

Combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (CRIPP)

May 2017

NEPAL: Regional Urban Development Project Construction of Integrated Waste Processing Sites (IWPS) Subproject in Dhangadhi Municipality

Prepared by the Project Coordination Office, Department of Urban Development Building and Construction, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of Nepal for the Asian Development Bank.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BPL	Below Poverty Level
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CFC	Compensation Fixation Committee
CPR	Community Property Resource
DDC	District Development Committee
DOR	Department of Roads
DSC	Design and Supervision Consultants
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
EA	Executing Agency
GON	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HA	Hectares
HH	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	Land Acquisition
LA Act	Land Acquisition Act
MoPPW	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PD	Project Director
PH	Physically Handicapped
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PMSC	Project Management and Support Consultant
PLI	Poverty Level Income
PM	Project Manager
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PSA	Poverty and Social Assessment
RP/IPP	Resettlement Plan
R-PIU	Regional Project Implementation Unit
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
WHH	Women Headed Households
VDC	Village Development Committee

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Sq.m	Square meter
cum	Cubic meter
Km	kilometer
mm	Millimeter

GLOSSARY OF NEPALI TERMS

Ropani	Size of land parcel; 1 ropani= 16 anna (0.509ha)-508.72 sq.m
Anna	Size of land parcel; 1 anna= 4 paisa (0.0509ha)
Paisa	Size of land parcel; 1 paisa= 4 dam = 31.80 sq.m
Dam	Size of land parcel; 1 dam= 1.99 sq.m
Bigha	Size of land parcel; 1 bigha= 20 katha (0.678ha)
Crore	10 million (= 100lakh)
Dhur	Size of land parcel; 1dhur= 0.0017ha
Katha	Size of land parcel; 1 katha= 20 paisa (0.0339ha)
Kucchi	Temporary structure e.g a rural hut made of wood, bamboo or stone with Mud mortar and a thatched roof
Lakh, lac	100,000
Pukka	Structure (house/ building) with permanent roofing made of RCC/ RBC
Semi- pukka	House or building made of stone with mud mortar and clay, timber, slate or corrugated iron roofing

Glossary of Terms

Affected Person. In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who displaced physically (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas; (iii).or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily

Census. Census is 100% enumeration of affected persons and to document the socioeconomic status of potentially affected persons within the project footprint. The census will provide a demographic overview of the population, households' assets, source of incomes, and means of livelihood.

Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). The committee established as per Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) for the determination of compensation rate.

Compensation. Payment in cash or in kind in lieu of acquisition of an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project.

Cut-off date. The completion date of the census that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project affected persons. For land, the cut-of date will be the date of notice published by the CDC.

Dalits. The group of people defined and recognized by National Dalit Commission. The word is usually designated for a group of people belonging to the lower castes, many of whom are traditionally regarded as 'untouchable'.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The committee established under the projects to document, hear, and resolve the project related grievances/concerns.

Indigenous peoples. The ethnic groups and communities having distinct social and cultural characteristics such as distinct language/mother tongue, traditional customs, cultural identity, social structure from those of dominant populations and culture. The National Foundation for Upliftment of Aadibasi/Janjati Act, 2058 (2002) has identified 59 groups as Adivasi/Janajati (or indigenous peoples or nationalities) in Nepal.

Land acquisition. The approaches (voluntary offer, negotiation, inter-agencies transfer, and expropriation) adopted to acquire land for the project components.

Rehabilitation. The allowances/assistance provided as described in the resettlement plan other than compensation of the acquired property.

Relocation. Physical relocation of APs permanently from their shelter.

Replacement cost. The sum of market value of the affected assets plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs to replace the affected assets.

Restoration. All the measures taken to mitigate all or any adverse impacts of the project on the APs' property and/or livelihoods including enhancement measures.

Severely affected households. The affected households (i) losing 10% or more of their total productive assets and/or income sources; (ii) requiring relocation due to the Project.

Socio-economic survey. The survey conducted to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters and establish a benchmark of socioeconomic status of Aps.

Vulnerable group. The vulnerable are individuals or groups who may experience differential adverse impacts from the proposed project more severely than dominant population because of their unique and inherit socioeconomic characteristics. Typically, those households falling below poverty line¹, the landless, household members with disability, female headed households, single women, households having elderly (*Jestha Nagarik*) and children, dalits, indigenous peoples and those without legal title to land.

¹ NPR 19,262 person/year (source: Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/2011)) i.e. an inflation-adjusted figure of NPR 23,307 per person per annum in 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Government of Nepal has requested financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Regional Urban Development Project (RUDP) in line with the Government of Nepal as well as ADB's urban sector related policies and operational plans. The RUDP aims to improve living standards and urban services of Attariya, Bheemdatt, Dhangadhi, and Jhalari-Pipaladi in Far Western Region (FWR) municipalities through planning, infrastructure investments and institutional strengthening; as well as in Biratnagar, Birgunj, Nepalgunj and Siddharthanagar municipalities. The project will improve infrastructure and service delivery in urban roads, drainage, sanitation and solid waste management in 8 municipalities to improve resilience and livability. In addition, for Attariya and Jhalari-Pipaladi, the project will construct municipal office buildings.

2. This document is a combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (CRIPP) for construction of Integrated Waste Processing Sites (IWPS) subproject in Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan city (DSMC). A combined resettlement and indigenous people plan has been prepared because the indigenous people are affected only due to acquisition of land and involuntary resettlement impact. Three indigenous people households will be affected only due to land acquisition. The impacts on indigenous peoples are limited to involuntary resettlement and does not threaten to their existing socio-cultural setup. Avoidance of indigenous people's land is impossible due to location of the land adjacent with other non-indigenous people's land and defined boundary of the IWPS. The indigenous people will be compensated for the acquisition of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to the affected indigenous people and appropriate livelihood restoration measures have been proposed to ensure there will be no effect except involuntary resettlement impact.

3. The main objective of the CRIPP is to identify impacts and to propose suitable mitigation measures to address the impacts due to the subproject activities. The CRIPP has been prepared based on the findings of the field reconnaissance survey, verification of land records with the land revenue offices, the census and socioeconomic survey of affected households and consultations with affected persons, communities residing nearby of the proposed project site and with government line agencies at district and local levels. The CRIPP is guided by the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, Land Acquisition Act of Nepal 2034 (1977) and other relevant policies and guidelines.

4. It has been proposed to construct Integrated Waste Processing Sites (IWPS), comprising facilities for waste separation, composting of organic waste, recycling facilities and disposal sites for waste material that cannot be reused. The proposed construction of IWPS requires acquisition of private lands. The land to be acquired mostly comprises of barren and farm lands along the Mohana River. The total area of the land required for IWPS has been estimated as 25 Bighas (16.54 ha). Additional 10 Bighas (6.61 ha) land is needed for installation of wastewater treatment plant, boreholes and possibly for treatment ponds that will not be financed through RUDP, but the DSMC would like to secure the land for future use. Thus, a total of 35 Bighas (23.15 ha) land acquisition will be undertaken. Of the total land required, 14.13 ha is private land and

9.02 ha is alilani (unregistered/government) land. It is estimated that about 27 households with 172 family members residing in Wards No 1 and 2 of DSMC own the land parcels at the proposed IWPS. Out of total affected households, 20 households were interviewed during the census survey, and 7 households were recorded as absentee.

5. The 20 households surveyed will lose a total of 10.66 ha farm and barren lands. Among the 20 surveyed households, one household will lose 100% of the total lands whereas 14 households will lose more than 69% of their total land holding. Though the proportion of the land loss of 15 households exceeded 10 percent of the total land holding, census survey indicated that contribution of household income from farming (that also include affected lands) covers only 15 percent of total income and only 4 households having 22 members will lose more than 10% of the total household income due to loss of the lands. The loss of income of the affected households due to loss of the lands acquired by the Project is in Annex 11.

6. Since the acquired lands are not used for residential purpose, there will be no relocation impacts (displacement of residential houses and other structures). The permanent loss of land is the only impact which causes loss of income of the affected households. Some temporary impacts may arise during the construction period, and shall be addressed by the contractor complying with the combined resettlement and indigenous people planning framework (CRIPPF) prepared for the RUDP.

7. Consultations were undertaken at different levels, in particular with affected persons, but also with local level community leaders, social workers, representatives of political parties, civil society organizations, business men, and representatives of indigenous peoples (IPs) and vulnerable groups. Consultation meetings were organized in the proposed project site, in each settlement near to the proposed project site to get feedback on people's perceptions of the project and suggestions. A total of 118 persons were consulted for the preparation of this CRIPP.

8. A CRIPP summary (sub-project's likely impacts, corresponding mitigation measures and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism and contact information) and draft CRIPP have been made accessible to the affected people and stakeholders through the respective Ward Offices (No. 1 & 2) of Dhangadhi Municipality, Dhangadhi Municipality office, office of R-PIU, District Development Committee (DDCs) and Chief District Officer (CDO). To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders, the subproject information will be disseminated through disclosure of safeguard planning documents. The EA will provide relevant information (final CRIPP endorsed by the EA, an updated CRIPP, and a corrective action plan prepared during subproject implementation, if required and the CRIPP monitoring reports) in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

9. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) proposed in CRIPPF for this project will be followed for this particular subproject and all subprojects. The project will establish two tiers of GRM at the local (project municipality) & central (PCO) levels respectively, besides the GRM proposed under the Land Acquisition Act.

10. A grievance redressal committee (GRC) headed by Mayor/Executive Officer will be formed in each project municipality. The GRC will meet as needed to determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within 7 working days of receiving the complaint. Similarly, at the central level a GRC will be formed under the chairmanship of Project Director (PD) comprising of Deputy Project Director and chief of social development unit of MOUD as members. The unresolved or major issues forwarded by the Municipality level GRC will be reviewed at PCO level GRC for final solution. Decision must be made within 15 days of receipt of complaint at this level. The PCO level GRC shall refer the complaints registered at the PCO to the concerned municipality level GRC for initial hearing within 7 days of registration.

11. An aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the project GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project and not satisfied with the established GRM may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism

12. An entitlement matrix has been prepared in line with the requirements of GON and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on involuntary resettlement. The entitlement matrix) has provisions for compensation of loss of land and assets at replacement cost, relocation assistance, and assistance for the loss of income and livelihoods as well as special measures for affected vulnerable households. Since the subproject results in loss of agriculture-based income, all the affected households will be compensated adequately so that their income level will not deteriorate compared to the 'before project' scenario.

13. In case of affected persons from indigenous peoples, following additional entitlements will be provided:

- (a) In case of loss of land and a total dependency on agriculture: land-for-land compensation if preference expressed by the indigenous people households.
- (b) Additional one-time assistance allowance of 3-month minimum wage per adult for the household to cover for additional human resources needed to help them, rebuild their houses, and re-establish their livelihood. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this plan.
- (c) At least one person from each affected household will be considered for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per their choice.
- (d) Interested individuals from affected IPs households will be given priority in employment in the project construction and project operation activities.

14. Since this CRIPP has been prepared based on a preliminary conceptual design prior to the preparation of the detailed designs and detailed measurement survey (DMS), it is likely that some land owners might be omitted and additional land parcels may be required when the exact project footprint is finalized. Therefore, it needs to be reviewed and updated (particularly the number of affected Households and entitlement matrix) at

the time of detailed measurement survey (DMS). During the public consultation with the affected persons and enquiry about replacement value for the losses some of them expressed interest for a “land for land” replacement option. The interest of the affected person has been shared with the authorities and this will be further discussed during the updating of the CRIPP and feasibility for land replacement as compensation will be investigated and assessed further.

15. The total estimated resettlement budget for the implementation of this CRIPP is NRs. 162 million (equivalent to US\$1.5 million). This cost includes all costs related to compensation for land, structures, economic rehabilitation of vulnerable group, CRIPP implementation, monitoring and 10% contingencies. All costs related to the land acquisition and resettlement budget will be borne by the government. The MOUD, the executing agency, will ensure that adequate funds are delivered on time to the CDO for timely implementation of the CRIPP.

16. The MOUD working through its Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), has established a project coordination office (PCO) for the RUDP headed by a project director. The PCO will be staffed with a social development expert under the project management consultant to ensure smooth implementation of the CRIPP and take corrective actions if necessary. The R-PIU established in DUDBC divisional office Kailali, along with the DSMC will be the Implementing Agencies (IAs) for the subprojects. The municipality will also establish a project implementation support unit (PISU) for smooth implementation of the projects. The R-PIU headed by project manager and staffed with a social development officer is responsible for further updating and implementation of this CRIPP.

17. A design and supervision consultant (DSC) will be engaged to support the R-PIU in all its activities; and will make sure that the relevant conditions formulated in the CRIPPF and CRIPP will be included in the tender documents, to allow the bidders to include these measures and conditions in their bids. The DSC will have qualified personnel to carry out this task. The DSC will assist with any rehabilitation and resettlement to ensure that affected persons are aware of their entitlements and to ensure conformity with the project CRIPP.

18. The project will be implemented over six years (2017-2023). Construction activities in the FWR are expected to start from the last quarter of 2018. All resettlement and compensation for affected persons under this subproject will be completed before civil works commence. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of subprojects site and the start of civil works. Affected persons will be given sufficient notice to vacate their properties before civil works begin.

19. The CRIPP implementation will be monitored through internal monitoring systems. Internal monitoring will be the regular activity of the R-PIU and DSC, which is also in charge of implementing the CRIPP. The R-PIU will maintain a record of all transactions in the resettlement database. The project office will be responsible to keep the record of the baseline, socioeconomic, census and land acquisition and compensation payment data for field level monitoring. The PCO/DUDBC will submit biannual internal monitoring reports of the CRIPP implementation to ADB.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Government of Nepal has requested financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Regional Urban Development Project (RUDP) in line with the Government of Nepal as well as ADB's urban sector related policies and operational plans. The RUDP aims to improve living standards and urban services in Far Western Region (FWR) municipalities of Attariya, Bheemdatt, Dhangadhi, and Jhalari-Pipaladi through planning, infrastructure investments and institutional strengthening; as well as in the non-FWR municipalities of Biratnagar, Birgunj, Nepalgunj and Siddharthanagar. The project will improve infrastructure and service delivery in urban roads, drainage, sanitation and solid waste management in 8 municipalities to improve resilience and livability. In addition, for Attariya and Jhalari-Pipaladi, the project will construct municipal office buildings.

2. This document is a CRIPP for construction of Integrated Waste Processing Site (IWPS) subproject including access road in Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan city (DSMC). The technical, financial and social feasibility of several potential solid waste disposal sites were assessed and it was finally agreed to acquire about 35 Bighas of private lands located in ward number No. 2 of DSMC (Figure 1).

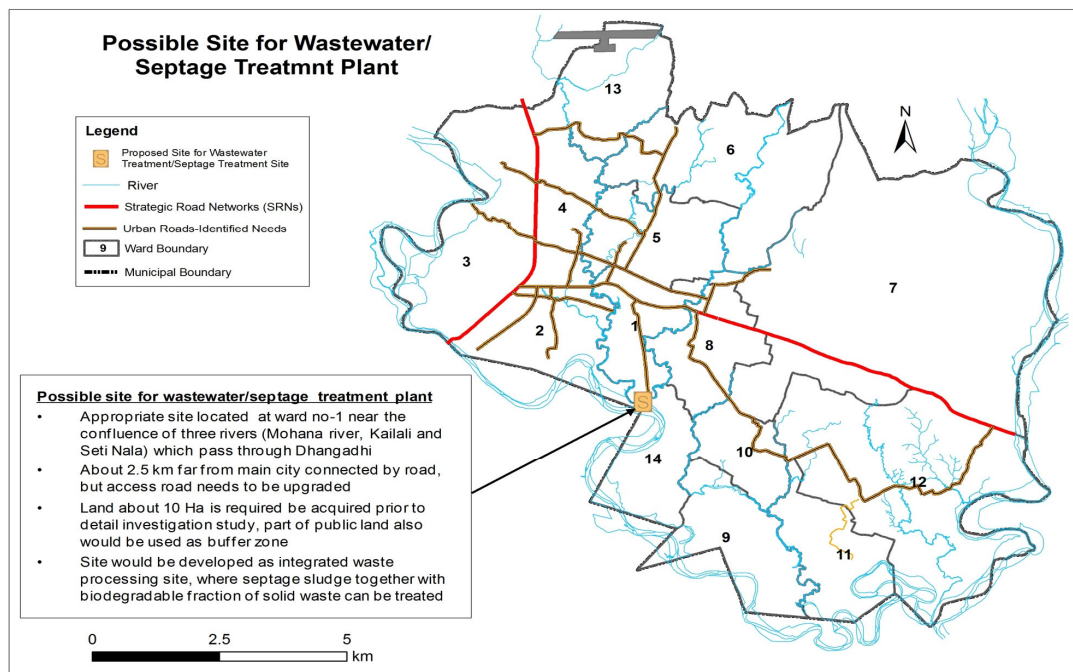


Figure 1 Location of proposed IWPS in Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan city

B. Description of the Proposed Project Components

(i) Waste Water Treatment Plants

3. Two types of interventions are proposed under the project, namely the on-site improvement and the construction of small bore sewerage and DEWATS. On-site improvement would consist in the construction of septage (septic tanks sludge)

treatment plants. Septic tanks would be emptied by means of sludge vacuum tankers. The treatment plants could produce biogas and compost, both of which could be sold to local consumers.

4. Small bore sewerage would be built in areas where soak pits do not work properly or are not feasible due to, for example, high ground water table and/or frequent flooding. The small bore sewers would collect the overflow effluent from septic tanks and lead them to simple treatment sites (lagoons, reed beds) before discharge into a river. Ideally, waste water from these systems would be treated in DEWATS, small decentralized effluent treatment plants. Land is required for installation of waste water treatment plant, boreholes and possibly for treatment ponds in Dhangadhi municipality. Although land will be acquired now for future WWTP, it is envisaged at this stage that only fecal sludge management plant will be constructed with project financing.

