

**Government of Nepal  
Ministry of Local Development  
Department of Local Infrastructure Development & Agricultural Roads  
District Development Committee/District Technical Office  
Kavre**

**Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development  
Program**

**Resettlement Plan for  
Kamidanda-Taldhunga Subproject**

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## Abbreviation

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CISC	Central Implementation Support Consultant
DDC	District Development Committee
DIST	District Implementation Support Team
DIU	District Implementation Unit
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DTO	District Technical Office
EA	Executive Agency
GoN	Government of Nepal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PM	Project Manager
RP	Resettlement Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RF	Resettlement Framework
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
SPAF	Severely Project Affected Families
VG	Vulnerable Group
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIUG	Village Infrastructure Users' Group

## Executive Summary

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures that will be applied to the Kamidanda-Taldhunga Core Sub-project of Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (the Project; RRRSDP) which will trigger ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The total length of the proposed road is 41.4 km. The subproject is located in Kavrepalanchowk District, Bagmati Zone, in the Central Development Region, about 58 km. southeast of Kathmandu. The road section starts from Kamidanda, 22 km. south of Khopasi Bazar and ends at Taldhunga. The subproject forms part of Khopasi-Taldhunga Rural Road, a north-south rural road which serves as a main access to settlements in the southwest neighboring villages of the district and connects to Makawanpur District. The subproject will be constructed into fair weather earthen road with 4.5 m formation width. While selecting the subproject, the EA has defined the sub project as Class 'A' standard Rural Road with 8 m Road Way, i.e. 4 m either side width from the centre line. Additional land will be needed in some places for road widening/construction.

2. Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the affected people (APs) has been collected using household surveys and focus group interviews as part of the feasibility study. The study included a census survey of all affected households residing in the subproject area, and a socioeconomic survey of 76 households (i.e. more than 20% of severely affected households and 10% of all affected households). While several alternatives were explored during the project design to avoid or minimize land acquisition, some impacts are unavoidable due to technical and road safety considerations. Hence, this RP has been prepared for setting out strategies to mitigate and compensate for adverse effects among APs.

3. The Household Listing and Census Survey shows that the proposed alignment would affect 131 households (approximately 996 people), primarily through the loss of land and trees. A total of 4.9 hectares of private land will be required for the road construction. Two residential houses, seven cattle sheds, two drinking water tap and three water supply pipelines will also need relocation. It was found that about 59 percent households had land holding size of  $\geq 0.5$  ha, and 41 percent households had  $< 0.5$  ha land holding. About two-thirds would lose  $< 10\%$  of their land and/or trees only, and one third would lose  $\geq 10\%$  land. An analysis of pre and post project scenario indicates that the land holding pattern will remain similar after the project, but 4% additional households would come below 0.5 ha threshold as a result of land loss. No plots were sharecropped and no squatter families were identified and thus no issue of land title.

4. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic survey of 76 APs focusing on APs income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. The survey revealed that average annual income of the affected households is about 80,000 rupees.<sup>1</sup> Majority households have annual income above 50,000 rupees, and 3% households have annual income less than 25,000 rupees. It is interesting to note that, of the total annual income, about 80% income comes from other sources and only 20% comes from land. While no changes are expected on non-agricultural income as a result of the land loss, households are expected to experience some reduction in agricultural income in proportion to their loss of land. In terms food sufficiency (self-production), only few (13%) households have above 12 months food security, majority households have 6-12 months and/or even less. On average, households are expected to experience reduction of annual agricultural income and food sufficiency of less than 1,000 rupees and 1 month, respectively. It is expected that this will be off-set by benefits of the road well as compensation/assistance provided under the project.

5. Although total households income was relatively high, in terms of per capita income 40% households fell below the national poverty line due to their larger family size. While affected

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<sup>1</sup>This is about Rs. 10,658 per capita, which is well-above the national/district poverty line. National Living Standard Survey for 2004/5 has calculated poverty line for this district at NRs. 8,070 per capita income. This year (2006/7) the figure has grown up to Rs 9169 because of the inflation.

households were willing to donate their land, the assessment revealed that almost all APs households losing >20% land holding fell below the poverty line. This suggests that any land donation should be limited to the threshold of 20% land holding. Accordingly, adequate safeguards have been worked out to prevent forced land donation and to ensure that households already below poverty line or those who might fall below poverty line are excluded from such donation option (see para 7 for the exclusion criteria for land donation).

6. The RP has been prepared based on ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The objectives of the RP are to (i) avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; and (ii) minimize it where it is unavoidable, and ensure that APs receive assistance, so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. The Project's key resettlement principles are as following:

- i) Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impact will be avoided or minimized through careful planning and design of the project;
- ii) 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;
- iii) APs will not be forced for donation of their land, and there will be adequate safeguards for voluntary land donation.
- iv) APs will be fully informed and consulted during project design and implementation, particularly on land acquisition and compensation options;
- v) 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;
- vi) Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
- vii) Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived part of the project and the costs related to resettlement are included in the RP and will be financed out of the project cost.

7. The sub-project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities control 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 also will lead to higher value and production of local land because of improved access and availability of agricultural inputs. The Project has taken a cautious approach to the Nepal's tradition of land donation, and adequate process and safeguards are built in the RP ensuring that the voluntary land donation is limited, unforced, and it doesn't lead to impoverishment of affected people, including:

- (i) Full consultation with affected persons and communities on selection of sites and appropriate design to avoid/minimize additional land take and resettlement effects;
- (ii) As a first principle, APs will be informed of their right to compensation for any loss of their property (house, land, and trees) that might be caused by the project construction, and the land donation might be accepted only as a last option;
- (iii) No one will be forced to donate their land and APs will have the right to refuse land donation proposal from EA;
- (iv) 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 (Note: analysis shows that almost all APs losing >20 land holding fall under poverty line so excluded from land donation, and hence the land donation will be limited to 20% land holding);

- (v) 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 (format in Attachment 2);
- (vi) The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation);
- (vii) A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up 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.

8. Different 7 consultation meetings were held in 4 different VDCs along the alignment where the proposed alignment and project modalities were discussed communally and with each affected family. People actively participated in finalization of the alignment during the project design and survey. During consultation meetings and household survey, affected households verbally communicated their willingness to donate part of their land to improve the road. As per the assessment of APs socio-economic status and potential impact of land loss, 32 households are found to be below poverty line and thus can't be asked for land donation. While socio-economic status of 55 households is yet to be confirmed, only 43 households are above the poverty line and thus eligible for land donation. However, as the project is only at feasibility stage, the APs were not asked for written consent for voluntary land donation. During updating of the RP after the detailed design, the APs will be further informed about their entitlement to compensation, and none-poor eligible APs, who are still willing to donate their land, will be requested to reconfirm their willingness to donate their land in the form of written consent/agreement, which will be witnessed by a third party to ensure that the donation is unforced.

9. The draft RP has been disclosed to APs by the EA through respective District Development Committees (DDCs) and displayed at the VDC office and community meetings along with entitlement (matrix) for APs and the eligibility criteria based on which the entitlement was derived. Based on the response of the stakeholders, the eligibility criteria and entitlement for compensation/assistance has been established. The RP will be endorsed by EA and uploaded in its website before appraisal of the Project. The DDC/DIU will update this plan based on the detailed design and after organizing a formal consultation workshop with APs and local stakeholders during implementation. The final/updated RP will be endorsed by DDC/DoLIDAR/PCU and posted in their website and then forwarded to ADB for its approval.

10. A Grievance Redress Committees will be established for the subproject for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution. Other than disputes relating to legal rights, it will review all grievances relating to land acquisition. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. Each Village Infrastructure Users' Group (VIUG) will form a Grievance Redresses Sub-committee at VDC level comprising 3 members from VIUG and 2 members from APs to hear complaints and grievances at local level. APs can approach the sub-committee with his/her problem.

11. The survey team has assessed the various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and finalized the estimated prices/costs for compensation at replacement cost.<sup>2</sup> The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) will be formed under the chairmanship of CDO. The CDC will decide the compensation rates based on recommendation of resettlement survey. The main principle for the decision of compensation rates is to provide compensation at replacement value of the lost assets. APs will be provided their entitlement to compensation and assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix.

