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Ministry of Local Development
Department of Local Infrastructure Development & Agricultural Roads
District Development Committee/District Project Office
Sunsari, District

Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
(RRRSDP)

Section - 5

SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN
Pakali – Chatara Road subproject
(From Chainage: 0+000 to 26+860)

June, 2010

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ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP(s)	Affected Person(s)/People
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CISC	Central Implementation Support Consultant
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DIST	District Implementation Support Team
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Roads
DPCC	District Project Coordination Committee
DPO	District Project Office
DTO	District Technical Office
EA	Executive Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRSC	Grievance Redress Sub Committee
Ha	Hectare
HHs	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
IPDF	Indigenous People Development Framework
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LEST	Livelihood Enhancement Skills and Training
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Government Organization
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC	Project Coordinator
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
RS	Resettlement Specialist
SAP	Social Action Plan
SDS	Social Development Specialist
SM	Social Mobilizer
SPAF	Severely Project Affected Family
sqm	Square meter
VDC	Village Development Committee

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affected Person (AP)	All persons who as of the cut-off-date stand to lose for the project all or part of their land or other assets, irrespective of legal or ownership title.
Cut-off Date	The date of census survey to count the APs and their affected land and assets.
Land Donation	Land owners' willingness to provide part of his/her land for the project in expectation of project benefits. It must be voluntary or unforced and confirmed in written agreement witnessed by third party.
Legalizable	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land when APs are recorded, but could claim rights to such land under the law of Nepal.
Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying. However illegal inhabitants as per law of Nepal will be excluded from non-titled.
Poverty Line	The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal's national poverty line which is based on a food consumption basket of 2,124 calories and an allowance for non food items of about two thirds of the cost of the basket will be adopted by the sub project to count APs under the poverty line. Whereas this poverty level may vary in accordance to district. Reference poverty line for poverty measurement 2007/08 for Sunsari District is NRs 7695.76 calculated based on inflation rate of 26.6 percent from the base year 2003/04. The determination of poor households or persons will be based on the census and socio-economic survey and further confirmed by community meetings.
Project Affected Family	A family consisting of APs, his/her spouse, sons, unmarried daughters, daughters-in law, brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other legally adopted members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood.
Severely Project Affected Family/People (SPAF)	A Project Affected Family that is affected by the project such as: a. There is a loss of land or income such that the affected family fall below the poverty line; and/or b. There is a loss of residential house such that the family members are physically displaced from housing.
Squatters	People living on or farming land not owned by themselves and without any legal title or tenancy agreement. The land may belong to the Government or to individuals.
Titled	APs who have formal legal rights to land, including any customary or traditional rights recognized under the laws of Nepal.
Third Party	An agency or organization to witness and/or verify "no coercion" clause in an agreement with APs in case of voluntary land donation. One independent agency (i.e. not involved in project implementation), preferably working on rights aspect, will be recruited in each development region to serve this function.
Vulnerable Group	Distinct group of people or persons who are considered to be more vulnerable to impoverishment risks than others. The poor, women-headed, <i>Dalits</i> and IPs households who fall below poverty line will be counted as vulnerable APs.
Women-headed household	Household headed by women, the woman may be divorced, widowed or abandoned or her husband can be working away from the District for long periods of time, where the woman takes decision about the use of and access to decision about the use of and access to household resources.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) gives the picture of the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures that will be applied to Pakali - Chatara road subproject of Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) which will trigger ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy and Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP.
2. The subproject is located at Sunsari District, and follows 30 years old existing earthen track. The subproject has been prioritized in District Transport Master Plan (DTMP), and selected and approved from the formal meeting of District Council. The subproject starts from Kanchhichowk of Pakali Village Development Committee (VDC), passes through Baklauri, Bharaul, Mahendranagar VDCs, and ends at Barahachhetra VDC at the yard of VDC office building.
3. The total length of the proposed road is 26.86 km. The subproject implementation works requires 26.86 ha land including 26.81 ha land currently occupied by the existing road and additionally require 0.05 ha of the private land. The road will be upgraded into all weather blacktop road with 6m formation width. The road is Nepal Rural Road Standard Class 'A' category.
4. A census socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the project affected peoples (APs) followed by a project detail design was carried out to document complete socioeconomic analysis as well as loss assessment. Minor impacts were found unavoidable due to technical and road safety considerations. Altogether 11 HHs (10 HHs interviewed 1 HH absentee) and comprising 63 persons will be affected. Among the interviewed households, 4 Brahamin/Chhetri, 4 Madheshi, 1 Tharu and 1 Tamang ethnic groups are the Affected Persons (APs). Similarly, 4 HHs are belongs to women headed household.
5. In respect to food security; average food sufficiency of the APs from their own agriculture production is 7.3 months, which may be reduced to 7 months after subproject implementation due to the loss of land. The food during the deficit period is covered through income from non-agriculture sector.
6. Regarding the information drawn from socio-economic and loss assessment survey, and cadastral survey; 8 land parcels, 7 CFUGs Trees, and 8 residential private structures will be affected along the road alignment.
7. One of the major objectives of the project is to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever possible. In unavoidable situation, the project aims to ensure that the APs rights are ensured and they receive assistance to remain in the same level as they would have been in absence of the subproject. All involuntary land acquisition (other than voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost. Special attention will be paid to ensure that women headed households' and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance. The national laws, regulation, resettlement framework and ADB's resettlement safeguard policy has been followed during land acquisition and compensations are paid to the right holders.
8. Six community consultation meetings were held in respective VDCs of the subproject. During the meeting project modalities were discussed communally with each affected family. People had also actively participated in finalization of the alignment during the detail design and survey. Consultation meeting and household survey, both times affected households had

verbally communicated their willingness to donate part of their land to improve the road. It was also noticed that local people were found positive towards the project.

9. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been formed at district level for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution. Similarly, Five Grievance Redress Sub - Committee (GRSC) have been formed at the village level including three representative from Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC) and two from affected persons (APs) for hearing the complaints and disputes relating to land acquisition and compensation. A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairpersonship of the Chief District Officer (CDO).

10. The total resettlement cost including other assistance of NRs. 3.48 million has been proposed for implementation of RP in which the compensatory costs are decided by CDC. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has made sufficient provision to restore/rehabilitate APs by providing employment opportunity during construction. Beside employment, APs will also receive opportunity through Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST) to restore their living standard.

11. Project Coordination Unit (PCU) supported by the Central Implementation Support Consultant (CISC) at the centre, District Project Office (DPO) supported by the District Implementation Support Team (DIST) at the district level, and VICCC at the sub-project VDC level will be involved in implementing the plan.

12. The DPO will be responsible for the internal monitoring of the resettlement planning and implementation throughout the subproject cycle. A verification report on resettlement plan implementation will be carried by PCU assisted by Resettlement Team of the CISC and submitted to ADB along with the proposal to award of contracts. The activities will be monitored and evaluated externally once in a year through an independently appointed agency not involved with any aspects of the project, which will provide report to both PCU/DPO and to ADB. The RP has included indicators for external monitoring.

13. The subproject implementation will incur less than 200 people physically displaced from housing or losing 10% or more of their productive land, and hence fall under category B of Involuntary Resettlement Policy of ADB. Therefore, a Short Resettlement Plan has been prepared to address the land and property acquisition, compensation and resettlement from the road subproject.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Short Resettlement Plan (RP) gives the picture of the involuntary resettlement planning and implementation process that will be applied to the Pakali-Chatara road subproject under the Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP).

2. The subproject lies in north-eastern part of the Sunsari District, about 14 km far from Inaruwa Municipality (districts headquarter). The road starts from Kanchhichowk of Pakali Village Development Committee (VDC) close to East West Highway, passes through densely populated VDCs of Baklauri, Bharaul, and Mahendranagar, and ends at the yard of VDC office building of Barahachhetra VDC. The subproject also connects Panchyakanya and Bishnupaduka VDCs and other adjoining settlements with the district headquarter and the East-West Highway.

3. The total length of the subproject is 26.86 km. The subproject implementation works requires 26.86 ha land including 26.81 ha land currently occupied by the existing road and additionally require 0.05 ha of the private land. The subproject follows 30 years old existing earthen track. Currently vehicles (Moterbike-135, Car-4, Minitruck-6, Truck-8, Threew heeler-10, and Minibus-6) are plying on the road. The road was prioritized in District Transport Master Plan (DTMP) as priority No: 2 and unanimously approved by the formal meeting of District Council. The road will be upgraded to all weather blacktop standard. Formation width of the road will be 6 m with 10 m RoW. The road is Nepal Rural Road Standard Class 'A' category.

4. Household listing, cadastral survey, socio-economic and loss assessment survey, target group interviews\Focal Group Discussion (FGD) and community consultation meetings with APs by the subproject have been carried out as the part of detail feasibility study to determine socio-economic status of the APs and the impacts due to resettlement interventions.

5. Resettlement impacts are expected to be experienced by 11 households due to loss of land and structure. Out of total affected HHs 11 households 10 were interviewed consist of 63 populations and 1 household has been recorded as absentee¹ but there were no household that belong to the definition of RRRSDP indigenous people. In total 8 land parcels, 8 residential structures belongs to 7 HHs, 7 numbers of trees and land of Saptakoshi Community Forestry Users Group (CFUG) will be affected. The subproject is expected not to incur significant impacts to the APs (total APs population <200 who become physically displaced and number of APs losing more than 10% of their land holding). Hence, a short resettlement plan has been prepared to mitigate the losses due to the subproject. While preparing this Resettlement Plan (RP) the approved Resettlement Framework (RF) of the project has been closely followed.

6. The road subproject will provide access and socio-economic benefits to the local people after its completion. The people will have immediate access to the district headquarter and the East-West Highway. It will also reduce travelling time due to improved road. In addition, the improved road will increase land price, facilitate development of market centers, and provide better access to the Chatara Dham (Barahachhetra), an important religious site of Hindus.

¹ This absentee means those APs were not found during socio-economic and loss assessment survey.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

7. This RP explains resettlement impacts by land acquisition of the road subproject. Detail Socio-economic and loss assessment survey of affected families was carried out in order to record the losses along the subproject alignment that was indicated through cadastral report and maps (Appendix-12). Cadastral survey has reported that the total acquisition of land area by individual and public ownership.

8. The areas that affected by land acquisition at Pakali, Baklauri, Bharaul, Mahendranagar and Barahachhetra VDCs. Table - 1: Depicted VDCs wise affected land to be acquired in the subproject.

Table - 1: List of VDCs with Land Loss

S N	Name of VDC	Interviewed HHs			Absentee HHs		
		Plots	Area (sqm) under existing track	New Cutting area (sqm)	Plots	Area (sqm) under existing track	New Cutting area (sqm)
1	Pakali						
2	Baklauri	3	232.78	534.44			
3	Bharaul	4	134.91		1	33.86	
4	Mahendranagar						
5	Barahachhetra						
	Total:	7	376.69	534.44	1	33.86	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, November/December, 2009.

9. In total 8 land parcels will be affected by the subproject intervention basically by land acquisition and these plots owned by 5 HHs. The total land requires for this road subproject is 26.86 ha where as; 0.05 ha private land for new cutting, 0.04 ha private land under existing track and 26.77 ha public land under existing track. No plots were sharecropped and no squatter families were identified and thus no issue of land title.

10. Among the 10 interviewed households; only 4 were title holders and rest of the 6 households were non-titled (Encroachers). Therefore, the landholding status of only 4 titled households has been analyzed. Landholding record of the remaining 6 non-titled households could not be obtained as they did not provide information on their temporary tenancy. Key impacts are summarized the following table-2.

Table - 2: Summary of Impacts by loss

Variable	Pre-Project		Post - Project		Remarks
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	
2. Land Holding Size					
<0.5 Ha	2	50%	2	50%	
0.5-1.0 Ha	0	0	0	0	
> 1.0 Ha	2	50%	2	50%	
Average Ha	1.30		1.29		
3. HH by Land Loss					
Losing <20%	3	75%			
Losing >20%	1	25%			

Variable	Pre-Project		Post - Project		Remarks
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	
Average Hector	0.01				
4. No of Affected Person					
Losing <20%	23				Only 4 titled HHs
Losing >20%	8				
5. Type of Loss					
5.1 Total area of the Land (sqm)	268600.00	100%			
5.2 Private Land (sqm)	944.99				0.05 ha private land for new cutting, 0.04 ha private land under existing track
5.3 Public Land (sqm)	267655.01				
5.4 Total No. of Plots					
5.5 Private Structure	8				2 are on title land and 6 are on non-title land
5.6 Community Resources	0				
5.7 No of Trees					
A. Private Trees	0				
B. Community Forest Trees	7				1 community Forestry
B. National Forest Trees	0				

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, November/December, 2009.

11. Table - 2: shows that the 4 households own 5.21 ha land in total, 1.30 ha on an average and they lose 0.01 ha in an average. There are only 2 households out of 4 titleholders who own less than or equal to 0.5 ha land at present and it will be the same even after the project intervention. A Ps of pre-project and post project scenario indicates that the land holding size will remain a little bit change after the project and average loss is calculated 0.03 ha per household.

2.1 Impact on Residential Structures and Safeguard Measures

12. Altogether, 8 private residential houses will be affected fully by the subproject. These structures built using mud-mortar, stone, wood in wall with tin and stone slate roofing. Among the total structures; 2 structures are located on title land and 6 are located on non-title land. Following table - 3 presents the detail of affected private structures.

Table - 3: Summary of Affected Private Residential Structures along the Alignment

SN	Name of Owner	Name of Structure	Storey	Affected Status	Affected Area (sq m)	Remarks
1	Nitu Tamang	House	1	Partially	5.1	Public land
2	Bhausahi Teli	House	1	Partially	7.5	Public land
3	Sukal Rajdhami	House	1	Fully	16	1 private plot, 2 structures
4	Sukal Rajdhami	House	2	Fully	112	
5	Ashok K. Gupta	House	2	Fully	43.8	Public land
6	Chandrakala Karki	House	1	Fully	40	Public land

7	Yubaraj Bhattarai	House	2	Fully	78	Public land
8	Ambika Nepal	House	2	Fully	55	Public land

Source: *Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, November/December, 2009.*

13. All structure owners expressed their view to shift their structures in same plot. None of structure losing HHs has been recorded to come under vulnerability category. All residential structure is likely to slack on their main structures. Taking into account the extent of loss of residential structures and toilet the RP has made adequate provisions for compensating as per Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) decision based on local market price.

14. No private tree will be affected by this subproject. This subproject passes through the Saptakoshi Community Forest so 7 trees will be affected. The list of the losing trees with cost estimation (Harvesting cost and Transportation cost) has been enclosed in Appendix - 4.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS.

15. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic and loss assessment survey of 10 HHs, in order to collect further information regarding their income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. Table - 4: presents the APs demographic status (gender & ethnicity) from the survey.

Table - 4: Demographic Status of APs

SN	Variable	Number	Remarks
1	Total Affected Household	11	
2	Interviewed HHs	10	
3	Absentee HHs	1	
4	No. of Women Headed Household	-	
5	Ethnicity of Affected HHs		
a	Madhesi	4	
b	Brahamin/Chettri	4	
c	Tharu	1	
d	Tamang	1	
6	Total Affected Population		Only interviewed HHs
a	Male	29	
b	Female	34	
	Average HH size	6.3	
7	Age Group of Affected Population		
a	<6 years	4	
b	6-16 years	15	
c	16-45 years	32	
d	45-60 years	5	
e	>60 years	7	
8	Total Affected Populations	63	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, November/December, 2009.