(ii) Solid Waste Management

5. Installation of Integrated Waste Processing Sites (IWPS), comprising facilities for waste separation, composting of organic waste, recycling facilities and disposal sites for waste material that cannot be reused has been proposed under this component. An integration of the composting with septage treatment would be an option, for transforming organic waste into compost and possibly producing biogas. The conceptual design of the IWPS is provided in Figure 2. The design accommodates the waste processing and composting sites plus septage drying beds for fecal sludge management. A leachate treatment system and ground water monitoring well and weather station are included with provision of buffer area, fencing and service road. The actual landfilling will be done in cells in a phased manner. The site will be prepared prior to landfilling using clay liners and necessary geomembrane and geotextiles as necessary with proper provision of storm water drains and cut off drains. The site can be developed as a landfill site for about 40 years.

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF DHANGADHI SANITARY LANDFILL SITE
Not to Scale



Figure 2 Conceptual Design of the IWPS- Dhangadhi

(iii) Access Roads to IWPS and Wastewater Treatment Plant

6. Improvements of the existing road of about 1 kilometer (km) are required to access the IWPS and other facilities under the subproject. This would involve upgrading the existing road by widening it, improving the surface and constructing drainage.

(iv) Measures to Avoid or Minimize Impact

7. Several potential solid waste disposal sites on private lands were assessed to avoid residential land acquisition and impacts on indigenous peoples. The proposed site was selected to minimize involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts to the extent possible. The land to be acquired comprises both the barren land and farm lands along the Mohana River. There will be no physical relocation (i.e. displacement of residential houses and/or dismantling of any structures). The likely impact will be on the income of affected households due to loss of land and all the affected households will be compensated adequately so that their income level will not be worse compared to the 'before project' scenario.

(v) Scope and Objectives of CRIPP

8. This document is a combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (CRIPP) for construction of Integrated Waste Processing Sites (IWPS) subproject in Dhangadhi sub-metropolitan city (DSMC). A combined resettlement and indigenous people plan has been prepared because the indigenous people are affected only due to acquisition of land and involuntary resettlement impact. Three indigenous people households will be affected only due to land acquisition. The impacts on indigenous peoples are limited to involuntary resettlement and does not threaten to their existing socio-cultural setup. Avoidance of indigenous people's land is impossible due to location of the land adjacent with other non-indigenous people's land and defined boundary of the IWPS. The indigenous people will be compensated for the acquisition of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to the affected indigenous people and appropriate livelihood restoration measures have proposed to ensure there will be no effect except involuntary resettlement impact.

9. The objective of this CRIPP is to assess and document impacts as well as develop mitigation, compensation and rehabilitation measures to restore the assets and livelihoods of all persons affected by this subproject. This CRIPP is the mechanism through which compensation and other assistance is delivered, and provides a time-bound action plan with a budget, setting out the resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. The CRIPP complies with the Land Acquisition Act of Nepal 2034 (1977) and is consistent with the resettlement framework prepared RUDP and ADB SPS, 2009.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Beneficial Impact of IWPS

10. The installation of IWPS will have overall positive impacts for all residents of the DSMC irrespective of caste/ethnicity, economic status and sociopolitical backgrounds by providing a solution to the chronic SWM problems. The lack of systematic collection and disposal of solid waste is contaminating land and water and leading to public health problems.

B. Summary of Negative Impacts

11. The project has some negative socioeconomic impacts primarily related to the loss of land and income from agriculture due to loss of farm lands. It is estimated that about 27 households will lose their private agricultural lands. Thus, permanent loss of land and loss of income from annual crops and trees are the key impact from the subproject.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition

12. A total of 14.13 ha of private lands will be acquired for the subproject. It is estimated that about 27 households having total population of 172 mainly residing in Wards No. 1 and 2 of DSMC who own the land parcels at the proposed IWPS will be affected by the project, of which 20 households were interviewed during the census survey.²

13. The 20 households surveyed will lose a total of 10.66 ha of lands used for agricultural purposes, specifically for grain cultivation as well as land left as barren. Among the 20 surveyed households, one household will lose 100% of the total lands whereas 14 households will lose more than 69% of their total land holding (Annex 1). The proportion of the land loss of 15 households exceeded 10 percent of the total land holding. The required lands plots are not used for residential purpose; there will be no relocation impacts (displacement of residential houses and other structures).

Table 1: Income Sources of Surveyed Households

Source of Income	Total income (NRs)	Average HH income (NRs)	Percent (%)
Agriculture	1,108,000	55,400	15.1
Other	6,214,000	310,700	84.9
Total	7,322,000	366,100	100.0
Per capita income	57,653		

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

² Some landowners were absent during the survey but the area of their land has been collected and their names included in the list of affected households after verification with the land records office by municipality staff. The total list of affected persons verified so far has been presented in Appendix 2.

14. The Table 1 shows that the main source of affected households is non-agricultural activities. The census survey indicated that contribution of household income from farming (at both the proposed project site and other sites) covers only 15 percent of total income and only 4 households having 22 members will lose more than 10% of the total household income due to loss of the lands. The loss of income of the affected households due to loss of the lands acquired by the Project is in Annex 11. Some temporary impacts may arise during the construction period, and shall be under responsibility of the contractor. Distribution of surveyed households by size of total landholding and percentage of land loss of the total lands due to the project has been presented in Annex 1.

D. Loss of Crops and Perennial Plants

15. The dominant cropping pattern is rice followed by wheat for the lands to be acquired. The survey confirmed that the project affected households mainly grow these two crops. The average area, production and yield of paddy and wheat grown by the project affected households indicate that the households generally have a strong harvest. It is estimated that a total of 32.27 tons paddy and 23.27 tons wheat were grown on 10.66 ha of lands in 2016 by the surveyed 20 households. The average yield for paddy and wheat is calculated as 3.034 and 2.189 tons per hectare respectively. Thus, the project affected households will lose an average 3.034 tons paddy and 2.189 tons wheat in a hectare of their land that is being acquired for the project (Annexes 3 and 4). However, actual loss of crops will be a single crop and the loss has been calculated on the basis of net production of one crop in the affected area (Annex 11).

16. Similarly, a total of 464 perennial plants (timber and fodder trees) of various species belonging to 20 surveyed households will be affected due to the project. It is estimated that the 20 surveyed households will lose about 8550.63 cubic feet of timber and firewood from 464 trees (Annexes 5 and 6).

E. Impact on Private and Community Structures

17. The installation of IWP units does not impact any private structures (buildings, compound walls and fences etc.) and community structures and public amenities in proposed site. The access roads (two roads- one ingoing and another outgoing road has been proposed to avoid demolition of buildings) will be constructed using existing available width within declared right of way. With the selection of two roads for access to the site there will be no impacts on private and community structures.

F. Impact on Socially Vulnerable Groups

18. Five groups of affected households are considered as vulnerable in the sub-project, including (i) indigenous peoples (i.e. endangered and highly marginalized category) (ii) below poverty line (iii) female headed households (iv) Dalits, and (v) households having members with disabilities. Among the 20 surveyed households, 2 Newar and one Baram households belong to the indigenous people category. The Baram household belongs to a highly marginalized category of indigenous peoples and is considered as vulnerable, whereas the Newars are not considered a vulnerable group. The Baram household would lose 100% of the households' total land and has a disabled family member. Additionally, there are (i) 7 households with an average income per

person lower than the poverty line as determined by the Government of Nepal, (ii) 3 female headed households, (iii) 2 households with disabled family members, and (iv) 1 Dalit household. Among these households, there are 2 households which are both female headed and poor (i.e. below the poverty line) and one Dalit female-headed household. Therefore, in total there are 10 households which are considered vulnerable among the surveyed project affected households. Table 2 presents details on the vulnerability categories of the surveyed households identified during the census survey.

Table 2: Vulnerability Status of Affected Households

Vulnerability category	No of Households	Remarks
Indigenous*	1	Includes a household losing 100% of its land due to the project, and having a disabled family member
With disabilities only	1	Does not include the indigenous household
Below poverty level	7	Includes 2 female-headed households
Dalit	1	Includes 1 female-headed households
Total	10	

*Does not include Newari households, which are not considered to be vulnerable

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

20. The vulnerable households will get assistance, over and above their entitlements for compensation for lost assets, in accordance with the provisions specified in the entitlements matrix.

G. Impact on Indigenous Peoples

21. A total of 3 households of indigenous peoples will be affected and all of them are title holders. The land ownership certificate was verified during the survey. Among them, one household (Baram ethnic group) belongs to a highly marginalized category of indigenous peoples and also loses 100% of the household's land due to project. The remaining two indigenous peoples households (Newars) belong to advanced category of indigenous peoples. The proposed area is about 1 to 1.5 KM far from the nearest IP settlement where both IPs and None IP groups of people have been residing. Community consultations with the residents of the nearest settlements were carried out to inform about the subproject and its likely positive and negative impacts. The consultations with the community and expert's view indicate that nearest settlements located beyond 1 KM from IWPS will not be affected by its construction and operation. The waste transfer will be carried out in a covered vehicle with systemic shift of vehicle movements. The indigenous peoples and non-indigenous peoples in this area share a similar economic and political system and are not significantly different from the non-indigenous peoples' households and other local families living in the project areas in terms of livelihood patterns, and access to health and educational opportunities. The indigenous peoples in general do not display any significant social or economic traits that would distinguish them from non-indigenous people communities, except in their cultural identity and national identification as indigenous peoples or *Janajati/Adhibasi* (in Nepali language).

22. Considering the facilities proposed under this subproject, the adverse impact of the project on indigenous peoples is not expected. The lands owned or occupied by indigenous peoples in the project area are not considered of ancestral/tribal value. It is expected that the Project will not have an impact on their cultural identity, survival and cultural resources. With municipal facility improvements, subprojects are expected to result in improved health and quality of lives of both indigenous peoples and non-indigenous peoples; and one of the factors for selecting this site is that it does not border any human settlements. In addition, the project will create short-term employment opportunities in infrastructure construction and maintenance. The Gender Equality and Social Inclusive (GESI) Action Plan also includes specific actions favorable to indigenous peoples.

23. One household belonging to a highly marginalized category of indigenous peoples (IPs) having a disabled family member will also loss 100% of total land due to the subproject. Such multiple factors make this HH very vulnerable. To mitigate the negative impacts, the CRIPP has special provisions and additional financial assistance for affected vulnerable indigenous household based on ADB SPS.

- (a) Land for land compensation option will be given for this particular household;
- (b) The project will provide one-time assistance allowance of 3 months minimum wage for the affected IP household to cover resources needed to reestablish the income and livelihood bases. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this plan.
- (c) At least one person from the affected vulnerable IP household will be considered for income-generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per their choice for chasing urbanization opportunities created as a result of the subproject.
- (d) Interested individuals from affected IPs household will be given priority in employment in the project construction and project operation activities
- (e) During the subproject design, implementation, as well as monitoring process, the project staff will enhance the dissemination of project information to and conducting meaningful consultation with affected IPs in culturally appropriate manner to ensure that IPs get maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject

H. Impact Category of the Subproject

24. The above discussions on likely impacts of the proposed subproject based on the findings of census survey and community consultations indicate that the sub-project impacts do not entail either removal of any residential or other privately owned buildings or structures, nor require any physical resettlement of subproject affected persons. The affected households will be affected due to loss of income and land. The impact has been assessed with percent of total land holding and impact on reduction of production. Both examinations confirms that only 15 households will lose more than 10% of total productive assets and the total number of affected person losing more than 10% is less than 200. So, the subproject is category B for IR. The lands owned by the indigenous peoples in the proposed IWPS are not considered of ancestral/tribal value and the subproject will not have any implication on their cultural identity, survival and cultural resources. The impact on indigenous people is only due to involuntary resettlement impact. So, the subproject is category B for indigenous people, in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

25. This chapter provides an overview of the socioeconomic status and profile of the affected households based on the findings of the census survey. The census survey was conducted from December 2016 and January 2017 and covers 20 households affected by the subproject available during the survey. The households were interviewed using the tailored questionnaire, which includes questions about household composition and social status, age, gender, education, employment, livelihood activities, income of its members, possession of the land and other assets, etc. The census and collection of socio-economic and demography data were conducted by visiting each affected household. The details of the methodology used are presented in Annex 10.

26. **Demography**, The total population of the surveyed households is 127 with 51.5% male and 48.5% female. The average household size is 6.35 (Table 3).

Table 3: Key Demographic Characteristics of Affected Households

Indicators	Status
Male population	65
Female population	62
Total population	127
Sex ratio (M/F)	1.06
Total number HHs	20
Average HH size	6.35

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

27. In terms of age distribution of the population of the surveyed affected households, 73% falls within the age group 15-60 years whereas 19% are below 15 years and 8% are above 60 years. The 15-60 years age group is referred to as the economically active population. The below 15 years and above 60 years is referred to as the dependent population. Age wise distribution of the household members of the project affected surveyed households is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of project affected HH population by age group

Age of family member	Frequency	Percent
Below 15 years	24	19.00
15 – 60 years	93	73.00
60+ years	10	8.00
Total	127	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

28. In terms of caste/ethnicity, of the total 20 surveyed households, 17 (80%) households belong to Hill Bahun/Chhetri group followed by 3 (15%) households of IPs and the remaining one (5%) household of belong to Dalit group (Table 5).

Table 5: Distribution of surveyed households by caste and ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity	Frequency	Percent (%)
Brahmin	5	25.0
Chhetri	11	55.0
Dalit (Sunar)	1	5.0
Janjati (Shrestha, Baram)	3	15.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

29. Two types of family structures are reported among the surveyed households: (i) nuclear and (ii) joint family. A nuclear family is a family that consists only of parents and their unmarried children sharing a common kitchen. Similarly, joint family consists of grandparents, parents and their children who share a common kitchen. The findings from the household survey suggest that most households (70%) have a joint family structure and only 30% of affected households have a nuclear family structure (Table 6).

Table 6: Surveyed households by types of family structure

Family Type	Number of Households	Percent (%)
Nuclear family	6	30.0
Joint family	14	70.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

30. **Religion and Language.** All households surveyed stated that they followed Hindu religion and spoke Nepali language for communication within and outside of their houses.

31. **Literacy and Education.** Out of total population, 5 persons are minor children below 5 years who are excluded for educational assessment. About 79% of the affected populations of age 5 years and above are literate. Among the literate population, about 98% population have attended formal school and about 3% became literate through informal education system. The level of education completed by the population is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Educational Status of the affected population of age 5 years and above

Educational Status	Number of Population			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
Illiterate	6	17	23	18.85
Literate	0	3	3	2.46
1-5 class	11	6	17	13.96
6-10 class	28	15	43	35.25
School leaving certificate	4	3	7	5.74
Intermediate (higher secondary)	7	9	16	13.11
Bachelors and above	7	6	13	10.66
Total	63	59	122	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

32. **Household economy and modes of livelihood.** The overall livelihood strategy of the affected household is characterized by a mixture of farm and nonfarm activities. Farm activities are carried out for food supply whereas other requirements of the household are fulfilled through nonfarm activities. The affected households are largely relying on more than one source of income for the fulfillment of their livelihood needs. Agriculture with non-agriculture activities like business & jobs are the main contributor for livelihood. The main source of income for 40% household is business, followed by government and private jobs (25%), agriculture (15%), foreign employment (15%) and wage labor (5%). Table 8 provides the main source of income of the interviewed households. Three households reported that agriculture as the main sources of income and lose 97%, 84%, and 78% of their total holding. However, the total income reported

by these households indicates that they will lose only 9.28%, 5.81% and 9.91% of annual income due to acquisition of the land (Annex 11). Based on analysis of the information it can be concluded that the agriculture contributes very less in their annual income and will not perceive differential impact from other affected households though, they have mentioned agriculture as main source of income. One household rely on daily wage labor has already considered as vulnerable and proposed additional assistances to address differential impact. So, separate allowances have not been proposed based on main source of income.

Table 8: Main sources of income of the affected surveyed households

Main Sources of Income	No. of households	Percent (%)
Agriculture	3	15
Daily wage labor	1	5
Government & private sector employment	5	25
Business/entrepreneur	8	40
Foreign employment	3	15
Total	20	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

33. **Income and expenditures.** It is indeed a difficult task to calculate the income and expenditure patterns of the surveyed households because generally income and expenditure data might not be very reliable as most of the respondents either grossly underestimate their income or overestimate their expenditure patterns. Besides, the surveyed households do not keep records of their family's income and expenditures. Although all the surveyed households own lands and are involved in farm activities, agriculture is not a significant contributor to the household economy. The major part of the household income is derived from nonfarm activities. The average annual household income of the surveyed household is estimated as Rs 366,100 with an average per capita income of Rs 57,653 (Table 1). This is significantly higher income as compared with NPR 19,262 person/year estimated by the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/2011 and an inflation-adjusted figure of NPR 23,307 per person per annum in 2014.

34. The average annual household expenditure of the surveyed households is estimated as Rs. 465,975. The major proportion is spent on education (64.6%) followed by food (14%), clothing (7.7%), fuel/energy and transport (5.4%), farming (2.9%), health and medicine (2.8%), and 2.6% on expenses on festivals (Table 9).

Table 9: Average Annual household expenditure

Items	Average Expenses (Rs)	Percent
Food	65,250	14.0
Clothing	36,000	7.7
Education	300,750	64.6
Medicine	13,000	2.8
Festival	12,175	2.6
Fuel/Energy/Transport	25,350	5.4
Farming and Other	13,450	2.9
Total	465,975	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

35. Of the total 20 households surveyed, 4 households have surplus income. The other 16 households replied that their deficit income is mainly due to high investment in education and lack of regular income through permanent employment (Table 10).

Table 10: Main reason for income deficit

Reasons	No. of Households	Percent (%)
Education expenses	1	6.3
Unemployed	15	93.7
Total	16	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

36. Table 11 provides the distribution of the affected land owned by the surveyed households by size of land holding. It reveals that the majority of the households (65%) own land between 0.5 -1.0 hectare which comprises nearly 74% of the total affected lands owned by the surveyed households to be acquired for the subproject. Of the remaining households, six households own less than 0.5 ha comprising of about 15% of the affected lands owned by the surveyed households. One household possesses more than a hectare that comprises 11% of the total affected lands owned by the surveyed households (Table 11).