12. APs will be given priority for employment as labourers on the sub-projects and this will be the main income restitution measure envisaged for this project. The project will provide job opportunities at least one adult from affected families for at least 90 days unskilled labour. The

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<sup>2</sup> Since option of voluntary donation will be only finalized in the updated RP after the detailed design, the RP includes all costs required for land compensation and assistance. The budget will also be revised while updating the RP.

improvement in earning capability and project benefits will be maximised through the addition of a savings component and life skill training for labourers, run by the project. The unskilled labour selected for the construction work will be converted to skilled workers through employment. In addition to employment opportunities in construction work, the project will provide supplementary support to the identified APs through Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) program and other community infrastructure supplementary investment projects. A list of skills training and income generation has been prepared and total of Rs 947,000 has been budgeted for this, which will be further reviewed and finalized during updating of the RP after the detailed design.

13. The combined value of land loss is equivalent to NRs 1.74 million.<sup>3</sup> If the beneficiaries would donate the needed land (as per donation criteria), the total cost for land to be acquired with payment of compensation will be NRs. 0.5 million and the cost for land to be acquired with voluntary donation will be NRs. 0.54 million. Total 21984 sqm of land need to be acquired from 51 absentee owners whose perception on donation and poverty level not known yet. The cost of land owned by absentee owner is equivalent to NRs. 0.7 million. The total cost of land acquisition and resettlement including compensation for the loss of trees, structure, land, livelihood restoration programme and allowances is NRs. 5.5 million.

14. The Project Executing Agency, Ministry of Local Development (MoLD)/DoLIDAR has been established a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in DoLIDAR. Central Implementation Support Consultant (CISC), including a resettlement specialist and one resettlement officer will assist PCU in effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the RP. The Implementing Agency, DDC will establish District Implementation Unit (DIU) supported by District Implementation Support Team (DIST) in the district. A resettlement specialist and two social mobilizers will assist the DIU in implementation of resettlement aspects.

15. DDC/DIU will be responsible for internal monitoring of the resettlement planning and implementation throughout the sub-project cycle. No section or part thereof under the civil works will be commenced unless the updated RP has been approved by ADB and required land compensation has been completed for particular road section. The implementation activities will be monitored and evaluated externally during mid term and final impact assessment through an external monitoring agency, which will provide report to both PCU/DIU and to ADB.

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<sup>3</sup> Since option of voluntary donation will be only finalized in the updated RP after the detailed design, the RP includes all costs required for land compensation and assistance. The budget will be revised while updating the RP.



## I. Introduction

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and procedures that will be applied to the Kamidanda-Taldhunga sub-project under the Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) which triggers ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The subproject is located in Kavrepalanchowk District, about 58 km. southeast of Kathmandu. The road section starts from Kamidanda, 22 km. south of Khopasi Bazar and ends at Taldhunga. The subproject forms part of Khopasi-Taldhunga Rural Road, a north-south rural road which serves as a main access to settlements in the southwest neighboring villages of the district and connects to Makawanpur District.

2. The Kamidanda-Taldhunga subproject is one of the core subprojects selected for the feasibility level of the RRRSDP during the project preparation phase. The length of the proposed road is 41.4 km (35.7 km rehabilitation; 6 km new). The road will be of Rural Road Class 'A' District Road (RR-A) category according to DoLIDAR standard. The technical surveys of the road alignment, excluding some portion of the 41.4 km. length, were done previously under the ADB-assisted Rural Infrastructure Development Project (RIDP), and most of the alignment has been already constructed. Under the RRRSDP, the existing road will be upgraded to fair weather earthen road with 4.5 m formation width. It involves the geometry improvement of existing alignment and some realigning of the section. In normal case of Class 'A' standard Rural Road, full the Road Way (RW) of 20 m width (10 m both sides from the centre line) is fully acquired and owned by the requiring body. However, in case of Kamidanda-Taldhunga subproject the EA has decided to reduce the RW to 8 m total width. The proposed project will limit within 4 m land from the center line land, with more width in selected switchback, lay-byes, extra widening and mass balance. Along road sections, additional private land will be needed for road construction/upgrading beyond the existing alignment.

3. Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the affected people (APs) has been collected using household surveys and focus group interviews as part of the feasibility study. The study included a census survey of all affected households residing in the subproject area, and a socioeconomic survey of 76 households (i.e. more than 20% of severely affected households and 10% of all affected households). While several alternatives were explored during the project design to avoid or minimize land acquisition, some impacts are unavoidable due to technical and road safety considerations. The keen interest of the local communities to have an access of road near to their settlements also increase requirement of additional land. The survey team has selected the least valuable, least agriculturally productive land for the right of way and improvement and took care to avoid the demolition of houses. Being a rehabilitation project, the design of the road alignment is limited to the previously decided alignments which also need additional land for the construction.

4. The census survey listed all APs and determined the extent of the impact of the subproject on APs' properties and assets. The survey also involved community meetings and interviews with landowners (other than absentee owners) who lost land to the existing alignment in the past and the owners of the additional land needed for widening and new construction of the alignment. Details of additional land requirements were discussed with affected persons and families and they were asked to suggest alternatives to minimize the land loss. Most of the affected persons are anxious to see the road upgraded to enable them to market their produce more easily.

5. This RP has been prepared for setting out strategies to mitigate and compensate for adverse effects and improve or maintain living standards of APs. It will set the parameters for the entitlement package for those affected, the institutional framework, mechanism for consultation and grievance resolution, the timeframe and cost estimates. In preparing the RP, ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and the Resettlement Framework (RF) for the Project has been closely followed.

6. The RP is prepared based on the feasibility study findings regarding loss of land, trees and structures within 8 m RW (4 m. from the center line) of the road alignment. This RP needs to be updated during implementation after the detailed design and measurement survey. The design consultant will carry out the re-survey and update/revise RP. The revised RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

## II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

7. The Household Listing and Census Survey shows that the proposed alignment would affect 131 households (approximately 996 people), primarily through the loss of land and trees. A total of 4.9 hectares of private land will be required for the road construction. Two residential houses, seven cattle sheds, two drinking water tap and three water supply pipelines will also need relocation. It was found that about 59 percent households had land holding size of  $\geq 0.5$  ha, and 41 percent households had  $< 0.5$  ha land holding. About two-thirds would lose  $< 10\%$  of their land and/or trees only, and one third would lose  $\geq 10\%$  land. An analysis of pre and post project scenario indicates that the land holding pattern will remain similar after the project, but 4% additional households would come below 0.5 ha threshold as a result of land loss. No plots were sharecropped and no squatter families were identified and thus no issue of land title. While the detailed list of APs and their detailed socio-economic information is in Attachment 1, the land holding and extent of potential loss are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: Summary of Impacts**

	Pre-Project		Post-Project		Remarks
	Number	%	Number	%	
1. Land Holding (HH)					
<0.5 ha	53	41%	59	45%	
0.5-1.0 ha	28	21%	26	20%	
>1.0 ha	50	38%	46	35%	
Average (ha)	0.92		0.88		
2. Households by Land Loss					
Losing <10%	83	63%			
Losing 10-20%	20	15%			
Losing >20%	7	5%			
Losing only tree etc.	21	16%			
Average ha	0.04				
(%)	(6.30%)				
3. Number of affected person (APs)					
Losing < 10%	630				
Losing 10-20%	152				
Losing >20%	53				
Losing only trees	137				
4. Total APs					
Households	131				
Population	996				
Male	52.8%				
Female	47.2%				
Average household size	7.6				
5. Types of Loss					

Total Area of the land (sqm)	331200				
Private land (sqm)	53566.02				
Registered public land (sqm)	1645.53				
Non-registered public land (sqm)	275988.45				
Total number of plots	162				
Houses	2				
Other structures (cattle shed, tap, pipeline etc.)	12				
No. of trees	12046				
Community resources	7				Trees of CFUG and government forest.
6. Land loss and poverty line (sqm)					
Above Poverty	16545 (44 HH)				
Below Poverty	15036 (32 HH)				
Absentee/yet to be confirmed	21984 (51 HH)				
7.Number of SPAFs	34				(32 HH BPL and 2 houses displaced)

### III. Socioeconomic Information of the Affected Households

8. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic survey of 76 APs households, who were living in the village (other 51 HH were absentee land owners and 4 are public land owner), in order to collect further information regarding APs income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. The Table 2 below summarizes the APs socio-economic information from the survey.

