

Community Participation and Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 48218-011
December 2022
(Draft)

Nepal: Rural Connectivity Improvement Project– Additional Financing

Prepared by the Department of Local Infrastructure for the Asian Development Bank.

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**Government of Nepal
Ministry of Urban Development
Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI)**

RURAL CONNECTIVITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT-Additional Financing

Community Participation and Resettlement Plan

December 2022

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(22 October 2022)

Currency unit	-	Nepalese (NPR)
NPR 1.00	=	\$ 0.0075
\$ 1.00	=	133.99 NPR

Abbreviations

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
ADS	:	Agriculture Development Strategy
AP	:	Affected Person
ASDP	:	Agriculture Sector Development Program
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
Ch	:	Chainage
CPF	:	Community Participation Framework
CPRP	:	Community Participation and Resettlement Plan
CSC	:	Construction Supervision Consultants
DoLI	:	Department of Local Infrastructure
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
EA	:	Executive Agency
GON	:	Government of Nepal
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
HHs	:	Households
MOUD	:	Ministry of Urban Development
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
PCU	:	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
RCIP	:	Rural Connectivity Improvement Project
RCIP-AF	:	Rural Connectivity Improvement Project - Additional Financing
SPS	:	Safeguard Policy Statement

Glossary

Affected Person (AP). Any person, who as a result of the implementation of a project, losses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either 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 have provide a demographic overview of the population, households' assets, source of incomes, and means of livelihood.

Compensation means payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired property for the project.

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'.

Grievances Redressal 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 means the process whereby private land and properties are acquired the2 project activities, this includes acquisition through voluntary land donation, involuntary resettlement, and eminent domain.

Replacement cost. 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. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

Relocation means the physical relocation of APs from their pre-project place of residence.

Socio-economic survey. The survey was 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 line,¹ the landless, household members with disability, female headed households, single women, households having elderly (*JesthaNagarik*) and children, dalits, indigenous peoples and those without legal title to land.

¹ The government is identifying poor households and issuing identity cards to them. The project assessed whether any household is identified as poor. Among affected persons zero were reported to be poor as per the government record.

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Executive Summary

Project Background

1. The Government of Nepal (GoN), Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), through Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI) is implementing Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (ongoing project) since 2018 under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance. The GoN intends to extend the scope of ongoing project and requested ADB for additional financing. The Rural Connectivity Improvement Project–Additional Financing (additional financing project) has been designed incorporating learnings of the ongoing project which is estimated to upgrade/rehabilitate 324 kilometers (km) of rural roads including bridges in 24 districts of five provinces, namely Province No. 1 (5 districts), Bagmati Province (6 districts), Gandaki Province (5 districts), Lumbini Province (5 districts) and Karnali Province (3 districts) in Nepal. Of the 24 subprojects, it is proposed to upgrade 7 roads to double lane, 4 to intermediate lane, and 13 to single lane black topped standard. Administratively, the 24 subprojects are located in 70 wards of 16 municipalities, 4 wards of 2 sub-municipalities and 56 wards of 16 rural municipalities. There are 136,081 households in the subproject areas with a total population of 714,794 people, constituting 46% male and 54% female.

Scope and Objectives of Community Participation and Resettlement Plan (CPRP)

2. While the ongoing project triggered category C of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009) for involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP), this additional financing triggers C for IP and B for IR. Thereby, this CPRP has been prepared to provide the overall picture of the project's impact and methodology used to respond to and guide voluntary land donation and IR, collating the more detailed information found in the 24 linked, individual resettlement plans—titled community participation plans (CPPs)—a title that is in keeping with the existing project's documents. The objective of the CPRP is to: (i) assess social impacts due to subproject implementation, (ii) design mitigation measures to ensure lives of affected persons are improved or maintained at the level of pre-project condition after voluntary donation of land and structures, and (iii) assure proper payment of compensation and implementation of safeguards per the ADB SPS, 2009.

Methodology Adopted

3. The methodology for preparation of the CPRP includes data collections through both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through transect walk, impact assessment surveys, community consultations, census and socio-economic surveys, and interviews. The meetings were conducted at the institutional level with local levels and community organizations. Transect walks were conducted along the existing 24 road alignments throughout 2021–2022, community consultations conducted, willingness for voluntary donation assessed, detailed measurement of loss was conducted and further verification exercises.

Transect Walk Outcome

4. Following the transect walk, a total of 128 consultation meetings were held in the 24 subprojects which 2,055 people attended the meetings and of which 1,449 (70.51%) were male and 606 (29.49%) were female. During the transect walk and consultation meetings the team was accompanied by municipality representatives, DOLI representatives, affected persons and other project beneficiaries. Transect walks covered the total 533.80 km of roads whereas project

decided to consider 324 km of roads under the additional financing. The consultation meetings were conducted in all major settlements.

5. Based on the transect walk and consultations, the participants welcomed the idea of voluntary donation of small strips of land and contribute to the project design. Those willing to donate in the transect walks represented more than 45% of the total 2,723 households identified to be affected by project land requirements. Participants opined that road improvements would improve many aspects of their lives.