Table 11: Surveyed Household by the Size of Land Holdings

Size of holding (ha)	Households		Total Area	
	No.	%	Total Area (ha)	%
Less than 0.5*	6	30.0	1.5917	14.92
0.51 - 1.0	13	65.0	7.8910	73.96
Above 1	1	5.0	1.1852	11.10
Total	20	100.0	10.6679	100.00

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

* Household with this category may not be vulnerable only due to small size of holding in urban settings.

37. There is no statistically significant correlation between land holding size and income and expenditure of surveyed households (with p-value 0.53 greater than 0.05). Similarly, household's annual expenditure is not statistically significant (with p-value 0.73 greater than 0.05) among households with different land holding size. It verifies that there will be no differential impact on income and livelihood of the affected households.

38. **Poverty Status:** According to the Nepal Living Standard Survey 2011, an individual is considered poor if his/her per capita total annual consumption is below Rs. 19,261 and GON has readjusted the figure considering price inflation as NPR 23,307 per person per annum in 2014. Based on this calculation, seven households (out of 20 households interviewed) have been identified to be below the poverty level (BPL) in terms of their average annual household income as well as their annual per capita income as reported by them (Table 12) and all of them belong to the hill Bahun Chhetri groups. The detailed breakdown of annual household as well as annual per capita income of the affected households with their status of vulnerability including BPL has been provided in Annex 7.

Table 12: Below Poverty Level (BPL) Status of Affected Households

Description	No	%
Total surveyed affected Households	20	100
Total affected Households belong to BPL (income less than NPR 23,307 per person per annum)	7	35

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017.

39. **Socioeconomic profile of indigenous peoples households.** The census data of affected households' survey shows that a total of 3 indigenous people households will be affected. Among them, one household (Baram) belongs to highly marginalized category of indigenous peoples and would also lose 100% of its lands due to the project. The remaining two indigenous people households (Newars) belong to an advanced category of indigenous peoples. Similarly, none of the affected indigenous people households belong to BPL category. The census survey also shows they observe Hindu religion and speak Nepali language. They are involved in same income-generation activities as the rest of the affected households who earn their living using more than one source of income, usually a combination of business, services and farming. Thus, indigenous people household are considered as affected persons due to land acquisition only.

40. **Demographic profile of IP household.** The total population of the surveyed IP households is 12 with male-female proportions are 58% and 42%, indicating remarkably higher ratio of male population over females. Average family size is estimated as 4 persons.

Table 13: Demographic Features of IP Households

Indicators	Status
Male population	7
Female population	5
Total population	12
Sex ratio (M/F)	1.4
Total number HHS	3
Average HH size	4

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

41. In terms of age distribution, 83.3% falls within the age group 15-60 years whereas 16.7% are 60 + years and none of the family members of the affected IP households are below 15 years.

Table 14: Age Distribution of IP Households

Age of family member	Frequency	Percent
15 – 60 years	10	83.3
60+ years	2	16.7
Total	12	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

42. **Land Holdings Size.** All IP households have private and registered land ownership. Distribution of land holding and size of land is given in the table 15. Two IP women out of the three hold the title of the land.

Table 15: Land Holding Size of IP Households

Size of holding (ha)	Households		Total Area	
	No.	%	Total Area (ha)	%
Less than 0.5	2	66.66	0.44	26.66
0.51 - 1.0	0	0	0	0
Above 1	1	33.33	1.21	73.33
Total	3	100.0	1.65	100.00

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

43. **Main source of income:** Each of the three IP household mentioned farming, daily wage labor and business as their main source of household income (Annex 11).

44. **Loss of land and income.** Each of the IP households will lose land area of 1.18 ha, 0.0339 ha and 0.3725 ha with corresponding loss of annual income of NRs 42,667 and 1220 and 13,410 respectively. The loss of household income due to land loss corresponds 9.28 %, 0.491% and 4.47 % of the total annual household income of the affected IP households respectively (Annex 11).

45. **Gender Analysis of the affected households.** A total of 63 women of the 20 surveyed affected households (including 3 women headed households) will be affected by the subproject. Among the 3 affected women headed households (Table 16), 2 households belong to poor (below poverty line) category and one household belongs to the Dalit group.

Table 16: Distribution of surveyed household by sex of the household head

Sex of head of household	No. households	Percent (%)
Male	17	85.0
Female	3	15.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

46. Similarly, five women hold the ownership of land out of the total of 20 households (Table 17).

Table 17: Distribution of Surveyed Household by sex of the Land Owner

Sex of land owner	No. Households	Percent (%)
Male	15	75.0
Female	5	25.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

47. FGDs and informal discussions with women reveals that though women of the affected households play a critical role in the society in terms of their role in the decision making within the household and in economic activities, especially agriculture and small businesses, they lag behind in every socio-economic aspect of their life compared to

their male counterparts – e.g. low literacy, limited ownership of property & assets, limited decision making authority, and excessive and extensive involvement in household activities such as cleaning and childcare. The women are less educated and have less employment in the public sector and very few women from the affected households are in local leadership positions. The literacy rate among male and female members of the affected households differs significantly as 70.5% of female population are reported to be literate compared to 90.6% of the male population (Table 7). Of the total literate population, the overall share of women is estimated as 42.6%. The proportion of women in total literate population decreases steadily while the level of education increases (Table 7).

48. Women are often not allowed to make independent decisions to pursue alternative sources of livelihood. The men are reported to be more visible in the decision-making process at the community level, although the participation of women is reported to be crucial, especially at the HH level. FGDs with the local men and women also reveals that women are reported to have the least say in the decision making, especially in regards of borrowing money and purchase of land and property. However, in aspects such as agricultural activity and the education of the children, women were reported to take more decisions than men. All domestic works are carried out by women alone. The limited mobility of women because of patriarchal norms and their household responsibilities also means that they risk being excluded from consultations and are hence unaware of project benefits. The social development specialist of DSC will provide support and guidance while selecting and procuring land including receiving compensation. It is also proposed to ensure that women will have first right to buy land in their own name particularly who owns the affected land. The additional assistances are defined in entitlement matrix.

49. **Perception about the subproject:** FGDs in various locations of the subproject impact area indicate that local people have a positive attitude toward the development of the subproject. The census survey data also reveals a similar attitude of the respondents. The respondents were requested to express their perception towards the proposed subproject. The responses are presented in Table 18. The table shows that 90% of the surveyed households expressed their positive thinking towards the subproject whereas the remaining 10% of households did not have sufficient knowledge about SWM projects. None of the households expressed dissatisfaction with the proposed subproject.

Table 18: Perception of the surveyed households towards the subproject

Responses	No. households	Percent (%)
Positive	18	90.0
Don't know	2	10.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

50. **Preferred modality of compensation.** The surveyed households were asked to specify their preference for compensation for the acquired land. The results are presented in Table 19. Most the surveyed households (55%) expressed their desire for

cash compensation at replacement cost so that they can buy a similar nature of land and assets themselves. The remaining 45% of households, however, expressed their interest for a “land for land” replacement led by the project. Further consultation will be carried out during implementation and provisions of entitlement matrix will be briefed for their eligibility. The project will explore availability of government land for this option. In case of unavailability of the land cash compensation will be provided with full support and social mobilization facility.

Table 19: Preferred modality for compensation of lost lands and assets

Modality of compensation	No. households	Percent (%)
All compensation in cash in line with the replacement value	11	55.0
Replace land with land	9	45.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

51. **Expectation from the project.** The surveyed households were asked to express their expectations from the project. They expressed several items as impact mitigation measures for affected people as the result of the project implementation. Nearly two-thirds of them demanded substantial compensation amount in cash whereas one-fourth of the households expressed their desire for employment opportunities and the remaining two households expected local development opportunities (Table 20).

Table 20: Expectations from the Project

Expectations	Number of households	Percent
Lucrative compensation of home/land	13	65.0
Employment opportunity	5	25.0
Development opportunity	1	5.0
Chances of local development	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

52. The surveyed households were again asked to mention their preferred livelihood rehabilitation. The highest expectation was made for opportunity of employment (95%) followed by 5% for saving & credit program (Table 21).

Table 21: Preferred livelihood rehabilitation option

Preference of livelihood opportunities	Number of households	Percent
Employment opportunity	19	95.0
Saving and credit program	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Community & Stakeholder Consultations

53. During the preparation of this CRIPP, consultations were organized at different levels, in particular with affected persons, but also with local level community leaders, social workers, representatives of political parties, civil society organizations, businessmen, and representatives of indigenous and vulnerable groups. Consultation meetings were organized in the proposed project site and in the nearest settlements to gather feedback on people's perceptions of the project and suggestions. A total of 118 persons were consulted for the preparation of this CRIPP. The scanned copies of consultation minutes along with the list of participants are in Annexes 8 and 9.

54. The overall objective of the consultations was to share project related information with project affected local communities and stakeholders and to assess the project's likely impacts (both positive and negative) on them. These consultations also fulfilled dual objectives to assess and acquire socioeconomic information required for this CRIPP as well as to disseminate information on the project's impacts and resettlement mitigation measures. The consultations were also instrumental to understand the perceptions of affected persons, local residents, and expectations of affected people.

55. The summaries of the views and concerns about the subproject expressed by the stakeholders presented (list of attendees and minutes of the meetings in Annex 8) during the consultation meetings are as follows:

- Most affected land owners and stakeholders requested to get adequate compensation for the impacted property they owned within the project area.
- Some impacted landowners worried about the possibilities of getting proper land as replacement for what they will lose as a result of the project.
- Some worried about losing their farm lands—the only means of family food supply, when their farm lands will be converted into IWP sites.
- For some land owners, the farm lands to be acquired provided their families with everything, especially a perfect land for growing cereal crops (rice paddy & wheat), thus they worried about getting suitable land replacement.
- Some participants also expressed that the issues about the ownership with proper document need to be clarified and established during the detail design survey to avoid complication at time of compensation
- Some participants expressed positive opinions about the proposed subproject. They encouraged and urged all stakeholders, including the municipality to start the proposed subproject as soon as possible.
- The landowners to be affected were willing to give their land for the benefit of the public good if they are appropriately compensated.
- Overall, most of the participants were pleased with the proposed subproject and stated that they will participate in and support its implementation if the municipality ensures that they get adequate compensation and employment opportunities.

56. During the initial consultation meetings, a limited number of affected persons were present to share their views. The second consultation meeting was better attended. During the updating of the CRIPP after the completion of detailed design, further consultation meetings with stakeholders directly and indirectly impacted should be

organized at the different sites of the subproject components to exchange more information and to publicize to a wider number of people.

B. Information Disclosure and Dissemination

57. Information disclosure and public consultation are important and necessary during project preparation as well as implementation. The draft CRIPP and a summary of CRIPP have been made accessible to the affected people and stakeholders through the respective Ward Offices (No. 1 & 2) of Dhangadhi Municipality, Dhangadhi Municipality office, office of R-PIU, District Development Committee (DDCs) and Chief District Officer (CDO).

58. Similarly, during project implementation, meaningful consultation, including with vulnerable groups and project affected populations as described in the CRIPPF will be continued. These enable project affected people, IPs, vulnerable groups, and other stakeholders to participate in and contribute to the project planning and implementation, and thereby help minimize adverse impacts and maximize the benefits. The information to be disclosed will include, information related to works progress (related to the community's development needs that project has agreed to meet), potential temporary disruptions to access during construction, grievance redress process, employment and other benefits available under the project and procedures for access etc. needs to be communicated to the local community. The mode of disclosure could vary, but may include posters, booklets, newspapers, the internet, and community meetings related to the project and subprojects. Potential disclosure places could include: Ward Office, Municipality Office, DDC office, DUDBC Divisional Office, CDO Office, local NGO, club, users groups, etc.

C. Future Consultations and Participation

59. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders, the subproject information will be disseminated through disclosure of safeguard planning documents. The EA will provide relevant information (final CRIPP endorsed by the EA, an updated CRIPP, and a corrective action plan prepared during subproject implementation, if required and the CRIPP monitoring reports) in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

60. For the implementation of the CRIPP to be effective, several additional rounds of consultative meetings with the affected persons will be carried out during project implementation. Such consultations will be carried out by the social development officer at R-PIU & social safeguards focal person at the municipality with the support of Social Expert under the DSC. The same team will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during detailed design, post detailed design and during the construction period.

61. **Consultation and disclosure during the project detailed design phase:** Further consultation with the affected persons will be carried out prior to, and during, the detailed design stage so that their needs and preferences can be further incorporated into the design arrangements. The preference of "land for land" replacement option expressed by some affected households during census survey will be further discussed

during the updating of the CRIPP after DMS and detail design of subproject. The feasibility for land replacement as compensation need to be investigated and assessed further during this phase. Similarly, nearly a quarter of the affected household expressed expectation of employment opportunities and almost all prefer employment as a livelihood option (Table 18 & 19). These expectations will be managed through meaningful consultation with affected persons and will be reflected in project design. Affected persons will participate in the various CRIPP processes, including:

- Detailed measurement survey (DMS);
- Consultation meetings organized to determine replacement/market price of the affected lands and assets
- Discussion and settlement of grievances.

62. The scope of information to be provided to affected persons includes:

- Description of project and overall implementation schedule;
- DMS with compensation rate results;
- Policy principles and entitlements and special provisions;
- Grievance redress procedures;
- Timing for payments and displacement schedule, and
- Institutional responsibilities.

63. The updated CRIPP will be translated into Nepali language and distributed to the affected and local people through the respective Municipality Ward No. 1 and 2, Municipality, R-PIU, DDC and CDO offices. The updated CRIPP prepared at the detailed design stage will be posted on the ADB website once the DMS is completed.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

64. The subproject will utilize the GRM proposed in CRIPPF of RUDP to hear grievances and concerns raised from affected persons and project beneficiaries in addition to GRM provisions specified in Land Acquisition Act, 1977. There will be two tiers of GRM at the local (project municipality) & central (PCO) levels respectively.

65. **Municipality level GRC:** A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) comprising five members headed by Mayer /Executive Officer will be formed in each project municipality. Members of the GRC will include PIU chief, representatives of APs with one male and one female (a representative of Indigenous people, in case of IP related issues), social safeguard focal person. The social safeguard focal person representing PSIU in each municipality will be the member secretary of the GRC. The GRC will meet as needed to determine the merit of each grievance, and their resolution grievances within 7 days of receiving the complaint. The Committee thus appointed should be sanctioned by the municipal board. The responsibilities of the GRC at Municipality will be:

- to conduct subproject level public awareness campaign regarding grievance redress mechanism of the project. The social safeguards expert of the DSC will support the GRC by preparing and providing information/awareness material etc. to conduct the awareness campaign. The campaign will ensure participation of poor and vulnerable groups in the awareness campaign. The campaigns also cover information on entitlements policy provisions and their application.
- to hear complaints and grievances at local level. The local people can approach the committee with their grievances related to the project which will be registered, categorized and discussed in the committee with the aim of amicable settlement. It is expected that the committee will provide an accessible forum for receiving and facilitating resolution grievances related to the project and grievances will be redressed within one week from the date of lodging the complaints. The social safeguard focal person representing PSIU in each municipality assisted by the DSC social expert will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings and taking follow up action to see that formal orders are issued and the decisions carried out. Any unresolved or major issues at municipality level will be referred to the PCO level GRC for resolution.

66. **The PCO Level GRC:** A GRC will be formed at PCO under the chair of Project Director (PD) comprising of Deputy Project Director and chief of social development unit of MOUD as members. The Social Development Expert of Project Management Consultant (PMC) under PCO shall act as member secretary of the GRC and responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings and taking follow up action to see that formal orders are issued and the decisions carried out.

67. The unresolved or major issues forwarded by the Municipality level GRC will be reviewed at PCO level GRC for final solution. Decision must be made within 15 days of receipt of complaint at this level. The PCO level GRC shall refer the complaints registered at the PCO to the concerned municipality level GRC for initial hearing within 7 days of registration.

68. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

69. As per Clause 11 of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977), any grievances related to land and asset acquisition and compensation will be referred to the CDO. Clause 7 of the Act assigns the CDO as the sole responsibility to chair land acquisition and compensation determination activities and to address the grievances related to the amount of compensation. The project will follow the basic process of grievances redressal as prescribe in clause 11 (right of landowner to file complain) of the Act:

- (i) The concerned landowner may file a complaint with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of Nepal through local officer³ within a time-limit of seven days from the date of the publication of a notice under Section 9, plus the time required for the journey
- (ii) Before taking a decision on the complaint filed, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of Nepal shall consult the officer responsible for preliminary Action, and, if necessary, the local officer as well.
- (iii) For taking decision in respect to the complaint filed, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of Nepal hearing complains under this Section shall exercise the powers vested in a district court in respect to conducting local investigations (*sarjameen*), summoning witnesses, recording statements or procuring document.
- (iv) Decision on complaints to be made shall be pronounced ordinarily within fifteen days from the date of receipt of such complaint

70. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project and not satisfied with the established GRM may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism⁴.

³ Local Officer" means an officer designated by Government of Nepal and where no such officer is designated, the Chief District Officer

⁴For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

71. In principle, Nepal has an established policy framework to implement social safeguard measures in development activities. The safeguard policies and regulation related to infrastructure development mainly reflected in the constitution, policies and regulations related to land acquisition and compensation; Indigenous Peoples (IPs); good governance, social accountability and public consultation.

A. The Constitution

72. The Constitution of Republic of Nepal (2015), Article 25 (1) guarantees the fundamental right of a citizen, i.e. right to acquire, own, sell and dispose of the property. Article 25 (2) describe that the state cannot acquire the property of any person except in case of public interest. Article 25 (3) also state that compensation shall be provided for any loss of individual property for public interest.

B. Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977)

73. The Land Acquisition Act (1977) specifies the procedures for land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the government to acquire any land for public interest or for the execution of any development works. There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the leadership of Chief District Officer (CDO), which will fix the rate of compensation for the affected property. The other members in the committee are the Chief of Land Revenue Officer, representative from District Development Committee (DDC), concerned Project Director/Manager. The committee can also invite representatives from among the affected persons, representative from affected VDC/Municipality.