16. About 40 percent of the households are from Bahmin/Chhetri and remaining 60 percent are from Madheshi, Tharu and Tamang communities. About 50 percent households are engaged in agriculture and are involved in milk production and selling. About 25 percent households are doing small business and rest of the 25 percent households are involved in wage labour within and outside the village.

17. Table - 4: shows that 50.79 percent of the populations are in active age² group among the total affected population. The age category of APs shows that 4 persons are <6 years, 15 are in school going age i.e. 6-16 years, 32 persons are 16-45 years age group, who are eligible for Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST), 5 peoples are 45-60 years and 7 people are > 60 years age of group.

² Priority will be given to the age group between 16-45 years while planning LEST for APs.

18. Based on socio-economic and loss assessment survey and poverty analysis sheet of listed 10 APs, following table has been prepared to summarize key socio-economic analysis.

Table- 5: Socio-economic Analysis of APs Households (Pre and Post Project)

Variables	Pre-project		Post-project		Remarks
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1. Income from agri.(HH)					Interviewed 10 HHs
<12,000	3	30	3	30	
12000-25000	6	60	6	60	
>25000	1	10	1	10	
Average income	16850.00		16055.90		
2. Non-agri. income (HH)					
<12000	0	0			
12000-25000	6	60			
>25000	4	40			
Average income	27180.00				
3. Total income (HH)					
<25000	1	10	2	20	
25000-50000	6	60	5	50	
>50000	3	30	3	30	
Average income	44030.00		43235.90		
4. Food Sufficiency (HH)					
<3 months	-	-	2	20	
3-6 months	5	50	3	30	
6-9 months	2	20	2	20	
>9 months	3	30	3	30	
Average (Months)		7.3		7	
5. Poverty (HH)					Among 4 titled
<20% land loss	3	75			
Above poverty (PCI)	2	50			
Below poverty(PCI)	1	25			
>20% Land Loss	1	25			
Above poverty(PCI)	1	25			
Below poverty(PCI)	-	-			

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, November/December, 2009.

19. The income and expenditure data of surveyed households reveals that families have more income from non-agriculture sector compared to agriculture sector. Out of total income, 61.73 percent of the share is from non-agricultural income. The data also reveals that 6 families have agricultural income from non-titled land which may be taken back by the landowner and hence might be vulnerable in any time. Therefore, these households are depending on non-agriculture source of income such as, small business, wage labour etc.

20. Out of 10 households, 3 families earn less than Rs 12,000 per year from own or tenant land, whereas all of them additionally earn more than that from non-agricultural income. As presented in Table 6, loss of agricultural income is Rs 794 per household on an average as a result of Subproject intervention.

15. The average food sufficiency month of the APs is 7.3 months per year. The 5 households have 3-6 months of food sufficiency, 2 have 6-9 months and 3 have more than nine months from their own or tenancy land. The APs are largely dependent on non-agriculture income. The food during the deficit period is covered through income from non-agriculture sector.

16. The data shows that among the total 4 title interviewed HHs; 3 HHs lose less than 20 percent of their total land holding and among them 1 HH falls below poverty level and 2 HHs fall above poverty level. Similarly 1 household lose more than 20 percent of his\her total land holding and falls below district poverty level.

17. The Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP states that the economic future of the APs must be same as they are before the project. The donation is accepted from those households who do not fall below poverty line³. The socio-economic survey shows that 7 households fall below poverty line and 3 households are above district poverty line. As major source of income of majority households are from non-agriculture sources, there will be no change in earning level and food security before and after the subproject intervention. It is expected that the loss incurred due to the Subproject will also be off-set by benefits of the road as well as rehabilitation assistance and skill training provided under the Subproject.

20. The APs expressed unwillingness to involve in road construction activities. Skills like Bamboo works, carpentry, and food processing, house construction are the major skills known and practiced by the APs. Male members have more skills on the above mentioned work than female members among APs. Various types of income generation and awareness trainings like adult literacy, agriculture extension, livestock farming, health and sanitation awareness have been taken by the APs through different agencies in the past. However, the study reveals that APs do not have past experience or skill in road construction works.

21. At present, the average time required to reach the District Headquarters is 7.2 hours on foot and 2.1 hours by bus. The cost by bus is Rs. 80 per trip from the Subproject site. Average walking time to primary schools is about 25 minutes, to college 1.3 hours and to secondary schools is 55 minutes. Local traditional healers are located in all communities at about 15 minutes walking distance. Sub-health posts are at about 1.35 hours walking distance and a health post is about 35 minutes far from settlement. Hospital is reached in 2.1 hours by bus at District Headquarter and local markets in 45 minutes. Veterinary and agro-centre's are in an average of 35 minutes walking distance.

³ The poverty line for this district was NRs. 6078.80 in the year of 2003/004. In year 2007/8, the figure has grown up to NRs. 7695.76 due to the inflation, which has been increased at 26.6 % from the base year of 2003/4 (The National Living Standard Survey for 2003/4).

4. POLICY FRAMEWORK, OBJECTIVES AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

4.1 Applicable Legal and Policy Framework

25. This section provides the review of national laws, policies of the donor agency and the Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP that applies to the project.

26. The **Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007)** guarantees the fundamental rights of a citizen. Article 19(1) establishes the right to property for every citizen of Nepal, whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use, sell and exercise their right to property under existing laws. Article 19 (2) states that except for social welfare, the state will not acquire or exercise authority upon individual property. Article 19(3) states that when the state acquires or establishes its right over private property, the state will compensate for loss of property and the basis and procedure for such compensation will be specified under relevant laws.

27. The **Land Acquisition Act (1977)** and its subsequent amendment in 1993 specify procedures of land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the Government to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation, for public purposes or for the operation of any development project initiated by government institutions. There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) chaired by Chief District Officer to determine compensation rates for affected properties. The Act also includes a provision for acquisition of land through negotiations. It states in Clause (27) "notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, the Government may acquire any land for any purpose through negotiations with the concerned land owner. It shall not be necessary to comply with the procedure laid down in this act when acquiring land through negotiations."

28. The **Land Reform Act (1964)** is also relevant. As per the Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than s/he is entitled to under the law. This Act also establishes the tiller's right on the land which s/he is tilling. The land reform act additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for the development purposes. The Act amendment most recently in 2001 has established a rule that when state acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50 percent of the total compensation amount.

29. The **Land Revenue Act (1977)** is also applicable, as the land acquisition involves change of ownership of land. Article (8) of the Act states that registration, change in ownership, termination of ownership right and maintenance of land records are done by Land Revenue Office. Similarly article 16 says, if land revenue is not paid by the concerned owner for long period of time, the revenue can be collected through auction of the parcel of the land for which revenue has been due.

30. The **Public Roads Act, 2031 (1974)** empowers the government to acquire any land on a temporary basis for storage facilities, construction camps and so on during construction and upgrading of roads. Any buildings and other structures such as houses, sheds, schools, and temples are to be avoided wherever possible. The government is required to pay compensation for any damages caused to buildings, standing crops and trees. Compensation rates are negotiated between the government and the landowners.

31. Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions set out in the **Guthi Corporation Act 1976**. The Section 42 of the Act states that Guthi (religious/trust) land acquired for a development must be replaced with other land.

32. The government has drafted, with ADB's technical assistance, a **National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Development Projects**. The Policy is still in the draft form, but once approved will provide clear guidelines to screen, assess and plan land acquisition and resettlement aspects in development projects. The draft Policy highlights the need to handle resettlement issues with utmost care and forethought particularly in case of vulnerable groups. There are provisions of voluntary land donation by non-poor and providing assistance to poor families.

33. The **ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement** states that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable with the project as it would have been in the absence of the project. People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities. The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status. As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived in the presentation of project costs and benefits. The policy addresses losses of land, resources, and means of livelihood or social support systems, which people suffer as a result of an ADB project.

34. **ADB's Operational Manual Section F2/OP** states that where projects provide direct benefits to communities, and are amenable to a local decision-making process, arrangements to deal with losses on a transparent, voluntary basis may be included in resettlement plans, with appropriate safeguards. Such safeguards include (i) full consultation with landowners and any non-titled affected people on site selection; (ii) ensuring that voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected people, and are linked directly to benefits for the affected people, with community sanctioned measures to replace any losses that are agreed to through verbal and written record by affected people; (iii) any voluntary "donation" will be confirmed through verbal and written record and verified by an independent third party such as a designated non government organization or legal authority; and (iv) having adequate grievance redress mechanisms in place. All such arrangements are set out in a resettlement framework that is prepared before the first management review meeting or private sector credit committee meeting and covenanted.

4.2 Objectives

35. The major objective of the sub project's RP is to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever possible and in unavoidable situation to ensure the APs rights and receive assistance to remain in the same level as they would have been in absence of the sub project. The key resettlement principles in this project are as follows:

- a. Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impact will be avoided or minimized through careful planning and design of the project;

- b. For any unavoidable involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, APs will be provided compensation at replacement cost and/or assistance so that they will be as well-off as without the project;
 - c. APs will not be forced for donation of their land, and there will be adequate safeguards for voluntary land donation.
 - d. APs will be fully informed and consulted during project design and implementation, particularly on land acquisition and compensation options;
 - e. The absence of formal legal title to land will not be a bar to compensation for house, structures and trees/crops, and particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their socio-economic status;
 - f. Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
 - g. Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived part of the project and the costs related to resettlement will be included in and financed out of the project cost.
36. The sub project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities ownership over planning and project implementation. The sub-project will provide direct benefits to community, including improved access to markets and services such as schools, health and other public services. It is believed that the improved road will also lead to higher value and production of local land because of improved access and availability of agricultural inputs. Given that most local people are willing to voluntarily donate part of their land in road improvement that provides benefit to community. However, adequate process and safeguards are built in the RP ensuring that the voluntary land donation is unforced and it doesn't lead to impoverishment of affected people, including:
- h. Full consultation with affected persons and communities on selection of sites and appropriate design to avoid/minimize additional land acquisition and resettlement effects;
 - i. As a first principle, APs were informed of their right to entitle compensation for any loss of their property (house, land, and trees) that might be resulted by the project construction, and the land donation might be accepted only as a last option;
 - j. No one will be forced to donate their land and APs will have the right to refuse land donation;
 - k. In case APs are directly linked to project benefits and thus are willing to voluntarily donate their land after they are fully informed about their entitlement, the project will assess their socio-economic status and potential impact of land donation and accept land donation only from those APs who do not fall below the poverty line after the land donation.
 - l. Any voluntary land donation (after the process as mentioned above) will be confirmed through a written record, including a "no coercion" clause verified by an independent third party.
 - m. The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation);

n. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up at VDC level in every road section (chaired by local leader, and including representatives of APs) and APs who are not satisfied with the land donation can file their complaint with GRC. If GRC found out that the above provisions were not complied with, APs will be excluded from the land donation.

37. All involuntary land acquisition (other than exceptional voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost and APs assisted so that their economic and social future would generally be as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project. The absence to formal title to land will not be a bar to compensation assistance for loss of assets and special attention will be paid to ensure that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status. The APs land affected by the road will be informed by the project office through publishing general notice at the VDC. Therefore, date written in the notice will remain the cut-off-date, which is 2066/7/23 for the entitlement and owners (including non-titled) of affected assets till such a date will be eligible to be categorized as APs. The entitlement policy/matrix of this project is presented in Table-6.

4.3 Entitlement Matrix/Policy

Table - 6: Entitlement Matrix/Policy

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
1. Acquisition of private, tenancy, or Guthi land	Entire or part of land to be acquired from owner of the land as recorded at cut off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder Tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land with equivalent size and category, or cash compensation at replacement cost In case of vulnerable group, preference will be in replacing land for land Any transfer costs, registration fees or charges Registered tenant will receive the 50% value of the land Land registration in the name of both land owner and spouse (in case of land for land compensation) If remaining land becomes unavailable for use as a result of land acquisition, APs will have option to relinquish unavailable remaining portion of land and receive similar benefits to those losing all their land parcel persons having non titled land will receive compensation for crops and subsistence allowance for one year crop, and provided with replacement land if <i>Ailani</i> or Gov. land is available in the village. Any up-front costs for the tenancy agreement will be reimbursed either through an agreement with the land lord or by the EA
2. Temporary loss of land	Temporary land taken by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder Tenants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost for the net loss of income, damaged assets, crops and trees etc. An agreement between contractors and APs before entering the site if case of involvement of contractors.
3. Loss of residential, commercial, and other structure	Structures, buildings including cattle shed, walls, toilets etc. affected by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner Tenants Non-titled (encroachers/squatters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost of the affected structure without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material. Displacement and transportation allowance for residential and commercial structures to cover actual cost as estimated in the RP. Rental stipend equivalent of three months' rent for tenants who have to relocate from tented building.
4. Loss of community structures / resources	Community facilities (e.g. irrigation, water, etc.) affected by the project.	The users of the facility or community or group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction by the project leaving such facilities in a equivalent or better condition than they were before. or Cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.
5. Loss of trees and crops	Affected fruit/nut trees	Owner of the affected fruit/nut trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on annual value of the produce and calculated according to the Department of Agriculture (DoA) norms. RPs to confirm that the DoA norms and techniques are sufficient and updated regularly.
	Affected timber and fodder trees	Owner of the affected timber and fodder trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on calculation of the production and calculated according to the norms as decided by the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation.
	Affected crops	Owner of the affected crops Sharecropper of the affected crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on the local market prices for the produce of one year and calculated as per the norms of District Agriculture Development Office (DADO). 50% cash compensation of the lost crop for the sharecropper.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
6. Loss of economic opportunity	Economic opportunity lost as result of loss of livelihood base.	Persons in the road vicinity who may be adversely affected, although they do not lose assets as such	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction works. • Skills training support for economic restoration • Priority in poverty reduction/social development program
7. Loss of time and travel expenses	All expenses incurred in travelling to fill application and making claims and time lost.	The entire project affected persons eligible for compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project facilitates to avoid time and travel expenses by providing the compensation at site.
8. Land donations	Loss of land and other assets by means of voluntary donation	Voluntary donation is accepted only if AP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is project beneficiary and is fully consulted and informed about their rights; • Doesn't fall below poverty line after land donation; • Donating up to 20% land holding, • Unforced or freely willing to donate (with an agreement, including a "no coercion" verified by third party) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for the donated land, but entitled for compensation of other assets such as house, structures, etc. • Transfer of land ownership by negotiation (DDC and the owner). • Free/escape of any transfer costs, registration fees or charges. • Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction work.
9. Additional Assistance			
	9.1 Preference in employment in wage labour in project activities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction contracts include provision that APs will have priority in wage labor on project construction during implementation. • APs shall be given priority after construction for work as maintenance worker, mandated in local body agreement.
	9.2 Skill training and income generation support	One member of each PAF belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill training and income generation support financed by project • RP to include a need assessment and skill training program for APs.
	9.3 Priority in poverty reduction/social development programs	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of APs with priority in saving credit scheme facilitated by the Project. • Participation of APs with priority in life skills, income generation, and other entrepreneurship.

