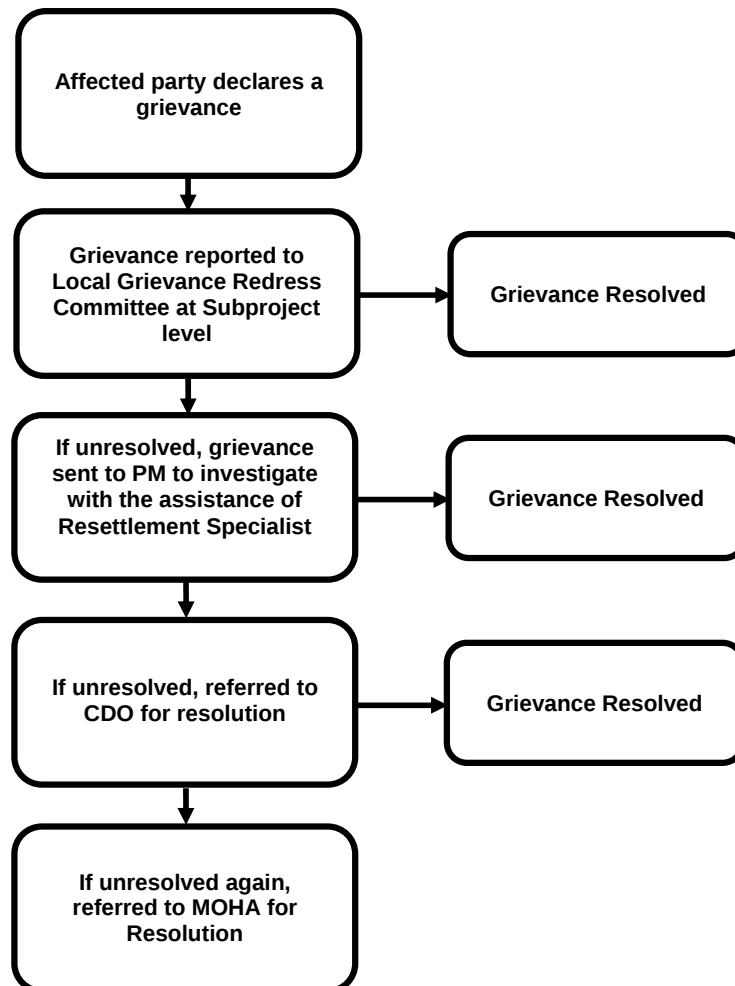
5.3 Grievance Resolution Procedure

51. Displaced people or community can submit their grievances verbally or written to the GRC for resolution. The grievances have been assessed and if required solutions have been recommended. If the grievances cannot be resolved at project level, it is referred to the District

Administration Office. CDO assesses the grievances and tries to resolve them discussing with Project Manager. Again, if the grievances cannot be resolved by the CDO, it is referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

52. The Ministry of Home Affairs normally requires decision making on a complaint within 15 days, unless further information is required, or unless the complaint has to be resolved in, a court of law. The grievance resolution procedure is given below.

Figure 5.1: Grievances Resolution Procedure



5.4 Grievance Recorded During Implementation

53. At the initial stage of the project implementation, majority of the project affected people registered grievance regarding revaluation of land. This issue was reported to the Regional Administration Office, Branch Office Ministry of Home Affairs appealing to review the land rate determined by CDC. The Regional Administration Office did not revise the land rate and accepted the decision of CDC. Beside this, other complaints including additional pipe culvert, irrigation crossing, access to agricultural field, protection of drinking water pipeline etc. were registered during project implementation in this subproject road. The list of grievances recorded during project implementation is given below.

Table 5.1: Grievance Matrix and Mitigation Measures

S.N.	Issues	Mitigation Measures Applied	Responsibility
1.	At the initial stage of the project implementation, most of DPs registered grievance to the Regional Administration Office, Pokhara (Branch Office of Ministry of Home Affairs) through District Administration Office demanding revaluation of land.	The issue raised by DPs regarding revaluation of land was reviewed by the Regional Administration Office (Branch of Ministry of Home Affairs). Regarding this issue, the Regional Administration Office accepted the rate determined by CDC.	Project/SC/ CDC
2.	The local people of Basantapur VDC demanded to shift the canal crossing pipe culvert from the designed location.	The demand of local people was assessed, canal crossing pipe culvert was shifted.	Project/SC/ Contractor
3.	The local people of Bagaha VDC demanded additional pipe culvert for irrigation purpose.	The issue was assessed by the project team and the demand of locals was fulfilled.	Project/SC/ Contractor
4.	The local people of Basantapur VDC demanded additional pipe culvert for the outlet of pounding water.	To address the issue regarding outlet of pounding water, additional pipe culvert was provided.	Project/SC/ Contractor
5.	Irrigation Users Group of Bagaha and Basantapur VDC requested to provide pipe culvert to cross the irrigation branch cannal.	The issue raised by the Irrigation Users Group was assessed by the project team and the demand was fulfilled accordingly.	Project/SC/ Contractor
6.	Local people of Basantapur VDC demanded access to the agricultural field for the movement of tractors.	Considering the demand of local people, access to the tractor movement in the agricultural field was built as per requirement.	Project/SC/ Contractor
7.	Belahiya Gaun Samaj of Siddharthanagar municipality raised issue regarding clearance of piled soil and operation of irrigation canal.	Considering the issue raised by the local people of Belahiya, piled soil was cleared and the canal was rehabilitated to the operational stage.	Project/SC/ Contractor
8.	Basantapur Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Committee of Basantapur VDC raised issue regarding proper management of drinking water pipeline at the ending section of road.	The project team assessed the issue raised by the Drinking Water Users Committee and consideration was given to protect drinking water pipeline properly during road construction.	Project/SC/ Contractor

CHAPTER-6:

POLICY AND LEGISLAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 General

54. The government of Nepal has propagated different laws and legislations for different sectors as prescribed by the constitution of Nepal. There are different laws interrelated to each other such as for construction of road there are independent acts like road act, forest act, land act and the property right mentioned in the constitution.

55. The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 has affirmed that the state shall give priority to the protection of environment, prevention of further damage due to physical development. With respect to property rights, the constitution establishes property rights to every citizen of Nepal whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use and sell, except for public welfare. The state does not acquire individuals' property without compensation.

56. Public Road Act 1974 prohibits the construction of permanent structures in a defined distance from the rural road i.e. the road agency has the authority over everything within the Right of Way (ROW). The act makes provision for cases where the road projects temporarily require land and/or other properties during construction, rehabilitation and maintenance. A compensation determination committee determines compensation in case of loss of assets. The act empowers Department of Roads (DOR) to acquire any land on temporary basis during construction and upgrading. The act does not provide for leasing of land. DOR requires paying compensation for any damages caused to buildings, crops and trees.

57. Land Acquisition Act 1977 (2034 BS) specifies procedures of acquiring land and payment of compensation. The Act empowers Government to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation for public purposes. The legal provision and practices ensure that people have right to get compensation for any type of losses due to development activities to safeguard the economic future of all affected people. Land Acquisition Act ensures assessment, valuation and compensation for any acquisition of private properties.

58. Since eighties, development projects in Nepal have also been guided by the respective policies of several bilateral and multilateral funding agencies like ADB and WB on case-to-case basis according to the need of projects. This practice contributed to result variations on entitling compensation and other assistances to the displaced people for the losses of their assets. In consideration to such underlying issues and policy gaps, Government of Nepal has drafted a National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement in Development Projects in 2006 with the technical assistance of ADB. However, the policy has yet to be approved. It is therefore, until now, Land Acquisition Act 1977 is the core document to guide on the matters related to resettlement in the country.

6.2 Land Acquisition Act

59. Highlights on some of the key resettlement and compensation provisions as stipulated in Land Acquisition Act 1977 have been briefly illustrated as follows:

- Government can acquire land for any public purpose (Clause 3 & 4 of the Land Acquisition Act);
- Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) is responsible to identify, survey, and notification to the concerned parties and other works related to acquisition (Clause 5 & 6);

- The LAO determines the amount of compensation for the damaged property while conducting initial survey works (Clause 7);
- Within 15 days after the preliminary actions, the LAO has to confirm the required land and submit other details of the required property to the Chief District Officer (CDO);
- The CDO is to publish public notification with details of the affected property after receiving the report of the preliminary activities (Clause 9);
- Any grievances to disable land and property acquisition could be reported to Home Ministry within 7 days of public notification to CDO. Home Ministry is to decide on the grievances within 15 days as a capacity of district court (Clause 11);
- Preliminary hearing of grievances/cases related to the Act is done by CDO. Appeal to such hearing could be made to the appeal court within 35 days (Clause 40);
- Upon addressing the grievances CDO can hold land for acquisition (Clause 12);
- Compensation for the acquired land/property is to be decided by a Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) comprising of Chief District Officer, Land Revenue Officer, Project Manager, and representatives of the District Development Committee. The compensation to be paid in cash and separate compensation rates could be fixed for the partially affected land or completely affected land (Clause 13);
- Official tenant to be paid compensation as per the prevailing laws (Clause 20);
- Unpaid Government tax could be deducted from the compensation amount (Clause 21).