74. The basic function of the CDC is to review the verification of lands to be acquired, review and determine the compensation rate, identify the proper owners, distribution of compensation and address the issues related to land acquisition and compensation distribution. District Administrative Office (DAO) under CDO is also responsible to notify the public regarding the details of the land area, structure affected and other assets affected in the concerned VDC/Municipality for project purposes. The typical process of land acquisition under this act is indicated in Table 22.

Table 22: Process for land Acquisition as per Land Acquisition Act

S.N.	Steps outlined in the Land Acquisition Act
1	Sectorial agency decides to execute a development project at a certain location
2	Sectorial agency requests the Government to acquire land specifying objectives and committing payments of compensation and other expenses
3	GON approves and orders the initiation process and CDC is formed
4	Public notification is made at public places in the project area, VDC offices and to the affected households
5	Necessary preliminary survey including boundary demarcation, agricultural production valuation and social census of affected families takes place
6	Land Revenue Office report on the area and location of land to be acquired including likely compensation and amount of loss
7	The local officer (CDO) issues notices including purpose of acquisition and detail of land to be acquired

8	Land transactions are banned within the notified area
9	Owner can file complaints within 7 days through the local officer
10	Resolution of grievance within 15 days of complaint
11	Acquisition of land and payment of compensation

Source: Land Acquisition Act, 2034(1977)

C. Land Reform Act 2021 (1964)

75. Another key legislation in Nepal related to land acquisition is the Land Reform Act 2021 (1964). The Land Reform Act (1964) is relevant in the compensation distribution modality. It specifies the compensation entitlements for the registered tenant. Where the tenancy right is legally established, the owner and tenant each will be entitled to 50% of the total compensation amount. Section 42 of the Land Reform Act states that Guthi (religious/trust) land acquired for development work must be replaced with another land.

D. Local Self-Governance Act, 1999

The Clause 258 in the Part – 5, General Provisions relating to Local Body Chapter – 3, Miscellaneous of the Local Self-Governance Act, 1999 has provision of land acquisition. The Clause states that in case the Local body has to acquire land to carry out any development and construction works within its area, it may acquire the land required for that work by following the requirements of the prevailing law and providing compensation to the concerned land-owner for the land. The Clause 149 of the LSGA has provision of prohibition on construction of building without obtaining approval. The clause states that no person shall, without obtaining construction approval from the Mayor, do 'construction of a building⁵' in the municipal area. According to the Clause 161(1) the Mayor may depute any engineer, overseer or employee to inquire into the following matters in respect to any building constructed or being constructed by anyone in the municipal area: Whether or not approval has been obtained pursuant to this Act to construct such a building, Whether or not such a building has been constructed or is being constructed in accordance with the design approved pursuant to this Act, and Whether or not any public land, road, temple, courtyard, sewerage, canal, pond etc. is encroached upon from such a building. (2) The person deputed to inquire into the matters pursuant to Subsection (1) shall have to inquire into the matter according to the prevailing law and submit a report, along with his/her suggestions, to the Mayor within fifteen days of his/her deputation. (4) In case it is held, as per the report submitted pursuant to Subsection (2) above, that anyone has constructed or is constructing a building without obtaining approval pursuant to this Act or by encroaching upon any public land, road, temple, courtyard sewerage, canal, pond, etc., the Mayor shall have to order to demolish the building or any portion thereof. (5) In case it is held, as per the report submitted pursuant to Subsection (2), that any person has constructed or is constructing a building by altering the design approved pursuant to this Act without obtaining approval of the Mayor, the Mayor may order to punish such a person with a fine of up to one hundred thousand rupees or to demolish the building or any portion thereof.

⁵ The act of "construction of building" means the act to construct a new building, to reconstruct by demolishing the old building, to add a storey or to alter the facade, or to construct a window, door, verandah, attic, porch, shed, stable or garage or erecting a compound wall in alternation of the existing design.

76. The Clause 163 (1) mentioned that in cases where an order has been issued pursuant to Sub-section (4) or (5) of Clause 161 to demolish any building or any portion thereof, the concerned person shall have to demolish such a building or any portion thereof according to the order of the Mayor or the decision of the Appellate Court within thirty-five days of the decision made by the Appellate Court requiring the demolition of such a building or any portion thereof. (2) If the concerned person does not demolish such a building or any portion thereof within the time-limit referred to in Sub-section (1), the Municipality itself may demolish such a building or any portion thereof, and the expenditures incurred for so demolishing shall be realized from the concerned person.

E. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (LARRP) of 2015

77. The Government of Nepal has recently formulated Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2071 (2015) to facilitate the land acquisition process for infrastructure project. The policy outlines the need to conduct an economic and social impact assessment (SIA) of the development project, which was not a requirement under the Land Acquisition Act 1977. Based on this assessment, projects will be categorized as high-, medium- and low-risk⁶. The policy also provisioned for the project affected families to be entitled to compensation if works like installation of transmission, telephone and underground drinking water pipe lines affect livelihood. And in case the projects affect yields of registered commercial crop, fruit or flower producers, compensation equivalent to five years of revenue must be given in cash.

78. The policy adds that all expenses related to land acquisition, compensation and the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans should be considered as project cost and interest should be paid on compensation amount depending on the days it took to release funds to those affected by the project. The interest calculation begins from the day a formal decision was taken to operate the project, says the policy.

79. The compensation amount for those affected by the project will be fixed by a five-member compensation committee formed under the chief district officer. The committee can form a technical team to determine the compensation amount. This team should derive the compensation amount as close as possible to the minimum market rate by working closely with members of families that are likely to be displaced.

80. Those not satisfied with land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes can lodge complaints at a body formed at the project office and complaint hearing offices at district and regional levels. If verdict issued by the regional level complaint hearing office is also deemed unsatisfactory, the person can knock on the doors of appellate court.

⁶ High-risk projects refer to those which displace 50 or more households in the mountainous region, 75 or more households in the hilly region and 100 or more households in the Tarai. Medium-risk projects, on the other hand, are those that force relocation of less than 50 households in the mountainous region, less than 75 households in the hilly region and less than 100 households in the Tarai. Likewise, low-risk projects refer to those which cause productive property to shrink by up to 10 per cent.

81. The Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for the Infrastructure Development Projects has following key provisions regarding land acquisition:

- Recognizes the need of resettlement and rehabilitation plan to ensure the livelihood of the project affected persons or households at least above the pre-project conditions;
- Emphasize that the project development agency conduct meaningful consultation with the project affected persons including all vulnerable groups viz women, children, indigenous/Janajati groups, disabled, helpless and persons having no legal rights on the operated land;
- Requires to accomplish compensation payment, resettlement and rehabilitation efforts to the project affected person/households including non- title holders;
- Emphasize land acquisition through negotiation with the project affected person/households through transparent, free, fair and justifiable process;
- Requires land based compensation and resettlement to persons/households who lose all the property or whose livelihood is agriculture based;
- Requires relocation and resettlement of the affected persons/households close to the current place of residence until and otherwise he/she willingly prefer to relocate him/herself;
- Requires inclusive programs for the enhancement of their socio- economic development of disadvantageous groups such as facility less groups (Dalit, Indigenous or Janajati groups and single women etc.);
- Requires compensation of the built properties including resettlement and rehabilitation benefits for persons/households who do not have land or legal right for the currently operated land;
- Requires access on project benefit (share allocations) to the affected persons/households for projects where return on investment is potential;
- Requires provisioning of subsidized rates to the project affected persons/households for projects providing services;
- Requires following additional project assistance on the top of the compensation and resettlement to the physically displaced groups.
 1. Residential facilities
 2. Goods transportation assistance
 3. Relocation assistance
 4. Relocation for business assistance
 5. House Rental assistance
- Additional assistance as recommended by plan to seriously project affected households and vulnerable groups (Dalit, Janajati or marginalized Indigenous, single women, helpless, disabled, senior citizen etc.)
- Employment opportunity and livelihood restoration to the seriously project affected households and Vulnerable groups (Dalit, Janajati or marginalized Indigenous, single women, helpless, disabled, senior citizen etc.) based on their skills and capabilities.
- Requires project development agency to ensure the allocation of resources required for resettlement /rehabilitation and livelihood restoration of the project affected persons/households, and

F. Policies and Act related to Indigenous Peoples

82. Nepal does not have a standalone policy on Indigenous Peoples to safeguard them from specific policy, planning initiatives and development projects. The Constitution of Nepal 2072 (2015), NFDIN Act 2002, Local Self-Governance Act, 1999, Forest Act (1993) and Forest Regulation (1995) and periodic Five Year Plans have been placed significant emphasis on delivering basic services to the indigenous people. Besides, there are some provisions for the protection and promotion of Janajatis' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage.
83. The Constitution of Nepal 2072 (2015), Article 18, Right to Equality, states that all citizens shall be equal before law. No person shall be denied the equal protection of law. However, the article also mentioned that nothing shall be deemed to bar the making of special provisions by law for the protection, empowerment or advancement of the women lagging behind socially and culturally, Dalits, Adibasi, Madhesi, Tharus, Muslims, oppressed class, backward communities, minorities, marginalized groups, peasants, laborers, youths, children, senior citizens, sexual minorities, persons with disability, pregnant, incapacitated and the helpless persons, and of the citizens who belong to backward regions and financially deprived citizens including the KhasArya
84. Specific policy initiatives for the welfare and advancement of IPs (adivasi/ianajati) were initiated in 1997, when a National Committee for Development of Nationalities (NCDN) was set up. In 2002, the Nepal Parliament passed a bill for the establishment of an autonomous foundation named "National Foundation for Upliftment/Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN)," which came into existence in 2003 replacing the NCDN. The NFDIN Act 2002 established the first comprehensive policy and institutional framework pertaining to Adivasis/Janajatis. The act defines indigenous groups or Adivasi Janajati in Nepali as "a group or community having its own territory, own mother tongue, traditional rites and customs, distinct cultural identity, distinct social structure and written or unwritten history". The government, through NFDIN, has identified and officially recognized 59 such indigenous communities. This list was updated in 2009 to include 81 groups for official recognition but yet to be approved by the GON.
85. The Local Self-Governance Act, 1999 commits municipalities for the promotion, preservation, and protection of language, religion, culture of indigenous people and their welfare in the municipal area. The Act empowers municipalities to formulate and implement periodical and annual plans within their own jurisdiction. Periodic plans integrate different thematic plans according to social, economic, environment, physical, financial, and institutional aspects. The Act provides municipalities to follow planned development programs and prioritized programs that can increase productivity, contribute to upgrading living standards, and generate income and employment opportunities for indigenous people and other vulnerable groups. The Act also requires that local programs provide direct benefits to women and disadvantaged groups, and use community groups in the planning and execution of development programs.
86. These constitutional, legal and policy provisions are supplemented with the provisions under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous

Peoples (2007) and International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention (169), 1989 in 2007 since Nepal is a signatory to these international legal instruments. The ILO Convention no. 169 of 1989 is the most comprehensive legally binding treaty on the rights of indigenous peoples. The Convention includes provisions on cultural integrity, land and resource rights and non-discrimination, and instructs states to consult indigenous peoples in all decisions affecting them. Articles 1-4 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) ensures the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues while implementing any development activities in the traditional territory of the IP.

G. ADB Resettlement Policy

87. According to the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the basic objectives of the safeguards requirements are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups. ADB's main safeguard policy guidelines are:

- Involuntary Resettlement (IR) should be avoided wherever possible;
- Where IR is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- Enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Gender analysis is required to identify related resettlement impacts and risks;
- Resettlement Plans (RP) should be prepared in full consultation with affected persons (APs), host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations (NGOs) including disclosure of the RP and project related information;
- Preference will be given to land-based resettlement for affected persons whose livelihoods are land-based. However, if the land is not the preferred option or the land is not available at reasonable price, the Displaced Person (DPs) will be provided opportunities for employment, or self-employment, in addition to the reasonable cash compensation for land and other assets lost;
- Cash compensations for the loss of structures, other assets and incomes should be based on full replacement cost;
- Absence of formal legal title to land or non-recognized or recognizable claims to such land by the affected persons should not be a bar to compensation;
- The rate of compensation for land, structures and other assets should be calculated at full replacement cost based on fair market value; transaction cost; interest accrued; transitional and restoration cost, and other applicable payments, if any.
- All compensation payments and related activities must be completed prior to the commencement of the civil work;
- Special attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children and indigenous people and those without legal title to land.

H. ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (SPS 2009)

88. It states that the borrower/client will ensure (i) that affected Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and (ii) that when potential adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Where this avoidance is proven to be impossible, based on meaningful consultation with indigenous communities, the Indigenous Peoples Plan⁷ will outline measures to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts.

I. Measures for Bridging Gaps between ADB and GON Policies

89. The Table 23 summarizes the main differences between ADB and Government of Nepal's legislation in terms of involuntary resettlement and the measures included in this resettlement plan to bridge the gaps.

Table 23: Differences between ADB Policy and GON Legal Framework and measures recommended for bridging gaps

Key issues	GON Regulation	ADB SPS	Measures recommended in the RIPPF
Loss of more than 10% of the total landholdings and income	Do not consider the percentage loss of income or total land holdings The LARRP (2015) has provision of social impact assessment (7.2.1)	Income restoration programs such as training and other measures to restore and improve the standard of living of the affected households	Provision has been made to provide skill training and income generating measures in the Entitlement Matrix
Squatters/illegal occupants/nontitle land users	Do not consider squatters/ encroachers/ nontitle land users for compensation The LARRP (2015) has provision of compensation for affected non-land assets and assistance for rehabilitation (7.3.8)	Non-title holders are not entitled for the compensation of land but for replacement cost of assets on land and resettlement assistance business and other assistance	Provision has been made to provide compensation for the affected structures /houses/ business in the EM
Valuation of affected land, houses & other structures and trees	Compensation rate is determined by CDC, consisting of (i) CDO (ii) representative from DDC (iii) Chief of Land Revenue Office (iv)	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost	Provision has been made for the replacement value for the loss of land, houses/structures. APs can take salvaged materials. CDC will make final

⁷ If the impact on indigenous people is significant an Indigenous People's Plan would be prepared for this project with a set out actions to addressing how IPs will benefit from this project and negative impacts will be avoided/mitigated. However, the impact on IP is very limited and no separate IPP is not justified at this stage of the project preparation.

	<p>Project Manager</p> <p>The LARRP (2015) has provision of following scientific procedures while determining the compensation for the lands acquired and losses incurred by individuals/families so that minimum market-value of the property must be maintained and the compensation should be given to the affected families within the given time (7.3.2).</p>		<p>decision on the rates in the presence of representatives from DPs, VDCs, civil society, who will attend the meeting as an observer (details are provided in Section VIII)</p>
Other assistance for relocation of the houses	<p>No provisions in LAA (1977)</p> <p>The LARRP (2015) has provision that project proponent will ensure the resources required to rehabilitate the livelihood of the affected individuals/families. (7.1.3)</p>	<p>All the eligible DPs including tenants, employees are entitled to receive financial assistance to cover physical and economical displacement</p>	<p>Provision has been made for the transitional allowances, transport allowances and one time financial assistance to the tenants, employees</p>
Vulnerable groups	<p>No Provisions in LAA (1977)</p> <p>The LARRP (2015) has provision of additional assistance and inclusive programs targeting these groups to uplift their socio-economic status (7.2.7).</p>	<p>Focused on the poor and vulnerable group to avoid future impoverishment and create new opportunities</p>	<p>Provision has been made for income restoration programs and other financial assistance</p>
Voluntary land donation	<p>No provision in LAA (1977)</p> <p>The LARRP (2015) has provision of Third-party validation of consultation related to land donations is required</p>	<p>The borrower is required to engage an independent third-party to document the negotiation and settlement processes to openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions</p>	<p>A mechanism will be established ensuring transparent process is followed, and there is no coercion for donation of land and building demolition. The verification will be done by an independent third party.</p>

VII. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Entitlement Policy

90. An entitlement matrix has been prepared based on ADB Safeguard Policy 2009 and Land Acquisition Act of 1977 so that the proposed entitlements would be acceptable to both GON and ADB. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on involuntary resettlement requires compensation for the lost assets at replacement cost to both titled and non-titled holders and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods. Further, the principles adopted herein contain special measures and assistance for vulnerable households, such as those households falling below poverty line, the landless, household members with disability, female headed households, single women, (vii) households having elderly (*Jestha Nagarik*) and children, dalits, indigenous peoples and those without legal title to land..

B. Entitlement Matrix

91. The main entitlements of this CRIPP relate to compensation for the full and/or partial loss of land, structures, trees/crops and business at replacement costs. All the affected persons will be compensated at replacement costs⁸. For the loss of agricultural land, cash compensation will be made. Additional compensation will be given for the loss of crops/vegetation. It will be calculated based on net production of one crop in the affected area. Rehabilitation allowances will be paid to the severally affected families (who have lost more than 10% of their productive assets and income) and affected vulnerable household in terms of livelihood/skills development training for income restoration. Similarly, additional assistance to IPs and other vulnerable households and severally affected families will be provided for restoring their income and livelihoods.

92. The cut-off date is 24 December 2016, which is the start of the census survey. This cut-off date mostly applies to non-titled holders, as titled-holders will be officially notified by the CDO Office. The census survey has not identified any non-titleholders AHs. If such AHs identified during the updating of the CRIPP during DMS, the cut-off date will be the date of DMS. This was communicated to the affected persons during the survey process. However, consideration will be made during the DMS for enumerator's errors and absentees during the census survey process on a case-by-case basis. Moreover, if there is a significant time lag⁹ between the completion of the census and implementation of the plan, a repeat census may be required. All entitlements proposed in the CRIPP will be paid prior to land acquisition and displacement.

⁸ The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

⁹ More than two years. Within two years it is likely that asset ownership transfer due to transaction and socioeconomic scenario will be different requiring fresh census to capture the ground reality of the affected households.