⁴Source: RRRSDP, 2007

⁴ RRRSDP (2007). *Resettlement Framework*. Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (Unpublished). Ekantakuna, Lalitpur.

5. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATING MEASURES

41. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of the subproject, as per the women participants, will have far-reaching impacts on them and their lives. The women participants expressed that their mobility will be greatly enhanced both in terms of access to social services, as well as access to higher levels of education and health facilities, also outside the village. However, women were concerned with regards to the operation of the road with larger numbers of vehicles at higher speed thereby increasing the safety hazards for children, elderly and women living at the road sides. Women also expressed their concern on loss of land and asset.

6. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, DISCLOSURE AND APPROVAL OF RP

43. The project organized six community consultation meetings with APs, VICCCs, Grievance Redress Sub-committees and the other stakeholders and informed them about the project. They were provided information on project component, stages, involuntary resettlement principles, strategies, safeguard provisions, **RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK** (Appendix-11) etc. These meetings were used to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The synopsis of the consultations meetings including the number of meetings held, number and profile of the participants, issues and decision have been presented in the Appendix- 8 and 9.

44. These meeting were conducted at Pakali, Barahachhetra, Baklauri, Mahendranagar and Bharaul VDCs with land and structure owners under the existing alignment. In the meeting DIST team had disclosed the resettlement entitlement matrix along with criteria for voluntary land donation. All of the presented APs were requested to provide the part of their land and in response they were agreed to donate the land with voluntarily and also agreed to go for deed transfer process. People have demanded for life skills training and employment opportunities. So the RP has included provisions of life skill training, income generating activities, and preferential employment of APs in the construction works.

45. The resettlement Specialist along with other social and technical staff of District Implementation Support Team (DIST) in coordination with VICCC facilitated the information campaign during walkover survey, cadastral and household listing and socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the households. During household survey, each household was again informed about the subproject, entitlements and project procedures. The social team of DIST assisted by VICCC and supported by DPO carried out an information campaign before conducting the registration of APs. During the Household Census Survey of each household was also personally informed about the project, entitlements and procedures. This RP (Draft) has been disclosed to the affected people and they are informed about their entitlements along with project procedure and planning. The disclosure and consultation process is aimed to:

- Relevant details of the project scope and schedule,
- RP and the various degrees of project impact,
- Details of the entitlements under the RP and what is required to APs in order to claim their Entitlement,
- Implementation Schedule with a timetable for the delivery of entitlements,
- Compensation process and set out compensation rates,
- Detailed explanation of the grievance process and other support in arbitration,
- Role of DPCC, VICCC, GRC and other community officials to encourage the APs in RP implementation, and
- Special consideration and assistance of all vulnerable groups.

46. A continued information and consultation program will be conducted during RP implementation and income restoration. These programs will be continued for purposes of grievance procedures and for post-implementation.

47. The Resettlement Specialist/Social Development specialist of DIST will act as the information conduit, informing communities about the progress of the subproject and supporting and facilitating VICCC in its community organization role. This support will enable communities to prepare for participation more readily and help socially disadvantaged people to negotiate employment, understand their compensation requirements, gain fairer compensation or acceptable alternatives and conclude land deed transfer to the Government. A summary RP (final) has been primed in Nepali and will be made available to the affected people by DIST. The approved RP will also be disclosed on the website of the RRRSDP (www.rrr.gov.np) as well as ADB.

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

48. The project affected persons have formal recourse to the CDO and Ministry of Home Affairs in case of grievance under regulations specified under the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1997). Further the project has set up a Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) and Grievance Redress Sub-Committee at VDC level to hear the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution.⁵ Further, it will review the grievances relating to land acquisition and other disputes relating to legal rights. Generally, grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC comprises:

- Head of DDC/local leader (Chairperson),
- One representative of local bodies,
- Two representatives of APs (including Vulnerable Group member),
- One representative of civil society organizations,
- One representative of project,
- RS /SDS to attend as observers and to support the APs

49. VICCC will also help arbitrate local problems. APs can approach the VICCC with his/her problems which is then discussed locally with the aim of brokering a settlement. Each VICCC has Grievance Redresses Sub-committee at VDC level comprising of 3 members from VICCC and 2 members from APs to hear complaints and grievances at local level. The social mobilizers (SMs) will act as intermediaries to assist the vulnerable APs.

50. The key functions of the GRCs are to (i) provide support for APs to lodge their any complains; (i) record the complains, categories and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and DPO staff; (v) report to the aggrieved parties about the decision/solution; and (vi) forward the unresolved cases to higher authorities. The main steps to be followed for the grievance resolution are in Box 1:

Box 1: Steps for Grievance Resolution under the Project

Step 1: APs file complaints at GRC sub-committee at VDC level. The complaints will be discussed among concerned parties to settle the issue locally within 15 days from appeal date. RS, SMs and VICCC in the concerned VDC will facilitate consultation and deliberation in this regard

Step 2: If no amicable solution is reached at VDC level within 15 days, APs can appeal to GRC at district level.

Step 3: If APs are not satisfied with the decision of GRC or fail to receive response from them, they may resort to legal remedies available under the Land Acquisition Act (1977).

7.1 Grievances Received and Mitigations Measures

51. Five GRC sub-committees have been formed in Pakali, Barahachhetra, Baklauri, Mahendranagar and Bharaul VDCs. The affected persons were also informed about the grievance redress mechanism of the project and existence of grievance redress committees in VDC and district level. They were also informed about their rights to file their complaints about the sub-project and about compensations. APs were also informed about CDC compensatory rates, and the RP documents. No complaints were submitted with GRSC until this reporting period.

⁵ The complaints that are likely to arise include: (i) APs not enlisted; (ii) Losses not identified correctly; (iii) Problems related to land donation; (iv) Inadequate compensation/assistance; (v) Dispute about ownership; and (vi) problems/delays in disbursement of compensation/assistance.

8. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

52. The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO). The Chief of the Land Revenue Office, a representative of DDC and the Project Coordinator are the members of the CDC and other related officials were invited along with two APs as an observer. The design survey team will assess the compensation rates for the lost assets and recommend it to the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) for final valuation and compensation distribution. APs losing houses will be assisted in relocation by providing additional transportation and displacement allowances along with the compensation of structure and land, according to the entitlement matrix. Vulnerable APs will be provided additional assistance/allowances as stated in the policy/entitlement matrix. Following compensation and restoration measures were applied while preparing the updated resettlements plan.

8.1 Valuing and Determining Compensation

53. The survey and valuation of affected land and households was undertaken by an enhanced survey team at District level in the DPO (District Project Office) assisted by the DIST. The team has assessed the various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and proposed prices/costs for compensation. Cadastral map has been completed with the help of District Survey Office to verify the plot boundaries. Cadastral maps marked with the proposed alignment have been produced to make the deed transfer process easy. Two members from APs\VICCC were invited in the CDC meetings as observers where the DIST Team facilitated and explained the RP policies and framework. CDC has decided to approve valuations that were proposed in the RP document. Payments for the losses will be made by cash for small amounts and cheque will be used for larger amounts at public meetings in local area.

8.2 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

54. Affected households who lose their income sources (land, business) particularly who are poor, vulnerable or are at risk of impoverishment will be assisted through income restoration programs. APs will be given priority for employment in sub-project construction. The contract documents will include provisions regarding preferential employment of APs. The sub-project will provide at least 90 days of unskilled job to one adult from each affected families to enable them to earn sufficient to restore their income. It is expected that the unskilled APs selected for the construction work will be developed into skilled workers through such employment and that such knowledge will be useful for APs income generation even after the project completion. The project benefits for APs will be maximized through their inclusion in the Project's savings and credit program and life skill training program. This scheme will encourage laborers to save 20 percent of wages in a savings scheme while payments are made. The APs join savings groups and develop the ability to manage money, learn more life skills and, as a result, can further enhance their income earning capacity. APs will also be given priority to become maintenance workers after completion of the sub-project construction.

55. Additionally, Social Action Plan (SAP), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Indigenous Peoples' Development Plan (IPDP) prepared for the sub-project will incorporate all families from the Zone of Influence (ZoI) and provides opportunities to the APs for income restoration and rehabilitation.

8.3 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) and Awareness Raising Trainings for APs

56. One member of each affected households belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line, women headed HHs will be provided income restoration measures under the Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) program according to the requirements of the Resettlement Framework. LEST will include trainings on income generating activities which will be delivered through trainings and other supplementary investments. These programs are expected to re-establish APs' lost livelihood options and uplift of new income generating opportunities. The trainings are based on the need assessment of the affected families.

57. Analysis of the census socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the subproject reveals that among the 10 surveyed HHs; 8 HHs will be considered in LEST. The training program has been designed for the one person from these household of 16-45 years age group. The cost of NRs 112000.00 for the training program is included in the RP and will be financed under the Project's community empowerment program budget heading. The cost of the training program is included in the RP and will be financed under the budget heading of **Project's Community Empowerment Program**. Details of the training cost are given in the table - 7.

Table - 7: Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons

SN	Trainings	Male	Female	Total	Event	Duration	Rate/person	Total cost (Rs.)
1	Candle production	1	1	2	1	7 days	9000	18,000
2	TV/radio/Mobile repairing	1	1	2	1	3 months	18000	36,000
3	Beauty Parlor	0	2	2	1	1 months	15000	30,000
4	Boutique (Embroidery)		2	2	1	2 months	14000	28,000
5	Total	2	6	8				112,000

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

8.4 Voluntary Land Donation Process

59. The identified APs losing land and other properties were called for community meeting to disclose the draft Resettlement Plan and discuss resettlement procedures. The APs were informed about the land donation provisions as described in the RF of the project. After the information, majority of the APs agreed to donate their land already occupied by the existing road. The concerned landowners were informed individually and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with DPO. The households donating or agreeing to provide land on negotiated price signed a written consent in the presence of the officials from NGO, VDC, GRSC and VICCC as third party witness. The forms were signed without pressure or coercion. All the 4 titled HHs (out of 5) have signed the MoU (Appendix-6). Among the 5 APs, 2 land owners affected by existing road agreed to donate land occupied by existing road voluntarily, whereas 2 owners whose land is affected by existing as well as new cutting requested for compensation for new cutting. Furthermore, the APs who have voluntarily donated the land for the Subproject will be rewarded by DPO by issuing an appreciation letter.

60. The absentee owner of one plot will be regularly followed-up by the DPO. They will be given further consultation on entitlement and land donation procedures whenever they become available. Depending on their choice, they will either be compensated or a MoU for land donation will be signed with them. The amount of compensation has been separated in the reserve fund for absentee owner as a precautionary measure and according to the requirement of the resettlement framework.

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

9.1 Institutional Arrangement of the Project

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

9.1.1 Central Level Arrangement

62. PCU established at DoLIDAR has overall responsibility for the coordination and facilitation of the resettlement activities. The CISC will support PCU in effective planning and implementation of the resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation measures outlined in the RP. The resettlement specialist under PCU/CISC will look after the policy compliance and monitoring of the proper implementation of the RP and its recommendations.

9.1.2 District Level Arrangement

63. At district level, DPO has been established under DDC/DTO to ensure that project RF is followed in preparation and implementation of sub-project RP with appropriate entitlements and mitigation measures. The DPO has the primary responsibility of planning, coordination and financing of the sub-project RPs in the district. The DPO coordinates with the Chief District Officer, Land Revenue and Survey Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office and Drinking Water and Sanitation Office and other concerned line agencies as per need.

64. The DIST will assist the DPO in planning, preparing and implementing the resettlement activities and plan. The DIST will also liaise with DPO and the contractor to assist the affected persons, especially women and other vulnerable persons to obtain jobs in sub-project during the construction period. DPO will make provision in the civil works contracts for preferential employment of qualified affected persons. DIST will also help the affected person with information campaigns to promote clarity and transparency, and help in community level consultations about entitlements and of what to do with compensation payments and income generation opportunities. Further, DIST will also act as advocate of APs to access government programmes for income generation.

9.1.3 Sub-project Level Arrangement

65. Project Coordinator (PC) of the district will lead the implementation of the plan in sub-project level. PC will integrate construction, land acquisition and compensation activities within the sub-project. The DPCC and VICCC will provide necessary support to the PC in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities. In addition, GRC and its subcommittees and RBGs will also have important facilitation role in the sub project level.

9.1.4 Compensation Determination Committee

66. The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) provides for the establishment of Compensation Determination Committee to decide compensation levels at District level. This is composed of the CDO, the LRO, a representative of the DDC and the project coordinator. To make the decision making process transparent and representative of the affected persons, two representatives from the APs and VICCC member will be invited as observers. CDC under the Land Acquisition Act 1977 plays a major role in deciding rates of compensation in the sub project. The committee also listens grievance of the APs if s/he is not satisfied from the response of district level GRC.

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

67. The financing resources necessary for relocation and compensation are budgeted into the project costs and will be administered according to the Land Acquisition Act 1977. These include:

- Direct compensation costs for acquisition of assets.
- Costs associated with rehabilitation measures for affected households and persons: and
- Costs associated with the implementation and management of resettlement activities

68. The cost required for RP implementation (including land compensation) will be financed **(YEARLY BUDGET)** arranged by the DPO. The district will include the required budget in its yearly budget under the heading RP implementation. The cost will be channeled to pay all cost for RP implementation through the following route: (i) to the district development fund and then into each DDC's project operating account: and (ii) then payment to the concerned stakeholders.

10.1 Costs of Compensation for Assets

69. Compensation for assets includes land, standing crops, structures and trees. Compensation of such assets is based on replacement cost at current market price. Land rates are based on prevailing market rate. Compensation for crops are calculated based on the local market price for the produce of one year, and calculated as per the norms of DADO. 50 percent of the cash compensation of the lost crop goes for the sharecropper. Rates for timber and fodder trees are determined by DFO. The fruit and nut trees are estimated for annual value of the produce and follow the norms of DOA. Similarly valuations of structures are done with the help of DPO by DIST as per the norms of the District Technical Office (DTO) but without depreciation or deduction of salvaged material and at current market price. Additionally, displacement and transportation allowance will be also calculated for residential structures. Rental stipend equivalent of three months rent for tenants who have to relocate from rented building. All these valuations are finally endorsed by CDC.

70. There is also voluntary land donation provision by APs, and it is acceptable only if the an AP is losing less than 20 percent of their total land holding, and their poverty level is above the district poverty level. Voluntary land donation has to be without any pressure or coercion. In this sub-project, APs are willing to donate the land only under the existing road alignment and want compensation for additional land required for upgrading works. The APs have signed a MoU with DPO accordingly.

10.1.1 Cost for Private Land

71. The additional requirement of private land for upgrading is 534.44 (sqm) Which costs NRs. 12,62,593.39 as per the current market rate. Donated land area is 400. (sqm) and is equivalent to Rs. 944984/- based on prevailing market rates. While determining the value the generally, government land rates are based on the quality of the land; Abbal⁶, Doyam⁷, Sim⁸ and Chahar⁹ types. But most commonly in Sunsari district, land price is determined based on its location and the road facility. The rate of affected land given by Land Revenue Office of Sunsari District and current market rate of the affected land is presented in the table-8.