Impacts on Land

6. The project triggers IR category B. The road construction works will be carried out mostly within the existing road corridor with widening and minor realignments in some cases, which will require narrow strips of land (1–2 m). The cadastral survey shows that altogether 303,875 square meters (m²) of land from 3,310 land parcels, belonging to 2,706 landowners, is required for upgrading of the 24 roads. Cadastral verifications confirm that 2,211 households will lose less than 10% of their total land holding, while 521 households who are presently absentee and are yet to be properly assessed will lose more than 10% of the affected plot area. Household survey reflects that the widening of the road does not significantly impact any agricultural lands but will impact 15 homestead lands of the affected peoples (APs). Voluntary land donation will be applied to land that is less than 10% of donor's total landholding. In rare cases where lands above 10% of total land holding are required, negotiated settlement will be applied and compensation paid at replacement cost. The CPRP aims to ensure that (i) APs' participation in project design and land donation is voluntary and they receive benefits from the project to offset loss due to donation; (ii) Identify the loss of land, structures, livelihoods, and community property due to the sub-project intervention and maintain the record of affected people and families; (iii) Suggest design alternatives to the subproject to avoid severe impacts on affected households and/or minimize impacts on private assets and common properties; (iv) Assess differential impacts and propose appropriate mitigation measures as per SPS and GoN safeguard policy through community participation; (v) Document meaningful consultation with stakeholders; (vi) Ensure voluntary donations are secured in a transparent, fair, and non-coercive manner; (vii) APs that do not wish to donate their lands (whether below or above 10%) and/or fail to reach settlement in the negotiated settlement process will not be impacted by the project and the design will be altered to reflect this.

7. To date 2,211 households have agreed in principle to voluntarily donate their land—only 1 household has refused. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) from 2,101 landowners (76.9%) out of total 2,732 have already been obtained in the presence of the third-party observer. A further, 521 (18 %) households are yet to be surveyed as they are absentee owners. The additional financing has had almost 100% positive feedback on voluntary donation from the survey. Feedback from the existing project cited that absentees skipped were unhappy and later requested the project to include them so they could benefit from the project being on their doorstep. Based on this, the expectation is that a majority of absentees impacted by the additional financing will also be happy to donate their land and benefit from the project. Thereby, while the project will aim to use all channels to secure agreement of donation, in the event that such agreement is not available the project will assess the road design in terms of safety, sustainability and maximization of project benefits, and may take possession of absentee sites triggering ADB SPS, 2009 Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement. In preparation for this, the project has set aside a budget to pay compensation to absentee APs at replacement cost, based on market value as determined by the Compensation Determination Committee.

Impacts on Structures

8. A total of 70 structures will be affected, of which 32 will be partially affected and 38 will require full demolition. These include: 15 residential and 6 business structures requiring full demolition with physical displacement. The project adopts an approach to compensate affected or demolished structures based on the willingness of owners to relocate and/or rehabilitate the structures. The project will pay compensation and/or rehabilitation support/assistance for the affected structures following the replacement cost principle. All 15 residential unit owners have been consulted and signed MOUs to donate these premises in return for compensation at replacement cost and rehabilitation.

Status of MoUs

9. A third party was nominated by the community to verify and ensure that there was no coercion during MoU signing for land donation. The third party nominated by the community is usually a social worker or a respected citizen of local standing who is not an AP. MoUs from 2,101 landowners (76.9%) out of total 2,732 have already been obtained in the presence of the third-party observer. The project has planned to receive 100% MoU till December 2022.

Social Impact Assessment

10. Household surveys were conducted during 2021–2022 in the 24 subprojects covering 2,211 households with a population of 11,443 (5,849 male and 5,593 female). Analysis of the household survey results shows that average family size was 5.48. Caste/ethnic composition varied widely among the subproject areas comprising mostly Brahmin/Chhetris, indigenous people, and Dalits. Total numbers of women-headed households were 327. One informal settler was found. Main occupation of the households were agriculture, business, foreign employment, service and wage labor. The average annual income of surveyed households is NRs351,794 and average annual expenditure is NRs213,521.

Vulnerable Households

11. The project assesses vulnerability in terms of differential impact faced by affected persons. Persons donating land are considered vulnerable if they are from poor, IPs, dalit, disable, non-title holder and women-headed households. Also, households with elderly/children/ disable losing structures and requiring physical displacement will be considered as vulnerable household. A total of 1,453 households (including 822 IP households) have been identified as vulnerable households.

Indigenous People (IP)

12. The project is category C for IPs. In the 24 subprojects, there are total 822 IP households which will be affected. According to the rapid census survey, majority of the IP among APs are Magar, Rai, Gurung, Tamang, Newar and Tharu which belong to disadvantaged category. The total population has been reported 4,435 among the 822 affected IP families. IPs have been assessed as being integrated into mainstream society and as such, the project does not directly or indirectly affect their dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples nor affects their territories or natural and cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain. The project or its consequences will not impoverish any IP or their families. The project is expected to benefit IPs livelihoods and opportunities, both

through access to improved transport facilities and preferential employment on the project and involvement in project provided skills trainings.