93. A detailed entitlement matrix has been provided in Table 24. It summarizes the main types of losses and corresponding entitlements identified during census survey conducted based on preliminary conceptual design of the subproject. The entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix are based on standards and practices adopted by GON for similar projects under ADB funding and have been prepared before the preparation of the DPR and detailed measurement survey (DMS), it is likely that some land owners might be omitted and additional land parcels may be required when the exact project footprint is finalized. Therefore, it needs to be reviewed and updated at the time of detailed measurement survey (DMS) while preparing the DPR. If additional resettlement impacts are identified, provisions of compensation and assistance will be proposed to include them based on the above-mentioned principles and policy of entitlement. During the public consultation and census survey with the affected persons and enquiry about replacement value for the losses some of them expressed interest for a “land for land” replacement type (Table 19). The interest of the affected persons has been shared with the executing and implementing agencies and this will be further discussed during preparation of DPR and the updating of the CRIPP and assessed to what extent other land can be provided as compensation, with priority effort made for the vulnerable households seeking replacement land.

Table 24: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
A. Loss of Lands/Impact on Lands					
A1. Loss of Agricultural, Residential & Commercial Lands					
1. Loss of cultivated, residential & commercial lands	Land acquired for a project-related activities	1.1 Person(s) with land ownership certificate	<p>Land for land options will be offered if government or ailani land is available under the jurisdiction of municipalities or VDCs for APs losing entire land of his/her ownership.</p> <p>Cash compensation based on replacement cost.</p> <p>All fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under relevant laws and regulations</p> <p>In case of commercial lands additional assistance to restore business loss as per item 10 of this EM or exemption of municipal business tax for a year.</p>	EA, Concerned municipality, PIU, and CDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment will be made in full to the AP prior to taking possession. • With the consent of title holder compensation will be paid preferably in joint account of husband and wife.
		1.2 Person(s) using the land	Land for land options will be offered if	EA, Concerned municipality,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment will be made in full to the AP prior

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
		for more than 5 years without land ownership certificate but with records/certificate of use	<p>government or ailani land is available under the jurisdiction of municipalities or VDCs.</p> <p>Cash compensation based on replacement cost after submission of ownership certificate.</p> <p>All fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>In case of commercial lands additional assistance to restore business loss as per item 10 of this EM or exemption of municipal business tax for a year.</p>	PIU, and CDC	<p>to taking possession.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the consent of title holder compensation will be paid preferably in joint account of husband and wife. • The user occupying land prior to cut off date will be eligible for none land based entitlements. The date of completion of census survey will be the cut-off date for entitlement. The PIU will publish cut-off date in a communication media easily approachable to affected persons.
		1.3 Person(s) using the land for more than 3 years without land ownership certificate and without legalizable claim	<p>a) Cash compensation at replacement cost to non-land based assets.</p> <p>Livelihood or income</p>	EA, Concerned municipality, PIU, and CDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment will be made in full to the AP prior to taking possession. • With the consent of user of the land, compensation will be paid preferably in joint account of husband and wife. • The user occupying land prior to cut off date will be eligible for non-land based

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
			<p>restoration assistance calculated for income loss and effect on means of livelihood. The entitlement will be calculated based on actual income loss for 3 years.</p> <p>In case of commercial lands additional assistance to restore business loss as per item 10 of this EM or exemption of municipal business tax for a year.</p>		<p>entitlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PIU will publish cut-off date in a communication media easily approachable to affected persons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned local body shall validate the person is continuous user of the land and the person has not violated any by-laws (encroachment of officially declared RoW, construction of buildings and structure without permission of municipality etc.) once they declared effective. As per the Local Self-Governance Act, 1999, municipality has right to get back the encroached land and demolish the building and structures constructed without permission (details are provided in Para 69)
2. Loss of tenanted agricultural, residential and commercial by permanent tenants/sharecropper	Land for a project-related activity	<p>2.1 Land owner(renter) and registered tenants</p> <p>2.2 Non-registered sharecropper</p>	<p>50 percent cash compensation to the share cropper (registered tenants) of the affected plots as per the prevailing laws (LA Act Clause 20). Other 50 percent to the landowner</p> <p>Cash compensation at replacement cost to the standing crops in line with informal agreement between</p>	EA, Concerned municipality, PIU, and CDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment will be made in full to the AP before taking possession of the land. • Concerned local body shall validate the person has reached an agreement of sharecropping and cultivating the land and the person has not violated any by-laws once they declared effective.

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
			<p>the owner and sharecropper.</p> <p>Income disturbance allowance up to 3 months of wage labor for the affected registered tenants/ sharecroppers and land owners</p>		
3. Leased or rented land	Land acquired for project activities	<p>3.1 Person leasing or renting out the affected land</p> <p>3.2 Persons using land with formal leasing or renting agreement</p>	<p>. Lease holder or renter will get notice of termination as specified in agreement.</p> <p>Loss of income and investment will be compensated based on loss incurred.</p>	EA, Concerned municipality, PIU, and CDC	<p>The lease holder shall provide original copy of agreement paper with renters (landowners) to be eligible for the entitlements.</p> <p>The user occupying land prior to cut off date will be eligible for entitlements. The date of completion of census survey/or DMS will be the cut-off date for entitlement. The PIU will publish cut-off date in a communication media easily approachable to affected persons.</p>

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
4. Loss of income due to land leasing	Land acquired for project through long term lease	4.1 Land owner with land ownership certificate 4.2 Government of Nepal 4.3 Government entities or public institutions who own the land	Cash or kind compensation as specified in lease agreement. Lease agreement will be reached prior to payment of compensation. First installment will be paid prior to taking possession of the land.	Leasing parties who sign the agreement.	The contractor will fully restore the leased land to its original condition and return it to the leaseholder at the end of the leasing period. The municipalities will ensure that persons (other than the landowners) affected as a result of leasing of land for the Project are also compensated for loss of income incurred due to the leasing of land.
5. Self-declaration of Voluntary demolition of building and clearance of municipal Right of Way (ROW)	Loss of land and structures on the donated land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and structure owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for the donated land and self-demolition of affected structures Exemption of any transfer costs, registration fees or other municipal charges. Repair allowances to structure owner based on per unit rate (sft) as decided by municipal board. Exemption of 3 years' housing tax (only for demolished building). 	The (concerned municipality & R-PIU) EA	<p>5.1 Voluntary land donor households. Donation is accepted only if the donor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is project beneficiary and fully consulted and informed about their rights and design options; Doesn't fall below poverty line after land donation; Donating up to 10% land holding without or no impact on structural element of the building; Is unforced or freely willing to donate, Has chosen the design option for road widening. <p>5.2 Donation should be verified by a third party to ensure integrity and impartiality.</p> <p>5.3 The entitlement may not be applicable if the building owner has built the structure violating approved design of the building and</p>

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiver of building permission fees and taxes to rebuild affected house. 		<p>building construction certificate issued by the municipality.</p> <p>5.4 The municipality will provide all entitlement for any building constructed prior to declaration of ROW of particular road sections.</p>
A.2. Temporary Impacts on Land					
6. Temporary impacts during construction	<p>6.1 Damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of machinery and spoil generated during construction</p> <p>6.2 Land used by the contractor for labor camp, construction yard and stores</p>	Land cultivator or business owner	<p>15 days prior notice will be given to protect crops or business</p> <p>Reinstatement of the damaged property to the original form.</p> <p>Cash or kind compensation at replacement value by contractor, if the loss is non-revocable(that cannot be restored or reestablished).</p> <p>Lease fee at replacement value will be provided to the land or building owner or user of the land or building if rented out.</p> <p>Land should be returned to the owner/user at the end of temporary acquisition period after fully restoring it to its original condition or improved as agreed with the AP.</p>	Contractor	<p>Supervision consultant will verify the loss and facilitate to negotiate the rates.</p> <p>Contractor to negotiate a contract agreement on a rental rate with the owner or user of the land that will be temporarily used for construction activities.</p> <p>Project and the contractor to ensure that persons other than the owner affected as a result of temporary acquisition are also compensated for loss of at least 3 months income.</p>

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
B. Loss of Residential and Commercial Structures					
7. Loss of residential and commercial structures	Marginal impact (i.e., unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use and no relocation required)	7.1 Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion. Repair allowance equivalent to not less than 20% of replacement cost of the affected portion, or equivalent to the actual cost of repair. The affected households have right to take salvaged materials without deduction to compensation.	EA, Concerned municipality, PIU, and CDC	Payment will be made, in full, to the AP before taking possession of the structure. Technical team of (IA or municipality or DSC consultant) will assess and confirm viability of use of the building and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS.
	Severe impact (i.e., house is no longer viable for continued use and the entire structure is to be acquired)	7.2 Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure. • Materials transport allowance equivalent to 1.5 month minimum wage for the household if relocating in the same ward/village; 2 month minimum wage for the household if 	EA, Concerned municipality, PIU, and CDC	Payment will be made, in full, to the AP before taking possession of the structure. Technical team of (IA or municipality or DSC consultant) will assess and confirm viability of use of the building and concurred with by the affected household during the DMS.

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
			relocating elsewhere in the municipality/district. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time assistance allowance of 1 month minimum wage for the household for those who will move to another plot of land and 1/2 month minimum wage for the household for those who will move within the same plot of land. • The affected household have right to take salvaged materials without deduction to compensation 		
C. Loss of Income Generating Sources and Assets					
C.1. Loss of Agricultural Crops and Trees					
8. Loss of standing crops, fruits	Land acquired for a project-related activity	8.1 Owner of crops or trees (including	Advance notice of 1 month to be provided to APs to harvest their	EA, Concerned municipality, PIU, and CDC	Affected person will be responsible to cut down and transportation of tree products. The APs will be responsible to care and

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
and timber trees		encroachers, squatters, Sharecroppers, and tenants	<p>crops, if construction started in harvesting season. Cash compensation for loss of crops at replacement rate (if destroyed) based on average production in last 2 years. The unit rates for the same will be determined based on wholesale market and in consultation with the concerned District Agriculture Development Office.</p> <p>Cash Compensation at replacement rate calculated based on their productive life for loss of fruit trees that have been grown for both self-consumption and commercial production. The unit price at replacement rate will be determined based on wholesale price and in consultation with the concerned District Agriculture Development Office.</p>		protect sapling planted for replacement of tree.

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
			<p>Compensation for felling down and transportation of timber trees from field to residence computed based on MOFSC norms.</p> <p>The tree owner can take logs, branches, roots and fodder of the affected tree.</p> <p>One sapling of suitable species for each tree will be provided to owner for replantation.</p>		
C.2. Special Assistance for livelihood restoration					
<p>9. Loss of income or livelihood strategy</p>	<p>Impact on income or livelihood strategy due to loss of physical assets and closure of business</p>	<p>9.1 All affected households losing 10% or more productive lands regardless of tenure status</p> <p>Absentee landlords will not be eligible for this provision</p>	<p>One time livelihood assistance allowance of 3 months minimum wage (as per established rate of concerned municipality or district) for the household.</p> <p>At least one-person from each severely affected and vulnerable households will be considered for income generating vocational training</p>	<p>R-PIU through supervision consultant to deliver income restoration assistance.</p>	<p>The EA, CDC and will ensure assistance is provided. This will be a time bound activity.</p> <p>Livelihood assistance and skill development training to the family having loss of 10% or more of total productive lands</p>

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
			<p>when desired and skill improvement options as per their choice. As far as possible temporary employment will be provided to affected households in the project construction work by the project contractor. Preference will be given to affected people living below poverty line, vulnerable or lost their employment or income generation source due to project impacts.</p>		
10. Loss of income/ livelihood due to disruption of business or employment	Marginal impact (i.e., disruption of business due to reorganization of the shop on the residual land; disruption of employment of less than 3 months)	10.1 Business/shop owners (regardless of tenure status) and employees/labors of affected assets	<p>One time assistance allowance based on actual loss of income due to disruption of business for the business owner, employee/laborer employed by the business/shop</p> <p>A shifting allowance (transport plus load unloading charges) of NRs 5000.00 will be paid to affected shop/business owner(A 10% annual</p>	<p>Supervision Consultant/contractor to deliver one time assistance allowance to compensate short term loss of income</p> <p>Supervision Consultant/contractor to deliver transport and assistance allowance.</p>	<p>The EA and CDC and will ensure payment is made prior to physical displacement.</p> <p>The EA and CDC will ensure payment is made prior to physical displacement.</p>

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
	<p>Severe impacts (i.e., disruption of business due to relocation of shop; and disruption of employment for more than 3 months)</p>	10.2 Shop owners (regardless of tenure status) and employees/laborers of affected assets	<p>escalation factor applies, if the entitlements are delivered long after this plan).</p> <p>Materials transport allowance equivalent to 1 month minimum wage for the business/shop owner household if relocating in the same village; 2 month minimum wage per adult for the business/shop owner household if relocating elsewhere in the district.</p> <p>One time assistance allowance of 2 month minimum wage for the business owner, employee/laborers household</p> <p>Entitled to take part in skill development and vocational training as part of income restoration program.</p>		
11. Loss of	Business affected	11.1 Non-mobile	Affected Vendors will be notified at least 1	Super vision consultant/contr	The EA, CDC and Supervision Consultant will ensure payment is made prior to physical

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
income of small vendors	temporarily during project construction	business operators on footpaths of road extension/upgrade projects	month in advance of the construction date by the Project. One time assistance allowance of 15 days minimum wage for the vender A lump sum shifting allowance (transport plus load un loading charges) of NRs 2500.00 will be paid to affected vender/shop/business owner	actor to deliver short term compensation for loss of income.	displacement.
12. Loss of income by agricultural laborers /wage earners identified during verification census survey	Work opportunities reduced	12.1 Agriculture laborers affected by land acquisition or displacement of employer	One time assistance allowance of 1 month minimum wage per employee/laborer employed on the acquired lands	Supervision consultant/contractor to deliver short-term assistance/compensation for loss of income.	The EA, CDC and Supervision Consultant will ensure payments are made immediately after economic displacement.
D. Additional support to IPs & vulnerable					
13. Higher risks of	Loss of land and non-land assets and	13.1 Households categorized as	For affected IPs: (a) Land for land compensation option	Supervision consultant/contractor to deliver	The EA, CDC and Supervision Consultant will ensure timely payment

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
impoverishment /hardship due to loss of resource base	income sources	vulnerable ¹⁰ namely Women-headed households; disable or elderly person; IPs categorized as endangered, highly marginalized and marginalized groups; Dalits and APs who live under official poverty line regardless of severity of impacts	will be given (b) The project will provide one-time assistance allowance of 3 months minimum wage for the affected IP household. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this plan. (c) At least one person from the affected IP households will be considered for income-generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per their choice. (d) Interested individuals from affected IPs households will be given priority in employment in the project construction	income restoration assistance.	The Supervision Consultant would organize this training. The Supervision Consultant shall be responsible for this facility.

¹⁰ The vulnerable are individuals or groups who may experience adverse impacts from the proposed project more severely than others because of their vulnerable status. Typically, those households falling below poverty line (living below poverty line—NPR 19,262 person/year (source: Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/2011)) i.e. an inflation-adjusted figure of NPR 23,307 per person per annum in 2014) the landless or those without a title to land, disabled household heads, female headed households with dependents, households having elderly and children who have no other means of supports, Dalits and Indigenous Peoples (marginalized and endangered category of IPs) comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups among the project affected population.

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
			<p>and project operation activities</p> <p>(e) During the subproject design, implementation, as well as monitoring process, the project staff will enhance the dissemination of project information to and conducting meaningful consultation with affected IPs in culturally appropriate manner to ensure that IPs get maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject</p> <p>Other vulnerable households: In case of loss of land and a total dependency on agriculture: land-for-land compensation if preference expressed by the affected person Additional one time assistance allowance of 3 month minimum wage per adult for the household to cover for</p>		

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
			<p>additional human resources needed to help them, rebuild their houses, and re-establish their livelihood. This will be over and above the other assistance given in this framework.</p> <p>At least one-person from each affected household will be considered for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per their choice.</p> <p>Vulnerable APs will be given priority in employment in the project construction and project operation activities</p>		
E. Loss of common property resources					
14. Loss of cultural and community structures/ public facilities/co	Common property resources such as community forests, monasteries, temples,	13.1 Affected community/ Institution/user group responsible for the administration	Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public water stand posts etc.) in	Super vision consultant/contr actor to deliver replacement/ restoration of structure/facility	The EA, CDC and supervision consultant

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
Community forests	irrigation canal, water supply pipes, electricity poles etc. affected by the Project.	of the property	<p>consultation with the affected community.</p> <p>Or cash compensation for restoring the affected cultural/community structures to the recognized institution/ patron/ custodian of the affected structure. Project Assistance to move the structure to a new location</p> <p>In case of community forests, the EA (concerned municipality & R-PIU) will provide compensation to CFUGs as stated in EIA/IEE report if the project destroys forest areas and products. EA needs to fulfill all the mitigation conditions and commitments as stated in the Forest Lease Agreement and EIA/IEE report before they can be implemented</p>		

Type of Loss	Scope	Who is entitled	Entitlements	Responsible for the Delivery of the Entitlement	Comments
15. Loss of structures or any asset which belongs to VDC or village community	Land on which property stands purchased or reclaimed for Project purpose	15.1 DC or Village groups	Cash compensation at replacement cost. VDC or village group will be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs. Transfer allowance in case of self-relocation to cover cost of shifting on actual cost basis	Supervision consultant/contractor to deliver restoration of the structure	The EA and CDC are responsible to pay prior to affecting the assets.
F. Other unanticipated impacts					
16. Unanticipated adverse impacts due to project intervention or associated activity.	Unanticipated involuntary and other impacts of the subprojects will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the CRIPPF. The EA and project implementation authorities will finalize the entitlements in line with GoN legal provisions and ADB's SPS, 2009.				

VIII. COMPENSATION & INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

A. Compensation

94. Land acquisition and resettlement impacts will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix (EM) in Table 22. Compensation for loss of land will be determined on the basis of replacement value. The replacement value for the land will be determined by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO) of the concerned district. The CDC will finalize the compensation amount considering prevailing government rate(from district land revenue office) as well discussions with the landowners and taking into account the prevailing market values, influenced by various factors such as location of land, connectivity, and classification/ land use, type of soil, trees, available water supply and other facilities, etc.