⁶ Abbal refers to first class land with 3 crops per year.

⁷ Doyam refers to second class land with 2 crops per year.

⁸ Sim refers to third class land with single crop per year.

⁹ Chahar refers to fourth class land barren land with no crops.

Table - 8: Details of the land price of the affected plots (in Rs.)

VDC	Location	Government Rate\sqm	Current market price/ Approved Rate\sqm	HHs loosing land in sqm	Amount (Rs.)
Bakalauri	4+000 to 4+080	177.18	2362.46	534.44	12,62,593.39

Source: Land Revenue Office, Sunsari and CDC meeting-23\11\2066, at Sunsari, 2010.

10.1.2 Cost of Compensation for Structures

72. Costs for structures are based on age of the building for its replacement cost. A total of 8 structures belonging to the 7 households will be affected by the subproject and is estimated to cost Rs 1,750,000. Details of the affected structures and their photographs are annexed (Ref. Appendix- 3). Valuation of the structures was endorsed by the CDC. A detail of the affected structures is given in the table -9.

Table -9: Valuation of affected Houses\Structure

Affected Structures	Name of VDCs	No of structures	Total cost with allowance	Remarks
Houses	Pakali	2	50,000	Partially affected (Only Baranda)
Houses	Baklauri	2	200,000	Fully affected
House	Bharaul	1	200,000	Fully affected
House	Barahakshetra	3	1,300,000	Fully affected
Grand Total			1,750,000	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, and CDC meeting-23\11\2066, at Sunsari, 2010.

10.1.3 Cost of Compensation for Trees

73. The quantity of tree production and valuation is carried out on the basis of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC)¹⁰ norms 2060. The norms has following provision for felling of trees having girth of more than 12cm when measured at 1.3m above the ground including the sectioning of trunk, branches, and stumps up to a distance of 15 m along the road with the indicated size would need the following labor input:

Table - 10: Labour Requirements for Cutting Trees

Girth of Tree	Labour Requirement (Person days)
Above 12 cm to 30 cm	0.13
Above 31 cm to 60 cm	0.39
Above 61 cm to 90 cm	0.52
Above 91 cm to 120 cm	1.56
Above 121 cm to 180 cm	2.50
Above 181 cm to 240 cm	4.00
Above 242 cm to 300 cm	12.99
Above 300 cm	41.67
For small seedling less than 12 cm girth is Rs. 10 per seedling	

¹⁰ MFSC (2060). Norms, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu.

Source: Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, 2060

74. Transportation of the logs (poles), which is as follow load, transport and unload.

Table - 11: Labour Requirements for Transportation of Trees

Distance between felling spot and stacking yard	Labour Requirement (person days)
First 10 m	0.5
For each additional 10 m	0.08
For first 1000 m	8.42
For each additional 1000 m	8.00
For first 5000 m	40.42
* Sunsari district wage rate decided for FY 2066/67 is NRs 190.00	

Source: Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, 2060

75. A total of 7 community forestry trees (wooden) will be compensated as per the MoFSC Norms, which has been decided by the CDC meeting. Detail cost calculations of the trees are presented in Appendix - 4. Following table presents cost for trees.

Table - 12: Cost for Trees

SN	Owner Type	Types of trees	Nos.	Approved Cost (Cost of harvesting and transportation) NRs	Remarks
2	Community Forestry	Wooden	7	78248.86	Sal tree-4, karam tree-3
Total:			7	78248.86	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, November/December, 2009

10.1.4 Cost of Compensation for Standing Crops

76. During the assessment there is no crop on the affected plots. No valuation is included here. If crops are damaged during the construction the compensation for the lost will be paid in the field with the help of District Agriculture Development office.

10.2 Cost of Rehabilitation Support

77. Cost in this category cover support measures for affected individuals and households. Based on the formal meeting, only indicative cost is presented here. The following are the estimated cost in case of loss of structures.

Rs. 6000\per HHs Displacement or movement allowance and transportation allowances for residential structures owners (for the transfer of household goods from old house to rented house and then to new house to new place)

Rs. 2000\per HHs Rental stipend equivalent of 3 months rent for tenants who have to relocate.

10.3 Travel Allowances

78. If APs need to travel outside their village in the land acquisition process, travel allowances will be paid based on district agriculture wage rate. While the project will try to facilitate the land acquisition process locally, the estimated cost for such travel allowance is NRs. 30000.00 (This amount is including under the heading Deed Transfer Assistance).

10.4 Total Cost Estimate for RP

79. The given table provides the direct cost incurred due to the loss of properties as decided by CDC meetings held on 7th March, 2010 along with estimated indirect cost. The cost for land loss is equivalent to NRs 1.26 million. The total cost of land acquisition and resettlement including compensation for the loss of structure, land, livelihood restoration programme and allowance is NRs 3.48 million.

Table - 13: Summaries of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost

Item	Unit	Total loss	Amount(NRs)	Remarks	
1. DIRECT COSTS					
1.1	Compensation for private land	(sqm)	534.44	1262593.39	
1.2	Compensation for structures	Nos.	8	1750000.00	
1.5	Cost for (CFUG) Trees	Nos.	7	78248.86	Harvesting and Transportation
	Sub-Total			3090842.25	
2. INDIRECT COSTS					
2.1	Movement Allowance	LS:	6 HHs	36000.00	
2.2	Rental Stipend	LS:	6 HHs	36000.00	
2.3	Deed Transfer Assistance	LS:	5 HHs	60000.00	Including Transportation cost for Deed Transfer NRs. 30000.00
2.4	Appreciation Program For Aps	LS:		15000.00	
2.5	Official Deed Transfer fees	LS	8 plots	15000.00	
	Sub Total			162000.00	
3	Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST)	LS:		112000.00	For APs
	Total (2+3)			274,000.00	
4	Contingency (5%)			13,700.00	heading (2+3)
5	Reserve fund for Grievance Redress			108,955.00	
	Grand Total NRs.			3,487,497.25	

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11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

80. Proposed RP implementation schedule for Pakali-Chatara Road subproject is shown in Table -14.

Table - 14: RP Implementation Schedule

S. N.	Tasks	March-10				April-10				May-10				June-10				July-10									
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
1	Submission of Draft RP to PCU			*																							
2	Submission of Final RP to ADB for approval								*																		
3	Consultation, and grievance resolution	Ongoing activity																									
4	Inform APs for the compensation claim								*																		
5	Collect application from the APs for compensation								*																		
6	Verify the application and prepare final list of APs								*																		
7	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for voluntary contribution									*																	
8	Transferring the land ownership									*																	
9	Pay compensation for eligible APs									*																	
10	Implementation of AP's Livelihood Restoration Programme																										
11	Prepare resettlement implementation status report by DPO											*															
12	Verification survey of RP implementation by CISC												*														
13	Submission of resettlement verification report from CISC to ADB																			*							
14	Concurrence from ADB for contract award																			*							
15	Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation, progress and achievements																										
		Continuous along with LEST																									

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Monitoring at District Level

81. The project has a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the resettlement and compensation process in order to ascertain that the affected persons are at least no worse off than they were without the project interventions.

82. The District Project Office (DPO) is responsible for the internal monitoring of the resettlement planning and implementation throughout the sub-project cycle. The DPO shall submit monthly progress reports to PCU on implementation of resettlement plan. The PCU will submit quarterly monitoring reports to ADB for its review. Such reports will be posted on websites of ADB and PCU.

83. Project Coordinator will attend Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC) meetings, as and when required. Progress on resettlement implementation and any concerns will be discussed in such meetings. The VICCC and social staff will facilitate the monitoring of progress and resolution of any grievances locally.

84. DPO will organize periodic progress review workshops involving APs representatives. Special attention will be given to securing the participation of women. The workshop will provide households with the opportunity to discuss both the positive and negative aspects of their resettlement, compensation and reestablishment. An inclusive problem-solving approach will be followed, using local experiences and realities as the basis for solutions. Social development and resettlement specialist will facilitate such workshops.

12.2 Verification by PCU

82. Disbursement of compensation of land, structure and trees, for those APs as fixed by CDC is the verification of satisfactory implementation of Resettlement Plan. A verification report in this regard will be prepared by PCU assisted by Resettlement team and submitted to ADB. The verification reports have investigated the extent to which any land donations were freely made and with adequate safeguard, and whether assessed compensation/assistance has been paid to the APs. About 10% of APs may be surveyed.

12.3 External/Third Party Monitoring

83. The implementation activities will be monitored and evaluated externally during mid-term and final impact assessment through an independently appointed agency, consultant or NGO not involved with any aspects of the Project, which will provide report to both PCU/DPO and to ADB. The PCU will hire such external monitoring agency with ADB concurrence. A sample survey of affected households needs to be undertaken to assess the degree to which the project's resettlement objectives have been met. The socio-economic survey undertaken for land acquisition will form a baseline data, from which many of the indicators can be measured. A sample survey at the end of the sub-project period will cover all the categories of APs and assess changes caused by the project. The aim of the sample monitoring survey will be to measure the extent to which APs living standards have been restored/improved. Table:9 include following monitoring indicators for external monitoring.

84. External monitoring will be conducted to assess the resettlement plan implementation and its impacts, verify internal monitoring and suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures. Additional monitoring surveys of a sample of affected households will be undertaken as a part of this activity. The socio-economic baseline surveys conducted during resettlement planning will be a part of this monitoring activity. This activity will be undertaken by an external independent agency trained in monitoring and evaluation and familiar with resettlement aspect of the infrastructure development, which will provide feedback on RP implementation to both EA and ADB. The external monitoring agency will be hired by PCU with ADB concurrence. The cost needed for such procurement will be borne by the project cost.

Table – 15: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	Number of DoLIDAR staff on RRRSDP, by district project office and job function Number of DIST staff on RRRSDP, by district and job function Number of other line agency officials available for tasks Number of resettlement/Social mobilization personnel's located in the field
	Consultation	Number of consultation and participation program held with various stakeholders VICCC, GRC formed by sub-project in district Number of VICCC meetings held Grievances by type and resolution Number of field visits by CISC/PCU staffs Number of field visits by resettlement/social mobilization staffs
	Procedures in Operation	Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Number of land transfers (owner to GoN) effected Coordination between PCU, DTO/DPO and other line agencies
Output Indicators; data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Acquisition of Land	Area of cultivated land acquired by sub-project road Area of other private land acquired Area of communal/government land acquired Area of the land compensated Area of land voluntarily donated
	Structures	Number, type and size of private structures acquired Number, type and size of community structures acquired Number, type and size of government structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	Number and type of private crops and trees acquired Number and type of government/community crops and trees acquired Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) Number of owners compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number and amount of allowances paid Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners Number of owners requesting assistance with purchasing of replacement land Number of replacement land purchases affected Livelihood restoration cost
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	Number of community structures repaired or replaced Number of trees planted by government agency

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Impact Indicator – data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Household Earning Capacity	Employment status of economically active members Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop Selling of cultivation land Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditure
	Changes to Status of Women	Participation in training programmes Use of credit facilities Participation in road construction Participation in commercial enterprises
	Changes to Status of Children	School attendance rates (male/female) Participation in road construction
	Settlement and Population	Growth in number and size of settlements Growth in market areas Influx of squatters/encroachers Increase in trips made to DPO/DDC Increase in use of modern facilities

13. CONCLUSION

13.1 Conclusion

86. Pakali – Chatara Road subproject additionally requires 0.09 ha of private land affecting 11 households. It affects 8 private plots, 7 trees of CFUG's, 8 private residential structures among which 2 structures are partially affected and 6 structures will be fully affected requiring reconstruction. Since the study does not revealed significant impact on APs, Pakali – Chatara Road subproject is not expected to have significantly adverse involuntary resettlement impacts and hence falls under Category B of ADB operational Procedures. In this context this short resettlement plan has been prepared.

APPENDICES

Appendix - 1: Summary Sheet of APs List

List of APS with Address

S.N.	Name of APs	Address	Male	Female	Remarks
1	Nitu Tamang	Kanchhichowk -2, Pakali		✓	
2	Bhausahi Teli	Kanchhichowk -2, Pakali	✓		
3	Chhedilal Rajdhami	Siswa -6, Baklauri	✓		
4	Sukal Rajdhami	Siswa -6, Baklauri	✓		
5	Kamal Prasad Dhital	Jhumka – 6 Bhasi	✓		
6	Absentee		✓		
7	Manakal Chaudhary	Jamtoki – 6, Bharaul	✓		
8	Ashok Kumar Gupta	Kalabanjar – 1, Bharaul	✓		
9	Chandrakala Karki	Tera R.D.-2, Baraha		✓	
10	Ambika Prasad Nepal	Buddejhoda.-2, Baraha	✓		
11	Yubaraj Bhattarai	Buddejhoda.-2, Baraha	✓		

List of APS with Compensation

S N	Name of APS	Address	Type of Lose			Compensation Cost Approved by CDC	Remarks
			Structure	Land	Trees		
1	Nlту Tamang	Kanchhichowk - 2, Pakali	✓			20,000	None-titled land
2	Bhausahi Teli	Kanchhichowk - 2, Pakali	✓			30,000	None-titled land
3	Chhedilal Rajdhami	Siswa -6, Baklauri		✓		5,09,960.72	
4	Sukal Rajdhami	Siswa -6, Baklauri	✓			2,00,000	
	Sukal Rajdhami	Siswa -6, Baklauri		✓		7,52,632.67	
5	Ashok Ku. Gupta	Kalabanjar -1, Bharaul	✓			2,00,000	None-titled land
6	Chandrakala Karki	Tera R.D.-2, Baraha	✓			6,00,000	None-titled land
7	Ambika Prasad Nepal	Buddejhoda.-2, Baraha	✓			3,00,000	None-titled land
8	Yubaraj Bhattarai	Buddejhoda.-2, Baraha	✓			4,00,000	None-titled land
9	Saptakosi CFUG	Mahendranagar			✓	96,833.37	
	Total					3109426.76	

Appendix - 2: List of APs Losing Land with Cost Estimated


SN	Chainage		House Hold No	Name of Land owner	Name of father/husband	Name of Grand father	Settlement	Ward	VDC	sheet no of Map	Kitra no	Total area (sqm)	Area under existing road (sqm)	Additional land required (sqm)	Total % of loss	Direction (way to 0+000 to 26+860)	Rate per Unite(Kattha)	Current price of the additional land	Remarks
	From	To																	
1	4+000	4+034	4	Chhedilal Rajdhami	Jhaulai Rajdhami	Chanar Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	6 (kha)	70	584	110.04	215.86	50.98	R.S.	800000	509960.72	1 plot
2	4+035	4+070	3	(1) Sukal Rajdhami	Jhoti Rajdhami	Kanilal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	6(Kha)	64	846.6	71.95	132.35	54.36	L.S.	800000	312671.65	1 pot
3	4+035	4+070	3	(2) Bal Kumari Rajdhami	Sukal Rajdhami	Jhoti Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	6(Kha)	539	237	50.79	186.23	27.27	L.S.	800000	439961.02	1 plot
3	6+970	7+100	5	Kamal Pd.Dhital*	Chudamani Dhital	Harikrishna Dhital	Jhumka	6	Bharaul	6(Ga)	326, 327 & 328	12511	110.05	0	0.88	L.S.			3 existing plots
5	7+105	7+140	7	Manakal chaudhary*	Narshing Chaudhary	Ganaur Chaudhary	Jamto ki	6	Bharaul	6(Ga)	437	37923	33.86	0	0.09	L.S.			1 existing plot
4	7+100	7+105	6	Unknown (Absente)	Unknown					6(Ga)	329	491	33.86	0	6.90	L.S.		0.00	1 existing plot
Total													410.55	534.44				1262593.39	

Note: (*) those HHs land has been located on the existing track but deed transfer still pending so measuring this existing land in this table and land donation agreement consent form also prepared. No need to compensate for existing land.