**Table 2-Socio-Economic Analysis of APs Households**

Variable	Pre-Project		Post-Project	
	#	%	#	%
1. Income from Land (HH)				
<12,000	10	13%	14	18%
12000-25,000	37	49%	33	43%
>25,000	29	38%	29	38%
Average	23,116		22,319	
2. Non-agr. Income (HH)				
<12,000	3	4%		
12000-25,000	6	8%		
>25,000	67	88%		
Average	57,804			
3. Total Income(HH)				
<25,000	2	3%	2	3%
25000-50,000	14	18%	15	20%
>50,000	60	79%	59	78%
Average	80,921		80,124	
4. Food sufficiency (HH)				
1-3 months	3	4%	3	4%

4-6 months	25	33%	25	33%
7-9 months	27	36%	28	37%
10-12 months	11	14%	10	13%
More than 12 months	10	13%	10	13%
Average (months)	8.4		8.1	11%
5. Ethnicity (HH)				
Dalit caste	2	2%		
Marginalized Ethnic Group (defined as IP by Project)	0	0%		
Other Janajati (ethnic )	72	58%		
Non-dalit caste	50	40%		
6. Poverty (HH)				
<20% land loss				
Above Poverty (PCI)	44	58%	43	57%
Below Poverty (PCI)	30	39%	31	41%
>20% land loss	0	0%	0	0%
Above Poverty (PCI)	1	1%	1	1%
Below Poverty (PCI)	1	1%	1	1%
7. Women Headed Households				
	5			

9 The survey revealed that average annual income of the affected households is about 81,000 rupees.<sup>4</sup> Majority households have annual income above 50,000 rupees, and 3% households have annual income less than 25,000 rupees. It is interesting to note that, of the total annual income, about 80% income comes from other sources and only 20% comes from land. While no changes are expected on non-agricultural income as a result of the land loss, households are expected to experience some reduction in agricultural income in proportion to their loss of land. In terms food sufficiency (self-production), only few (13%) households have above 12 months food security, majority households have 6-12 months and/or even less. On average, households are expected to experience reduction of annual agricultural income and food sufficiency of less than 1,000 rupees and 1 month, respectively. It is expected that this will be off-set by benefits of the road well as compensation/assistance provided under the project.

10. About 2% of the affected households are from the Dalit caste, 40% from non-dalit caste (Bahun/Chhetri), and 58% of households from the ethnic groups (Tamang and Magar). Of the 5 female headed households, 2 were from the Brahmin/Chhetri communities, 3 were from the ethnic community. In terms of socio-economic status, population within each group is found to be mixed i.e. both below and above poverty line.

11. About 91% of the sample heads of households work on their own land while about 4% of household heads are in public service and business. About 27% households are involved in livestock, 27% and 6% household works as wage labour within and outside the village, respectively. 3% have pension and remittances. 7% households have small businesses.

12. Useful skills exists within the households. Newar groups and male member have experience of income generation projects (12 households have participated in skill development

<sup>4</sup>This is about Rs. 10,658 per capita, which is well-above the national/district poverty line. National Living Standard Survey for 2004/5 has calculated poverty line for this district at NRs. 8,070 per capita income. This year (2006/7) the figure has grown up to Rs 9,169 because of the inflation.

trainings). Members of 50 households have previous experience of infrastructure construction work. They are experienced in road, bridge, trail, water supply construction.

13. The average time taken to reach the District Headquarters is 4.85 hours on foot and 3 hours by bus cost 65 rupees single trip. Average walking time (round trip) to primary schools is around 8 minutes, to college 3 hours 54 minutes and to secondary schools, 65 minutes. Local traditional healers are located in all communities at about 14 minutes walk, *aayurvedic* center are at about 3 hours 10 minutes, sub-health posts at about 2 hours 6 minutes and a health post at about 1 hour 11 minutes hours. Hospital is found in Dhulikhel and 3.5 hours walk. Local markets are on average 83 minutes walk away whereas a larger market is around 4.3 hours walking. Veterinary and agro-center are found in average 5.4 hours walk and telephone service is available only after 3 hours 20 minutes walk.

14. Although total households income was relatively high, in terms of per capita income 40% households fell below the national poverty line due to their larger family size. While affected households were willing to donate their land, the assessment revealed that almost all APs households losing >20% land holding fell below the poverty line. This suggests that any land donation should be limited to the threshold of 20% land holding. Accordingly, adequate safeguards have been worked out to prevent forced land donation and to ensure that households already below poverty line or those who might fall below poverty line are excluded from such donation option (see para 26 for the exclusion criteria for land donation).

#### **IV. Applicable Legal and Policy Framework**

15. 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 over 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.

16. 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."

17. The **Land Reform Act (1964)** is also relevant. As per the Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than he is entitled to under the law. This Act also establishes the tiller's right on the land which 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. **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 nontitled 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 nongovernment organization or legal authority; and (iv) having adequate grievance redress mechanisms in place. All such arrangements will be set out in a resettlement framework that is prepared before the first management review meeting or private sector credit committee meeting and covenanted.

## **V. Definition, Objectives, Policies and Entitlement for the Project**

24. The following are the definition of related terminology used in this RP:

- i) **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.
- ii) **Cut-off Date:** The date of census survey (10 May 2007) to count the APs and their affected land and assets.
- iii) **Land Donation:** Land owners' willingness to provide part of his land for the project in expectation of project benefits. It must be voluntary or unforced and confirmed in written agreement witnessed by third part.
- iv) **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.
- v) **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.
- vi) **Poverty Line:** The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal's national poverty line (currently NRs 9,169 for Kavre district), which is based on a food consumption basket of 2,124 calories and an allowance for nonfood items of about two thirds of the cost of the basket, will be adopted by the Project to count APs under the poverty line. The determination of poor households or persons under the Project will be based on the census and socio-economic survey and confirmed by community meeting that affected person/household falls below the poverty line.
- vii) **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.
- viii) **Severely Project Affected Family/People (SPAF):** A Project Affected Family that is affected by the project such that:
  - 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.
- ix) **Squatters:** People living on or farming land not owned by them selves and without any legal title or tenancy agreement. The land may belong to the Government or to individuals.
- x) **Titled:** APs who have formal legal rights to land, including any customary of traditional rights recognized under the laws of Nepal.
- xi) **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.
- xii) **Vulnerable Group:** Distinct group of people or persons who are considered to be more vulnerable to impoverishment risks than others. The poor, women-headed, *Dalits* and IPs households who fall below poverty line will be counted as vulnerable APs.
- xiii) **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, but where the woman takes the decisions about the use of and access to household resources.

25. The objectives of the RP are to (i) avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; and (ii) minimize it where it is unavoidable, and ensure that APs receive assistance, so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. The key resettlement principles for the Project are as following:

- i) Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impact will be avoided or minimized through careful planning and design of the project;
- ii) 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;
- iii) APs will not be forced for donation of their land, and there will be adequate safeguards for voluntary land donation.
- iv) APs will be fully informed and consulted during project design and implementation, particularly on land acquisition and compensation options;
- v) 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;
- vi) Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
- vii) 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.

26. The sub-project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities control 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 also will lead to higher value and production of local land because of improved access and availability of agricultural inputs. The Project has taken a cautious approach to the Nepal's tradition of land donation, and adequate process and safeguards are built in the RP ensuring that the voluntary land donation is limited, unforced, and it doesn't lead to impoverishment of affected people, including:

- a. Full consultation with affected persons and communities on selection of sites and appropriate design to avoid/minimize additional land take and resettlement effects;
- b. As a first principle, APs will be informed of their right to compensation for any loss of their property (house, land, and trees) that might be caused by the project construction, and the land donation might be accepted only as a last option;
- c. No one will be forced to donate their land and APs will have the right to refuse land donation proposal from EA;
- d. 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 (Note: analysis of core sub-projects shows that all APs losing >20% land holding fall under poverty line so excluded from land donation, and hence the land donation will be limited to 20% land holding);
- e. 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 (format in Attachment 2);
- f. The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation);
- g. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up 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.