6.3 ADB Resettlement Policy

60. According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and Guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, it is mandatory for all ADB assisted Projects to recognize and address the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) impacts of all the Displaced Persons (DPs) irrespective of their titles and requires for the preparation of an appropriate Resettlement Plan in the case where involuntary resettlement exists. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement is the guiding rule to identify impacts and to plan measures for mitigating various losses occurred due to resettlement impacts. Some of the key provisions of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement are:

- Where Involuntary Resettlement is unavoidable, the impact should be minimized by exploring project and design alternatives;
- Enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Gender analysis is required to identify related resettlement impacts and risks;
- Resettlement Plan should be prepared in full consultation with displaced persons, host communities, and stakeholders;
- Preference should be given to land based resettlement for displaced 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 are provided opportunities for employment, or self employment in the project works, 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 DPs should not be a bar to compensation;
- The rate of compensation for land, structures and other assets should be calculated at full replacement cost based on 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.

6.4 Resettlement Principles and Assistance

61. Land Acquisition Act 1977, Clause 16 (a) stipulates to consider Government Guidelines, decisions, and circulations issued time to time with regard to valuation of assets and compensation determination. Accordingly, the resettlement principles adopted for this subproject also recognizes both, the Land Acquisition Act 1977, and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and Involuntary Resettlement Policy. In order to bridge the gaps between the Government and ADB Policies, the resettlement principles adopted in this project provide compensation and resettlement assistance to all Displaced Persons (DPs) and their affected assets in accordance to Land Acquisition Act 1977 also considering other relevant Government Acts, policies and practices being adopted in the implemented and ongoing road projects. Based on the above policy features, the principles of resettlement and rehabilitation for this subproject entails the followings:

- The negative impacts of the project has been avoided or minimized as much as possible applying appropriate measures;
- Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the measures are applied to restore the living standard of project affected people;
- Project affected vulnerable groups were identified and assisted to improve their standard of living;
- Cash compensation at replacement costs based on current market rate has been provided to the project affected people;
- Resettlement and rehabilitation assistance has been provided to the eligible displaced persons during project implementation;
- Appropriate mechanism has been established at the district as well as local level to ensure speedy resolution of grievance and disputes.

6.5 Cut-off Date

62. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition as provisioned by Land Acquisition Act 1977 has been treated as the cut-off date of 26 March 2010. For the non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, the cut-off date is the date of project census completed for this updated Resettlement Plan. For this, the cut-off date is defined as the latest census completion date of 31 December 2012.

CHAPTER-7: ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

63. This chapter describes the entitlement policy that applies to the subproject. Land Acquisition Act 1977, compatible with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, guides Resettlement Plan (RP). The entitlement matrix provides details regarding the application of the principles, definition of entitled persons, and entitlements.

7.1 Loss of Private Land

64. Cash compensation has been provided to the affected land based on replacement cost. Income restoration assistance has been provisioned to the severely affected displaced people.

7.2 Income Restoration Assistance

65. Additional assistance has been provisioned to the displaced severely affected and vulnerable household. Such household receives one time economic rehabilitation grant of NRs. 10,000 for restoring their livelihood. Moreover, income restoration training was organized to the severely affected and vulnerable households to support their livelihood. The cash assistance to the severely and vulnerable households has not been distributed. It is in the process of implementation.

7.3 Unanticipated Adverse Impact

66. The project implementation authorities deal with any unanticipated consequences of the project during and after project implementation according to the principle of entitlement matrix. A detailed entitlement matrix has been given in the following Table.

Table 7.1: Subproject Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Application	Definition of DP	Entitlements	Result in Action	Responsibility
A. Land Acquisition					
Loss of agricultural/ residential/ commercial land by landowners	Additional land and other assets required for construction and improvement works beyond the existing road	Person(s) with land records verifying ownership	- Cash compensation based on replacement cost determined by Compensation Determination Committee. - Subject to the availability of land, Displaced Persons (DPs) have option for replacement land of a similar productive quality instead of cash compensation. - All fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and resource establishment are borne by the project.	Compensation for lost assets	DOR/CDC
Loss of land temporarily for the use of contractors during construction	Land acquired temporarily by contractors	Person(s) with land records verifying ownership	- Contractors are to negotiate a contract agreement on the rental rate with the owner for temporary acquisition of land. - Project and the contractor ensure that persons other than the owner affected as a result of temporary acquisition are compensated for the temporary period. - Land should be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition period, and restored to its original condition or improved as agreed with the DP.	Compensation for temporary loss of assets	DOR//SC/ Contractor
B. Severely Affected and Vulnerable Assistance					
Loss of income due to project activity	Severely affected families	Family having more than 10% loss of total land holding or income	- One time economic rehabilitation grant of NRs. 10,000. - Skill development training program organized by Supervision Consultant. - Temporary employment in the road construction work to DPs with particular attention to severely affected DPs.	Income restoration assistance	DOR/SC/ Contractor
Loss of income due to project activity	Household income affected as a result of road construction	Women headed, elderly headed, occupational caste (Dalits) households and BPL income households	- One time economic rehabilitation grant of NRs. 10,000. - Skill development training program organized by Supervision Consultant. - Temporary employment in the road construction work to DPs with particular attention to vulnerable DPs.	Income restoration assistance	DOR/SC/ Contractor
C. Unanticipated Adverse Impact Due to Project Intervention or Associated Activity					
The EAs and project implementation authorities deal with any unanticipated consequences of the project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.					

CHAPTER-8: REHABILITATION STRATEGY

8.1 Need for Rehabilitation

67. In resettlement planning relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration are required if there is significant resettlement impact due to acquisition of cultivating land in large scale, displacement of structures, loss of business, displacement of vulnerable households, and relocation need of community assets etc.

68. As the findings of detail census in the subproject locations show, there is not much significant impact on land. Among the total 140 displaced households, 27 households are identified under severely affected and 17 households are identified as vulnerable.

Table 8.1: Severely Affected and Vulnerability Status of Displaced Households

VDC/Municipality	Severely Affected Household	Female Headed Household	Below Poverty Level Household	Dalits Household	Total Household
Siddharthanagar	4	0	4	0	8
Bagaha	12	1	6	1	20
Basantapur	11	0	5	0	16
Total	27	1	15	1	44

Source: Field Survey, December 2012

8.2 Rehabilitation Strategy

69. The rehabilitation strategy followed for this subproject is guided by the entitlement matrix provided in the subproject Resettlement Plan. The following specific measures have been provisioned in this Resettlement Plan for rehabilitating and restoring the severely affected and vulnerable people.

8.2.1 Rehabilitation Strategies for the Affected Land

70. Displaced people having impact on land have been compensated at replacement cost determined by the Compensation Determination Committee. Income restoration assistance has been provided to the severely affected people.

8.2.2 Income Restoration Assistance

71. Besides the compensation for land, income restoration assistance to the severely affected and vulnerable family will be provided. Moreover, skill development training has been organized to the severely affected and vulnerable households.

8.2.3 Unanticipated Adverse Impact

72. The project implementation authorities deal with any unanticipated consequences of the project during project implementation according to the principle of entitlement matrix.

CHAPTER-9:

RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

73. All cost related to land acquisition and resettlement budget has been borne by the Government. The Executing Agency (EA) ensures that adequate funds are delivered on time for timely implementation of Resettlement Plan. Executing Agency guarantees to meet unforeseen obligations in excess budget estimates. This chapter provides cost estimates for the Resettlement Plan activities described in preceding chapters under the following items:

- Direct compensation cost for the acquisition of land;
- Cost associated with the rehabilitation measures to DPs;
- Cost associated with the Resettlement Plan implementation.

9.1 Cost of Private Land

74. According to the detailed engineering design, a total of 8.98 hectare land is required for the subproject road. The Compensation Determination Committee meeting on 27 September 2011 decided the land rate for compensation. The unit rate decided by the CDC is given below.