95. The replacement values for immovable properties, including structures and assets will be calculated as follows:

- (i) **Houses and Buildings.** The value of the houses, buildings and other immovable properties of the APs will be determined for the purpose of payment of compensation as per the current year district rate approved and published by concerned DDC or at the replacement rate whichever is higher side;
- (ii) **Trees.** Compensation for trees will also be based on their market price in case of timber bearing trees and replacement value in case of fruit bearing trees, calculated as per provisions of the entitlement matrix, based on rates calculated by the concerned district agriculture office, forest office for the current year.
- (iii) **Other Assets.** Compensation for the assets attached with land (such as wells, tube-wells, pumps, tanks, etc.) will be based on replacement value.

96. Compensation will be paid and resettlement of APs will be completed before taking possession of land/properties and prior to the start of civil works. The APs will hand over to the municipality, land and properties acquired free from all encumbrances such as mortgage and debt. If the Competent Authority fails to pay decided compensation to APs within a year after the date of notification, additional amount as an interest (10 per cent) will apply on final compensation payable to each AP, except in cases where the AP has approached the judiciary for grievance redressal.

B. Income Restoration Measures

97. Based on the information collected on income restoration activities from the census and the socioeconomic surveys (Tables 18 & 19) income restoration strategies have been framed and key activities planned. The census survey shows that nearly a quarter of the affected household expressed expectation of employment opportunities and almost all prefer employment as a livelihood option. The R-PIU in collaboration with concerned municipalities will consider the available skills, existing professions, resource base of APs and their socio-economic characteristics and preferences to tailor individual income restoration schemes.

98. The basic objective of income restoration activities is to ensure that each AP will at least have the same or improved income and livelihood after the sub-project. Towards this end, it is proposed that one member for each of the vulnerable households losing their livelihood, and who has the capacity and willingness to acquire a new set of skills would be eligible for assistance. The R-PIU social staff with the support of social development expert of DSC will, identify the number of eligible families and the individual beneficiaries based on the 100% census of the AHs and a training needs assessment through consultations with the APs. The R-PIU will frame a list of possible income restoration options in consultation with APs having examined local employment opportunities. Suitable trainers/local resource persons will be identified, seeking the assistance of local/regional training institutes, if required.

99. Income restoration activities are of two types (i) short-term; and (ii) long-term. Short-term income restoration activities are intended to restore AP's income in the period immediately before and after relocation focusing on relocation, and providing short-term allowances such as (i) subsistence/transitional allowance; and (ii) shifting assistance as specified in entitlement matrix. Besides, providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the subproject, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the subproject in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the subproject.

100. In long-term option, the EA will provide assistance to access credit facilities, provide income generating training, and employment opportunities so that the APs can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-project level standard of living. Certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the CRIPP to restore and enhance the economic conditions of the APs

101. Among specific income restoration measures, skill based training to all the economically displaced persons will be carried out. Where necessary, training may include (i) capacity building, enterprise training, and facilitating economic activities to landowners; (ii) training for self-employment to agricultural laborers. Training for self-employment that would be given by a local training institute or NGO for skill development may include but not limited to (i) plumbing, (ii) electrical, (iii) automobile repair, and (iv) electronic repair and service. Training will be imparted to any willing member of the affected household. Where NGOs are not capable of training, suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by the R-PIU or local NGO in consultation with local training institutes.

102. During the construction stage the APs, especially vulnerable APs, will be given preference over others in being engaged in project activities suitable to their skills. In order to make the APs employable, an NGO will identify the required skills for the

construction activities prior to the commencement of the construction and provide the required training to the APs. The contract document for the project shall include a provision for employment under the social requirements.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

103. This chapter provides cost estimates for the CRIPP activities described in preceding chapters under the following headings:

A. Cost for Land Acquisition

104. According to the concept design and engineering estimates, a total of 35 *Bigha* (23.15 ha) of land is required for construction of different facilities under IWPS.

105. There are two different types of valuation systems; (i) one based on Government rate, and (ii) one based on current local market rate. As being practiced, Government rate is fixed by the District Land Revenue Office (DLRO)¹¹ in accordance to the location of land, type of land, the rate of land quoted on the current land transaction documents and land revenue paid by the public. Official land prices are different from the market price.

106. The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO) will determine compensation at replacement rate. However, the estimate of the land cost used for this CRIPP are based on an assessment of recent transactions of land from government office and recent market price confirmed via consultations with key stakeholders (i.e. APs and with district level officials to know the prevailing rate). The following are the estimate of land price and total cost of land by affected areas. (EM: 1)

Table 25: Estimated compensation cost for land

Details of Location	Land Required for IWPS	Unit Cost per Katha (NRs) ¹²	Tentative Cost
Dhangadhi- 2	35 Bigha= 700 Katha	200,000.00	140,000,000.00

Source: Census Survey, 2016/2017

B. Cost for Private Structures

107. Results of the census survey indicate that there will be no loss of private structures while acquiring lands for installation of IWP sites. However, municipality official informed that some private structures going to be affecting while widening and upgrading the project access road. Inventory of the affected private structures along the access road will be prepared during detail designing of the project. As provisioned in the entitlement matrix (EM: 7, 7.1 & 7.2) compensation cost for the affected structures will be calculated based on the measurement of the affected structures taken out during the

¹¹ There are District Land Revenue Offices (DLRO) in all (75) district and responsible for also fixing land price of the respective districts based on land transaction made in the district and update them annually.

¹² The transaction records in Land Revenue Office of Kailali District during fiscal year 2071/72 and quotation of land price by some of the affected people for selling the same land to Dhangadhi municipality was also considered while estimating the land price.

field survey(conducted by the social survey team of DSC) considering the construction type of affected structures.

108. Furthermore the social survey team will hold consultations with local construction contractors, local community, and key stakeholders those who have constructed new houses within same year, to investigate the market rate of the construction work like; private housing and other structures. Based on these investigations the technical team members provided technical ideas to estimate replacement cost of affected structures. Guidelines of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC)¹³ & DDC will also be taken into account while calculating the replacement cost for affected structures.

C. Cost of Loss of Crops and Perennial Plants

The census survey estimated that a total of 32.27 ton paddy and 23.27 ton wheat were grown in 10.633 ha of lands by the surveyed 20 households last year. The average yield for paddy and wheat is calculated as 3.034 and 2.189 tons per hector respectively. Thus, the project affected households will lose in an average 3.034 tons paddy and 2.189 tons wheat in a hector of their land that is being acquired for project (Annexes 3 & 4).

Table 26: Estimated compensation cost for crops

S.N	Descriptions of Cost	Unit (ton)	Rate (Rs)/ton	Total Cost (Rs)
1.	Compensation of loss of one season crop- paddy grown in 10.63 ha OR	32.20	24000.00	772800.00
2	Compensation of loss of one season crop-wheat grown in 10.63 ha	23.17	33000.00	764610.00

Source: Census Survey, 2016/2017

109. The Entitlement Matrix (EM: 8, 8.1) provisions three months advance notification to Aps to Harvest the standing crops. In case of loss of standing crops, cash compensation will be paid as decided by CDC.

110. Similarly a total 464 perennial plants (timber and fodder trees) of various species belonging to 20 surveyed households will be affected due to the project. It is estimated that the 20 surveyed households will lose about 8550.63 cube feet of timber and firewood from 464 trees (Annexes 5&6). The respective owners of the tree are allowed to take the timber/firewood but project will provide cost for harvesting and transportation

Table 27: Estimated harvesting and transportation cost for tress

S.N	Descriptions of Cost	Unit (c. ft)	Rate (Rs)/c. ft	Total Cost (Rs)
1.	Support for harvesting and transportation of affected trees grown in the lands to be acquired	8550.63	125.00	1068828.75
	Total			1068828.75

Source: Census Survey, 2016/2017

¹³ The Government of Nepal, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) is the authorized Government body for the valuation of structures through the Government Gazette (Nepal Rajpatra, Section IV, number 50, Date 2045/12/6 (1988). The Department regularly updates its rate based on current market price and provides basis for calculating the cost of different types of structures

D. Cost of Rehabilitation Allowances

111. The rehabilitation allowance covers loss of income or livelihood strategy due to loss of lands and other productive assets. The entitlement Matrix (EM: 9.1) proposes one time livelihood assistance allowance of 3 months minimum wage (as per established rate of concerned municipality or district) for the affected household. Estimated cost for the rehabilitation allowances is presented below.

Table 28: Cost of rehabilitation allowance

SN	Allowances	Unit	Quantity	90 days minimum wage rate	Amount in Rs
1.	Livelihood assistance	Affected Household	20	36,000(@ 400/day)	720,000.00
2.	Income restoration programs(skill development trainings)	Number of trainings	2 trainings @ of 10000/trainee for 20 participants	-	400,000.00
	Total				1120000.00

Source: Census Survey, 2016/2017

E. Additional Assistance to the Vulnerable Groups

112. The vulnerable households will get assistance, over and above their entitlements for compensation for lost assets, in accordance with the provisions specified in the entitlements matrix. Based on the census data, there are 10 vulnerable households of different categories. The Entitlement matrix (EM: 13, 13.1) provisions additional one time assistance allowance of 3 month minimum wage for the household to cover for additional human resources needed to help for restarting their livelihood. Additional assistance for vulnerable household as per EM are as below:

Table 29: Additional Assistance to Vulnerability Households

Vulnerability Category	No of Households	Unit (Vulnerable household)	90 days minimum wage rate	Total cost for assistance
Indigenous Households	1	1	36000(@ 400/day)	36000.00
Having Disabled Members	1	1	36000(@ 400/day)	36000.00
Below Poverty Level	7	7	36000(@ 400/day)	252000.00
Dalit Households	1	1	36000(@ 400/day)	36000.00
Total	10	10		3240000.00

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

F. CRIPP Implementation and Management Cost

113. A number of CRIPP implementation activities need to be carried out at the subproject level by R-PIU in collaboration with PISU. Some of such activities include: (i) public consultation, and information dissemination, (ii) organizing CDC meetings, and implement CDC decision, field verification, and updating RIPP, (iii) organizing and mobilizing local grievance redress committee meetings, (iv) Deed Transfer and required land surveying so on. In order to ensure such expenses, CRIPP implementation cost also been calculated and incorporated in the RIPP budget as following:

Table 28: Cost Estimate for CRIPP Implementation Activities

S.N	Description of the task	Quantity	Rate (NRs)	Estimated Cost (NRs)
1	Information dissemination about the project, resettlement impacts, and compensation provision	1	80,000	80,000.00
2	Organizing CDC meeting and follow up activities	5	20,000	100,000.00
3	Organizing GRC meetings and follow-up activities	12	5,000	60,000.00
4	Public notification of Affected assets and invitation to receive compensation (@ NRs. 50,000)	2	50,000.00	100,000.00
5	Mobilization of Surveyor/Amin / Malpot for Field Verification and Deed Transform including cost for waving applicable taxes to affected persons	LS	500000.00	500,000.00
6	Subtotal(1-5)	-	-	840,000.00
7	Contingency	15%		126,000.00
	Total			966,000.00

Source: PPTA Estimate

G. Contingencies

114. A contingency amount of 20 % of the total compensation and rehabilitation costs is proposed to cover cost of likelihood expenses including cost of compensation for some private structures that might be affected while widening and upgrading the access road to IWPS while implementing this CRIPP.

H. Total Cost Estimate

115. The total cost estimate for acquiring the required lands for IWPS in Dhangadhi and cost required for implementation of CRIPP is as follows:

Table 29: Summary of compensation costs

SN	Cost Items	Total estimated cost (NRs)
1	Compensation of land	140,000,000.00
2	Compensation for crops	772,800.00
3	Compensation for timber harvest & transportation	1,068,828.75
4	Cost of rehabilitation allowances	1,120,000.00
5	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	3,240,000.00
6	CRIPP Implementation	966,000.00
7	Monitoring	200,000.00
8	Total(A)	147,367,628.8
9	Contingencies(20% of A) (B)	29,473,525.76
10	Grand Total A+B	176,841,154.6
	Total \$ @ 103, April 19, 2017	1,718,904.4

Source: Census Survey of Affected Households, 2016/2017

I. Financing Plan

116. All costs related to land acquisition and resettlement budget would be borne by the Government. The EA will ensure that adequate funds are delivered on time to the CDO for timely implementation of CRIPP.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

117. The Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD) through its Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) is the Executing Agency (EA) of the project. EA has established a Project Coordination Office (PCO) headed by a project director. The PCO will be staffed with a social development expert under project management consultant to confirm smooth implementation of the RP and take corrective actions if necessary. The R-PIU established in DUDBC divisional office Kailali, along with the project municipalities (Dhangadhi, Attariya, Jalari Pipladi and Bhimdatta) will be the Implementing Agencies (IAs) for the subprojects. The project municipalities will also establish a project implementation support unit (PISU) in each municipality. The R-PIU headed by project manager and staffed with a social development officer is responsible for the preparation of the SIA and the subsequent Resettlement and IPP Planning documents. Besides preparation of RAPs and related documents, R-PIU will also be responsible for the public participation process as outlined above, and for the grievance redress mechanism

118. A Design Support Consultant (DSC) will be engaged to support the R-PIU in all its activities; and will make sure that the relevant conditions formulated in the CRIPPF and CRIPP will be included in the scheme construction Tender Documents, in order to allow the bidders to include these measures and conditions in their bids. The DSC will have qualified personnel to carry out this task. The DSC will assist with any rehabilitation and resettlement to ensure that affected persons are aware of their entitlements and to ensure conformity with the project Resettlement Plan.

119. A municipal project management support committee (MPMSC) will be established in order to discuss project implementation issues, including land acquisition and resettlement issues, enhance collaboration among relevant departments and organizations, and expedite decision-making processes with an aim at achieving intended project output and outcome. MPMSC will be chaired by the executive officer¹⁴, and comprise relevant department heads of the municipality, chief of the divisional office of DUDBC, DWSS and other relevant government departments, a representative from district development committee, four members representing the local disadvantaged communities, NGOs, women's groups and the private sector, and the respective project manager working as secretariat.¹⁵

120. The R-PIU and PISU in the municipality will implement resettlement activities. The Project Management Consultant (PMC) under PCO will also monitor the smooth implementation of CRIPP. The R-PIU and PISU will work closely with the DSC-Resettlement Specialist/consultant during detailed design to verify APs and corresponding mitigation measures and assistance proposed in this CRIPP. The R-PIU and PISU will continue further consultation with APs during project implementation and solicit views regarding compensation, and relocation options. The PCO will verify the implementation of CRIPP requirements and confirm whether APs received entitlements as per the CRIPP prior to the award of civil work contracts. The municipal project management support committee (MPMSC) will facilitate linking APs to relevant

¹⁴Composition will be reviewed if local election takes place.

¹⁵Other members can be included, such as representatives from political parties represented in the local political mechanism, as deemed appropriate by the municipality.

government programs related to social and economic rehabilitation. The R-PIU will submit quarterly progress reports on CRIPP implementation to the PCO, who will then review and take corrective actions if necessary. The PCO with assistance from the PMC consultants will consolidate their reports into semiannual monitoring reports and submit to ADB. These reports are to describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. In cases where the municipality and plot owner negotiate directly, the DSC-consultant and R-PIU will verify the satisfaction of the plot owner with the agreed compensation amount. The R-PIU and PISU with support of social development expert of DSC are to ensure all the activities specified in CRIPP are implemented and ensure all entitlements are paid accordingly before land acquisition and commencement of civil works.

121. **Civil works contracts and contractors.** CRIPP and EMP are to be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by the R-PIU and PCO. The contractor will be required to designate an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) supervisor to ensure implementation of social safeguard provisions in this CRIPP during civil works, who will also have the responsibility for communication with the public under the guidance of R-PIU/PSIU and grievance registration. Contractors are to carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in their contract.

122. The PCO and R-PIU will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with: (i) all applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity, or caste; and (c) elimination of forced labor; and with (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

123. The project will be implemented over five years (2016-2021). Construction activities are expected to start from the first quarter of 2018 and be completed at the end of 2021. RUDP-CRIPPF (2016) and ADB SPS (2009) require that compensation for all resettlement impacts is provided before the loss is incurred, so this CRIPP will be updated early in the design stage, and the process of arranging compensation and other entitlements will commence as soon as the revised CRIPP has been approved by ADB. All resettlement and compensation for APs under this subproject will be completed before civil works starts. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of subprojects site and the start of civil works. APs will be given sufficient notice to vacate their property before civil works begins.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

124. **Need for Monitoring.** Monitoring is a major part of the resettlement management system to ensure its goals are met. The RP implementation activities will be closely monitored internally by the R-PIU, PISU and PCO. This will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information from sub-project preparation; (iii) overall monitoring to assess AP status; and (iv) preparation of quarterly progress reports to be submitted to PCO by the R-PIU, reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any.

125. **Internal Monitoring.** The DUDBC through its PCO will be responsible for internal monitoring. The R-PIU will provide necessary oversight and monitor the RP implementation at the ground level and submit quarterly progress reports to PCO. Internal monitoring will ensure all land acquisition and resettlements activities are implemented according to the approved Resettlement Plans are in accordance with this Resettlement Framework.

126. The R-PIU in coordination with the PISU and technical support of social development expert of DSC will maintain a record of all transactions in their resettlement database, followed by entitlement records signed by AP and survey based monitoring of resettlement / land acquisition progress on a monthly basis. Monitoring will ensure:

- That all internal training of relevant safeguards staff occurred;
- Verification that there are no outstanding or unresolved land acquisition issues with respect to the project and that property valuation and economic rehabilitation has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the plan;
- Information campaign and consultation has been carried out with APs;
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- Value of entitlement received is equal to that of original structure or land acquired;
- Effective utilization of entitlements received;
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
- Relocation of APs; if applicable;
- Payments for loss of income;
- That all economic rehabilitation measures are implemented, as approved;
- Effective operation of both the Grievance Committees;
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities are available in a timely manner, are sufficient for the purposes, and are spent in accordance with the plan.

127. PCO through R-PIU and PISU will also be responsible for carrying out field level monitoring through:

- Review of census information for all APs;
- Consultation and informal interviews with APs;
- In-depth case studies;
- Informal sample survey of APs;
- Key informant interviews; and
- Community public meetings.