27. 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 favourable 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 ensuring that households headed by women and other vulnerable

groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status. The date of the census will be the “cut-off-date” 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 is in Table 3.

**Table 3: Entitlement Policy/Matrix**

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"> <li>• Titleholder</li> <li>• Tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land with equivalent size and category, or cash compensation at replacement cost</li> <li>• In case of vulnerable group, preference will be in replacing land for land.</li> <li>• Any transfer costs, registration fees or charges</li> <li>• Registered tenant will receive the 50% value of the land</li> <li>• Land registration in the name of both land owner and spouse (in case of land for land compensation)</li> <li>• If remaining land becomes unviable for use as a result of land acquisition, APs will have option to relinquish unviable remaining portion of land and receive similar benefits to those losing all their land parcel.</li> <li>• Non-titled persons 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</li> </ul>
2. Temporary loss of land	Temporary land taken by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titleholder</li> <li>• Tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at replacement cost for the net loss of income, damaged assets, crops and trees etc.</li> <li>• An agreement between contractors and APs before entering the site if case of involvement of contractors.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Owner</li> <li>• Tenants</li> <li>• Non-titled (encroachers/squatters)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost of the affected structure without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.</li> <li>• Displacement and transportation allowance for residential and commercial structures to cover actual cost as estimated in the RP.</li> <li>• Rental stipend equivalent of three months rent for tenants who have to relocate from tented building.</li> </ul>
4. Loss of community structures / resources	Community facilities (e.g. irrigation, water, etc.) affected by the project. Affected fruit/nut trees	The users of the facility or community or group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconstruction by the project leaving such facilities in a equivalent or better condition than they were before. or</li> <li>• Cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.</li> </ul>
5. Loss of trees and crops	Affected timber and fodder trees Affected crops	Owner of the affected fruit/nut trees  Owner of the affected timber and fodder trees Owner of the affected crops Sharecropper of the affected crops	<p>Cash compensation based on annual value of the produce and calculated according to the Department of Agriculture norms. RPs to confirm that the DoA norms and techniques are sufficient and updated regularly.</p> <p>Cash compensation based on calculation of the production and calculated according to the norms as decided by the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 50% cash compensation of the lost crop for the sharecropper.</li> </ul>

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"> <li>• Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction works.</li> <li>• Skills training support for economic restoration</li> <li>• Priority in poverty reduction/social development program</li> </ul>
7. Loss of time and travel expenses	All expenses incurred in traveling to fill application and making claims and time lost.	The entire project affected persons eligible for compensation.	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"> <li>• Is project beneficiary and is fully consulted and informed about their rights;</li> <li>• Doesn't fall below poverty line after land donation;</li> <li>• Donating up to 20% land holding.</li> <li>• Unforced or freely willing to donate (with an agreement, including a "no coercion" verified by third party;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for the donated land, but entitled for compensation of other assets such as house, structures,, etc.</li> <li>• Transfer of land ownership by negotiation (DDC and the owner).</li> <li>• Free/escape of any transfer costs, registration fees or charges.</li> <li>• Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction work.</li> </ul>
9. Additional Assistance			
	9.1 Preference t in employment in wage labour in project activities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction contracts include provision that APs will have priority in wage labor on project construction during implementation.</li> <li>• APs shall be given priority after construction for work as maintenance worker, mandated in local body agreement.</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>• Skill training and income generation support financed by project</li> <li>• RP to include a need assessment and skill training program for APs.</li> </ul>
	9.3 Priority in poverty reduction/social development programs	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of APs with priority in saving credit scheme facilitated by the Project.</li> <li>• Participation of APs with priority in life skills, income generation, and other entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>

## **VI. Information Dissemination, Consultation, and Disclosure of RP**

28. Different 7 consultation meetings (Attachment 3 includes list of persons in the meetings) were held in 4 different VDCs along the alignment where the proposed alignment and project modalities were discussed with community (including local leaders, women, etc.) and with each affected household.<sup>5</sup> The main agenda of the discussions were ADB Policy on involuntary resettlement, compensation and entitlement, resettlement framework of the RRRSDP, likely impacts and benefits of the subproject construction and availability of the fund/budget for RP implementation. APs actively participated in walk-through survey and selection of the road alignment and expressed their willingness to donate part of their land to improve the road. However, assessment of APs socio-economic status and potential impact of land loss revealed that 32 households are below poverty line and thus should be excluded from land donation. While 55 households are absentee landowners and yet to be contacted, 43 households are above poverty line and thus are eligible for land donation. As the project was only at feasibility stage, APs were not asked for written consent of voluntary land donation. During updating of the RP after the detailed design, the APs will be further informed about their entitlement to compensation, and eligible APs (who do not fall below poverty line after land loss and who are still willing to donate their land) will be requested to reconfirm their willingness to donate their land in the form of written consent. The consent will be witnessed by a third party to ensure that the donation is unforced (Attachment 2).

29. People were demanding life skills training, employment opportunities, and renovation of water supply line damaged by the previous construction. In most of the meeting participants said that the project should ensure no further harm to the remaining land outside the construction embankment. The final design of the project has incorporated the issues raised by the people during consultation and the DOLIDAR has committed itself that there will be no further harm to the remaining land and structures outside the 8 m RW. The RP includes provisions of life skill training, income generating activities, and preferential employment of APs in the construction works.

30. The draft RP has been disclosed to APs by EA through respective DDCs and displayed at the VDC office and community meetings along with draft entitlement matrix. Based on the feedback of the stakeholders, the eligibility criteria and entitlement for compensation/assistance has been finalized. The RP will be endorsed by EA and uploaded in its website before the project appraisal. While updating the RP during the detailed design, the Project will organize a formal consultation workshop with APs and local stakeholders to share and finalize the updated RP and inform them about how the concerns raised by them during the screening, the walk-through and detail and resettlement survey have or have not been addressed in the project design during implementation. While relevant information related to the Project and RP has been disseminated to APs, the following information will be further disseminated and written proceeding will be prepared with signatures of the participants while updating the RP during the detailed design:

- Alignment with additional land requirement indicated on a map;
- Community suggestions and comments incorporated in the design;
- Community suggestions and comments not incorporated and the reasons for the same;
- Procedure and criteria for accepting any land donation (written consent or other documentation acceptable to ADB);
- Dates of census survey, and method and criteria for identifying vulnerable APs;
- Entitlement for APs, including targeted support/assistance for vulnerable APs;
- Compensation disbursement procedures and time table; and
- Outline employment and income earning opportunities for the community (e.g. construction labor, temporary use of land for site, etc.)

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<sup>5</sup> For the detail list of the participants see attachment 3 of this RP.

31. The District Implementation Unit (DIU) will prepare updated RP, and following documents will also be attached to the updated RP: (i) major output of the detailed design, including any understanding with APs to minimize/limit/mitigate adverse impacts and enhance project benefits to APs; (ii) proceedings of formal consultation workshop/meetings; (iii) written consent of APs for any land donation; and (iii) revised entitlement matrix and budget. The final updated RP will be endorsed by DIU/PCU and posted in Project website and then forwarded to ADB for its approval. No section or part thereof under the civil works will commence by contractor/VIUG unless the updated RP has been approved by ADB and required land compensation has been completed.

32. The information dissemination and consultation will be continued during updating and implementation of RP. The resettlement specialist of DIU will act as the information conduit, informing communities about the progress of the subproject, and support DIU in land acquisition and compensation process, including facilitating APs and women-headed households to participate in the process. This will enable APs to participate actively in the resettlement process.

## VII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

33. A Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will be established at subproject level for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution.<sup>6</sup> Other than disputes relating to legal rights, it will review all grievances relating to land acquisition. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC comprises:

1. Head of DDC -Chairperson,
2. Secretary , DDC- member
3. One representative of VIUG - member
4. Two representatives of the APs (including VG member)-member
5. One representative of civil society organizations- member;
6. Project Manager, Member Secretary.
7. Social mobilisers/NGO to attend as observers and to give support to APs.