Appendix - 3: List of APs losing Structures with Cost Estimate and Photographs

SN	Chainage		House Hold No	Name of House owner	Settlement	Ward	VDC	Structure No	Distance from Center Level	Material Used for Construction	Type of Structure	No of Story	Affected Area (sq.ft.)	Total Area (sq.ft.)	Total area to be Required (sq.ft.)	% of Affected	Year built	Rate per unit	Estimated Cost	Remarks
	From	To																		
1	0+020	0+025	1	Nitu Tamang	Kanchhichowk	3	Pakali	1	3.5	Tail, Bamboo, Wood	Residential	1	54.88	169.47	54.87	32.38	2052	364.46	20000.00	
2	0+025	0+032	2	Bhausahi Teli	Kanchhichowk	3	Pakali	2	3.5	Tail, Bamboo, Wood	Residential	1	80.70	497.11	80.70	16.23	2052	371.75	30000.00	
3	4+030	4+040	3	Sukal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	4	2.5	Wood & jasta	Residential	1	172.16	172.16	172.16	100	2048	290.43	50000.00	
4	4+040	4+062	3	Sukal Rajdhami	Siswa	6	Baklauri	5	2.5	Wood, Tail, Bamboo & Jasta	Residential	2	1205.12	1205.12	1205.10	100	2048	124.47	150000.00	
5	8+445	8+455	11	Asok Ku. Gupta	Kalabanjar	1	Bharaul	6	2.5	Wood, Brick, Cement & Jasta	Residential	2	471.29	471.28	471.29	100	2037	424.37	200000.00	
6	23+770	23+800	8	Chandrakala Karki	Tera R.D.	2	Baraha	7	2.5	Stone, Cement & Jasta	Residential	1	430.40	430.4	430.40	100	2064	1394.05	600000.00	
7	23+960	23+980	9	Yubaraj Bhattarai	Buddejhoda	2	Baraha	8	3	Wood, Jasta & Bamboo	Residential	2	839.28	839.28	839.28	100	2050	476.60	400000.00	
8	23+970	23+980	10	Ambika Nepal	Buddejhoda	2	Baraha	9	2.25	Bamboo, wood & straw	Residential	2	591.80	591.8	591.80	100	2047	506.93	300000.00	
Total																			1750000.00	

Photographs of Affected structures

House hold No. 01	Structure No.01	Chainage :- From 0+020 To 0+025 Distance from Centre Line of the Road4m..... Address of Structure :- Kanchhichowk				
		Story	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Area of structure to be acquired (sq. ft.)	Rate Per unit (sq. ft.)	Total
		First				
		Second				
		Third				
		Veranda/ Base	169.47	54.88	364.46	20000.00
		Shed				
		Wall				
		Other				
Total				20000.00		
Name of owner : Nitu Tamang Address: Karchhichowk - 3 , Pakali Citizenship Number: 146/ Sunsari Name of father / Husband : Dhok Kumar Tamang Map/Sheet No: Plot No: Non-title land Land Owner's certificate No: NA		Type of structure :- Kacchi Material used in wall :- Bamboo, Clay & Wood Material used in roof : Jasta Material used in story : Present use : Residential Construction year : 2052				

(Please see other photographs in hardcopy)


Appendix - 4: List of APs Losing Trees with Estimated Cost Estimated

S N	Chainage		Name of the tree owner	Addr ess	Details of Lost Trees						Harvesting Cost of Trees			Transportation						Total Cost	Remarks
					Type	Specie s	No	Girth (m)	Height	Volume	PDS	Harvesting Cost	Total Harvesting Cost	Distanc e from tree to home	Cost of PDS\ CUM	Cost of PDs\ Tree	District Rate	Volume cost	Transpor tation cost		
	From	To																			
1	19+930	20+400	Sapatakosi (CFUG)	Jabdi	Timber tree	Karam	3	2.5	25	4.88	12.99	2468.10	7404.30	500	4.42	21.58	190	4100.59	12301.75	19706.06	
				Jabdi	Timbr etree	Sal	4	3.2	25	8.00	41.67	7917.30	31669.20	500	4.42	35.36	190	6718.40	26873.6	58542.80	
Grand Total							7	5.7	50	12.88	54.7	10385.40	39073.50	1000	8.84	56.94	380	10818.99	39175.36	78248.86	

Appendix - 5:
Poverty Analysis Sheet of APs

General Description of APs							Pre Project Scenario										Post Project Scenario							
SN	HH No.	Name of HH head	Address	Total affected area by new cutting (Sqm)	Total land holding	% of land loss	Food sufficiency months from agro. product	Non Agricultural Food Security	Annual Food Security	Family Members	Cost to buy food	Agricultural income	Non-agricultural income	Pre-project total income	Per capita income	Poverty level	Post project total land holding	Food sufficiency months from agro. product	Annual food security	Post-project agricultural income	Post-project non-agricultural income	Post-project total income	Post-project per capita income	Post-project poverty level
1	4	Chhe dilal Rajdhami	Baklauri-6	215.86	584	36.96	3	5.33	8.33	8	3000	9000	16000	25000	3125.00	0.4	368.14	1.89	5.25	5673.39	16000.00	21673.39	2709.17	0.35
2	3	Sukal Rajdhami	Baklauri-6	132.35	1083.6	12.21	3	8.18	11.18	7	2200	6600	18000	24600	3514.29	0.5	951.25	2.63	9.82	5793.88	18000.00	23793.88	3399.13	0.44
3	5	Kamal Prasad Dhital	Bhasi-4	186.23	1251.1	1.49	12	26.32	38.32	5	1900	22800	50000	72800	14560.00	1.9	12324.8	11.82	37.75	22460.62	50000.00	72460.62	14492.12	1.88
4	7	Manaklal Chau dhary	Bharauli-6	33.86	3792.3	0.09	12	20.36	32.36	11	2800	33600	57000	90600	8236.36	1.1	37889.1	11.99	32.33	33570.00	57000.00	90570.00	8233.64	1.07
5	2	Bhaushi Teli*	Pakali-2				3	10.37	13.37	6	2700	8100	28000	36100	6016.67	0.8		3	13.37	8100.00	28000.00	36100.00	6016.67	0.78
6	10	Ambika Pd. Nepal*	Baraha-2				6	10.94	16.94	3	3200	19200	35000	54200	18066.67	2.3		6	16.94	19200.00	35000.00	54200.00	18066.67	2.35
7	9	Yubaraj Bhattarai*	Baraha-2				6	8.80	14.80	5	2500	15000	22000	37000	7400.00	1.0		6	14.80	15000.00	22000.00	37000.00	7400.00	0.96
8	8	Chandrakala Karki*	Baraha-2				7	4.48	11.48	6	2900	20300	13000	33300	5550.00	0.7		7	11.48	20300.00	13000.00	33300.00	5550.00	0.72
9	1	Nitu Tamang*	Pakali-3				9	8.53	17.53	6	1500	13500	12800	26300	4383.33	0.6		9	17.53	13500.00	12800.00	26300.00	4383.33	0.57
10	11	Ashok Ku. Gupta*	Bharauli-1				12	11.76	23.76	6	1700	20400	20000	40400	6733.33	0.9		12	23.76	20400.00	20000.00	40400.00	6733.33	0.87
Total:				568.3	52102	50.75	73	115.08	188.08	63	24400	168500	271800	440300	77585.65		51533.3	71.34	183.03	163997.89	271800.00	435797.89	76984.06	10.00

Appendix - 7 : Letters from Third Party NGO and Grievance Redress Committee



गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपाल

NGO FEDERATION OF NEPAL

जिल्ला शाखा-सुनसरी

प.स. : ०६६/६६ दिनांक : २०६६/११/२५

च.नं. :


विषय: प्रमाणित गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री आयोजना प्रमुख ज्यू,
ग्रामिण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना,
जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, इतरुवा, सुनसरी ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा नेपाल सरकार, स्थानिय विकास मन्त्रालय, जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय, जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालय, अन्तर्गत सञ्चालित ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना (RRRSDP) द्वारा स्तरोन्नती गरिने यस पकली - महेन्द्रनगर - चतरा सडक आयोजनाको २६ स ६० कि.मि. खण्डका तपशिलमा उल्लेखित जग्गा धनीहरुले सडकले चर्चेको जग्गा निःशुल्क र सडकलाई आवश्यक पर्ने थप जग्गा सशुल्क नेपाल सरकारको नाममा नामसारी गर्न ईच्छुक रहेको र मिति २०६६/११/२१ गतेका दिन जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालय सुनसरी, जिल्ला कार्यान्वयन सहयोग टोली (DIST), गाउँ स्तरीय पूर्वाधार निर्माण समन्वय समिति (VICCC), गुनासी निदान समिति (GRC) को प्रतिनिधि, गैसस प्रतिनिधि र सम्बन्धीत गा.वि.स. का गा.वि.स. सचिव, सम्बन्धीत गा.वि.स. का जग्गाधनीहरु बसी बैठक गरेको र उक्त बैठकमा निजहरुले स्वईच्छाले सडकले चर्चेको जग्गा विना मुआब्जा र सडकलाई आवश्यक पर्ने थप जग्गा मुआब्जा प्राप्त गरी नेपाल सरकारको नाममा नामसारी गर्ने सर्वसहमतीमा निर्णय गरी सोही दिन जग्गा नामसारी गर्न निज जग्गाधनीहरु र सुनसरी जि.वि.स., जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय बीच सम्झौता सम्पन्न गरिएको छ । यस सडक निर्माण पश्चात यस ग्रामिण भेगमा बसोबास गर्ने सम्पूर्ण जनताको आर्थिक/समाजिक विकास भई अन्ततः सुखी र समुन्नत समाजको पहिलो कदमको बालनी हुनजाने तथ्यलाई हृदयग्राह्य गरी नैज जग्गा धनीहरुले स्वस्फूर्त/स्वईच्छा पूर्वक विना इबास र विना करकाय सडकलाई आवश्यक पर्ने र सडकले चर्चेको आफ्नो नाममा रहेको जग्गा नेपाल सरकारको नाममा नामसारी गर्नका लागि सम्झौता पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गरेका हुन् । सोहि तथ्यलाई प्रमाणित गरिदिनु हुन भनी आयोजनाको तर्फबाट अनुरोध गरिएकाले हामी गैसस महासंघ नेपाल जिल्ला शाखा सुनसरीको तर्फबाट प्रमाणित गर्दछौ ।

तपशिल

क्र.स.	जग्गाचालाको नाम/थर	कि.नं.	क्षेत्रफल
१.	छेदिपाल राजधामी	७०	०-१-१४
२.	शुकलाल राजधामी	६५	०-१-१०
३.	बाल कुमारी राजधामी	५३९	०-१-१४
४.	कमल प्रसाद धिताल	३२६	०-२-१८
		३२७	०-१-१८
		३२८	०-१-८
५.	अज्ञात व्यक्ति	३२९	०-१-९
६.	मनकलाल चौधरी	४३७	०-६-०


 दिनेश कार्की
 अध्यक्ष
 गैसस महासंघ
 शाखा कार्यालय, सुनसरी

Please see others recommendation letters in hardcopy.

Appendix - 8 : List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting along the Alignment

Location:- Pakali-2, Mahabirchowk

Date:- 2066\10\7

Meeting Number:-3

SN	Name of Participants	M	F	Total	Dalit	Janjati	Madhesi	Brahimin	Chhetri
1	Ganesh Bd. Basnet	1		1					✓
2	Tej Narayan Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
3	Manoj Rai	1		1		✓			
4	Indira Dawadi		1	1				✓	
5	Birendra Rai	1		1		✓			
6	Bijendra Niraula	1		1				✓	
7	Gunaraj Niraula	1		1				✓	
8	Sirjana Paryar		1	1	✓				
9	Taradevi Rai	1		1		✓			
10	Bechhu Pd. Saha	1		1			✓		
11	Ram Kumar Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
12	Duryodhan Niraula	1		1				✓	
13	Bhikhar Saha	1		1			✓		
14	Krishna K. Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
15	Satya Na. Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
16	Arun Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
17	Dhurba Nepal	1		1				✓	
18	Binod Kumar Khadka	1		1					✓
19	Pramod K. Chaudhary	1		1		✓			
20	Kedar Khatiwada	1		1				✓	
21	Purna Bd. Khatri	1		1					✓
	Total	19	2	21	1	9	2	6	3

(Note: this sheet is just for sample)

Appendix - 9 : Community Consultation Meeting Matrix

SN	Meeting Venue	Date	Participants	Issues and decisions
1	Baklauri-6, Baklauri Chok	2066/4/6	13 peoples were participated. Among them 1 from Janajati, 7 from Brahmin and 5 from Chetri.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion was made on land donation for road rehabilitation and all were agreed to donate land without compensation.
2	Pakali-3	2066/3/28	20 peoples were participated. Among them 6 from Janajati, 9 from Brahmin and 5 from Chetri.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion was made on land donation for road rehabilitation and all were agreed to donate land without compensation. • Brief of project modality was discussed.
3	Pakali-2 Mahabir Chok	2066/11/07	21 peoples were participated. Among them 9 from Janajati, 2 from Badeshi, 6 from Brahmin and 3 from Chetri.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion was made on these issues as; require additional land for new construction and demolish of structures. During this meeting compensation should be provided to the land owners and structures. • Draft RP disclosure
4	Barahachhetra-4, Bay arban	2066/11/11	14 peoples were participated. Among them 1 from Dalit, 2 from Janajati, 6 from Brahmin and 5 from Chetri.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion was made on these issues as; require additional land for new construction and demolish of structures. During this meeting compensation should be provided to the land owners and structures. • Draft RP disclosure
5	Baklauri-6, Siswa	2066/10/07	22 peoples were participated. Among them 1 from 11 from Janajati, 9 from Brahmin and 1 from Chetri.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion was made on these issues as; require additional land for new construction and affected structures. The decision was made on no need to compensate for land and compensation should be needed for structures. All were agreed for land donation. • Draft RP disclosure.
6	Bharawal-1, Kalabanjar	2066/10/11	15 peoples were participated. Among them 7 from Janajati, 4 from Brahmin and 4 from Chetri.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion was made on these issues as; require additional land for new construction and affected structures. The decision was made on no need to compensate for land and compensation should be needed for structures. All were agreed for land donation. • Draft RP disclosure.