128. **Monitoring Indicators:** The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. Some of the indicative monitoring indicators are as following:

1. Delivery of entitlement

- Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.
- Disbursements against timelines
- Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income restoration support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule

2. Consultation and Grievances

- Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community discussions
- Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons.
- Use of the grievance redresses mechanism by the displaced persons.
- Information on the resolution of the grievances.
- Implementation of special measures for Indigenous Peoples.

3. Communications and Participation

- Number of general meetings (for both men and women).
- Percentage of women out of total participants.
- Number of meetings exclusively with women.
- Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups
- Number of meetings exclusively with IPs

4. Budget and Time Frame

- Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work.
- Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule.
- Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.
- Funds allocation for resettlement to resettlement agencies on time.
- Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices.
- Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan.

5. Livelihood and Income Restoration

- Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan
- Number of affected persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Types of training and number of participants in each.
- Number and percentage of affected persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of affected persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of new employment activities created by the project.

6. Benefit Monitoring

- Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation.
- Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards.
- Changes occurred for IPs and vulnerable groups.
- Benefiting from the project by the affected persons

129. **Reporting Requirement.** The R-PIU will submit quarterly¹⁶ progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to PCO to the PCO, who will then review and take corrective actions if necessary. The R-PIU will prepare quarterly progress reports. The PCO with assistance from the PMC consultants will consolidate their reports into semiannual monitoring and submit to ADB. These reports are to describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. Reports to ADB should clarify whether or not resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly analysis of whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced (especially for vulnerable APs) along with appropriate recommendations for improvement need to include in monitoring reports. Any problems or issues identified are followed-up (including recommendation of mitigation measures and supplementary budget); and learning from such issues must be recorded which would help to deal with issues such as these more effectively.

¹⁶DSC to submit monthly reports to R-PIU; R-PIU submits quarterly reports to PCO; PCO submits semi-annual reports to ADB.

Annex 1: Distribution of Surveyed Households by Size of Total Landholding and Loss of Lands due to Project

SN	Name of affected HHs	Total area of land in Ha	Total land loss in Ha	% of land loss to total land area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=100×(4)/(3)
1	Arjun Singh Bhandari	0.8127	0.5757	70.84
2	Hariimaya Shrestha	1.2182	1.1852	97.29
3	Chirajibi Pathak	0.7094	0.6434	90.70
4	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	2.1206	1.8625	84.90
5	Ashok Thapa	0.6434	0.6095	94.73
6	Raju Thapa	1.1205	0.8805	78.57
7	Khari Nagarkoti	0.7939	0.6773	85.31
8	Prem Thapa	0.7789	0.5418	69.56
9	Lal B Thapa	0.6408	0.5418	84.55
10	Raghu Thapa	0.6408	0.5418	84.55
11	Kashi Nagarkoti	0.9312	0.9143	98.19
12	Budhi B Baram	0.0339	0.0339	100.00
13	Jayanti Shrestha	0.4064	0.3725	91.66
14	Ganga Devi Sunar	0.8804	0.7450	84.62
15	Man B Kunwar	0.5757	0.5418	94.11
16	Deepak Bista	N/A	0.330	N/A
17	Rayabhan Lohar	N/A	0.198	N/A
18	Sangram Bista	N/A	0.991	N/A
19	Bir Bahdur Karki	N/A	0.330	N/A
20	Kirishna Bahadur Bista	N/A	0.330	N/A

Source: Census Survey, 2016/2017

Annex 2: List of Project Affected Land Parcel Owners Identified till January 20, 2017

SN	Name of affected HHs	Total area of land in Ha	Total land loss in Ha	Plot No. of (4) (किल्ला नं)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Arjun Singh Bhandari	0.8127	0.5757	15
2	Hariimaya Shrestha	1.2182	1.1852	46
3	Chirajibi Pathak	0.7094	0.6434	60
4	Tulsi Devi Awasthi	0.3378	0.3048	51
5	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	0.8364	0.6773	NA
6	Hem Raj Awasthi	0.5748	0.5418	37, 16
7	Dharma Raj Awasthi	0.3716	0.3386	47
8	Ashok Thapa	0.6434	0.6095	NA
9	Raju Thapa	0.4248	0.3048	25
10	Tika Ram Thapa	0.6957	0.5757	26,19,29
11	Chanari Devi Nagarkoti	0.2182	0.2032	34
12	Khari Nagarkoti	0.5757	0.4741	6
13	Prem Thapa	0.7789	0.5418	NA
14	Lal B Thapa	0.6408	0.5418	NA
15	Raghu Thapa	0.6408	0.5418	NA
16	Kashi Nagarkoti	0.9312	0.9143	16
17	Budhi B Baram	0.0339	0.0339	45
18	Jayanti Shrestha	0.4064	0.3725	14, 24
19	Ganga Devi Sunar	0.8804	0.7450	11
20	Man B Kunwar	0.5757	0.5418	1, 3, 13
21	Deepak Bista	N/A	0.330	41
22	Rayabhan Lohar	N/A	0.198	N/A
23	Sangram Bista	N/A	0.991	N/A
24	Bir Bahdur Karki	N/A	0.330	29
25	Kirishna Bahadur Bista	N/A	0.330	40
26	Ganesh Bahadur Bad	N/A	0.760	09
27	Deepak Sub	N/A	0.528	N/A

Annex 3: Productivity of Affected Land for Rice Cultivation (MT/ha)

HH	Land owner	Plot No.	Area (ha)	Production MT	Productivity (MT/ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (5)/(4)
1	Arjun Singh Bhandari	15	0.5757	1.750	3.040
2	Hari Maya Shrestha	46	1.1852	2.000	1.687
3	Chiranjibi Pathak	60	0.6434	2.000	3.108
4	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	51	0.3048	0.900	2.953
5	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	NA	0.6773	2.500	3.691
6	Hem Raj Awasthi	37, 16	0.5418	1.100	2.030
7	Dharma Raj Awasthi	47	0.3386	0.800	2.363
8	Ashok Thapa	NA	0.6095	2.500	4.102
9	Raju Thapa	25	0.0339	0.10	2.949
10	Tika Ram Thapa	26,19,29	0.5757	2.000	3.474
11	Chanari Nagarkoti	34	0.2032	1.000	4.921
12	Khari Nagarkoti	NA	0.4741	2.000	4.219
13	Prem Thapa	NA	0.5418	2.000	3.691
14	Lal B Thapa	NA	0.5418	2.000	3.691
15	Raghu Thapa	NA	0.5418	2.000	3.691
16	Kashi Nagarkoti	16	0.9143	3.000	3.281
17	Budhi B Baram	45	0.0339	0.120	3.53
18	Jayanti Shrestha	14	0.3386	0.500	1.477
19	Ganga Devi Sunar	11	0.7450	2.000	2.685
20	Man B Kunwar	NA	0.8127	2.000	2.461
Total			10.633	32.27	3.034

Annex 4: Productivity of Affected Land for Wheat Cultivation (MT/ha)

HH	Land owner	Plot No.	Area (ha)	Production MT	Productivity (MT/ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (5)/(4)
1	Arjun Singh Bhandari	15	0.5757	1.500	2.606
2	Hari Maya Shrestha	46	1.1852	1.500	1.266
3	Chiranjibi Pathak	60	0.6434	1.500	2.331
4	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	51	0.3048	0.700	2.297
5	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	NA	0.6773	2.000	2.953
6	Hem Raj Awasthi	37, 16	0.5418	0.900	1.661
7	Dharma Raj Awasthi	47	0.3386	0.600	1.772
8	Ashok Thapa	NA	0.6095	2.000	3.281
9	Raju Thapa	25	0.0339	0.0700	2.06
10	Tika Ram Thapa	26,19,29	0.5757	1.00	1.737
11	Chanari Nagarkoti	34	0.2032	0.500	2.461
12	Khari Nagarkoti	NA	0.4741	1.200	2.531
13	Prem Thapa	NA	0.5418	1.500	2.769
14	Lal B Thapa	NA	0.5418	1.200	2.215
15	Raghu Thapa	NA	0.5418	1.400	2.584
16	Kashi Nagarkoti	16	0.9143	2.200	2.406
17	Budhi B Baram	45	0.0339	0.100	2.950
18	Jayanti Shrestha	14	0.3386	0.400	1.181
19	Ganga Devi Sunar	11	0.7450	1.500	2.013
20	Man B Kunwar	NA	0.8127	1.500	1.846
Total			10.63	23.27	2.189

Annex 5 Loss of Trees of the Surveyed Households by Species and Total Gross and Actual Loss

HH	Land owner	No. of Trees	Height (m)	Girth (m)	Gross Vol (m ³)	Gross Vol (ft ³)	Actual Loss 50% of total Gross Vol. (ft ³)
1	Arjun Singh Bhandari	6	30	2.00	9.549	337.230	168.62
	Arjun Singh Bhandari	9	25	1.50	4.476	158.077	79.04
	Arjun Singh Bhandari	1	15	5.00	29.842	1,053.845	526.92
	Arjun Singh Bhandari	2	45	3.50	43.867	1,549.151	774.58
	Arjun Singh Bhandari	1	10	1.00	0.796	28.103	14.05
	Arjun Singh Bhandari	10	7	0.50	0.139	4.918	2.46
	Arjun Singh Bhandari	1	5	0.50	0.099	3.513	1.76
2	Hari Maya Shrestha	1	40	3.00	28.648	1,011.691	505.85
	Hari Maya Shrestha	5	20	2.00	6.366	224.820	112.41
	Hari Maya Shrestha	2	20	2.00	6.366	224.820	112.41
	Hari Maya Shrestha	1	30	4.00	38.197	1,348.921	674.46
	Hari Maya Shrestha	4	20	2.50	9.947	351.282	175.64
	Hari Maya Shrestha	1	15	2.50	7.460	263.461	131.73
	Hari Maya Shrestha	1	12	1.00	0.955	33.723	16.86
	Hari Maya Shrestha	8	10	1.50	1.790	63.231	31.62
	Hari Maya Shrestha	4	25	2.50	12.434	439.102	219.55
	Hari Maya Shrestha	10	5	0.60	0.143	5.058	2.53
3	Chiranjibi Pathak				0.000	0.000	0.00
4	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	1	30	3.00	21.486	758.768	379.38
	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	2	5	0.34	0.046	1.624	0.81
	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	4	20	0.38	0.230	8.116	4.06
	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	13	15	1.50	2.686	94.846	47.42
	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	6	5	0.20	0.016	0.562	0.28
	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	1	20	2.00	6.366	224.820	112.41
	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	5	10	0.41	0.134	4.724	2.36
5	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	8	15	0.48	0.275	9.712	4.86
	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	1	10	0.42	0.140	4.957	2.48
	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	3	10	0.18	0.026	0.911	0.46
	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	1	20	0.57	0.517	18.261	9.13
	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	1	10	0.36	0.103	3.642	1.82

HH	Land owner	No. of Trees	Height (m)	Girth (m)	Gross Vol (m ³)	Gross Vol (ft ³)	Actual Loss 50% of total Gross Vol. (ft ³)
	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	1	5	0.24	0.023	0.809	0.40
	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	2	25	1.50	4.476	158.077	79.04
	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	2	50	3.00	35.810	1,264.613	632.31
	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	30	15	0.50	0.298	10.538	5.27
6	Hem Raj Awasthi	2	15	1.00	1.194	42.154	21.08
	Hem Raj Awasthi	3	15	1.00	1.194	42.154	21.08
	Hem Raj Awasthi	3	5	1.00	0.398	14.051	7.03
	Hem Raj Awasthi	2	5	0.50	0.099	3.513	1.76
7	Dharma Raj Awasthi	1	10	1.00	0.796	28.103	14.05
	Dharma Raj Awasthi	9	10	2.00	3.183	112.410	56.21
	Dharma Raj Awasthi	4	35	2.00	11.141	393.435	196.72
	Dharma Raj Awasthi	3	18	0.44	0.277	9.793	4.90
	Dharma Raj Awasthi	4	15	1.00	1.194	42.154	21.08
	Dharma Raj Awasthi	4	50	1.00	3.979	140.513	70.26
	Dharma Raj Awasthi	1	15	1.50	2.686	94.846	47.42
8	Ashok Thapa	10	10	0.20	0.032	1.124	0.56
	Ashok Thapa	10	15	0.42	0.211	7.436	3.72
9	Raju Thapa	3	25	2.00	7.958	281.025	140.51
	Raju Thapa	5	15	0.42	0.211	7.436	3.72
	Raju Thapa	9	20	2.00	6.366	224.820	112.41
	Raju Thapa	20	5	0.03	0.000	0.013	0.01
	Raju Thapa	1	15	0.35	0.146	5.164	2.58
	Raju Thapa	1	12	0.35	0.117	4.131	2.07
	Raju Thapa	1	10	0.25	0.050	1.756	0.88
	Raju Thapa	3	10	0.42	0.140	4.957	2.48
	Raju Thapa	6	20	0.55	0.481	17.002	8.50
	Raju Thapa	9	15	0.23	0.063	2.230	1.12
	Raju Thapa	1	5	0.02	0.000	0.006	0.00
	Raju Thapa	7	5	0.30	0.036	1.265	0.63
	Raju Thapa	2	50	2.50	24.868	878.204	439.10
10	Tika Ram Thapa	1	10	0.30	0.072	2.529	1.26
	Tika Ram Thapa	1	25	0.57	0.646	22.826	11.41

HH	Land owner	No. of Trees	Height (m)	Girth (m)	Gross Vol (m ³)	Gross Vol (ft ³)	Actual Loss 50% of total Gross Vol. (ft ³)
11	Chanari Nagarkoti	3	15	1.50	2.686	94.846	47.42
	Chanari Nagarkoti	6	20	1.50	3.581	126.461	63.23
12	Khari Nagarkoti	1	40	2.50	19.894	702.563	351.28
	Khari Nagarkoti	1	10	0.47	0.176	6.208	3.10
	Khari Nagarkoti	2	20	2.00	6.366	224.820	112.41
	Khari Nagarkoti	3	15	1.00	1.194	42.154	21.08
	Khari Nagarkoti	2	15	1.50	2.686	94.846	47.42
	Khari Nagarkoti	1	15	1.50	2.686	94.846	47.42
13	Prem Thapa	2	20	0.41	0.268	9.448	4.72
	Prem Thapa	4	10	0.41	0.134	4.724	2.36
	Prem Thapa	7	5	0.20	0.016	0.562	0.28
	Prem Thapa	1	10	0.25	0.050	1.756	0.88
	Prem Thapa	2	10	0.40	0.127	4.496	2.25
14	Lal B Thapa	15	20	0.50	0.398	14.051	7.03
	Lal B Thapa	8	10	0.25	0.050	1.756	0.88
	Lal B Thapa	6	10	0.30	0.072	2.529	1.26
	Lal B Thapa	1	25	2.00	7.958	281.025	140.51
	Lal B Thapa	2	15	0.40	0.191	6.745	3.37
	Lal B Thapa	1	12	0.48	0.220	7.770	3.89
	Lal B Thapa	1	10	0.30	0.072	2.529	1.26
15	Raghu Thapa				0.000	0.000	0.00
16	Kashi Nagarkoti	8	20	1.50	3.581	126.461	63.23
	Kashi Nagarkoti	3	20	2.00	6.366	224.820	112.41
	Kashi Nagarkoti	2	10	1.00	0.796	28.103	14.05
	Kashi Nagarkoti	1	5	0.50	0.099	3.513	1.76
	Kashi Nagarkoti	1	20	1.50	3.581	126.461	63.23
	Kashi Nagarkoti	1	40	2.00	12.732	449.640	224.82
	Kashi Nagarkoti	1	10	0.50	0.199	7.026	3.51
	Kashi Nagarkoti	4	10	0.50	0.199	7.026	3.51
17	Budhi B Baram				0.000	0.000	0.00
18	Jayanti Shrestha	2	30	3.00	21.486	758.768	379.38
	Jayanti Shrestha	1	5	0.23	0.021	0.743	0.37

HH	Land owner	No. of Trees	Height (m)	Girth (m)	Gross Vol (m ³)	Gross Vol (ft ³)	Actual Loss 50% of total Gross Vol. (ft ³)
	Jayanti Shrestha	1	5	0.46	0.084	2.973	1.49
	Jayanti Shrestha	1	10	0.46	0.168	5.946	2.97
	Jayanti Shrestha	3	10	0.31	0.076	2.701	1.35
	Jayanti Shrestha	1	10	0.50	0.199	7.026	3.51
19	Ganga Devi Sunar	1	10	1.00	0.796	28.103	14.05
	Ganga Devi Sunar	1	20	2.00	6.366	224.820	112.41
	Ganga Devi Sunar	5	10	1.00	0.796	28.103	14.05
	Ganga Devi Sunar	1	10	1.50	1.790	63.231	31.62
	Ganga Devi Sunar	1	5	1.00	0.398	14.051	7.03
	Ganga Devi Sunar	5	5	0.50	0.099	3.513	1.76
	Ganga Devi Sunar	1	10	0.50	0.199	7.026	3.51
	Ganga Devi Sunar	2	20	2.00	6.366	224.820	112.41
	Ganga Devi Sunar	1	20	2.00	6.366	224.820	112.41
	Ganga Devi Sunar	1	30	1.50	5.371	189.692	94.85
20	Man B Kunwar	1	10	0.19	0.029	1.015	0.51
	Man B Kunwar	1	5	0.50	0.099	3.513	1.76
	Man B Kunwar	14	20	0.38	0.230	8.116	4.06
	Man B Kunwar	16	8	0.21	0.028	0.991	0.50
	Man B Kunwar	1	15	0.37	0.163	5.771	2.89
	Man B Kunwar	2	40	2.00	12.732	449.640	224.82
	Man B Kunwar	34	10	0.32	0.081	2.878	1.44
	Man B Kunwar	3	15	1.50	2.686	94.846	47.42
	TOTAL	464				17101.27	8550.63