34. Each VIUG will form a Grievance Redresses Sub-committee at VDC level comprising 3 members from VIUG and 2 members from APs to hear complaints and grievances at local level. VIUG chairperson will work as chairperson of Grievance Redress Sub-committee. APs can approach the sub-committee with his/her problem which is then discussed locally with the aim of amicable settlement. The social mobilizers/NGOs will assist the vulnerable APs.

35. The key functions of the GRCs are to (i) receive complaints from APs; (i) record the complains, categories and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and DTO 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

**Steps 1:** APs shall first file their complaints at VDC level GR sub-committee. The complaints will be discussed among concerned parties to settle the issue locally (within 15 days). The social staff or NGOs working in the project will facilitate the consultation and deliberation in this regard.

**Steps 2:** If no amicable solution is reached at VDC level (within 15 days), APs can appeal to District level GRC.

**Steps 3:** If APs are not contended with the decision of GRCs or in absence of any response from them, the AP may resort to the legal remedies available under the Land Acquisition Act.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

## **VIII. Compensation and Income Restoration**

### **8.1 Principle and methodologies for Valuing and Determining Compensation**

36. APs will be compensated at replacement cost for any involuntary land acquisition and resettlement so that their economic and social future would generally be as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the project. The non-titled will not be a bar to compensation and special attention will be paid to ensuring that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status. The date of the census was fixed as cut off date (10 May 2007) and shared with the affected households. In line with the Land Acquisition Act 1977, the Compensation Determination Committees are formed at each district to decide compensation rates. It composes CDO, LRO, a representative of DDC, and the project manager. Two representatives of APs will be also invited in the committee meeting as observers.

37. The survey and costing of affected land and other assets were undertaken by a survey team under the PPTA. Cadastral mapping has been completed with the help of District Survey Office. The team has assessed various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and finalized cost estimate based on the assessment of local market rates following the replacement cost principle. Since option of voluntary donation will be only finalized in the updated RP after the detailed design, the RP includes all costs required for land compensation and assistance (to be revised while updating the RP). For the loss of fruit trees the compensation has been calculated based on annual value of the produce according to the Department of Agriculture norms and for fodder and other trees according to the District norms as decided by the Department of Forestry. The DIU will update/revise compensation rates for the lost assets in the updated RP and recommend it to the CDC for final decision and distribution of compensation amount. The CDC decision of compensation rates will follow the principle of compensation at replacement cost. APs losing houses will be assisted in relocation by providing additional transportation and displacement allowances along with compensation. SPAFs will get additional assistance/allowances as stated in the policy/entitlement matrix.

### **8.2 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation**

38. Affected households, 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 as wage labour 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 in to 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 maximised through their inclusion in the Project's savings and life skill training program. This scheme will encourage labourers to save 20% 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.

### **8.3 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) for APs**

39. In addition to sub-project employment as wage labour, APs will be provided with further income restoration measures known as Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) to restore APs livelihoods. The LEST will include a) income generating activities, and, b) non-income generating activities, which will be delivered through life skills development, training and supplementary investment schemes. This will provide support to affected persons with the reestablishment of their livelihoods, development of new income-generating opportunities and training in life skills.

40. Household Listing, Census and Socio-economic Survey of the affected family shows that there are 39 households (women headed households and SPAFs) which falls under the vulnerable group. Out of 39 households, 5 are woman headed households, 32 are from below poverty line and 2 are displaced households. All interested members of the vulnerable group will be given preference on employment in project construction. A special condition of contract will be added in contractor's contract to include the affected family member to join the labour group.

41. Based on the existing skills and preferences by the APs, multiple options of income generating and life skill training have been explored and a package of income restoration program for APs (Table 4). The cost of Rs 947,000 for this program is included in the RP and will be financed under the Project's community empowerment program budget heading. The proposed trainings were finalized through following steps.

1. Need identification from the different community meetings and affected household census survey.
2. Each identified need was cross-checked with available resources and market linkage.
3. Availability of resources and market linkage are also verified with information available in the district level line agencies.
4. Based on the community need and cross-checking of the resources, final list of the possible training were prepared. Finally, APs were asked to prioritize the training from the final list with the discussion in group.
5. For the awareness programme, situation analyses on burning issues were done. To solve the identified issues indicators were developed from community consultation and then awareness programme were finalized.
6. The proposed budget has been derived from the previous programme and experience of the line agencies.

**Table 4: Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons**

S. N.	Description	Targeted trainee				Duration	Rate / person	Estimate d Budget	Starting date
		Male	Fem ale	Child	Total				
<b>1</b>	<b>Skills training</b>								
1.1	Dairy processing	10	10	0	20	1 month	2,000	40,000	March.2008
1.2	Veterinary	3	1		4	3 months	15,000	60,000	April.2008
1.3	TV/radio repairing	4	2	0	6	3 months	16,667	100,002	Jun.2008
1.4	Sewing Cutting		5	0	15	6 months	9,000	135,000	May.2008
1.5	Carpentry/Furniture	5			5	3 months	9,000	45,000	Sept. 2008
1.6	Fruit /Vegetable	10	10	0	20	3 days	1,200	24,000	Oct. 2008
1.7	Auto workshop	6			6	2 months	6,000	36,000	July.2008
1.8	Agro production, Marketing, exposure	10	3	0	13	1 month	5,000	65,000	May.2008
1.9	Masonry and house construction	8	0	0	8	2 months	4,000	32,000	April.2008
	Total	56	31	0	97			537,002	
<b>2</b>	<b>Awareness Program</b>								
2.1	Literacy class	10	20		30	9 months	3,600	216,000	Nov. 2008
2.2	Preventive health and sanitation	75	75	30	180	12 days	125	22,500	Dec.2008
2.3	HIV AIDS	40	40		80	2 days	42	3,360	Feb.2008
2.4	Nutrition/pre-post natal care	20	40		60	6 days	125	7,500	April.2008
2.5	Outside Employment	30	20		50	5 days	200	10,000	May.2008

2.5	Child rights/ dev.	20	20	20	60	8 days	56	3,360	Jun.2008
2.6	Gender Awareness	50	50		100	6 days	83	8,300	Mar.2008
2.7	Conflict minimization	20	20		40	8 days	125	5,000	March.2008
2.8	Resource mobilization	75	75		150	8days	63	9,450	Dec.2008
<b>3</b>	<b>Capacity Building for Women</b>								
3.1	Leadership Skills		25		25	7 days	2,667	66,675	Mar.2008
3.2	Management Skills		25		25	5 days	2,333	58,325	Jun.2008
								410,470	
						<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>947,472</b>	
Note: While the proposed training were finalized with the close community consultation, training and timing may change as per demand of the trainee during implementation.									

42. PCU will provide Training of Trainers (TOR) to DIU on the objectives and operational aspects of LEST with a set of facilitation and reporting guidelines. This draft LEST package will be further discussed with APs at community level during updating of RPs after the detailed design. Accordingly, DIU social team upon field verification and further assessment of APs need and demand will finalize the LEST package.

43. DIU will deliver the skills training through training institutions/professional, which are available locally and in neighboring districts. The DIU 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.

44. The district level sector-wise line agencies of the government, especially the Cottage and Small Industry Office, District Agricultural Office, District Office of Livestock Development, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office in the districts will also be mobilized by the DIU for conducting proposed training.

## **IX. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan**

45. The financial resources necessary for acquisition and compensation are budgeted into the project costs and will be administered according to the Land Acquisition Act 1977. These include: (i) Direct compensation costs for acquisition of assets; (ii) Costs associated with enhancement measures for affected households and persons; and (iii) Costs associated with the implementation and management of resettlement activities and capacity building of the project agencies

46. The costs required for RP implementation (including land compensation) will be financed out of sub-project grant provided to the district. The district will include the required budget in its yearly budget under the heading RP implementation. The cost will be channelled 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.

### **9.1 Costs of Compensation for Assets**

47. **Land:** According to the government categorization, mainly two types (*Khet and Pakho*) with four different qualities/classes of land are affected by the project. Official land prices are calculated annually at district level for each of the different land types and classes. Government rate of land for the registration purpose (NRs./Ropani<sup>7</sup>) is as follows:

<sup>7</sup> Ropani refers to land measurement unit common in Nepal equivalent of 508.74 sqm.