Table 9.1: Unit Rate of Affected Land

S.N.	VDCs/Municipality	Description	Rate/Kattha (NRs.)
1.	Siddharthanagar	Plots attached with Siddhartha Highway (Belahiya) at custom road	1,500,000
2.	Siddharthanagar	Plots within 50 meters distance from Siddhartha Highway but not attached	850,000
3.	Siddharthanagar	Plots within 100 meters distance from Siddhartha Highway	600,000
4.	Siddharthanagar	Plots within 100-150 meters distance from Siddhartha Highway	450,000
5.	Siddharthanagar	Plots within 150-200 meters distance from Siddhartha Highway	350,000
6.	Siddharthanagar	Plots attached with Siddhartha Highway to Special Economic Zone Road	1,000,000
7.	Siddharthanagar	Plots within 50 meters distance from Special Economic Zone road but not attached	550,000
8.	Siddharthanagar	Plots within 100 meters distance south and north from Special Economic Zone road	400,000
9.	Siddharthanagar	Plots within 100-150 meters distance from Special Economic Zone road	300,000
10.	Siddharthanagar	Plots within 150-200 meters distance south from Special Economic Zone road	275,000
11.	Siddharthanagar	Plots after 200 meters distance north from Siddhartha Highway and after 200 meters distance south from Special Economic Zone road	250,000
12.	Siddharthanagar	Plots attached with local roads within north of Siddhartha Highway and south of Special Economic Zone road	300,000
13.	Bagaha	All the affected plots of Bagaha VDC	70,000
14.	Basantapur	Plots within Basantapur VDC after 200 meters distance south from Bhairahawa-Bhumahi road	75,000
15.	Basantapur	Plots within 150-200 meters distance south from Bhairahawa-Bhumahi road	100,000
16.	Basantapur	Plots within 100-150 meters distance south from Bhairahawa-Bhumahi road	200,000

S.N.	VDCs/Municipality	Description	Rate/Kattha (NRs.)
17.	Basantapur	Plots within 50-100 meters distance south from Bhairahawa-Bhumahi road	350,000
18.	Basantapur	Plots within 50 meters distance south from Bhairahawa-Bhumahi road but not attached	550,000
19.	Basantapur	Plots attached with Bhairahawa-Bhumahi road	1,000,000
Note: 1 Kattha land equivalent to 0.0339 hectare			

75. Based on the decision of CDC, the cost for land acquisition is given below. The total cost for the compensation of affected private land is NRs. 71,942,143. This cost has been allocated to the CDC for compensation payment.

Table 9.2: Compensation Cost for Private Land

S.N.	VDCs	Land Loss (Hectare)	Amount (NRs.)
1.	Siddharthanagar	2.30	48,565,563
2.	Bagaha	2.95	6,330,723
3.	Basantapur	3.72	17,045,858
Total		8.98	71,942,143

76. The compensation distribution work of Bhairahawa Bypass subproject road has almost been completed. Still, some cases of absentee, land certificate mortgaged in bank, death of land owner, dispute on land ownership, household rejecting to receive compensation have been noticed during compensation payment process. The process is ongoing to settle such cases and distribute compensation. The status of compensation payment and remaining cases is given below.

Table 9.3: Status of Compensation Payment and Remaining Cases

S.N.	Description	Plots	Amount (NRs.)
1.	Compensation paid	187	64,317,162
2.	Compensation process	3	157,044
3.	Absentees	10	1,720,312
4.	Land certificate in bank	2	17,625
5.	Pending legal process	2	191,250
6.	Rejected to receive compensation	1	5,538,750
Total		205	71,942,143

9.2 Rehabilitation Program to Severely Affected and Vulnerable

77. Based on the census data, altogether 27 severely affected and 17 vulnerable households were identified. Livelihood support training program was organized to the interested severely affected and vulnerable households. The entitlement matrix provisions cash assistance of NRs. 10,000 per household for the instant support of their livelihood. Still, the distribution of economic rehabilitation assistance to the severely affected and vulnerable households has not been completed. It is in the process of implementation.

Table 9.4: Rehabilitation Assistance to Severely Affected and Vulnerable Household

S.N.	Vulnerable Categories	No. of HHs	Rate	Amount (NRs.)
1.	Severely affected household	27	10,000	270,000
2.	Female headed household	1	10,000	10,000
3.	Below poverty level household	15	10,000	150,000
4.	Marginalized (Dalits) household	1	10,000	10,000
Total		44	10,000	440,000

78. As a part of income restoration program for rehabilitation of the project affected people, three months livelihood support training (house wiring and sewing cutting) was conducted in this subproject road. During need assessment of training, 27 households showed interest to participate in training out of 44 severely affected and vulnerable households. During training program implementation 16 households from severely affected and vulnerable category participated and others declined training. The training program was designed for 27 households and the remaining 11 households were participated from non-vulnerable displaced persons. Among 27 participants, 15 male and 12 female were involved in training.

Table 9.5: Cost for Skill Development Training

S.N.	Item	No of Participants	Amount (NRs.)
1.	Sewing-cutting training	12	616,200
2.	House wiring training	15	832,000
3.	Other relevant activities and logistics	-	388,000
4.	Management/handling charge@12%	-	220,344
Total		27	2,056,544

9.3 Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

79. There are also several RP implementation activities that need to be carried out at subproject level. Some of such activities include public consultation and information dissemination, organizing CDC meetings, field verification, organizing and mobilizing Local Grievance Redress Committee, deed transfer and so on. In order to ensure such expenses, RP implementation cost has also been calculated and incorporated in resettlement budget.

Table 9.6: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Plan Implementation Activities

S.N.	Description of Tasks	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Estimated Costs (NRs.)
1.	Information dissemination about the project	LS	100,000	100,000
2.	Organizing CDC meetings	12	10,000	120,000
3.	Organizing LGRC meetings	15	10,000	150,000
4.	Public consultation meetings	LS	45,000	45,000
5.	Mobilization DLSO for deed transfer	LS	60,000	60,000
6.	Mobilization DLRO for deed transfer	LS	60,000	60,000
Total				535,000

9.4 Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Costs

80. The summary of resettlement implementation cost includes all the expenses required to compensate for the affected assets including rehabilitation costs and other financial assistance. The summary cost contains additional 10 percent contingency.

Table 9.7: Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Cost

S.N.	Cost Items	Amount (NRs.)
1.	Estimated compensation for private land	71,942,143
2.	Rehabilitation assistance to severely affected and vulnerable	440,000
3.	Skill development training to the severely affected and vulnerable	2,056,544
4.	Resettlement plan implementation	535,000
5.	Contingencies (10%) of the cost	7,497,369
Total		82,471,056

CHAPTER-10: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

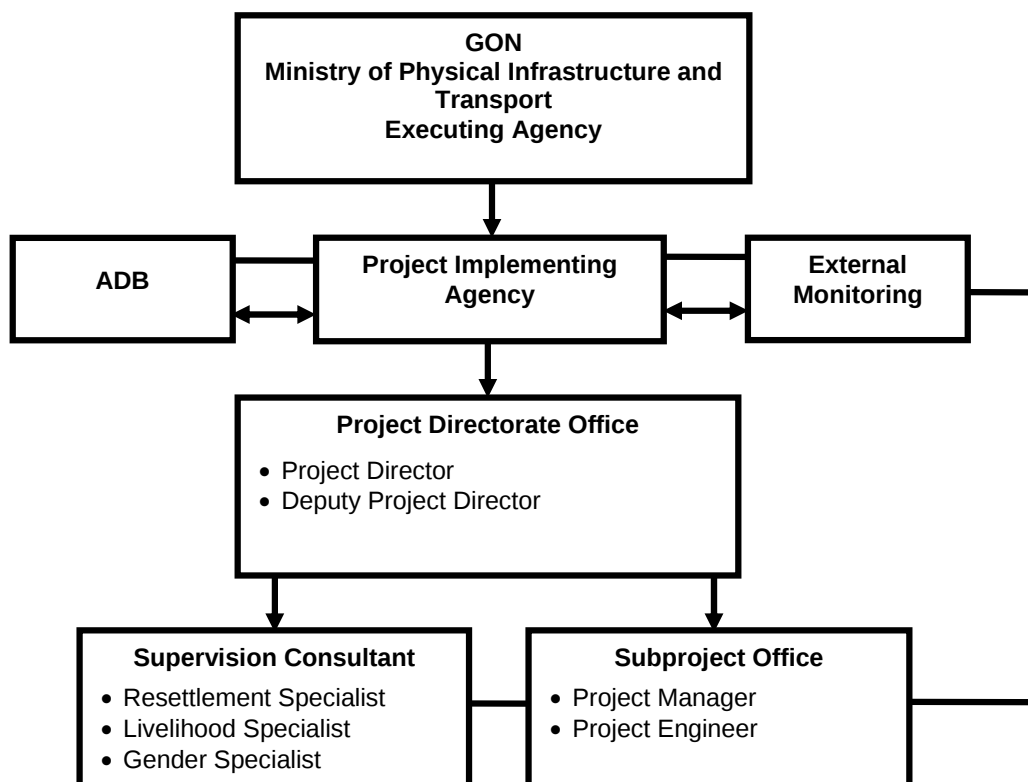
10.1 Institutional Setup

81. Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MOPIT) is the Executing Agency (EA). The Project Directorate (ADB), Department of Roads (DOR) is the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) for this project. The PIA has been stationed at central level, and Subproject Office has been established at project implementation level. The Project Director of the project implementation unit (PIU) has the responsibility for coordinating and monitoring project, hiring Supervision Consultant, contractor and external monitor. The PIU has overall responsibility of project implementation.