Appendix - 10: Synopices of RP in Nepali

ufl dlof klgof fof tyf kg:yfkgf cfofhgf

kgjf; ofhgfmlksnl-rt/f ; 8s cfofhgf, ; g; /

-gkfn ; f/fz_

!= o; Kgf; ofhgf n] ufl dlof klgof fof tyf kg:yfkgf cfofhgf -RRRSDP_ cgtuft ; #flnt
ksnl-rt/f ; 8s cfofhgf, ; g; /sf] c:j]R5s k'gf; glt tyf ksbfnf0{k|tt u/|sf]5 . of]kgjf;
ofhgf hluf k|ktl Pj @)#\$ nf0{cfwf/ dfgl Pl; ofnl lj sf; j|sf] c:j]R5s kgjf; glt !((%
cg?k agf0Psf]xf]. o; sf dtl/Qm gkfn] cgtl/d ; ljwfg @)^#, etd; wf/ Pj @)! , hluf dfnkft
Pj @)#\$, ; j flgs ; 8s Pj @)#!, u7L ; +yf Pj @)## tyf cGo k'gf; ; Djlw /fli60 sfgg,
gl t / lgodj nlx?nf0{klg Wofgdf /vl of]kgjf; ofhgf tof/ ul/Psf]5 .

@ of] ; 8s cfofhgfs] n]j f0{^=*^ ls-dl= /x]sf]5 . of] ; 8s cfofhgf lhlf df:6/ knfgsf]
kfydstf ; !rdf kg'sf ; fy} ufl dlof klgof fof tyf kg:yfkgf cfofhgf cgtuft lgdf ug{lhlf
kl/ibj f6 ; j{ Ddf]tj f6 cgdhbg ePsf] lyof]. of] ; 8s cfofhgf ksnl uf-j =; j f6 z? e0{asnf],
e/fh / dx]bg u/ uf-lj =; = x]j /xlfq uf-lj =; = sf uf-lj =; = ejgsf] cfEgdf kl] cGo x]5 . o;
ksnl-rt/f ; 8s cfofhgf n] sgrs of, lj iOfkbsf tyf glhssf c? j l:tx?nf0{klg dx]b|/fhdfu{/
lhlf]sf]; b/d'sd Og?jf; # hf]5 . o; cfofhgf n] j f] dxgf rlg]^ dl= rf]0{ePsf] ; 8s lgdf
tyf :t/|gl ug] nlo /fv]sf]5 . !) dl= rf]0{; 8ssf] clwsf/ lf] -RoW_ /x]sf] ufl dlof ; 8s
dfk]8 cg?k of] cfofhgf n] 0{sf of] og lgs of] f6 eSt ju of] j lu] of ul/Psf]5 . ; 8ssf] j r
efuj f6 % dl= b of] f of] clwsf/ lf] /x]sf] o; ; 8s cfofhgf lgdf of] nflu gof] j :t| l8hf0g
cg; f/ lj Bdfg ; 8ssf] rf]0{ j 9fpgsf] nflu, slx 7f pE f yk hluf clwukg ug{k]b]v]5 .

#= lj :t| kf]j lws clwog kZrft, 3/w/L ; j] fof tyf ; fd]xs 5nkmaf/f o; ; 8s cfofhgdf
kg] kE]j t !! 3/w/Lsf]; fdlhs tyf cfly] cj :yf / lft af/] hfgsf] l n] 0{sf]5 / cgkl:yt !
3/w/L afx] ; j}) j of] kE]j t 3/w/Lsf] ; j] fof klg ul/Psf]5 . ; j] fof ul/Psf] !) 3/w/L sf #
hgf AolQm? kE]j t xg] 5g\ lsOfgkl ; j] fof cg; f/ o; cfofhgf n] % 3/sf]-sf] g] :j f] d] j ePsf_,
,)(x] JolQmut hldg clws/ of ug{k] b] v] p5 . h; df lj Bdfg ; 8sn]),) \$ x] JolQmut hldg
cf] 6] sf]5 /),) % x-] yk JolQmut hldg clwuk of ug{k] 5 . lj :t| kf]j lws clwogsf] bf] fgd,
; s] Dd JolQmut hluf clwuk of gug] j f Gog ug] j] nks pkfox?sf] v] hl tyf lj Zn] f of ul/Psf] ePtf
klg slx kf]j lws tyf ; 8s ; /lfnf0{Wofgdf /lv slx hluf clwuk of ug{k] b] v] p] lyof]. o;
kgjf; ofhgf] k] v p2] o kgjf; sf sf/ of] f6 xg] gs/ f] ds c; /nf0{ Gog] of ul kE]j t
kl/ j f/ nf0{ lftk] t{ tyf lj leG t] ndsf] df] Wodj f6 nfe] j t u/ fpg' /x]sf]5 .

\$= 3/w/L ; j] fof cg; f/ o; ; 8s cfofhgf n] !! 3/w/Lsf] % j of] kn6, * j of] ; #rgf / ; ktsf] l
; fdb] los jgsf] & j of] ?v kE]j t xg] b] v] 5 . 3/w/L ; j] fof] f6 k|kt ty of] sf] cfwf/ df cfofhgfs]
k] { tyf lgdf kZrftsf] ty of] nf0{ lj Zn] f of ubf{ cfofhgf af6 kE]j t hluf wlgx?sf] sh hlufsf]
:j f] d] j df vf; } c; / kg] b] v] . To; ofhgf] f6 sg] clwof sdfpg] df] x kl/ j f/ kE]j t xg] b] v] g
t/ ^ kl/ j f/ sf]; j flgs hldgdf agPsf] 3/nf0{c; / u/ sf]5 .

% h] df !! d] lo] j :t| ; fdlhs Pj +cfly] ; j] fof ul/Psf] lyof]. lj :t| ; j] fof df lj z] u/ l
kE]j t kl/ j f/ sf] cfly] cj :yf, cfo-Joo / s] if hGo ptkfbgaf6 vfg kl] g] dxgf tyf h] to j lu] of
/ kx] sf] af/ df lj Zn] f of ul/Psf]5 h; cg; f/ kE]j t kl/ j f/ sf] cf] t j] l] f] v] B; /lff &# dxgf
/x]sf] k] 0{sf]5 . cfof] lj leG >f] tx? d] lo, j] l] f] cfodf s] if ptkbg] f6 u] s] if >f] j f6 a9 cf] b] gl

xg] u/šf] b]VPsf] 5 . hluf bfg u/] j fkt kēf]j t 3/w/lsf] s[if hō ptkfbgdf s]x sld cP tf klg, uš s[ifsf >f]df eg] sg} gf\$; fgl a]kfg] kg] 5g . ; DkOf{3/w/n] hluf udfP j fkt xg] gf\$; fgl sf] lftkt{af6f] agk] 5sf lj leG krf0bf tyf cfofhgf cđtušf lftkt{ tfind tyf ; xof]u af6 k't{xg] ck]ff /flvPsf] 5 .

^ of]kgjf; of]hgfsf]dVo p27ox? ; Dej eP; Dd hDdf clwukOf tyf c:]R5s k'g]f; {gug] tyf ug{kg]7fēdf Gog ul/ kēf]j t Joltmf0{pkotm ; xof]u k'ofpg' x]. of]kgjf; of]hgf agfpēf cfofhgf dVo l; 4f6tx?nf0{-; fdf]hs ; /lff gl]t_ kOf{of k'ngf ul/Psf 5g\

& cfofhgfsf ; Dj lōwt uf=j=; x?df ; dbflos a7s ; DkGg ul/Psf] lyof] h; df k]oš kēf]j t kl/jf/ ; uFcfofhgfsf] tf} -tl/sf tyf cfofhgfa6 xg] kēf]j c]lbsf af/] 5nkm ul/Psf] lyof] . kl]j lws c]lōog tyf ; j]f0f sf] qmddf af6f\$] c]lōtd 5gfb ug] sfoēf ; dbfosf]; lqno ; xeflutf /xš] lyof] . a7s / 3/w/l/ ; j]f0f ubf{b'a}k6s kēf]j t 3/w/n]df}vt ?kdf ; d]t ckgf] hlufsf] s]x cz ; 8s ; wf/sf nflu lbg t]k/tf b]VPsf lyp . cf'gf] hldg udfPsf] tngdf ; 8s :t/f]g]tl n] ubf{ ; dbfonf0{j19 krf0f klg] ePsf n]; d'fon] cf'gf] hldg bfg lbg OR5's ePsf lyp . :j]R5s hluf bfg lbg rfxg]šf nflu cfofhgfn] ; Dem]tf kq -:j]R5s bfg kq_ taf/ kfl/ cfofhgfn]@) Ū eGdf sd hluf udfpg] tyf u/l]sf] /yfeGbf dfl y /xš] 3/w/l] f6 dfq hluf bfg :j]sf/š] lyof] . hluf bfg sg} s/sfkdf ug{gk/f] eGgsf nflu o; kgjf; of]hgdf kof]t ; /lffsf pkfox? tyf Wbfg k'ofPsf] lyof] . hluf clwukOf ; Dj lōw h?A, ugf; f] ljjfb tyf plrt lg/s/Of lhNnf txd f ugf; f] lgbfg ; ldt - GRC_ tyf ufpFtxdf o; sf pk-; ldtx? u7g ul/Psf 5g\

*= 3/w/l ; j]f0f 6fh]lāf/f lj leG lftx? klxrfg ul/ ; f] lftsf nflu, lftsf] kš]t x]l lftkt{šf] dNo to ul/Psf] lyof] . kđv lHfNff clwsf/l sf] d]lōlftdf u7g ul/psf] lftkt{lgwf{Of ; ldt n] kg]f; ; j]f0f kl]tj lōgsf] l; krf]l; df lftkt{b/ lgwf{Of ul/Psf] lyof] . h'g lft ePsf]; Dk]lsf]; \$f j/fj/sf] dNodf lftkt{lbgl]; āf6tdf cfwf/t 5 .

(= o; cfofhgdf OR5's kēf]j t 3/w/nf0{ sdbf/sf]?kdf lj z]f kfyldstf lb0{/f]huf/l k'pfg ul/g] 5 . hg pglx?sf] cfbfgl sf] cltl/Qm ; f]t xg] 5 . of] cfofhgfn] kēf]j t kl/jf/sf sldtdf klg Ps JolQmf0{sldtdf () lbgf] c]lōf sdbf/sf ?kdf /f]huf/sf]cj ; / k'pfg ul/g] 5 . pk-cfofhgfn] ; #fng ug] j rt tyf hl]j g pkof]l ; lk, tfindāf/f sdbf/x?sf] cfo tyf lfdtdf ; wf/ ul/g] 5 . lgdf sfodf /f]huf/l sf]cj ; /sf ; fy} kēf]j t JolQmf0{hl]j t sf]kfhg ; wf/; lk, tfind tyf cōo k's nug] sf sfoēf ; d]t k'pfg ul/g] 5 . h; sf nflu sh ?= !!@,)))-lj leG ; lk tfind tyf co-cfhg dhs tfindsf] nflu k] t]j t ul/Psf] 5 .

!)= oxfēf kēf]j t JolQm?n] af6f] lgdf{sf] nflu rfxg] yk hldg ; j]R5s ?kdf lbg] eg]šf eP klg @ kl/jf/ hf] ul/lj sf] /y' dgl kb5g\ pglx? j f6 of] pk-cfofhgfn] hluf bfg lnPsf] 5g kg]f; cfofhgf sfodf] ogf lgltd hDdf ? # \$, * &, \$ (&≠% j hō /xg] 5 .

!!= of]pk-cfofhgfsf] 5gfb tyf of]hgf agfpg] sfo{; dbfosf] dfudf cfwf/t ePsf] of]hgf tyf cfofhgf sfodf] ogdf ; dbfonf0{cf'gf] clwsf/ ; DkGg agfPsf] 5 . of] cfofhgfn] ; dbfonf0{j hf/ lj :tf/ tyf cōo ; lj Wfx? h: t]l] Bfno, :j f:Yo / cōo ; f] h]gs ; 'lj wf ; Ddsf]; xh kx' h: tf l; wf krf0f klg] 5 . ; wf/Psf] af6f] f6 s[if hō ; fdf ul]sf] j hf/ ; Dd ; xh kx' tyf pknAwtf n] ubf{ s[if ptkfbgj f6 nfe]lj t xgsf ; fy}to; sf] /df] dNo kfp]lj Jzj; klg ul/Psf] 5 .

-P_ hluf clwukof / kgjfx sfonf0{klg cfofhgfs}efusf] 2kdf ln0g5 / kg:yfkgf ubf{
nfut vr{0; }kl/of/hgfsf] sffaf6 Jooax/ axg ul/g5 .

%= cfofhgf 5g5 Pj +sfof0j og ; dbfodfkm\; ~rfint xg5 h; c6tuft ; dbfonf0{of/hgdfly
lgo6qof / sfof0j ogfsf] clwsf/ k]ofof/hg ul/g5 . lzlff ; jf:yo, ahf/sf] ; xh kxlf nufot c6
; fj hlg5 ; lj wfx 2 a9g] vnsf ; dbfonf0{ k]olf krf0bf k%ofpg] vnsf cfofhgfsf] 5g5nf0{
klyldstf lb0g5 . ; dbfonf0{ k]olf krf0bf k%ofpg] vnsf ufdl0f ; 8s lgdf0f tyf ; wf/sfnflu
jx; Vos JolQm? hluf bfg lbg OR5's x{5g\eg]kl/of/hgfn]klg sxl xb; Dd hlufbfg ; Da6wL gkfnfsf]
k/Dk/fnf0{lg/Gt/tf lbg5 . oBk hlufbfgnf0{ : j}R5s agf0 hluf bfg ug[k6f] t kl/jf/sf] p7laf;
xg glbg koft klqmf tyf ; /lffds pkfox? kgjfx of/hgdf ; dfjz ul/g5 . hg lg0fg' f/ 5gW

-S_ kgjfx sf]gsf/fds c; / /f5g jf 60g ugfsf]nflu ; 8s cfofhgfsf] 5g5 tyf ; xfbf] l8hf0g
tof/ ugfsf nflu k6f] t kl/jf/x 2 / ; dbfox 2 ; u k0f{2kn}k/fdz{ul/g5,

-v_ k6f] t 3/kl/jf/nf0{ cfofhgfsf sf/0fn] plgx?sf] s9klg ; Dk]tsf] lft ePafktsf] plrt
lftk'tt{kfpg]clwsf/sf]j/f/df ; lrt u/f0g5 / hluf bfgnf0{cl6td lj slksf]2kdf :jlsf/g]5

-u_ s; hf0{klg hluf bfgsf]nflu bafa lb0g] 5g / lhNnf cfofhgf sfofion]tof/ kf/3f]hluf
bfgsf]k]tfj nf0{k6f] t 3/kl/jf/n]c:jlsf/ ug{klg ; Sg5g\

-3_ k6f] t 3/kl/jf/nf0{ cfofhgfn]k]olf krf0bf k%ofpg]e0{plgx? lftk'l'tsf]clwsf/af/] ; l'rt
e0; s]kZrft\; j}R5s hluf bfg ug{tof/ ePsf]cj:yfdf kl/of/hgfn]plgx?sf] ; fdf]hs tyf
cfly6 cj:yfsf]ljZn]of u/L hluf bfg kZrft\ul]lsf]/vfdlg gkg[3/k/lj/f]f6 dfq ; j}R5s
hluf bfg lng ; Sg5 . o:tf]hluf bfg o; cfofhgfsf]xsdf sh hlufsf]@) % ; Dd dfq :jlsf/
ug{ ; lsg5 .