	Land Quality	Khet <sup>8</sup>				Pakho <sup>9</sup>			
		VDC	Abbal <sup>10</sup>	Doyam <sup>11</sup>	Sim <sup>12</sup>	Chahar <sup>13</sup>	Abbal	Doyam	Sim
(a)	Mahankal	8000	6700	5300	4000	3400	2600	2000	1300
(b)	Falametar	3300	2700	2200	1100	2200	1700	1100	350
(c)	Dandagaun	4400	3900	3300	2200	2200	1700	1300	450
(d)	Salmechakal	4400	3900	3300	2200	2200	1700	1300	450

48. However, the market rate of the land is found to be same for all categories of land as followings:

VDC	rate (Rupees/Ropani)
(a) Mahankal	12000
(b) Falametar	12000
(c) Dandagaun	12000
(d) Salmechakal	20000

49. The following table provides detail breakdown of the land to be acquired and total cost required.

VDC	Area to be acquired			Total area	Rate/ sqm	Value of land			Total value
	>PL	<PL	Absentee			>PL	<PL	Absentee	
Dandagaun	431.29	572.34	1661.43	2665.06	23.58	10169.82	13495.78	39176.52	62842.11
Falametar	4547.19	6009.88	4111.85	14668.92	23.58	107222.7	141712.97	96957.42	345893.13
Mahankal	946.05	2408.73	2543.94	5898.72	23.58	22307.86	56797.85	59986.11	139091.82
Salmechakal	10620.57	6045.58	13667.17	30333.32	39.31	417494.6	237651.75	537256.45	1192402.81
Total	16545.1	15036.53	21984.39	53566.02		557195	449658.35	733376.50	1740229.88

50. **House and Structures:** The survey team has collected the information on replacement cost for the structure during resettlement survey. The APs were asked for tentative value of their structure. The cost is also assessed from the local contractors and district authorities working in relevant field. The collected information on cost of structures from the different sources was analyzed and estimated cost is finalized. The replacement cost of house and other structures is as following:

- (a) Residential house (permanent material): Rs. 100000
- (b) House under construction: Rs. 10000
- (c) Cattle Shed: Rs. 3000
- (d) Public Tap: Rs. 5000
- (e) Water supply pipeline: (The cost is included in environment management plan under the heading rehabilitation of previous infrastructure)

51. **Crops:** The market rate of crops is as following:

- (a) Paddy: Rs. 900 per *muri*<sup>14</sup> = 55 kg (per kg. Rs. 16)
- (b) Maize: Rs. 1000 per *muri* = 60 kg (per kg. Rs. 17)

52. **Trees:** The quantity of tree production and valuation is carried out on basis of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) norms 2050. The Project will confirm during the RP update if this norms is satisfactory or in line with the market rate. The norms has following provision for felling of

<sup>8</sup> Khet refers to irrigated paddy wet land.

<sup>9</sup> Pakho refers to unirrigated arable land.

<sup>10</sup> Abbal refers to first class land with 3 crops per year.

<sup>11</sup> Doyam refers to second class land with 2 crops per year

<sup>12</sup> Sim refers to third class land with single crop per year.

<sup>13</sup> Chahar refers to fourth class land barren land with no crops.

<sup>14</sup> Muri refers to grain/crop measurement unit to in Nepal for paddy. One *muri* is equivalent to 55 kg.

trees having girth of more than 12 cm when measured at 1.3m above the ground including the sectioning of trunk, branches, and stumps up to a distance of 15m along the road with the indicated size would need the following labor input:

above 12 cm to 30 cm girth	0.13 person day
above 31 cm to 60 cm girth	0.39 person day
above 61 cm to 90 cm girth	0.52 person day
above 91 cm to 120 cm girth	1.56 person day
above 121 cm to 180 cm girth	2.50 person day
above 181 cm to 240 cm girth	4.00 person day
above 241 cm to 300 cm girth	12.99 person day
above 301 cm girth	41.67 person day

53. Transportation of the logs (poles), or the indicated distance would require the following man-power input:

first 10m distance from the source	0.50 manday/cubic meter
for each additional 10m	0.08 manday/cubic meter
for the first 1000m	8.42 manday/cubic meter
for each additional 1000m (0.08 manday/cubic m x 100)	8.00 manday/cubic meter
for the first 5000m (8.42 x 4 x 8)	40.42 manday/cubic meter

For the small seedling less than 12 cm girth Rs. 10 per seedling.

District wage rate decided for the fiscal year 2063/64 is 145 per day.

## 9.2 Cost of Rehabilitation Support

54. Cost in this category cover support measures for affected individuals and households. Formal decision for this cost has not yet made and so only indicative cost is presented here. This will be also confirmed in the updated RP. The following are the estimated allowances in case of loss of structures.

Rs. 20,000 Displacement and transportation allowance for residential and commercial structures (for the transfer of household goods from old house to rented house and then to new house and to support income loss due to closing of business because of project and transfer the business stock to new place)

Rs. 3000 Rental stipend equivalent of 3 months rent for tenants who have to relocate.

## 9.3 Travel Allowances

55. 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. 136,000.

## 9.4 Total Cost Estimate for RP

56. The combined value of land loss is equivalent to NRs 1.74 million.<sup>15</sup> If the beneficiaries would donate the needed land (as per donation criteria), the total cost for land to be acquired with payment of compensation will be NRs. 0.5 million and the cost for land to be acquired with voluntary donation will be NRs. 0.54 million. Total 21984 sqm of land need to be acquired from 51 absentee owners whose perception on donation and poverty level not known yet. The cost of land

<sup>15</sup> Since option of voluntary donation will be only finalized in the updated RP after the detailed design, the RP includes all costs required for land compensation and assistance. The budget will be revised while updating the RP.

owned by absentee owner is equivalent to NRs. 0.7 million. The total cost of land acquisition and resettlement including compensation for the loss of trees, structure, land, livelihood restoration programme and allowances is NRs. 5.5 million.

**Table 5: Summary of Cost for RP**

	Item	Unit	Total loss	Amount (NRs.)
<b>1. DIRECT COST</b>				
1.1	Compensation for private land	sqm.	15,485.32	467,300
1.2	Amount of donation from private owner	sqm.	16,096.31	539,553
1.3	Cost for land of absentee owner	sqm.	21,984.39	733,377
1.4	Trees	No.	12,046	2,079,563
1.5	Crops	Kg.	4,798	81,574
1.6	Private Structure	No.	9	131,000
1.7	Community Structure	No.	2	10,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>4,042,367</b>
<b>2. INDIRECT COST</b>				
2.1	Displacement allowance	LS		20,000
2.2	Rental Stipend	LS		3,000
2.3	Transportation Allowance	LS		6,000
2.3	Deed Transfer Assistance	HHN	136	136,000
2.4	Official Deed Transfer fees	LS		50,000
2.5	Implementation and Management*			0
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>215,000</b>
3	Income generation and Livelihood improvement programme			<b>947,472</b>
	<b>Total</b>			<b>5,204,839</b>
	Contingency (5%)			260,242
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>5,465,081</b>

Note: \* This cost will be covered by the overall project management cost.

## IX. Implementation Arrangements

### 10.1 Institutional Arrangements

57. The key agencies involved in implementation of this framework are as follows:

- Project Coordination Unit (PCU) supported by Central Implementation Support Consultants (CISC) at Department of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR), Ministry of Local Development (MLD);
- District Implementation Unit (DIU) supported by District Implementation Support Team (DIST) at District Development Committee (DDC); and
- Village Infrastructure Users' Group (VIUG).

#### 10.1.1 Central Level Arrangements

58. PCU has been established at DoLIDAR to coordinate and facilitate RRRSDP management works. The PCU 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 this resettlement plan. The resettlement specialists under PCU/CISC will look after the policy compliance and monitoring of the proper implementation of the plan and its recommendations.