82. The PIA has established Subproject Office for the subproject level headed by Project Manager (PM) with officer in rank of Divisional Engineer. The PM is responsible for implementing the resettlement activities at field level with the help of Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant.

83. The Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant plays a crucial role implementing the Resettlement Plan. The Resettlement Specialist assists the PIA in implementing Resettlement Plan and other social mitigation plans regarding road construction. Furthermore, the Resettlement Specialist supports the PM for resolution of grievances and implementation of Resettlement Plan, whereas the PM is responsible to implement the Resettlement Plan.

Figure 10.1: Organizational Framework for Resettlement Activities



10.2 Implementation Schedule

84. The subproject started in January 2012 and the expected completion date of project is January 2015. The Project Manager (PM), Contractor, and Supervision Consultant have been mobilized and civil works have almost been completed. Resettlement Plan implementation activities have been started from April 2012. Generally, civil works contracts will not be awarded unless required compensation payment has been completed. In the context of this subproject road, compensation distribution process as well as income rehabilitation measures have been continued even after civil works have begun.

85. Still, the task of compensation distribution to the absentees and other legal pending cases is ongoing. Furthermore, distribution of rehabilitation assistance to the vulnerable households has not been completed. Moreover, the task of hiring external monitoring agency has been initiated. All the Resettlement Plan implementation activities will be completed before subproject completion.

Table 10.1: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

S.N.	Activities	Time Period	Responsibility	Status
1.	Detailed Design and Survey	August 2010	Consultant	Complete
2.	Preparation of Resettlement Plan	September 2010	Consultant	Complete
3.	Notice for Land Acquisition	March 2010	DAO, Rupandehi	Complete
4.	Formation of Compensation Determination Committee	March 2010	DOR/CDO	Complete
5.	Compensation Rate Determination of Affected Assets	September 2011	DOR/CDO	Complete
6.	Establishment of Subproject Office	January 2012	DOR	Complete
7.	Mobilization of Supervision Consultant and Contractor	January 2012	DOR	Complete
8.	Correction of Cadastral Survey	December 2011	Consultant	Complete
9.	Revised Notice for Land Acquisition	February 2012	DAO, Rupandehi	Complete
10.	Updated Resettlement Plan	March 2014	Consultant	Complete
11.	Compensation Distribution of Project Affected Assets	April 2012	DOR/CDC	Ongoing
12.	Formation of Local Grievance Redress Committee	June 2012	DOR/SC	Complete
13.	Income Restoration Training to Vulnerable Household	September 2013	DOR/SC	Complete
14.	Rehabilitation Assistance to Vulnerable Household	March 2014	DOR/SC	In Process
15.	Information Dissemination and Public Consultation	Project Period	DOR/SC	Regular Process
16.	Transferring the Land Ownership	May 2013	DLRO/DLSO/DOR	Ongoing
17.	External Monitoring of RP Implementation	April 2014	DOR	In Process

CHAPTER-11:

MONITORING AND REPORTING

86. The resettlement activities have been monitored internally by Department of Roads (DOR), and external evaluation will be conducted through an independently appointed agency, to provide feedback to management on implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

87. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant have been responsible for internal monitoring. The monitoring activities such as the compensation for the loss of assets, identification of vulnerable group has been made during the implementation of the project. The Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant provides feedback and suggestions for the effective implementation of Resettlement Plan. PIU maintains record of all activities related to the resettlement in the database with the help of Resettlement Specialist. Subproject Office is responsible to keep record of land acquisition and compensation payment data for field level monitoring.

11.2 External Monitoring

88. External monitoring is required to evaluate the overall monitoring activities carried out under the internal monitoring and to submit an external monitoring report to determine whether the resettlement goal has been achieved. External monitoring will be carried out through outside researcher or consulting agency or through independent consultants. The PIU has initiated the process of hiring external monitoring agency. The key objective of external monitoring include:

- Assess social and economic impact of land acquisition and economic rehabilitation of the Displaced Persons;
- Verify the objective of enhancement or at least restoration of income levels and living standard of the Displaced Persons have been met;
- Suggest modifications on Resettlement Plan implementation and economic rehabilitation, where necessary, to achieve the principles and objectives as set before;
- Make final ex-post evaluation to ensure that all Resettlement Plan implementation activities have been completed; and
- Maintain all the records including financial.

11.3 Reporting

89. Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant is responsible for monitoring the resettlement activities and submits monthly Resettlement Plan implementation progress report to DOR. DOR submits quarterly and semi-annual reports of Resettlement Plan implementation to ADB with the help of Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant.

90. The independent monitoring agency will submit external monitoring report by the end of December 2014 directly to ADB with a copy to Executing Agency to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved or not. The external monitoring agency will also carry out a final ex-post evaluation to ensure that all resettlement activities have been completed.

ANNEXES

Annex-1: Project Affected Assets

Annex-1: Project Affected Private Land

S.N.	ID	Name of Land Owner	Address	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot			Land to be Acquired		
					Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur	Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur
1	1	Bal Bahadur Gurung	Bashantapur 7	938	0	2	4.5	0	0	13.00
2	1	Bal Bahadur Gurung	Bashantapur 1 Ka	272	0	1	12	0	0	8.50
3	2	Tika Ram Neupane	Bashantapur 7	510	0	9	15	0	5	5.50
4	3	Barafi Chaini	Bashantapur 7	847	0	3	0	0	1	17.00
5	3	Barafi Chaini	Bashantapur 7	570	0	1	18	0	0	0.50
6	4	Dwarika Aahir	Bashantapur 7	848	0	11	2	0	2	14.50
7	5	Nirmala Thapa	Bashantapur 7	517	0	10	18	0	1	15.50
8	5	Nirmala Thapa	Bashantapur 7	526	0	2	2	0	0	13.50
9	6	Malati Devi Gyawali	Bashantapur 7	519	0	4	17	0	1	1.00
10	7	Jay Kumar Yadav	Bashantapur 7	520	0	2	19	0	2	16.00
11	8	Sita Ram Teli	Bashantapur 7	521	0	2	0	0	1	9.00
12	9	Pratap, Puran, Prem, Pitambar Teli	Bashantapur 7	522	0	1	5	0	0	17.00
13	9	Pratap, Puran, Prem, Pitambar Teli	Bashantapur 1 Ka	273	0	1	12	0	0	4.50
14	9	Pratap, Puran, Prem, Pitambar Teli	Bashantapur 1 Ka	276	0	1	11	0	0	0.50
15	10	Subas Chandra Kandu	Bashantapur 7	523	0	2	11	0	0	8.00
16	11	Sahas Ram Singh	Bashantapur 7	525	0	1	5	0	1	5.00
17	12	Dhan Raj Chaudhary	Bashantapur 7	527	0	5	19	0	2	5.00
18	12	Dhan Raj, Dev Narayan, Nirmala	Bashantapur 7	543	0	2	0	0	2	0.00
19	13	Sumitra Yadav	Bashantapur 7	553	1	11	9	0	8	9.00
20	14	Shiva Kumar Tharu	Bashantapur 7	564	0	3	12	0	2	8.00
21	15	Tek Bahadur Thapa	Bashantapur 7	571	0	1	17	0	1	17.00
22	15	Tek Bahadur Thapa	Bashantapur 7	572	0	2	15	0	0	5.5
23	15	Tek Bahadur Thapa	Bashantapur 7	573	0	2	2	0	0	16.50
24	16	Uday Raj Tharu	Bashantapur 7	544	0	1	11	0	1	1.00
25	17	Bhikhi Teli	Bashantapur 7	528	0	4	7	0	0	1.50
26	18	Phaldashi Pasi & Others	Bashantapur 7	703	0	0	10.5	0	0	9.50
27	19	Shiva Shankar Pasi	Bashantapur 7	704	0	0	10.5	0	0	10.50
28	20	Ram Jatan Kohar	Bashantapur 1 Ka	270	0	4	3	0	2	0.00
29	21	Ratan Kohar	Bashantapur 1 Ka	271	0	4	3	0	0	11.00