-a_ sg]klg ; j}R5s hlufbfg -dfly plN]vt klqmfxx 2 k/f u/]kZrft\ nf0{sg}t] fl ; j t6q klfsf]
/fxj/df lagf bafa lbPsf]egl ln]vt ?kdf k6f]0f t u/L clen]v /lvPsf]xgkg5 .

-r_ j}R5s bfgnf0{hluf / ; fdf60 ; Dk]Qdf dfq ; lldt /lvPsf5 . 3/ tyf dx]jk0f{ ; Dk]Qsf]
lftk'tt{lb0g5 .

-5_ ; 8s cfofhgfsf]k]o5 uflj ; txd f ugf;f]lgbfg ; ldt u7g ul/g5 / hf]k6f] t JolQm hluf
bfgdf c; 6t]6 x65 p; n]ljdtlsf ; fy lgj]bg ; g]f0sf nflu k]z ug{ ; Sg5 . olb lj jfb
; dfwfg ; ldltn]dflysf]klj wfg ; d]6Psf]gkPsf k6f] t kl/jf/nf0{hlufbfgaf6 lg/k]f /vG
; Sb5 .

^= ; j}R5s hlufbfg afx5sf hluf jf c60 ; Dk]t clwukofsf nflu xnsf] dNo a/fa/ lftk'l't
lb0g5 / k6f] t kl/jf/x 2 nf0{c60 ; xdfu ; d]t pknAw u/f0g5 t]s cfofhgf g/x]sf]cj:yfdf klg
pglx 2 sf]cfly6 Pj+; fdf]hs cj:yf ; lfd /lx/x] \. k6f] t kl/jf/sf] ; Dk]Qsf] lft eP afkt
hlufsf]cflwsf]s ; jfld]j sf] sfggl cejnf0{cfwf/ agf0{lftk'tt{pknAw u/fpg afw dflgg]5g} .
lj z]f u/] dlxnf 3/dhl ePsf]3/w/L / c60 hf]vddf k/3f] ; d'xsf]hlj g;t/ psf:g lj z]f lsl; dn]
lbfg k%of0g5 . ; jfld]j sf]nflu 3/w/L ; j]f0fnf0{cl6td ldt dflgg5 / k6f] t ; Dk]Qsf]df]ns klg
cl6td ldt]sf]cfwf/df k6f] t kl/jf/nf0{ dflgg5 . cfofhgfsf] xsb0f ; Dj l6w klj wfgnf0{ tn
t]nsdf xg]x] \

tflnsf g+!= cfofhgdf ;jfldj -xsbøf_ ; Daöw glit ÷9Ffsf]k]k

lfltsf]k]k/	ul tj lw	xsbøf]cwf/	xsbøf ; Daöw glit
! = lghl, dfl]xofgl tyf u7l hluvsf] clwuk0f	lgwfl/t clftd ldltsf] clen]vdf p]nny eP cg;f/ hluf wglaf6 k]k't ug{ kgI ; Dk0f{ jf clz s hluf	- hlufj frf =wg. -sfgg] :j fldj ePsf]_ - dflx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hlufsf] cdf/ />0l cg;f/ ; dfg hluf jf hlufsf]d]llo a/fa/ gub lfltkl't{lb0g}. • olb hlufvdf k]k]f-lg; /f] ; d]sf]xsdf eP lflit ePsf]hlufsf] ;\$fdf csf] :yfgdf hluf g}pknAw u/fpg] sfof]0{k]k]dstf lb0g}. • lflit jfkt sf]sg]kg; ; Dk0sf]gfd;f/l] btf{ jf hl/jfg jfkt nllg]z]ls cfofhgfn] yk ltg}. • btf{ePsf]d]k]n]hlufsf] %} k]k]zt d]llo k]pg]5 . • lflit jfkt sf]gofHluf lsb]f bj} kt jf kl]gsf]gfd btf{ ug{kgI5 -olb hlufsf] ;\$f hluf g}pknAw u/fpg' kg]eP_ . • hluf clwuk0fsf sf/0fn]af]sl /x]sf]hluf kl]g pko]vdf c]pg g ; Sg]eP k]k]j t JolQm]0{ pko]vdxg af]s hluf 5f]0g j]k]lks ;lj Bf xg} / o: t]f]f ; Dk0f{lsOf udfpg]h] k]pg] ;lj Bf k]k]t ug{ ; Sg} . pQm hluf a/fa/sf]kl]g lfltkl't{k]k]pgk5}. • hlufsf] :j fldj gePsf JolQm] af]n]sf]lfltkl't{ / Ps j ifsf] af]n]sf] lfltkl't{ /sd k]pg]5 / olb uf]p]f ch]gl j f ; fj h]gs hluf eP To; sf] ; \$f v]l ug{csf]hluf pknAw u/fpgk5}. • sg}kg dfl]xofgl ; Dem]f jfkt l t/]sf] clu]d /schf0{of t hluf wgl; Euf] ; Dem]f cg; f/ j f cfofhg sfof]0j f6 ; flveg]f{ul/g}.
@= l;ldt ; dosf] nflu hlufsf] c: yfol g]f; fg ePdf	cfofhgfn]c: yfol e kdf lnPsf]hluf .	- hlufj frf . - dflx .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c]Dbfgl ; Dk0sf] lflit, af]n] / ?v la?j fsf]vb g]f; fg ePsf]f, g]f; fg eP a/fa/sf] ;\$f d]llo d]f lfltkl't{xg} . • olb cfofhg 7]k]f/ d]k]n]sf]off]og xg]eP, cfofhg l]q]d sfdsf]z?j ft xg' cul8 g}k]k]j t JolQm / s/f/d lng]JolQm]lr ; Dem]f f xg}.
#= c]j]f; lo, Jok]l/s / c]0 ; Argfx]sf] lflit	cfofhgaf6 k]k]j t ; Argf, ejgx e nufot j:t' uf] kvf]x, rkl&e 0follb .	- hlufj frf . - dflx . - :j fldj gePsf -hah{tl cglws]t a; f]af; u/]f tyf ; S]af; L_ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • k]k]j t 3/ ; Argfsf] k]k]f j f clz s efusf] lfltkl't{lbb] Xf; d]llo tyf e]sf]p]f lg:s]sf] ; fdu]sf] n]fut d]llo d]f g360{ ; \$f d]llo d]f lfltkl't{pknAw u/f0g}. • k]k]f{ of]hgdf Joj:yf ul/P cg;f/ c]j]f; lo tyf Jok]l/s ejgx]sf] nflu j f:t]j s d]llo ; d]0g] u/l lj:yfkg Pj+of]fot vr{k]g lb0g}. • rfd] ; do; Dd ef8df lnP/ a; \$f]c]j:yf / k]k]j t 3/ ; Argfaf6 ef8df a; \$f]kl/j f/ :yfg]t/0f xg' k/]f # dxgf; Ddsf]csf]3/df a:g]ef8f pknAw u/f0g}.
\$= ; fdb]los ; Argfx? ÷; f]x?sf] lflit ePdf	cfofhgaf6 k]k]j t ; fdb]los ;lj wfx e -h:t} cfofhgaf6 k]k]j t l; #f0{ vfg]k]gl c]bl_ .	;lj wfx]sf]k]k]ust]sf] ; dx tyf ; d]blo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • k]k]n]sf]c]j:yf d]f j f To]e]bf :t/lo :t/df cfofhgfn] ; fdb]los ;lj wfx e k]k]g]0f ug]j f • k]k]g]0f ubf{l]gdf0f ; fdu]sf]Xf; s]Slnf0{d]llo d]f g360{ ; \$f d]llo d]f gub lfltkl't{lb0g}.
%=?va?j f tyf afn]gfrtsf] lfltkl't{	-s k]k]j t hlufsf] k]k]k]n]sf ?vx e	k]k]j t hlufsf]k]k]k]n]sf ?vx e]sf]wgl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • p]k]fbsf]j]flif\$ d]llo sf] cwf/d / s[if lj efusf] k]k]nt g]k] cg; f/ lgs]lnPsf]lx;fasf cwf/df gub d]f lfltkl't{lb0g}. • k]k]f{ of]hgfn]s[if lj efusf]g]k]k] / tl/sfx e k]k]t eP gePsf] tyf l]g]d]t e]kn]kl/d]h] eP gePsf] ;lg]Zr't ug}.

	-v_ kþlj t hlufsf] sf7o fllo ?vx¿ tyf 3fF sf ?vx?	kþlj t hlufsf] sf7o fllo ?v tyf 3fF x¿sf]wgl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • píkfbgsf]lx; fassf]cwf/df / jg tyf e"; #lfð dlfqnon]lgðð u/šf]gd& cg'; f/ ul/Psf]lx; fassf cwf/df gub lft kl't{lb0g].
	-u_ kþlj t afnl	kþlj t afnlsf]wgl tyf cfwofj fnf .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ps j ifšf] p0m píkfbgsf] :yfgo ahf/df r nšf] ePsf]cwf/df / lhllrf s[if lj sf; stofhosf]gd{ cg'; f/ ul/Psf]lx; fassf cwf/df gubdf lft kl't{lb0g]. • cfwofj fnfsf]xsdf lft ePsf]afnlsf]%) kl'tzt gub lft kl't{; f]kþlj t hlufsf]cwfofj frfnf0{b0g].
^= dlyš cj ;/df gš; fg	hlj s[ifrhšf] cwf/ ulgšf] kl/df0f :j?k clyš cj ;/sf] lft	;8s 5p5f]psf] kþlj t Jol0m h;sf] eflts ; klQ u'dšf]g ePtfkg gsf/fl ds ?kdf kþlat ePsf]5 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cfofhgf lgdðf sfošf nflu Hofnbf/L >ldssf]?kdf /fhuf/l sf]nflu kfyldstf lbg]. • dlyš kjj &fnlsf]nflu ; lkdhs tflnd lbg]. • ul/al lgj f/0f tyf ; fdlhs lj sf; sfošmddf kfyldstf lbg].
&= ;d0 / oftfofts] Joosf] lft .	lft kl'tšf] nflu lggðg kž ug{ / xsbfal ug{ cfpbf hšf nllg] vr{ tyf ; d0sf]lft kl't{	;8s cfofhgfaf6 kl0ll kþlj t ; Dk0f Jol0m¿ lft kl'tšf ofllo xgš .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stofhosf]kl'qof k'f ug{ cfpbf hšf nllg] oftfoft vr{cfofhgf]n]kþfg ug{ • lft kl't{; Dal6wt lðdf; E)Ps)lbg pknAw u/fpg] .
*= hluf bfg	:j R5s bfgdkm hluf tyf d0 ; Dkl0sf] lft xš .	:j R5s bfg :j lsf/ ul/g]cj :yfx? ll - ob kþlj t Jol0m cfofhgfaf6 rfeffj t 5 / kðf{¿kdf p; sf] clwsf/sf] af/bf k/fdz{ul/Psf]tyf ; lrt ePsf]5 eg] - hluf bfg kžrt ul/alsf] /f dgl kðg eg] - eflurrg ul//xšf] hlufsf] @) kl'tzt ; Dd dfq hluf bfg lbg] ePdf, - s; šf]8/, wfs, wšl tyf bafadf gk/L cfwofj :j R5fn] /fhvzl ; fy t}f] klfsf] /fj] /df lnivt ; xdt u/šf] ePdf .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • :j R5s hlufbfg lbg]f0{ lft kl't{ pknAw u/f0g]5} t/ 3/ tyf eflts; #rgfsf]eg] lft kl't{pknAw u/f0g]5 • lhllrf cfofhgf]sf]sfošho / hlufafnfsf]ck; L ; demf/af6 hlufsf] :j fldtj x:tfð /0f ul/g] 5 . • hlufsf] :j fldtj x:tfð /0fsf]lgðt nllg]b: t' 5'6 ul/gš . • kþlj t Jol0nf0{cfofhgfdf lgdðf sfošf ugšfnflu kfyldstf kþfg ul/gš .
(= citi/Qm ; xofju	(# cfofhgf] lgdðf sfošf Hofnf dhb/l sf] /fhuf/df kfyldstf	; Dk0f{kþlj t Jol0m¿	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cfofhgf] lgdðf s f/df g}kþlj t Jol0mf0{sfošj og cj wdff Hofnf dhb/l sf]nflu kfyldstf lbg] s'f ; dfj ž ug] • :yflgo lgsfosf] ; Demf]df Joj :yf eP cg'; f/ kþlj t Jol0mf0{lgdðf kžrt ul/g] ; 8s :ofx/-; Def/ sdbf/sf]sfd lbg kfyldstf lbg].
	@ ; lkdhs tflnd tyf cfo chg	cfofhgfaf6 kþlj t hljvd=ul/alsf] /f dlg k/šf klj f/sf] ! hgf ; b: onf0{ cfo chg sfošmddf ; xeful u/f0g].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ; lkdhs tflnd tyf cfo chg sfošmddf nflu cfofhgf]n] ; xofju ugš . • kjj f{ ofhgf kþlj t Jol0m¿sf] nflu s:tf] ; lkdhs tflnd sfošmddf] cfj Zostf 5 ; f] k0f nuf0{ ; dfj ž ug].
	# ul/al lgj f/0f=; fdlhs lj sf; sfošmddf kfyldstf .	; Dk0f{kþlj t Jol0m¿ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cfofhgf]n] ; -r fng u/šf]j rt tyf C0f sfošmddf kþlj t Jol0m¿sf] ; xefu tfrn0{ kfyldstf lbg] • cfofhgf]n] ; -r fng u/šf] hlj gk0fll ; lxx¿, cfochhs sfošmddf tyf pBdsf cj ; /x?df kþlj t k/lj f/x¿sf] ; xefu tfrn0{ kfyldstf lbg].

&= o; cfof]hgf cftuŧ kŧflj t k/lj f/x?df cfof]hgfj f6 kgI ; Deflj t c; /x?sf] ksf/, lŧ / k\$[tsf] cfwf/df k'gj f{ of]hgfsf] :t/ lgwf{/ ul/g\$. c:j]R5s k'gj f{ 5gf6 lj Zn]f0f ; 'rlsf] cfwf/df k'gj f{ of]hgfsf]j ul\$ /of lgdgfg; f/ ul/g]k'fj wfg 5 .

-s_ ju{..sl- ulDe/ c; /_ - cfof]hgf n]@)) ; o jf ; f]eŧf a9l JoIQmx?df ulDe/ c; / kf/\$f] cj :yfdf k0f{k'gj f{ of]hgf (Full Resettlement Plan) sf]cj Zostf kb5 .

-oxFuDel/ c; / eŧfn]

-s_ efl]ts 2 kn]3/af6 lj :yfk g ePdf, j f

-v_ !) kl]tzt jf ; fŧf a9l p'kfbg dhs ; DklOx? gf\$; fg ePsf]hf0{hgfp g\$. _

-v_ ju{..ul- ; ldt c; / M To:tf]cfof]hgf h; df @)) eŧf sd JoIQmx?nf0{c; / k/\$f] x65 . o:tf]cj :yfdf 5f6f]k'gj f{ of]hgf (Short Resettlement Plan) agf065 .