### **10.1.2 District Level Arrangements**

59. At district level, DIU will be established under DDC/DTO to ensure that ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement are followed in preparation and implementation of subproject resettlement plans. DIU will coordinate with the Chief District Officer, Land Revenue and Survey Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office. The DIST will assist the DIU in planning, preparing and implementing the resettlement activities and plan. DIST will help the affected person with information campaigns to promote clarity and transparency, and help with community level consultations about entitlements and of what to do with compensation payments and income generation opportunities. DIST will also act as advocates for APs to access government programmes for income generation and local development

### **10.1.3 Subproject Level Arrangements**

60. Project Manager of the district will lead the implementation of the plan in sub-project level. He will establish the coordination among the district offices for the successful implementation of the plan. The project manager will integrate construction, land acquisition and compensation activities within sub-project. The District Infrastructure Coordination Committee (DICC) and Village Infrastructure User's Group (VIUG) will provide necessary support to the project manager in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities.

### **10.1.4 Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)**

61. The Land Acquisition Act 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 manager. To make the decision taking process transparent and representative of the affected persons, someone from the VIUG and DIST member will be invited as observers.

### 10.1.5 Comparison of resettlement activities with physical construction works with time frame and responsibilities.

**Table 6: Comparison of resettlement activities with physical works**

Project stage	Task	Responsible agencies	Time Frame
Sub-project selection stage	Dissemination of project information	District Implementation Unit (DIU)	Since project beginning
	Selection of subproject	DDC	
Project planning and design stage	Dissemination of project information to affected communities and meeting in community level	DIU/ Design Consultant (DC)	After approval of subproject (by Jan 08)
	Finalization of alignment and/or ROW (preliminary assessment/ walk thru survey); IPSA and sub-project categorization	DDC/DIU	First two weeks of design stage
	Loss assessment survey: cadastral mapping, household listing etc. as part of SIA	DDC/DIU	Second two weeks
	Census and Socio-economic Survey for RP	DDC/DIU	Fifth and Sixth weeks
	Consultation with APs, identification of severely affected and Vulnerable APs	DDC/DIU	Seventh week
	Prepare Draft RP, including summary in Nepali	DDC/DIU	Eighth & Ninth weeks
	Verification of APs, entitlement, and any voluntary donation criteria and procedures.	DDC/DIU	10 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> weeks
	Preparation of agreement with APs for any voluntary donation.	DDC/DIU	12 <sup>th</sup> week of design stage
	Community Workshop to finalize RP	DDC/DIU	13 <sup>th</sup> week
	Submission of RP for ADB's approval with endorsement from DIU and Project Coordination Unit (PCU)	DDC/DIU	14 <sup>th</sup> week
	Distribution of assistance/compensation	DDC/DIU	1st month of implementation.
	Verification of RP implementation	PCU/CISC	Before contract award
	Enrolment into livelihood restoration scheme	DDC/DIU	2nd month
	Ownership transfer of acquired land	DDC/DIU	..
	Monitoring APs employment and income gene. Redressal of grievances	DDC/DIU DDC/ Grievance Redress Committee	construction Throughout the project cycle
	Post Construction	Monitoring Progress	Internal: DDC Consultant/NGO External:



### **10.3. Capacity Building**

63. Based on the capacity assessment, additional resources are identified and earmarked for PCU and DIU to effectively plan and implement resettlement aspects. At central/PCU level, such resources include inputs of a resettlement specialist (36 person months) and one resettlement officer (36 person months) under CISC. At district level, DIU will have a resettlement specialist (36 person months) and two social mobilizers (72 person months) under DIST.<sup>16</sup>

64. The DIU staff will be trained on resettlement planning and implementation. While field level technical activities will be carried out by the consultants, the DIU staff will have to supervise their activities, ensure quality, and coordinate with stakeholders. A similar training will be provided to the PCU staff. Social Development/Resettlement Specialist under CISC will be responsible to design and implement the training at the beginning of the Project.

## **XI. Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **A. Monitoring at District Level**

65. The District Implementation Unit (DIU) will be responsible for the internal monitoring of the resettlement planning and implementation throughout the sub-project cycle. The DIU 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.

66. Project Manager or his/her representative will attend village level groups (VIUG) meetings, as and when required. Progress on resettlement implementation and any concerns will be discussed in such meetings. The VIUG and social staff will facilitate the monitoring of progress and resolution of any grievances locally.

67. DIU will organize periodic progress review workshops involving APs representatives. Special attention will be given to securing the participation of women. The workshops 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 coordinator will facilitate such workshops.

### **B. Verification by PCU**

68. The verification of satisfactory implementation of RP including completion of land compensation is a condition for contract award and commencement of civil works. A verification report in this regard will be prepared by PCU assisted by Social /Resettlement Specialist and submitted to ADB along with proposal to award the contract(s). The verification report has to 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% APs may be surveyed as part of the verification.

### **C. External/Third Party Monitoring**

69. 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/DIU 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

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<sup>16</sup> All consultants will be national experts.

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. The Table 7 include following monitoring indicators for external monitoring.

**Table 7: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	Number of DoLIDAR staff on RRRSDP, for sub-project Number of other line agency officials available for tasks Number of Social mobilisation coordinators located in the field
	Consultation	Number of Building Groups contacted or established and meetings held Grievances by type and resolution Number of field visits by DoLIDAR/project staff and social mobilisation coordinators Number of NGOs/CBOs participating in project
	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 DIU and other line agencies
Output Indicators; data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Acquisition of Land	Area of land acquired by road section and contract Area of private land acquired Area of communal/government land acquired Area of the land voluntarily donated
	Buildings	Number, type and size of private buildings acquired Number, type and size of community structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	Number and type of private trees acquired Number and type of government/community 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 Livelihood restoration cost
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	Number of community structures repaired or replaced Number of trees planted by government agency
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

**Voluntary Contribution Consent Form**

Government of Nepal

[INSERT NAME] District  
[INSERT NAME] VillageCERTIFICATE OF LAND TRANSFER

I, [INSERT NAME, AGE, OCCUPATION], with residence located in [INSERT NAME] village,  
[INSERT NAME] district

Certify that I have been previously informed by local authority of my right to entitle compensation for any loss of property (house, land and trees) that might be caused by the construction of ([INSERT NAME]) financed under the Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project in [INSERT NAME] district. I confirm that I voluntarily donate the land of [INSERT AMOUNT LOSS] square meters located in [INSERT NAME] village ([INSERT NAME] district) to the Project construction. I also confirm that I do not request any compensation of loss of [INSERT OTHER LOSSES SUCH AS TREES] and would request the local authority to consider this as my contribution to the project.

Type of Loss	Area (sqm)	Number of Trees	Unit Rates	Total	Comment
Land					
Total					

Therefore, I prepare and sign this certificate for the proof of my decision. Further, I certify that I have given my consent without any force/coercion from anybody, including project authorities.

[INSERT NAME] district  
[INSERT DATE]  
The owner of the land

[INSERT NAME AND SIGN]

Witnesses:

1. [INSERT NAME]
2. [INSERT NAME]
3. [INSERT NAME]

Certified by the [INSERT NAME OF INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY], [NAME AND SIGN]

**List of Participants of public consultation meeting along the alignment**

**Consultation Meeting No.: 1**

**Date: 09-01-2064**

**MahankalChaur,VDC Wardno 3**

S. No.	Participants Name	Address/Designation
1	Mohan Kumar Bhujel	President,RCC,Schoool Teacher
2	Daibalal Ghising	Area Secretry,CPN(Maoist)
3	Buddhiman Tamang	Mahankal,3,Villager
4	Sanukanchha Tamang	Mahankal,3,Villager
5	Thulo Kanchha	Mahankal,3,Villager
6	Dhan Bdr Tamang	Mahankal,3,Villager
7	Devhari Dahal	Mahankal,3,Villager
8	Hasta Bdr tamang	Mahankal,3,Villager
9	Vijay Lama	Mahankal ,3 Villager
10	Krishna Budathoki	YCL ,Member,Mahankal,5
11	Bhim Lama	YCL,Member,Merchant Mahankal 5
12	Mohan Sing Waiba	Mahankal ,3 Villager
13	Dhan Bdr tamang	Mahankal ,3 Villager
14	Tanka Prasad Dahal	Mahankal,4
15	Jhamaknath Timalsina	Mahankal,5
16	Arjun Prasad Dahal	Mahankal,4
17	Sitaram Budathoki	Mahankal,4
18	Purna Prasad Parajuli	Mahankal,4
19	Nar Bdr Budathoki	Mahankal,5
20	Chock Bdr Bhujel	Mahankal,6
21	Shyam Bdr Waiba	Mahankal,5