S.N.	ID	Name of Land Owner	Address	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot			Land to be Acquired		
					Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur	Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur
30	22	Shreeram Chai	Bashantapur 1 Ka	26	0	3	0	0	0	5.50
31	23	Mantara Chaudhary	Bashantapur 7	1125	0	7	4	0	0	4.50
32	24	Ram Lakhan Chaudhary	Bashantapur 7	1126				0	0	14.50
33	25	Magani Tharu	Bashantapur 7	569	0	1	14	0	0	10.50
34	26	Ram Krishna, Pradhunna Pandey	Bashantapur 8 Kha	267	0	2	9	0	0	16.50
35	26	Ram Krishna, Pradhunna Pandey	Bashantapur 8 Kha	269	0	3	0	0	0	14.75
36	26	Ram Krishna, Pradhunna Pandey	Bashantapur 8 Kha	365	0	1	10	0	1	6.00
37	27	Tirath Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	678	0	1	14	0	0	13.00
38	27	Tirath Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	680	0	1	10	0	0	10.25
39	27	Tirath Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	782	0	0	10	0	0	10.00
40	27	Tirath Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	780	0	2	12	0	2	4.50
41	27	Tirath Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	786	0	1	4	0	0	17.00
42	28	Nathuram Chai	Bashantapur 8 Kha	270	0	3	18	0	1	3.00
43	29	Kasturi Misraein	Bashantapur 8 Kha	272	0	10	6	0	6	6.00
44	29	Kasturi Misraein	Bashantapur 8 Kha	278	0	0	17	0	0	9.25
45	29	Shiba Kumar Misra	Bashantapur 8 Kha	406	0	7	5	0	3	16.00
46	30	Ram Prakash Dube	Bashantapur 8 Kha	271	0	13	5	0	4	7.50
47	30	Ram Prakash Dube	Bashantapur 8 Kha	277	0	0	7	0	0	1.50
48	30	Ram Prakash Dube	Bashantapur 8 Kha	302	0	1	4	0	0	1.25
49	31	Harbansa Kuhar	Bashantapur 8 Kha	273	0	9	0	0	0	0.50
50	31	Harbansa Kuhar	Bashantapur 8 Kha	301	0	0	7	0	0	7.00
51	32	Purnabasi Telein	Bashantapur 8 Kha	283	0	3	0	0	0	2.00
52	33	Ram Jeet Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	783	0	0	10	0	0	10.00
53	33	Ram Jeet Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	781	0	2	12	0	0	11.00
54	33	Rama Jeet Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	787	0	1	5	0	1	5.00
55	34	Jhinak Chai & Others	Bashantapur 8 Kha	451	0	4	15	0	0	19.75
56	34	Jhinak Chai	Bagaha 8 Ka	282	2	7	10	0	0	1.00
57	35	Tirath Kurmi	Bashantapur 8 Kha	450	0	4	15	0	0	17.00
58	35	Tirath Kurmi	Bashantapur 8 Kha	805	0	10	5	0	1	11.75
59	36	Guptar Teli	Bashantapur 8 Kha	276	0	1	1	0	0	10.25

S.N.	ID	Name of Land Owner	Address	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot			Land to be Acquired		
					Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur	Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur
60	37	Gajarani Ahiri	Bashantapur 8 Kha	794	0	0	11	0	0	6.00
61	37	Phulare Ahir	Bashantapur 8 Kha	554	0	0	8	0	0	5.00
62	37	Phulare Ahir	Bashantapur 8 Kha	313	0	4	10	0	1	2.50
63	38	Krishna Bhusal	Bashantapur 8 Kha	659	0	1	18	0	1	13.75
64	38	Krishna Bhusal	Bashantapur 8 Kha	693	0	2	16	0	0	1.00
65	39	Gujari Devi Kurmi	Bashantapur 8 Kha	657	0	0	11	0	0	1.50
66	39	Gujari Devi Kurmi	Bashantapur 8 Kha	653	0	6	17	0	1	5.75
67	40	Munnar Ahir	Bashantapur 8 Kha	716	0	1	10	0	0	2.25
68	40	Munnilal Ahir	Bashantapur 8 Kha	341	0	2	3	0	0	15.25
69	40	Munnilal Ahir	Bashantapur 8 Kha	349	0	5	10	0	0	6.75
70	41	Sunnar Ahir	Bashantapur 8 Kha	717	0	1	9.5	0	0	19.00
71	41	Sunnar Ahir	Bashantapur 8 Kha	720	0	2	8	0	0	5.50
72	42	Dulari, Radheshyam Chai	Bashantapur 8 Kha	467	0	3	18	0	1	3.75
73	42	Dulare, Radheshyam Chai	Bagaha 8 Kha	646	0	6	10	0	1	11.75
74	43	Anari Teli	Bashantapur 8 Kha	316	0	0	12	0	0	1.50
75	44	Ram Prasad Pandey	Bashantapur 8 Kha	334	0	3	13	0	1	10.25
76	45	Prabhu Daya Ahir	Bashantapur 8 Kha	560	0	0	16	0	0	16.00
77	46	Shiva Nath Chai	Bashantapur 8 Kha	561	0	0	16	0	0	16.00
78	47	Buddhiram Chai	Bashantapur 8 Kha	562	0	0	16	0	0	10.00
79	48	Lal Bahadur Chai	Bashantapur 8 Kha	563	0	0	16	0	0	2.00
80	48	Lal Bahadur Chai	Bashantapur 8 Kha	555	0	1	1	0	0	0.50
81	49	Govinda Prasad Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	348	0	0	5	0	0	5.00
82	49	Govinda Prasad Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	603	0	0	3	0	0	3.00
83	49	Govinda Prasad Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	604	0	0	3	0	0	3.00
84	50	Sabir Ali	Bashantapur 8 Kha	346	0	0	10	0	0	3.00
85	52	Dukhani Chai	Bashantapur 8 Kha	344	0	2	7	0	1	2.00
86	52	Dukhani Chai	Bashantapur 8 Kha	362	0	11	0	0	2	17.75
87	53	Dhruba Pandey	Bashantapur 8 Kha	363	0	1	3	0	0	3.00
88	54	Bhagauti Prasad Mishra	Bashantapur 8 Kha	971	0	0	12	0	0	7.75
89	55	Gaya Prasad Mishra	Bashantapur 8 Kha	970	0	0	12	0	0	11.50

S.N.	ID	Name of Land Owner	Address	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot			Land to be Acquired		
					Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur	Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur
90	56	Nim Bahadur Kunbar	Bashantapur 8 Kha	1063	0	8	4	0	3	0.00
91	57	Shova Devi Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	1062	0	12	0	0	0	0.50
92	58	Wasiruddin Pathan	Bashantapur 8 Kha	361	0	6	0	0	1	13.25
93	58	Wasiruddin Pathan	Bashantapur 8 Kha	367	0	10	8	0	6	6.00
94	58	Wasiruddin Pathan	Bashantapur 8 Kha	368	0	6	3	0	0	14.00
95	59	Pahalad Pasi	Bashantapur 8 Kha	407	0	3	10	0	0	15.00
96	60	Jhinak Prasad Yadav	Bashantapur 8 Kha	692	0	4	7	0	3	5.00
97	61	Ramrati Pasin	Bagaha 8 Ka	242	0	6	14	0	1	7.75
98	62	Gulaichi Chamar	Bagaha 8 Ka	278	0	3	6.8	0	1	1.75
99	63	Baijanath and Others	Bagaha 8 Kha	121	0	1	15	0	1	6.75
100	64	Prahlad Misra	Bagaha 8 Kha	135	0	11	5	0	2	4.00
101	65	Mehraj Ahmad Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	549	0	2	0	0	1	1.50
102	66	Salik Ram Pandey	Bagaha 8 Kha	483	0	4	0	0	1	7.75
103	67	Kasi Kalawar	Bagaha 8 Kha	134	0	3	0	0	0	7.00
104	68	Bishwar Yadav/Basu Ahir	Bagaha 8 Kha	126	0	10	0	0	1	5.50
105	69	Akawar Husen Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	647	0	6	10	0	1	10.50
106	70	Bahid Musalman Jollha	Bagaha 8 Kha	499	0	4	5.5	0	1	17.50
107	71	Promod Agrawal	Bagaha 8 Kha	803	0	3	0	0	0	9.50
108	71	Promod Agrawal	Bagaha 8 Kha	783	0	3	0	0	1	15.25
109	72	Ranjan Agrawal	Bagaha 8 Kha	802	0	3	0	0	0	12.00
110	72	Ranjan Agrawal	Bagaha 8 Kha	782	0	3	0	0	1	18.50
111	73	Brijesh Agrawal	Bagaha 8 Kha	801	0	3	0	0	0	8.75
112	73	Brijesh Agrawal	Bagaha 8 Kha	781	0	3	0	0	1	19.50
113	74	Prahalad Agrawal	Bagaha 8 Kha	784	0	3	0	0	1	7.25
114	75	Mohmad Hanif Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	160	0	7	12	0	0	7.75
115	76	Snehalata Agrawal	Bagaha 8 Kha	162	0	11	2	0	0	1.50
116	77	Buddhiram Darji	Bagaha 8 Kha	806	0	8	0	0	1	12.50
117	78	Teg Bahadur Nepali	Bagaha 8 Kha	717	0	7	15	0	3	1.25
118	79	Adalati Pandey	Bagaha 8 Kha	166	0	7	5	0	2	0.50
119	80	Ram Saran Pandey	Bagaha 8 Kha	168	0	14	5	0	1	19.25