Annex 6: Total Volume of Timber/Firewood Loss of the Surveyed HHs

HH	Land owner	No. of Trees	Vol (m ³) (Cubic m)	Gross Vol (ft ³) (Cubic ft)	Actual Loss 50% of total Gross Vol. (ft ³)
1	Arjun Singh Bhandari	30	88.769	3,134.836	1,567.42
2	Hari Maya Shrestha	37	112.308	3,966.109	1,983.05
3	Chiranjibi Pathak	0	0.000	0.000	0.00
4	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	32	30.963	1,093.461	546.73
5	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	49	41.669	1,471.521	735.76
6	Hem Raj Awasthi	10	2.885	101.872	50.94
7	Dharma Raj Awasthi	26	23.255	821.253	410.63
8	Ashok Thapa	20	0.242	8.560	4.28
9	Raju Thapa	68	40.437	1,428.009	714.00
10	Tika Ram Thapa	2	0.718	25.355	12.68
11	Chanari Nagarkoti	9	6.267	221.307	110.65
12	Khari Nagarkoti	10	33.001	1,165.437	582.72
13	Prem Thapa	16	0.594	20.987	10.49
14	Lal B Thapa	34	8.960	316.406	158.20
15	Raghu Thapa	0	0.000	0.000	0.00
16	Kashi Nagarkoti	21	27.554	973.050	486.53
17	Budhi B Baram	0	0.000	0.000	0.00
18	Jayanti Shrestha	9	22.035	778.157	389.08
19	Ganga Devi Sunar	19	28.548	1,008.178	504.09
20	Man B Kunwar	72	16.049	566.770	283.39
	Total	464	484.254	17,101.268	8,550.63

Annex 7: Distribution of Surveyed HHs by their Annual Per Capita Incomes, and their Vulnerability Status

HH	Land owner	Family Size	Annual Income	Per capita Income	Vulnerability Status
1	Arjun Singh Bhandari	10	754,000	75,400	0
2	Hari Maya Shrestha	5	460,000	92,000	0
3	Chiranjibi Pathak	5	900,000	180,000	0
4	Tulasi Devi Awasthi	5	162,000	32,400	0
5	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	1	163,000	163,000	0
6	Hem Raj Awasthi	2	310,000	155,000	0
7	Dharma Raj Awasthi	2	520,000	260,000	0
8	Ashok Thapa	6	68,000	11,333	BPL
9	Raju Thapa	9	120,000	13,333	BPL
10	Tika Ram Thapa	9	200,000	22,222	BPL
11	Chanari Nagarkoti	6	45,000	7,500	BPL
12	Khari Nagarkoti	6	45,000	7,500	BPL
13	Prem Thapa	4	85,000	21,250	BPL
14	Lal B Thapa	14	425,000	30,357	Having Disable Members
15	Raghu Thapa	8	585,000	73,125	0
16	Kashi Nagarkoti	6	125,000	20,833	BPL
17	Budhi B Baram	3	250,000	83,333	Highly Marginalized IP & Disabled
18	Jayanti Shrestha	4	300,000	75,000	0
19	Ganga Devi Sunar	10	445,000	44,500	Dalit
20	Man B Kunwar	12	1,360,000	113,333	0
	Total	127	7,322,000		10
	Average	6.35	366,100		

Annex 8: Meeting Minutes and Attendance of the Participants of the Consultations Conducted with Project Affected People and Stakeholders

उप महानगर पारिषदा गणवत २ सरस्वतीनगर के विविधीकरण परिसरमा धनगढी उप-महानगर पालिका, शहरि विकास र सम्बन्धित स्थानिय सरोकारवाला हउ बिया भरुके छोटोर मिला प्रशोधान केन्द्र ब्यावस्थापन सम्बन्धमा आयोजित छलफल कार्यक्रम निम्नुछा उपस्थितमा रहयो।

उपस्थिति

- १. श्री. रविन्द्र चौधरा डिभिजन प्रमुरव (शा.वि.डि.का)
- २. श्री. किशु राज शह वं.ई (दा.उ.क.क.पा)
- ३. श्री. सुरेन्द्र सिंह झाडी प्र.अ. (दा.उ.क.क.पा)
- ४. श्री. पद्म राज ओझी (शा.वि.डि.का)
- ५. श्री. रंजु बिल्ल शा.वि.अ (दा.उ.क.क.पा)
- ६. श्री. हेमराज शर्मा - बवालचित
- ७. श्री. हरि प्रसाद शह
- ८. श्री. राजेन्द्र शही शाह अमित
- ९. श्री. मान क सिंह वं.गी.म.स
- १०. श्री. अम्बिका शर्मा वं.गी.म.स
- ११. श्री. गौरव क सिंह
- १२. श्री. रविकु क सिंह युना
- १३. श्री. निर्मला रविकु (रावन) सा.प
- १४. श्री. जन्मेश्वर राज अवस्थि
- १५. श्री.

निर्णय: १) उक्त ठाउंका जग्गा धनी र अन्य सबेका बाला संग छलफल गरि ठाउं उपयुक्त गरके रहद गरौ। साथै उपस्थित सबै जग्गा धनीका उक्त जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउन ईच्छुक महरो पाईपो।

उपरोक्त विषय पर सर्वस्वतीनगरमात्र फुडोर व्यावसायन केंद्र को सम्बन्धित सरकारी वामाहदु विय भस्को हलफल कार्यक्रममा निम्नसार को उपस्थिति रहे निम्न अनुसारको निर्णय गरियो।

उपस्थिति

१. श्री हरि भद्राई (परामर्शदाता) *व्य*
२. श्री रविन्द्र बौधारा (श.वि.डि.का.प्र) *व्य*
३. श्री निर्मल कुमार देववा (ध.उ.म.न.पा) *व्य*
४. श्री महेश प्र. कहल (ध.उ.म.न.पा)
५. श्री एक विष्ट ध.उ.म.न.पा (सा.वि.प्र)
६. श्री जानकी पाठक वडावसी
७. श्री अम्बिका श्रोतरी " "
८. श्री हरिमाया श्रेष्ठ " "
९. श्री बुद्धि वहादुर वराम " "
१०. श्री माधवि श्रेष्ठ " "
११. श्री मेधा चौ. " "
१२. श्री निर्मला चौ. " "
१३. श्री लक्ष्मी चौ. " "
१४. श्री किशनमति चौ. " किशनमति
१५. श्री कलापति चौ. " "
१६. श्री केशव पति चौ. " केशवपति
१७. श्री रमेश कुमाल चौ. " scheler
१८. श्री खडक सुनार " खडक
१९. श्री जनकराज अवस्थि " जनकराज
२०. श्री रोशन श्रेष्ठ " रोशन
२१. श्री चैत व. नगरकोटी " चैत
२२. श्री प्रम व. थापा " प्रम
२३. श्री भरत चौ. " भरत
२४. श्री काशीराम नगरकोटी " काशीराम
२५. श्री लालन प्रसाद चौधरी " लालन
२६. श्री हरीराम चौधरी " हरीराम
२७. श्री राजु थापा " राजु
२८. श्री रमेश थापा " रमेश

25. श्री विद्या थापा
 26. श्री चण्डी नगरकौरी
 27. श्री हेमलाल बालमिकी
 28. श्री निर्मला खड्का (रावल) ला.प.
 29. श्री लक्ष्मण प्रसाद शेर

निर्माण
 20/1/23

प्रस्ताव नं. 4 - जग्गा धनिर सरोकार वाला हड्डि विद्य
 हलफल सम्बन्ध

निर्णय नं. 9 - प्रस्ताव नं. माघि हलफल गर्दा ध.उ.म.न.
 या वडा नं. 2 स्थित सरस्वती नगरमा रहेको जग्गा र धनिर
 सरोकार वाला निकाय विद्य हलफल भई, धनगढी उप-प्रदान
 पालिकाले निर्माण गर्ने फोर्टर मेला व्यावस्थापन तथा विमर्जन केन्द्र निर्माण
 गर्ने लार्ड प्रस्ताव गरेको धनगढी वडा नं. 2 को सरस्वतीको जग्गा
 धनिर र लामिका बस्तीका बासिन्दा हड्डि विद्य हलफल गर्दा का
 सवाल हड्डि जग्गा धनिले सारनु भयो।

1- केहि जग्गा धनिर हड्डि जग्गा को सडामा अर्को स्वामिन
 खेति योग्य जग्गा को व्यावस्था भएमा सडामा हुने भन्ने
 आवाज सुनियो।

2- जग्गा अतिग्रहण गर्दा उचित मूल्यका साथै जग्गा
 दिने परिवार हड्डि बाट फोर्टर मेला व्यावस्थापन केन्द्रमा
 रोजगारी का अवसर दिनुपर्ने।

20/1/23

20/1/23

निर्माण

Date: / / Page: _____

आज मिस्री 2062 साल ^{पौष} 19^{वा} गतेका दिन
 धनगढी उप-महानगरपालिका वडा नं. 9 का
 वडा सचिव श्री महेश प्रसाद खडाल उद्योग
 अध्यक्षातामा धनगढी उप-महानगरपालिका
 मा संचालन भइ रहेका क्षेत्रीय शहरी
 विकास आयोजना अन्तर्गत धनगढी
 उपमहानगरको प्रस्तावित फोर्छु झैला
 विमर्जन केन्द्र निर्माण र विमर्जन केन्द्र
 धनगढी उप महानगरपालिका वडा नं-२
 मा निर्माण स्थल जानै पुग्नु भएकी
 रूपमा रहेका श्रीम शान्ती शैलका
 वारिष्ठहरू जेठ तपसिलका उपस्थितिमा
 बैठक बसि तपसिलका निर्णयहरू गरियो ।

तपसिल :-

- १- श्री महेश प्रसाद खडाल वडा सचिव
- २- " रविन्द्र बोहरा RUPD
- ३- " हरी भट्टराइ परामर्शदाता
- ४- " रत्ना प्रज्जल
- ५- " सन्तोष मुझारी
- ६- " उदय सिंह कोशी
- ७- " बल ब. ओड
- ८- " सागर शाह
- ९- पदम र रविन्द्र
- १०- सन्तोष शर्पा

Rutan paper

99- रासक पावरी	नदी के
92- रिकी के 1 ल	रिवा
03- राज	राम
98- 21021 कोली	प्रम
92- प्रेम सावनी	संगर वीर
94- समर वि.क.	नूना रामकोटी
96- तुषारम कोली	दीन बाइरु
97- दिवा व.कोली	
98- राजन वि.क.	
90 बानकम/पुलिका	पुलिका
29 1/2 व. मल्ल	म. मल्ल
22 अर व. मल्ल	
23 मर-5-प-9	मोरोना
24 प्रम देवना	
25 को व. च-9	
26 दिव व. मल्ल	
26 मिटर पाप	
27 व. कोली	
28 दिल व. सादी	
30 राम व. मल्ल	
कोल मल्ल कोली	
29 मधारी रा 5का	
32 भा 311 भा 11	
33 भा 311 भा 11	
33 लाली नोपाली	

क्र. सं.	नाम	पता	शहर
34	श्री 11 रई	मल्ल	शहर
35	मनु	वि. क	मंड
36	मान ब.	कोली	मंड
37	गंगा	कोली	11/11
38	श्री वा	पुरी	श्री वा
39	लक्ष्मी	वि. क	मंड
40	ललीता	मंड	मली 11/11
41	लक्ष्मी	कोली	लक्ष्मी
42	मोनिषा	मंड	मंड
43	जमुनी	मंड	जमुनी
44	यशोदा	मंड	यशोदा
45	शमिका	मंड	मंड
46	जोरी	कोली	जोरी
47	मंगेश	शहर	मंगेश

48 कुल वार मल्ल

49- श्री 11 रई कुली रई सा.प. वजन. 9 श्री 11 रई
 50- श्री 11 रई कुली श्री 11 रई

निर्णय न.प- प्रायि कले रित उपल्लितीमा दलफल
 गदी यत अनगदी उ.प.सा. दा संपालम मंडईल्लरई
 विकास आयोजना अन्तर्गत जोहरपेला विर्जन केन्द्र
 निर्माण स्थल पहुच मार्ग निर्माणको लागी व.डा. नं. 9
 अमे शक्ति डेलका कालिन्दा हुकसेग दल फल गरि लक्ष्मी
 गन निर्णय गरियो ।

काम

(Signature)

Annex 9: List of Individual Consulted during RIPP Preparation

S.N.	Name	Office/Address	Affiliation/Position /Profession
1.	Raju Manandeher	PCO,DODBC	PD, RUDP_FWR
2.	Nabin Devkota	PCO, DUDBC	Deputy PD, RUDP-FWR
3.	Rabindra Bohora	Divisional Office, DUDBC	Manager, R-PIU-RUDP
4.	Dhayan Kuman Thapa	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan, Kailali	Executive Officer, Office of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan
5.	Deej Raj Bhatta	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan, Kailali	Engineer, Office of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan
6.	Nirmal Deuba	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan, Kailali	Sub-Engineer, Office of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan
7.	Bhadu Rana	Jugeda, Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan-11, Kailali	Local Farmer/ affected landowner
8.	Puskal Karmacharya	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan, Kailali	Local Leader, NCP-UML
9.	Rom Swanr	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan, Kailali	Local Leader, Ra. Pra.Pa.- Nepal
10.	Nirmal Shah	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan, Kailali	Local Leader, NCP-Maoist Centre
11.	Nirmala Khadka	Dhangadhi Sub- Metropolitan, Kailali	Social Mobilizer, Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan-1

Annex 10: Methodology Used to Prepare CRIPP

Desk Studies. The relevant social policies, acts, regulations and guidelines of GON were thoroughly reviewed. Similarly, applicable safeguard policy statements of ADB were also reviewed. The desk study was mainly concentrated to the past similar studies related to social and environmental assessment for urban development. Existing policies and guidelines related to the social management issues of urban development and ADB policies and guidelines have been reviewed and documented in appropriate sections of RP. The findings of these reviews have been the guidelines for preparation of this resettlement plan.

Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed IWPS. A reconnaissance survey of the proposed IWP site as well as the proposed access road was conducted to receive proposed lands required for installation of IWPS and to observe the affected land areas, assets (trees and crops). The reconnaissance survey was helpful to design questionnaire for census and socioeconomic survey.

Consultation with Stakeholders. Formal and informal interactions and consultations with the concerned stakeholders were conducted to collect required information for formulating this RIIP. Some of the key stakeholders consulted included local community members, family members of affected households, local key informants, officials of relevant district level agencies (i.e. District Land Survey Office, District Land Revenue Office, District Forest Office, local political leaders, and representatives of political parties and organizations of civil society). Qualitative socio-economic information such as perceptions about the project, potential benefits and likely negative impacts (especially to vulnerable groups), likely resettlement issues, key issues related to women and children, and other local issues were also assessed during the consultation and interactions. Such information was collected through discussion with the family members of the affected households, local community, representative of local level institutions and political parties, and other key informants individually or in groups. The details of the participants in the stakeholder consultations are presented in the Annexes 8 & 9.

Census Survey. A census household survey was undertaken to obtain the socioeconomic information of project affected households in the months of December 2016 and January 2017 based on the available preliminary conceptual design of IWPS. For carrying out the census surveys of APs, a household level questionnaire was used, containing structured questions for the generation of the desired data. The census survey of all available affected households was conducted. Information on demography, family size, level of education, agriculture practices, occupation and sources of incomes, resettlement options, income and expenditures of the households, status of land holding and amount of land loss due to project, vulnerability status and so on was collected from census survey.

Inventory of Affected structures & Assets (Trees, Crops). The resettlement plan preparation team with the support of the local community and APs prepared the list of affected assets particularly trees and their owners that are located within the likely acquired land parcels. The list contained the name of households head, types and size (length and circumference) of the trees.

Modes of Data Analysis. The information collected through various tools and sources were analyzed using both descriptive and statistical methods. Qualitative data like socio-cultural characteristics, knowledge, practices and attitudes and perceived need and problems expressed, suggestions and comments made by the project affected peoples and stakeholders have been analyzed under appropriate context under different categories and sub-headings. Quantitative data collected from household census survey have been edited, validated and updated before the start of data analysis. The commonly used Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), latest version has been used to enter and analyze data collected from census household survey. Necessary maps, tables and charts have been presented in the appropriate sections.

Annex 11 Loss of Income due to Loss of Lands Acquired by the Project

SN	Name of affected HHs	Total area of land in Ha	Total land loss in Ha	Loss of net crops in MT (@ 1.5 MT/ha)	Cash Value of Loss Crops (@ NPR 24k/MT)	Annual HH Income	% Loss of Annual Income	Remarks
1	Arjun Singh Bhandari	0.8127	0.5757	0.86355	20,725	754,000	2.75	
2	Hariimaya Shrestha	1.2182	1.1852	1.7778	42,667	460,000	9.28	IP
3	Chirajibi Pathak	0.7094	0.6434	0.9651	23,162	900,000	2.57	
4	Nanda Kishor Awasthi	2.1206	1.8625	2.79375	67,050	1,155,000	5.81	
5	Ashok Thapa	0.6434	0.6095	0.91425	21,942	68,000	32.27	
6	Raju Thapa	1.1205	0.8805	1.32075	31,698	320,000	9.91	
7	Khari Nagarkoti	0.7939	0.6773	1.01595	24,383	90,000	27.09	
8	Prem Thapa	0.7789	0.5418	0.8127	19,505	85,000	22.95	
9	Lal B Thapa	0.6408	0.5418	0.8127	19,505	425,000	4.59	
10	Raghu Thapa	0.6408	0.5418	0.8127	19,505	585,000	3.33	
11	Kashi Nagarkoti	0.9312	0.9143	1.37145	32,915	125,000	26.33	
12	Budhi B Baram	0.0339	0.0339	0.05085	1,220	250,000	0.49	IP
13	Jayanti Shrestha	0.4064	0.3725	0.55875	13,410	300,000	4.47	IP
14	Ganga Devi Sunar	0.8804	0.7450	1.1175	26,820	445,000	6.03	
15	Man B Kunwar	0.5757	0.5418	0.8127	19,505	1,360,000	1.43	
16	Deepak Bista	N/A	0.33	0.495	11,880	NA		
17	Rayabhan Lohar	N/A	0.198	0.297	7,128	NA		
18	Sangram Bista	N/A	0.991	1.4865	35,676	NA		
19	Bir Bahdur Karki	N/A	0.33	0.495	11,880	NA		
20	Kirishna Bahadur Bista	N/A	0.33	0.495	11,880	NA		