-u_ ju{..ul- cfof]hgf n] c:j]R5s k'gj f{ df sg}klg gsf/f]ds c; / gkfg]ck]ff ul/Psf]h] k'gj f{ of]hgfsf]cj Zostf g}kb6 . o:tf]cj :yfdf k'gj f{ lj j /of kl]tj bg dfq tof/ ul/g\$.

*= c:j]R5s k'gj f{ sf]nflu ; e]f0M cfof]hgfsf] ; eflj t c; /, hluf tyf cŧo ; Dkltsf] clwux0f, cfof]hgfaf6 kŧflj t kl/j f/x?sf] ; fdlhs cfly\$ cj :yf, hluf / ; DklOsf] fltkl't\$] xsb6fsf] nflu clŧd ldt lgwf{/ h:tf lj ifox?df :ki6 hfgsf/ l ng lj leŧg ; e]f0fx? ; #fng ul/gf\$. vf; u/L c:j]R5s k'gj f{ sf]nflu lj :tŧ ; DefJotf ; e]f0f ubf{lo s'/fx? ; d]6g\$gM s_ 3/wL ; 'rls/ / lsof gkl v_ kŧflj t 3/wLx?sf]hg; fl s ; fdlhs cfly\$; e]f0f tyf l.ltsf]dNof]g .

(= ugf; f] lgbfg= lj j fb ; dfwfg ; 66q M k]o} k'gj f{ of]hgfd ugf; f] lgbfg ug] klqmf sf] j f/ŧf pNn]v u/L65 . :yflo g]t]j / kbflwsf/Lx? ; E k/fdz{ul/ ugf; f] lgbfg ; 66q lgdf0f ul/g\$. k]o} cfof]hgfd kŧflj t JoIQmx?sf] l; sfot ; ŧg / To; sf] pkoQm lgsf; lbgf] nflu Pp6f ugf; f] lgbfg ; ldt u7g ul/g\$. cŧo sf gŧ clwsf/; E ; Dalŧwt lj j fbx? afx\$sf] of] ; dltn] hluf clwux0f; E ; Dalŧwt ; a]fn] ugf; f] pk/ kg/fj nf\$sg ug\$. ugf; f] btf{u/\$f] ldtaf6 @ b]v \$ xŧtleq k/\$f] ugf; f] pk/ ; 'g]f0{ul/; lsg\$.

!)= k]o} uldl0f k'f w/ lgdf0f ; dŧj o ; ldt n] (uf-k=lg= ; =viccc) uf=j= ; =t/lo Pp6f ugf; f] lgbfg pk-; ldt u7g ug\$ h; df # hgf ; b:o uf-k=lg= ; af6 / @ hgf ; b:o kŧflj t JoIQmx? d]w6f6 xg]6g\h; sf] sfo{:yflo :t/df p7\$f ugf; fx? ; ŧg' xg\$. uf-k=lg= ; sf] ; efkltn] g}o ; ; ldt sf] klg ; efkltsf] eldsf lgj f& ug\$g\ . kŧflj t JoIQm] cfkngf] ; d:of pk-; ldt df k'of0{ zflŧk0f{ tj/n] To; sf] ; dfwfg ug{ ; \$5g\ . ; fdlhs kl/rfnsx?n] hf]vddf k/\$f ; d'xsf kŧflj t JoIQmx?nf0{ ; xoft k'ofpg d]w6dsf] eldsf lgj f& ug\$g\ . ugf; f] lgbfg ; ldt sf dVo sfo& lgDgfg; f/ xg\$ M

-s_ kŧflj t JoIQmx?nf0{ ugf; f] btf{ug{ ; xof]u k'ofpg' .

-v_ ugf; f] sf] clen]v /Vg; j ul\$ /of ug{/ ; dfwg sf nflu ltglx?sf] k'fyldsls/ of ug\$.

-u_ kŧflj t JoIQmx? / lhnf cfof]hgfsf] sfof]hosf sd{f/L; E ldn] ugf; f] x?sf] Joj :yfk g j f ; dfwfg ug\$.

-3_ kl]8t klfx?nf0{lg0f6= ; dfwg sf] af/ŧf hfgsf/ u/fpg] .

-a_ ; dfwfg xg g; s]sf d2fx?nf0{df l]n]f] lgsfodf k7fpg] .

!!= ugf; f] ; dfwg sf nflu kfngf ul/g]dVo r/Ofx? lgDgfg; f/ 5gM

!!! k]xnf]r/Of M kŧflj t kl/j f/n]cfkngf] ugf; fx? uflj ; :t/lo ugf; f] lgbfg pk-; ldt df df]vs j f ln]vt ?kdf k'z ug\$g\ hluf bfg, fltkl't{nufot sg}klg lj ifosf ; Daf]wg xg g; s]sf kŧflj t kl/j f/sf ugf; fx?nf0{k]xnf] r/Ofdf ugf; f] lgbfg pk-; ldt af6 !% lbg leq ; dfwfg ul/g\$. uf=j= ; txd f cŧf]k r/l/s a]ssf] d]w6daf6 ; Dalŧwt kbflwsf/Lx?n] kŧflj t kl/j f/; E ugf; f] sf] af/ŧf 5nkmn ul/ d'2sf]l5gf]k'ngf] ug\$g\ of] 5nkmn klqmfdf lhnf cfof]hgf ; e]hs ; :yflo hgk]tlglw, lhnf sfof]og ; xof]u Psf0sf k'gj f{ lj 1 tyf ; fdlhs kl/rfnsx? klg ; xflu xg]6g\

!!=@ bf] f] r/Of M uf=j= ; txsf] ugf; f] lgbfg pk; ldt af6 !% lbg leqdf ; Dembf/ gagdf j f lRQ aembf]lg0f6df kl g; s]sf kŧflj t JoIQm]lhnf txsf] ugf; f] lgbfg ; ldt df ph/ ug{ ; Sg]6g\

!!# t] r/Of M lhNnf txsf] ugf; f] lgbfg ; ldtaf6 ePsf] ; gjfOklt IrQ gaemdf kɛflj t JolQmn] dcfAhf lgwf{Of ; ldtdf ph/ ug{ ; Sg5g\ ugf; f] bfo/ ubf{kɛflj t JolQmn] cf^gf] ph/L ; flj t ug{ ; xof]ul kɛfOfx? ; d] hɔfpqkb5 . o; /L btf{ePsf] ph/L pk/ fltklt{lgwf{Of ; ldtN]!% lbg leq lgoF6 lbg' kb5 . d'cfAhf lgwf{Of ; ldt]sf] lgoF6af6 IrQ gaemdf jf ph/Lsf] #% lbg ; Dd klq ; ldtaf6 s'g; ; gjf0{gePdf kɛflj t JolQmn] clGtd pkfosf] ?kdf lhNnf cbfntdf d'2f bfo/ ug{ ; Sg5g\

!@= dcfAhf=fltklt{ :yfgf6t/ / cfocfh M hluF kflkt Pj @)#\$ cg; f/ d'cfAhf]sf] b/ lgwf{Of ug{ k]o]s lhNnfdf dcfAhf lgwf{Of ; ldt u7g ug] Joj :yf 5 . kɛflj t JolQmx;nf0{ sg} klq c:j]R5s hluF clwuxOf ubf{ ; f]sf] ; sf dNo a/fa/ d'cfAhf lb0g5 . d'cfAhf lgwf{Of ; ldt sfo&? lgdgfg; f/ 5g\

- != cfof]hgf sfof{ogsf]sf/Ofn]ePsf]hluF tyf c? ; DklQsf] flt]sf] ?h' ug]
- @= flt ePsf] ; a) ; DklQsf] dNo lgwf{Of ug]
- #= kɛflj t JolQmx? ; E a7s ; #fng ug]
- \$= flt ePsf] ; a) ; DklQsf] fltklt{lj t/Of ug]
- %= sg}ugf; f]5 eg] ; G]
- ^= kg; yfkgf]sf pkfox?sf] sfof{og ug]

!#= ufdLof k]f]f/ kglgdfOf cfof]hgfsf] glt tyf l; 4f6tx?sf] kfnfnf0{ ; lglZrt ug{ dcfAhf lgwf{Of ; ldt]nf0{ lhNnf sfof{og ; xof]u 6fhlsf k'gj f{ lj 1n] ; xof]u k'-ofpg5g\ . lhNnf cfof]hg sfof{hon] (DPO/DIST) gf5 ; fg ePsf ; DklQx;sf] fltklt{sf] b/nf0{ clGtd dNofsg u/L fltklt{ lj t/Ofsf] nflu fltklt{ lgwf{Of ; ldt]df l; kml/z ub5 . kɛflj t kl/jf/ h; sf] 3/sf] flt ePsf] 5 pglx;nf0{gf5 ; fg eP afkt lb0g] fltklt{sf clt]l/Qm 3/ ; bf{nflg] oftoft jf ef8f vr{ tyf lj : yfkg eQf klq pknAw u/f0g5 . hf]vddf k/]sf ; d'xsf kɛflj t JolQmx;nf0{ yk ; xoft tyf eQf cbl ; jfld]j tflnsf (Entitlement Matrix) df pNn]v eP cg; f/ lb0g5 .

!\$= kɛflj t JolQmx;nf0{ cfo>f]tsf] k'gj &fnl xg]vnsf sfoqmdaf/f ; xoft k'of0g5 . ul/a / hf]vddf k/]sf ; d'xnf0{ lj z]f Wofg lb0g5 . cfof]hgfsf] lgdgfg sfof kɛflj t kl/jf/sf] Pshgf jo:snf0{cfof]hgn] sldtdf () lbg a/fa/sf] cblf /fhuf/L lbg5 . kɛflj tx?nf0{cfof]hgfsf] j rt tyf cfodhs sfoqmdf ; mlg u/f0{ cfof]hgjf6 xg] kmf0bfnf0{ cTolws agfpg >ldsx?nf0{ eQmgl]sf] ; dodf cfkm]sf] Hofn]sf] @) k]tzt art ug{ k]f] ; flxt ul/g5 . plgx;nf0{ cfof]hgfsf] lgdgfg sfo{ ; DkGg ePkI5 ; 8s ddt ; Dxf/ >ldssf] ?kdf klq kfyldstf lb0g5 .

!%= kɛflj t kl/jf/sf] hlj sf]k]hgfsf] nflu cfo k'gj &fnl / cfo lj sf; sf ; f]tx?df kx]F k'-of0g5 . kɛflj t JolQmx;df ePsf] ; lkx; / kfyldstfsf] cfwf/df cfodhs ; f]tx; / ; lksf] v]hl ul/g5 / To; nf0{k'gj f{ of]hgdf Pp6f cfodhs sfoqmdsf] k'gj &fnl]sf] la: t]t kofsh]sf] ?kdf /flvg5 .

!^= cfof]hgfsf] ; yfut Joj : yfkg M ufdLof kg; yfkgf tyf k'glgdfOf cfof]hgfsf] Joj : yfklso sfo{ ug{sf] ; fy} ; dg]o / ; xlhs/Of ug{sf] nflu ufdLof efl]ts k]f]f/ tyf s]if ; 8s lj efudf cfof]hg ; dg]o 0sf0sf] : yfkgf ul/Psf] 5 . k'gj f{ ; DaGwL sfo&?sf] ; dg]o / ; xlhs/Of ug] ; a} lhDd] f/L cfof]hg ; dg]o 0sf0{x]. k'gj f{ of]hgfsf] tof/L tyf sfof{ogdf Pl8lasf] c:j]R5s k'gj f{ glt nfu' eP gePsf] ; lglZrt ug{ lhNnf : t/df lhNnf lj sf; ; ldt =lhNnf k]lj lws sfof{hosf] cGtu] lhNnf cfof]hg sfof{ho : yfkgf ul/Psf] xG5 . lhNnf cfof]hg sfof{hon] kɔv lhNnf clwsf/L, lhNnf gkl tyf dfnk] sfof{ho, lhNnf s]if lj sf; sfof{ho, lhNnf jg sfof{ho, lhNnf e" ; AfOf sfof{ho, lhNnf vfgkfgl tyf ; / ; kmf0{ sfof{ho; E ; dg]o ub5 . lhNnf sfof{og ; xof]u 6fhln] lhNnf cfof]hg sfof{honf0{ of]hg agfpg] k'gj f{ ; DaGwL ultij lw / of]hgfsf] tof/L / sfof{og ug{sf] nflu ; xof]u ub5 . cfof]hg Joj : yfksaf6 cfof]hg: t/df of]hg sfof{ogsf] g]t]j ug] sfd xG5 . of]hg sfof{og ; km]tk] 5 ; DkGg ug{sf] nflu lhNnfdf ePsf l]leG sfof{ho; E ; dg]o ug] sfd cfof]hg Joj : yfksn] ub5g\ cfof]hg Joj : yfksn] ; 8s lgdgfg, hluF clwuxOf / fltklt{sf] l]leG ultij lwnf0{ cfof]hgdf ; dj] z ub5g\ cfof]hg Joj : yfksnf0{k'gj f{ sf] ultij lw?sf] of]hg agfpg] sfof{og ug] / cgludg ug] sfd]sf] nflu lhNnf cfof]hg ; dg]o ; ldt / ufdLof k]f]f/ lgdgfg ; dg]o ; ldtN] cfjZos ; xof]u ub5g\

A# : RP(SISC)

श्री प्र. शा.
उ. न. को.
[Signature]

श्रीमान् आयोजना प्रमुखज्यू ।
श्री जिल्हा आयोजना कार्यालय इनरुवा, सुनवरी
विषय :- प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत गरेको ।

महोदय,
सेवामा प्रतिवेदन यो छ कि यस आयोजना कार्यालय
अन्तर्गत हाल निर्माण हुन लजेको पकली कान्छी चौक देखि
आ. ककलीरी भरील कालावजार, नडहा चकरधरी महेन्द्रनगर
पुनर्वास-चतरा सडक खण्डमा सडक दौया बाँयाको प्रभा
वित नम्वरी जग्गाहरूको स्थलगत रूपमा लगत कडा
तथा लगत कायम गर्न खटि सकोमा तोकिएको छैन कान्छी
चौक पकलीको "Origin" देखि पकली, ककलीरी, कालावजार
भरील, महेन्द्रनगर हुने चतरा समाको नक्याहरू तथा सडक
को Alignment परेको कितानक्यानुसार नाप जँच गर्दा
सापिकको माटो, साबिकको सडक बाहेक व्यक्तिहरूको
व्यक्तिगत नम्वरी जग्गा प्रभावित कितानहरूको विवरण फल
शर्यै प्रतिवेदन साथ संलग्न राखी श्रीमान् समक्ष पेश गर्ने
व्यहोरा साह्र आभुरोध गर्दै दु सार्थ नक्सा प्रिन्ट धान २६ अर्से
साथ पेश गरेको छु ।

Registrati: [Signature]
Date: ०६६/६/२६

[Signature]
०६६/६/२६

आशाकारी
धर्म नारायण ढाकुर
समेकात
हाल :- जिल्हा माविधिक कार्यालय
इनरुवा, सुनवरी