S.N.	ID	Name of Land Owner	Address	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot			Land to be Acquired		
					Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur	Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur
120	81	Jagadish Misra	Bagaha 8 Kha	170	0	4	16	0	0	10.50
121	82	Jhinkan Pandey	Bagaha 8 Kha	169	0	4	8	0	1	19.25
122	82	Jhinkan Pandey	Bagaha 8 Kha	636	0	5	17	0	1	19.50
123	83	Shahabul Dhuniya	Bagaha 8 Kha	620	0	1	8	0	1	1.00
124	84	Maka Bul Dhuniya	Bagaha 8 Kha	618	0	1	7.5	0	1	3.00
125	85	Ishabul Dhuniya	Bagaha 8 Kha	619	0	1	7.5	0	0	18.50
126	86	Chandreshowr Yadav	Bagaha 8 Kha	820	0	0	14	0	0	9.00
127	87	Ram Krishna Yadav	Bagaha 8 Kha	467	0	5	13	0	0	1.25
128	88	Adalat Pathan	Bagaha 8 Kha	821	0	0	13	0	0	1.00
129	89	Ramkaran Dhobi	Bagaha 8 Kha	178	0	11	10	0	0	11.75
130	90	Mohmat Dhuniya	Bagaha 8 Kha	179	0	12	12	0	6	6.75
131	90	Mohmat Dhuniya	Bagaha 8 Kha	583	0	4	8	0	1	8.00
132	90	Mohmat Dhuniya	Bagaha 8 Kha	312	0	3	4	0	1	1.25
133	91	Rojana Khatun	Bagaha 8 Kha	639	0	0	13	0	0	6.25
134	92	Nathu Hela	Bagaha 8 Kha	640	0	0	13	0	0	6.25
135	92	Nathu Hela	Bagaha 8 Kha	321	0	2	18	0	2	11.00
136	93	Hssijul Nisha Phakirni	Bagaha 8 Kha	471	0	3	6.5	0	2	16.50
137	94	Sabarun Nisa Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	473	0	1	12	0	0	4.50
138	95	Gayasuddin Ansari	Bagaha 8 Kha	843	0	19	19	0	4	11.00
139	96	Moharali Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	296	0	6	10	0	2	2.75
140	96	Moharali Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	304	0	1	1	0	0	15.00
141	96	Moharali Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	863	0	5	18	0	1	8.25
142	96	Moharali Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	314	0	2	7	0	0	11.50
143	97	Aliraja Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	300	0	6	0	0	2	0.00
144	98	Mohmad Hamid Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	303	0	1	1	0	1	0.00
145	99	Bijaya Bahadur Pandey	Bagaha 8 Kha	307	0	5	5	0	1	13.75
146	99	Bijaya Bahadur Pandey	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	307	0	0	14	0	0	9.00
147	100	Makudam Pandey	Bagaha 8 Kha	635	0	3	13.25	0	1	2.00
148	101	Mohmad Ishlam Dhuniya	Bagaha 8 Kha	584	0	4	8	0	1	8.75
149	102	Tabar Kullah Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	313	0	2	8	0	0	17.75

S.N.	ID	Name of Land Owner	Address	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot			Land to be Acquired		
					Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur	Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur
150	103	Nabiya Khatun	Bagaha 8 Kha	318	0	6	0	0	0	10.50
151	103	Nabiya Khatun	Bagaha 8 Kha	323	0	9	15	0	0	6.00
152	103	Nabiya Khatun	Bagaha 8 Kha	398	0	5	5	0	1	15.50
153	104	Moharmani Bhar	Bagaha 8 Kha	319	0	6	4	0	3	1.75
154	105	Not Identified	Bagaha 8 Kha	322	0	0	12	0	0	11.00
155	106	Babulal Kewot	Bagaha 8 Kha	497	1	14	11	0	6	13.00
156	107	Mohmad Nasir Musalman	Bagaha 8 Kha	496	0	6	0	0	0	5.00
157	108	Rijaban Haq Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	1096	0	13	0	0	4	11.00
158	108	Rijaban Haq Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	117	0	4	17	0	1	17.00
159	109	Abuharera Musalman	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	881	0	7	16	0	2	13.50
160	109	Abaharera Musalman	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	106	0	5	2	0	0	2.75
161	110	Sanuulla Pathan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	831	0	10	1	0	1	2.50
162	110	Sanuulla Pathan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	836	0	1	3.3	0	0	13.75
163	110	Sanuulla Pathan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	535	0	1	14	0	1	13.50
164	111	Motichan Kohar	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	214	0	3	4.3	0	1	4.00
165	111	Motichan Kohar	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	285	0	3	6.5	0	2	9.00
166	112	Samsul Haq Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	868	0	2	13	0	1	14.50
167	112	Samsul Haq Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	876	0	7	17	0	1	7.25
168	112	Samsul Haq Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	1067	0	3	15	0	3	13.00
169	112	Samsul Haq Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	269	0	3	14	0	0	1.00
170	113	Lorik Harijan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	1259	0	1	6	0	0	6.00
171	114	Moennul Haq Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	1068	0	3	15	0	0	5.00
172	114	Moennul Haq Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	116	0	5	7	0	2	3.50
173	115	Belahia Secondary School	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	310	0	0	11	0	0	4.25
174	115	Belahia Secondary School	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	311	0	12	4	0	0	8.50
175	116	Mishri Devi Amatya	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	308	0	3	3.5	0	2	13.00
176	117	Nanda Lal Dhobhi	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	571	0	2	0	0	0	6.00
177	118	Gul Raj Ahir	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	572	0	4	6	0	2	2.00
178	119	Mohmad Safi Reja Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	551	0	4	5	0	3	10.50
179	120	Rafia Khatun Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	552	0	4	5	0	0	5.00

S.N.	ID	Name of Land Owner	Address	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot			Land to be Acquired		
					Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur	Bigaha	Kattha	Dhur
180	121	Sagdu Dhobhi	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	112	0	6	18	0	0	3.25
181	122	Phaisal Ahmad	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	1223	0	8	8	0	1	5.50
182	123	Abdul Mojid Pathan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	101	0	16	4	0	0	14.00
183	124	Muktar Ali Pathan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	109	0	1	14	0	1	5.00
184	125	Jogendra Dhobi	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	103	0	7	13	0	1	10.25
185	125	Jogendra Dhobi	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	104	0	4	12	0	4	5.00
186	126	Krishna Prasad Poudel	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	672	0	0	15	0	0	1.25
187	126	Krishna Prasad Poudel	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	1145	0	1	13	0	0	2.25
188	127	Pabitra Parajuli	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	1146	0	0	18	0	0	1.00
189	127	Pabitra Parajuli	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	268	0	1	10	0	0	1.25
190	128	Amjad Ali Pathan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	107	0	4	17	0	0	3.00
191	128	Amjad Ali Pathan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	289	0	10	0	0	3	6.00
192	128	Amjad ali Pathan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	290	0	7	10	0	3	8.00
193	128	Amjad Ali Pathan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	187	0	2	17	0	1	13.50
194	129	Sugam Aawas Nirman	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	477	0	1	11	0	1	4.50
195	130	Ijhar Waris	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	780	0	0	16	0	0	6.25
196	131	Samim Ahmad Khan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	781	0	0	15	0	0	7.00
197	132	Mohmad Hasan	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	1026	0	5	19	0	2	11.50
198	133	Abbas Teli	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	1025	0	4	0	0	3	5.50
199	134	Istiyak Ahamad	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	938	0	1	5	0	0	13.50
200	135	Sheela Khanal	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	626	0	7	0	0	4	13.50
201	136	Renuka Shrestha	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	352	0	3	17	0	0	9.50
202	137	Indira Pokharel	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	727	0	1	0	0	0	2.50
203	138	Uma Devi Siwakoti	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	728	0	1	0	0	0	1.00
204	139	Hrishiram Thapa	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	739	0	0	19	0	0	3.25
205	140	Santi Singh Adhikari	Siddharthanagar 1Nga	740	0	1	0	0	0	7.75
Total					4	762	1739.65	0	183	1648.75