**Consultation Meeting No.: 2****Date: 13-01-2064****Venue: Phalametar,VDC, Ward No3,Sarkidanda**

S. No.	Participants Name	Address/Designation
1	Baburam Ghising	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
2	Chhali Maya Ghising	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
3	Laxuman Gole	Village Elder,Sarkidanda
4	Sanu Maya Gole	Member of women group
5	Babulal Bhulun	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
6	Maili Maya Bhulan	Women group member,Sarkidanda
7	Devan SingGole	Village Social worker
8	Kanchhi Maya Gole	Women group member
9	Surya Man Ghising	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
10	Chari Maya Ghising	Women group member
11	Bal Bdr Ghising	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
12	Nani Maya Ghising	Women group member
13	Jagat Bdr Thing	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
14	KalimayaThing	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
15	Rahar Sing Ghising	Phalametar,Village Leader
16	Sushila Ghising	Women group member
17	Dhan Das Ghising	Village Social worker
18	Nakali Maya Ghising	Women group member
19	Chandra Bdr Ghising	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
20	Phulmaya Ghising	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
21	Purna Bdr Thing	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
22	Ganga Maya Thing	Women group member
23	Raj Bir Blohan	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar
24	LaliMaya Blone	Sarkidanda,3 Phalametar

**Consultation Meeting No.: 3 (Women group discussion)****Date: 13-01-2064****Venue: Phalametar,VDC,Sarkidanda**

S. No.	Participants Name	Address/Designation
1	Chhali Maya Ghising	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
2	Sanu Maya Gole	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
3	Maili Maya Bhulan	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
4	Kanchhi Maya Gole	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
5	Chari Maya Ghising	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
6	Nani Maya Ghising	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
7	KalimayaThing	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
8	Sushila Ghising	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
9	Nakali Maya Ghising	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
10	Phulmaya Ghising	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
11	Bishnu Maya Gole	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
12	LaliMaya Blone	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
13	Purni Maya Gole	Member, women group,Sarkidanda

15	Chameli Maya Gole	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
16	Kanchi Maya Tamangni	Member, women group,Sarkidanda
17	Ganga Maya Thing	Member, women group,Sarkidanda

**Consultation Meeting No.: 4**

**Date: 14-01-2064**

**Venue: Dandagaun VDC, Ward no. 2, Chitredanda**

S. No.	Participants Name	Address/Designation
1	Bayansing Lama	Chitere Former VDC President
2	Thuli Maya Lama	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
3	Sovit Man Jimba	Ward no,3 Dandagaun
4	Kenam Sing Bal	Chitre2,Dandagaun CBO President
5	Najarman Bal	Ward No ,2 Dandagaun
6	Devraj Bal	Ward No ,2 Dandagaun
7	Santi Maya Waiba	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
8	Kanak Bahadur Bhulan	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
9	Kanchhi Maya Gole	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
10	Lal Bir Pakhrin	Chitredanda,1,Dandagaun
11	Maili Maya Pakhrin	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
12	Shubash Bhulan	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
13	Dil Maya Bhulan	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
14	Dhan Bdr Ghising	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
15	Maili maya Ghising	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
16	Shyang Bdr Thing	Chitre 2,Dandagaun
17	ThuliMayaThing	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
18	Najar Man Bal	Chitre 2,Dandagaun
19	Bishnu Maya Bal	Chitre 2,Dandagaun
20	Bijay Sing Bal	Chitre 2,Dandagaun
21	Lali MayaTamang	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
22	Tikaram Bal	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
23	Shree Bdr Thing	School Teacher,Chitre

**Consultation Meeting No.: 5 (women group discussion)**

**Date:14-01-2064**

**Venue: Dandagaun VDC, Ward no. 2, Chitredanda**

S. No.	Participants Name	Address/Designation
1	Thuli Maya Lama	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
2	Kanchi Maya Thing	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
3	Santi Maya Waiba	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
4	Kanchhi Maya Gole	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
5	Maili Maya Pakhrin	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
6	Dil Maya Bhulan	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
7	Maili maya Ghising	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
8	ThuliMayaThing	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
9	Bishnu Maya Bal	Chitre,2,Dandagaun

10	Lali Maya Tamang	Chitre,2,Dandagaun
11	Kanchi Maya Ghising	Chitre,2,Dandagaun

**Consultation Meeting No.: 6**

**Date: 15-01-2064**

**Venue: Salmechakal VDC,Lapche**

S. No.	Participants Name	Address/Designation
1	Hira Banjara	Lapche,1,Mother group
2	Madav Banjara	Wardno,1 Salmechakal,
3	Dinesh Parajuli	Wardno,1 Salmechakal,
4	Bhimsen Bajgain	Wardno,1 Salmechakal,
5	Bhimsen Bajgain	Wardno 4,Salmechakal
6	Devaki Timelsina	Lapche,women group member
7	Chet Banjara	Wardno 4,Salmechakal
8	Prem Bdr Poudel	Wardno 4,Salmechakal
9	Laxmi Timelsina	Lapche,2 Salmechakal women group member
10	Saraswoti Bajgai	Lapche,2,Mother group
11	Ratna Bdr Timelsina	Lapche,2,Social Worker
12	Sangita Bajgai	Lapche,1,Mother group
13	Sagar Bajgai	Youth Activist,Lapche
14	Chameli Sapkota	Lapche,1,Mother group
15	Khadka Mai Timelsina	Lapche,1,Mother group
16	Dev Lal Parajuli	Villager,Lapche,2
17	Mardan Sing Lopchan	Ward no,3,Salmechakal
18	Phadindra Parajuli	Youth Activist,Lapche
19	Krishna Prasad Timelsina	Wardno,1 Salmechakal,
20	Ramesh Timelsina	Youth Activist,Lapche
21	Dev Raj Thokar	Youth Activist,Lapche
22	Indra Maya Bajgai	Lapche,2 ,Mother group
23	Devaki Sapkota	Lapche,2,Mother group
24	Laxman Sapkota	Lapche ,2 Salmechakal
25	Chandra Bd. Thokar	Lapche,3,Salmechakal
26	Subhadra Sapkota	Lapche,1,Mother group
27	Devi Banjara	Lapche,2,Member Mother group

**Consultation Meeting No.: 7**

**Date: 18-01-2064**

**Venue: Salmechakal VDC ,Taal Dhunga**

S. No.	Name of participants	Address/Designation
1	Bhakta Bd. Sangtan	Salmed,4,Salmechakal
2	Suna Maya Sangtan	Salmed,4,Salmechakal
3	Jhuli Maya Lopchan	Salmed,4,Salmechakal
4	Krishna Pd. Bajgai	Wardno 4,Salmechakal
5	Indra Bd. Thokar	Wardno 4,Salmechakal
6	Sekher Lama	Former President,CPN,(UML)

7	Dinesh Lamichane	Lapche, Youth Activist,
8	Ram Pd. Phuyal	Wardno 5, Salmechakal
9	Bishnu Timalisina	Wardno 4, Salmechakal
10	Prem Prasad Aacharya	Wardno 4, Salmechakal
11	Yubraj Lama	Wardno 4, Salmechakal
12	Bhakta Bd. Pakhrin	Wardno 4, Salmechakal
13	Shyam Bd. Sapkota	Villager, Salme
14	Arjun Timalisina	Youth Activist, Ward no,4, Salmechakal
15	Suresh Timalisina	Wardno 4, Salmechakal
16	Babulal Lama	Wardno 4, Salmechakal
17	Raghunath Timalisina	Politician, CPN, (UML)
18	Janak Timalisina	Lapche, Youth Activist,
19	Ram Bd. Gole	Wardno 4, Salmechakal
20	Netra Paudel	Wardno 5, Salmechakal
21	Dinanath Humagayi	Village Elder
22	Manohari Bajgayi	Village Elder
23	Man Bd. Nepali	Wardno 5, Salmechakal
24	Buddhi Pariyar	MCH, Villager
25	Yagya Bd. Khulal	Village Elder