Annex-2:
List of Severely Affected & Vulnerable
Households

Annex-2: List of Severely Project Affected and Vulnerable Displaced Household

S.N.	ID	Name of Household Head	Address	Severely Affected/Vulnerable Categories	Parcel No.
1.	6	Malati Devi Gyawali	Basantapur-7, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	519
2.	15	Tek Bahadur Thapa	Basantapur-7, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	571, 572, 573
3.	16	Uday Raj Tharu	Basantapur-7, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	544
4.	18	Phaldashi Pasi	Basantapur-7, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	703
5.	19	Shiva Shankar Pasi	Basantapur-7, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	704
6.	20	Ram Jatan Kohar	Bashantapur-1Ka, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	270
7.	23	Mantara Chaudhary	Basantapur-7, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	1125
8.	29	Kasturi Misraein	Basantapur-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	272, 278, 406
9.	35	Tirath Kurmi	Basantapur-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	450, 805
10.	39	Gujari Devi Kurmi	Basantapur-8Kha, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	657, 653
11.	43	Anari Teli	Basantapur-8Kha, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	316
12.	52	Dukhani Chai	Basantapur-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	344, 362
13.	56	Nim Bahadur Kunbar	Basantapur-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	1063
14.	58	Wasiruddin Pathan	Basantapur-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	361, 367, 368
15.	59	Pahalad Pasi	Basantapur-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	407
16.	60	Jhinak Prasad Yadav	Basantapur-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	692
17.	61	Ramrati Pasin	Bagaha-8 Ka, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	242
18.	64	Pahlad Misra	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	135
19.	68	Bishwar Yadav/Basu Ahir	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	126
20.	70	Wahid Musalman Jollha	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	499
21.	75	Mohmad Hanif Musalman	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	160
22.	77	Buddhiram Darji	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Marginalized (Dalits) Household	806

S.N.	ID	Name of Household Head	Address	Severely Affected/Vulnerable Categories	Parcel No.
23.	78	Teg Bahadur Nepali	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	717
24.	79	Adalati Pandey	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	166
25.	82	Jhinkan Pandey	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	169
26.	88	Adalat Pathan	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	821
27.	90	Mohmat Dhuniya	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	179, 583
28.	91	Rojana Khatun	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Female Headed Household	639
29.	92	Nathu Hela	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	640, 321
30.	93	Hssijul Nisha Phakirni	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	471
31.	95	Gayasuddin Ansari	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	843
32.	96	Moharali Musalman	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	296, 304, 863, 314
33.	98	Mohmad Hamid Musalman	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	303
34.	104	Moharmani Bhar	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	319
35.	106	Babulal Kewot	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	497
36.	107	Mohmad Nasir Musalman	Bagaha-8Kha, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	496
37.	111	Motichan Kohar	Siddharthanagar-1Nang, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	214, 285
38.	113	Lorik Harijan	Siddharthanagar-1Nang, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	1259
39.	117	Nanda Lal Dhobhi	Siddharthanagar-1Nang, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	571
40.	118	Gul Raj Ahir	Siddharthanagar-1Nang, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	572
41.	121	Sagdu Dhobhi	Siddharthanagar-1Nang, Rupandehi	Below Poverty Level Household	112
42.	125	Jogendra Dhobi	Siddharthanagar-1Nang, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	103, 104
43.	128	Amjad Ali Pathan	Siddharthanagar-1Nang, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	107, 289, 290, 187
44.	133	Abbas Teli	Siddharthanagar-1Nang, Rupandehi	Severely Affected Household	1025

Annex-3:
Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting

आज मिति २०८५/१०/२९ गतेका दिन रूपन्देही जिल्ला शिवाथ नगर
गा.वि.स/न.पा. १ वडा केलहीघाट मा उप-क्षेत्रीय यातायात अभिवृद्धि आयोजना (STEP)
अन्तर्गत निर्माण भईरहेको औरस्वा चाइपास सडक आयोजनाको बारेमा जानकारी तथा
उक्त सडक स्तरउन्नती गर्दा सडक आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने प्रभावबारे सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत भई
सडक निर्माण कार्यमा टेवा पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिहरुको उपस्थितिमा तपोशील बमोजिमको
छलफल र निर्णयहरु गरेका छौं ।

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छलफलका निर्णयहरु :

१. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको कारण भैरहेको सार्वजनिक सेवासुविधामा कुनै अवरोध हुन नहुने तथा अवरोध आएमा यी सेवासुविधाको यथोचित पुनर्स्थापनाको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्ने ।
२. सडक निर्माणको समयमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित तथा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरुलाई रोजगारीमा प्राथमिकता दिनु पर्ने ।
३. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको समयमा आईपर्ने सबै प्रकारको अवरोध एवं समस्याहरुलाई समाधान गर्न स्थानीय बासिन्दाले सहयोग पुर्याउने ।
४. सडकले प्रभावित गरेको घर संरचना तथा जग्गाको उचित मुवाब्जा दिनु पर्ने ।
५. सडक आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरुको सहभागिता तथा सुझावलाई आयोजनाले मनन गर्नु पर्ने ।

६- सडक निर्माण भइरहेको ठाउँमा सार्वजनिक सौचालय तथा धार्मिक स्थानहरू हुनु पर्ने ।

आज मिति २०६३/१०/१३ गतेका दिन कपलेश्वरी जिल्ला वगाई
गा.वि.स.न.पा. ८ वडा दोलेश्वरी मा उप-क्षेत्रीय यातायात अभिवृद्धि आयोजना (STEP)
अन्तर्गत निर्माण भईरहेको औरस्य बाइपास सडक आयोजनाको बारेमा जानकारी तथा
उक्त सडक स्तरउन्ती गर्दा सडक आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने प्रभावद्वारे सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत भई
सडक निर्माण कार्यमा टेवा पुर्‍याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिहरुको उपस्थितिमा तपोशील बमोजिमको
छलफल र निर्णयहरु गरेका छौं ।

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छलफलका निर्णयहरु :

१. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको कारण भैरहेको सार्वजनिक सेवासुविधामा कुनै अवरोध हुन नहुने तथा अवरोध आएमा यी सेवासुविधाको यथोचित पुनर्स्थापनाको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्ने ।
२. सडक निर्माणको समयमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित तथा स्थानीय वासिन्दाहरुलाई रोजगारीमा प्राथमिकता दिनु पर्ने ।
३. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको समयमा आईपर्ने सबै प्रकारको अवरोध एवं समस्याहरुलाई समाधान गर्न स्थानीय वासिन्दाले सहयोग पुऱ्याउने ।
४. सडकले प्रभावित गरेको घर संरचना तथा जग्गाको उचित मुवाब्जा दिनु पर्ने ।
५. सडक आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा स्थानीय वासिन्दाहरुको सहभागिता तथा सुझावलाई आयोजनाले मनन गर्नु पर्ने ।

आज मिति २०६८/१०/१९ गतेको दिन ३५०८६१ जिल्ला १३१४
गा बि.स/न.पा. २ वडा ३ नं. १२ मा उप-क्षेत्रीय यातायात अभिवृद्धि आयोजना (STEP)
अन्तर्गत निर्माण भइरहेको अरुणवा कोट्टा सडक आयोजनाको बारेमा जानकारी तथा
उक्त सडक स्तरउन्नती गर्दा सडक आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने प्रभावबारे सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत भई
सडक निर्माण कार्यमा टेवा पुर्‍याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिहरुको उपस्थितिमा तपोशील बमोजिमको
छलफल र निर्णयहरु गरेका छौं ।

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छलफलका निर्णयहरु :

१. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको कारण भैरहेको सार्वजनिक सेवासुविधामा कुनै अवरोध हुन नहुने तथा अवरोध आएमा यी सेवासुविधाको यथोचित पुनर्स्थापनाको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्ने ।
२. सडक निर्माणको समयमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित तथा स्थानीय वासिन्दाहरुलाई रोजगारीमा प्राथमिकता दिनु पर्ने ।
३. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको समयमा आईपर्ने सबै प्रकारको अवरोध एवं समस्याहरुलाई समाधान गर्न स्थानीय वासिन्दासँग सहयोग पुर्याउने ।
४. सडकले प्रभावित गरेको घर संरचना तथा जग्गाको उचित मुवाब्जा दिनु पर्ने ।
५. सडक आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा स्थानीय वासिन्दाहरुको सहभागिता तथा सुझावलाई आयोजनाले मनन गर्नु पर्ने ।

(4)

सडक विभाग
आयोजना निर्देशनालय (ए.डि.वी.)
उप-क्षेत्रीय यातायात अभिवृद्धि आयोजना
(Sub-Regional Transport Enhancement Project)
पुनर्स्थापना योजना
स्थानिय सरोकारवाला छलफल

आज मिति २०६८/१०/१८ गतेका दिन कपलदेही जिल्ला वसन्तपुर
गा.वि.स./न.पा. ८ वडा सानो वसन्तपुर मा उप-क्षेत्रीय यातायात अभिवृद्धि आयोजना (STEP)
अन्तर्गत निर्माण भईरहेको भैरहवा बाइपास सडक आयोजनाको बारेमा जानकारी तथा
उक्त सडक स्तरउन्नती गर्दा सडक आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने प्रभावबारे सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत भई
सडक निर्माण कार्यमा देवा पुर्याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिहरुको उपस्थितिमा तपोशील बमोजिमको
छलफल र निर्णयहरु गरेका छौं ।

उपस्थिति :

क्र.सं.	नाम	लिङ्ग	ठेगाना	पेशा	दस्तखत
१.	केशव प्रसाद मिश्र	पू.	वसन्तपुर - ८ 'ख'	कृषि/जजमानी	केशव प्रसाद मिश्र
२.	नाथुराम खड्की	पू.	"	कृषि	नाथुराम खड्की
३	शिवकुमार मिश्र	पू.	"	"	शिवकुमार मिश्र
४	आरती चौधरी	म.	"	"	आरती चौधरी
५	रामाजीत थापा	पू.	"	कृषि/जजमानी	रामाजीत थापा
६	प्रणवती प्रेमिनी	पू.	वसन्तपुर - ८ 'क'	जजमानी/कृषि	प्रणवती प्रेमिनी
७.	जयाप्रसाद मिश्र	पू.	"	"	जयाप्रसाद मिश्र
८	विजय को पाण्डे	पू.	वसन्तपुर - ८ 'क'	"	विजय को पाण्डे
९	सत्यभामा पाण्डे	म.	"	कृषि	सत्यभामा पाण्डे
१०	गिरध कुमारी	म.	वसन्तपुर - ८ 'ख'	कृषि	गिरध कुमारी
११	प्रकाशचन्द्र चौधरी	पू.	"	मेकानिकल	प्रकाशचन्द्र चौधरी
१२	फुलार अहिर	पू.	"	कृषि	फुलार अहिर
१३	सुन्दर अहिर	पू.	"	"	सुन्दर अहिर
१४	प्रशुदयाल अहिर	पू.	"	"	प्रशुदयाल अहिर
१५	मुन्दिका भाउज	पू.	"	मेकानिकल	मुन्दिका भाउज
१६	सालिकराम पाण्डे	पू.	"	कृषि/जजमानी	सालिकराम पाण्डे
१७	सुन्दर अहिर	पू.	"	कृषि	सुन्दर अहिर
१८	धीरशम चौधरी	पू.	"	"	धीरशम चौधरी

छलफलका निर्णयहरु :

१. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको कारण भैरहेको सार्वजनिक सेवासुविधामा कुनै अवरोध हुन नहुने तथा अवरोध आएमा यी सेवासुविधाको यथोचित पुनर्स्थापनाको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्ने ।
२. सडक निर्माणको समयमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित तथा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूलाई रोजगारीमा प्राथमिकता दिनु पर्ने ।
३. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको समयमा आईपर्ने सबै प्रकारको अवरोध एवं समस्याहरूलाई समाधान गर्न स्थानीय बासिन्दाले सहयोग पुऱ्याउने ।
४. सडकले प्रभावित गरेको घर संरचना तथा जग्गाको उचित मुवाब्जा दिनु पर्ने ।
५. सडक आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूको सहभागिता तथा सुझावलाई आयोजनाले मनन गर्नु पर्ने ।

आज मिति २०६८/१०/१८ गतेका दिन कपल्लेही जिल्ला १८०२१५
गा.वि.स/न.पा. ०१ वडा इलाहीचक्र मा उप-क्षेत्रीय यातायात अभिवृद्धि आयोजना (STEP)
अन्तर्गत निर्माण भईरहेको केशव काइपास सडक आयोजनाको बारेमा जानकारी तथा
उक्त सडक स्तरउन्नती गर्दा सडक आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने प्रभावबारे सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत भई
सडक निर्माण कार्यमा टेवा पुर्‍याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिको उपस्थितिमा तपोशील बमोजिमको
छलफल र निर्णयहरु गरेका छौं ।

उपस्थिति :

[illegible]

छलफलका निर्णयहरु :

१. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको कारण भैरहेको सार्वजनिक सेवासुविधामा कुनै अवरोध हुन नहुने तथा अवरोध आएमा यी सेवासुविधाको यथोचित पुनर्स्थापनाको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्ने ।
२. सडक निर्माणको समयमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित तथा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरुलाई रोजगारीमा प्राथमिकता दिनु पर्ने ।
३. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको समयमा आईपर्ने सबै प्रकारको अवरोध एवं समस्याहरुलाई समाधान गर्न स्थानीय बासिन्दाले सहयोग पुर्याउने ।
४. सडकले प्रभावित गरेको घर संरचना तथा जग्गाको उचित मुवाब्जा दिनु पर्ने ।
५. सडक आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरुको सहभागिता तथा सुझावलाई आयोजनाले मनन गर्नु पर्ने ।

६- आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित जग्गा डाकिन तथा संरचनाको उचित
प्रकारको हुनु पर्ने ।

सड़क विभाग
आयोजना निर्देशनालय (ए.डि.वी.)
उप-क्षेत्रीय यातायात अभिवृद्धि आयोजना
(Sub-Regional Transport Enhancement Project)
पुनर्स्थापना योजना
स्थानिय सरोकारवाला छलफल

आज मिति २०६३/१०/१८ गतेका दिन रुपन्देही जिल्ला वसन्तेश्वर
गा.वि.स.न.पा. १ वडा वसन्तेश्वर मा उप-क्षेत्रीय यातायात अभिवृद्धि आयोजना (STEP)
अन्तर्गत निर्माण भइरहेको भैरहवा चाइपास सडक आयोजनाको बारेमा जानकारी तथा
उक्त सडक स्तरउन्तनी गर्दा सडक आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने प्रभावबारे सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत भई
सडक निर्माण कार्यमा टेवा पुर्‍याउने उद्देश्यले हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिकरूको उपस्थितिमा तपोशील बमोजिमको
छलाफल र निर्णयहरु गरेका छौं ।

उपस्थिति :

क्र.सं.	नाम	लिङ्ग	ठेगाना	पेशा	दस्तावेज
१	मालती देवी झावली	म.	वसन्तपुर-१	कृषि	मालती
२	मुल्कर पाली	प.	"	कृषि/अनुसूची	मुल्कर
३	परामड्योती पासी	प.	"	कृषि	परमजीनी
४	किरिब तेली	प.	"	"	
५	रामलाख देहानी	प.	"	डाकिए	
६	शुदेश सहवी	प.	"	मध्ययन	शुदेश
७	चैराण चार्ड	प.	"	कृषि	चैराण
८	अष्टमी कानीया	प.	"	"	अष्टमी
९	नवी हसन खान	प.	"	"	नवी
१०	प्रताप तेली	प.	"	कृषि/व्यापार	प्रताप तेली
११	राजेश मोधरी	प.	"	मध्ययन	राजेश
१२	राजकुमार केदार	प.	"	कृषि	राजकुमार

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छलफलका निर्णयहरू :

१. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको कारण भैरहेको सार्वजनिक सेवासुविधामा कुनै अवरोध हुन नहुने तथा अवरोध आएमा यी सेवासुविधाको यथोचित पुनर्स्थापनाको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्ने ।
२. सडक निर्माणको समयमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित तथा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूलाई रोजगारीमा प्राथमिकता दिनु पर्ने ।
३. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको समयमा आईपर्ने सबै प्रकारको अवरोध एवं समस्याहरूलाई समाधान गर्न स्थानीय बासिन्दाले सहयोग पुर्याउने ।
४. सडकले प्रभावित गरेको घर संरचना तथा जग्गाको उचित मुवाब्जा दिनु पर्ने ।
५. सडक आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूको सहभागिता तथा सुझावलाई आयोजनाले मनन गर्नु पर्ने ।

६- स्थानीय स्तरमा सञ्चालित योजना भएकोले स्थानीय बासिन्दाको हित र सुविधालाई ध्यानमा राखी काम गरिनु पर्ने ।