Beneficial Impacts

13. Project benefits are (i) direct employment opportunities in project activities and (ii) indirect benefits generated: (i) reduction in travel time and cost; (ii) better mode and frequency of transportation; (iii) decreased cost of freight; (iv) access to quality health care, educational and other infrastructural facilities; (v) improved access to service centers at local and district level; (vi) improved quality of life of rural tribal population; (vii) reduced accidents; and (viii) better investment prospects creating more employment opportunities to local people.

Livelihoods and Skills Training

14. The project will organize a livelihood enhancement training for all affected vulnerable households involving at least one person from each affected household identified through vulnerability assessment to restore their livelihood. A detailed training programme is being developed in line with the existing project's training programme with support from Training Service Provider (TSP) to implement the trainings. The project will organize trainings during the road construction period to the selected participants that can contribute to a Level 1 certification by the Nepal Skills Testing Board (NSTB).

Community Participation, Consultation and Dissemination of Project Information

15. From the inception of the project, thorough meaningful consultations were carried out with the local community who were involved in finalization of the alignment, transect walk, identification of the APs, household census survey of APs, collection of MOUs for voluntary donation, and finalization of support/assistance to APs. The Community Participation requirements are detailed in the CPRP and meaningful consultation will be continued throughout project implementation.

Law and Policy

16. The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the CPRP are guided by the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and Government of Nepal's Acts, laws and regulation related to land acquisition, compensation disbursement, involuntary resettlement. The objective of the review of legislative provision is to understand existing policies that is applicable for the implementation of the project and to ensure meeting these legal provisions during different phases of project implementation.

Project Policy

17. This policy shall be adopted for this project to guide the implementation of voluntary land donation, involuntary resettlement and all impacts related to land, structures, and people. It delineates the entitlements of APs, and defines the cut-off date for access to these provisions is the household survey.

Transfer of Deed of ownership

18. Deeds are yet to be transferred for 941,262.08 square meters (m²) of private land on which the existing road is built. Additional land required for upgrading of the road is 303,875.38 m². The

project aims to rectify this legacy issue and thus the process of land ownership transfer will start from 1 January 2023 and is expected to be completed by project end.

Mitigation Measure and Entitlements

19. Voluntary land donation will be executed to the greatest extent possible. Despite this, APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons. The project proposes the mitigation and entitlement measures of different impact categories and covers land loss, structure loss, livelihood loss, loss of assets such as trees, well, and ponds, loss of community owned assets such as wells, ponds, grazing land etc.

Budget

20. In addition to the costs for the total land and structure impacts, and transfer of land titles defined in the CPRP, there is no guarantee that all absentee owners will meet the voluntary donation eligibility criteria or be contactable. Therefore, a provisional sum of the budget is allocated to pay compensation. The total cost for implementing the CPRP estimates to be NPRs 43.97 million.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

21. Grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be formed at three levels viz. subproject level, PIU level and PCU level. The subproject level GRC will comprise of the Ward chairperson of road alignment municipality/rural municipality as chair of the committee and resident engineer; two representatives from affected person (at least one female); representative of contractor; social mobilizer assigned for the road and representatives of women and disadvantaged groups including Indigenous Peoples as members. The project implementation unit (PIU) level GRC will comprise of PIU chief as chairperson of the committee, safeguard focal of PIU, senior resident engineer, associate safeguard specialist from the project implementation support consultant (PISC) as member of the committee. The project coordination unit (PCU) level GRC will comprise of project director as chairperson of the committee, sociologist PCU, team leader PISC, safeguard specialist PISC as member of the committee.

22. Complaint boxes will be placed at prominent places viz. public places, contractor camp site etc. where local community members can put their complaints/grievances and contractor's personnel will be in charge to collect the complaints/grievances and forward them to the subproject level, PIU, and PCU level committee, as necessary. Grievances will be generally redressed within two weeks from the date of lodging. If APs/complainers are not contented with the decision of GRCs or in absence of any response from them, the AP may resort to the legal remedies available

Implementation and Institutional Arrangement

23. The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) acting through Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI) will be the executing agency and the respective province infrastructure ministry will be implementing agencies of the project. The PCU will provide both technical advisory and supervisory roles to the project to ensure the project is in line with the compliance to loan covenants.

Monitoring and Reporting

24. Monitoring will be done by the PISC engaged by the project coordination unit (PCU). The PCU will monitor social safeguard related activities internally with the help of safeguard consultant in the PCU and PISC. In addition to recording the progress in social safeguards activities, the PISC will prepare a monitoring report to ensure that implementation has produced the desired outcome. The PISC will submit monthly progress reports and the PCU will regularly monitor the progress of CPRP and CPP implementation and prepare semi-annual social monitoring report.

1. Project Background

1. Nepal's agriculture suffers generally from low productivity caused by high transaction costs stemming from poor connectivity between farms and markets, poor economies of scale and quality of produce, compounded by weak agricultural research and development. The Government of Nepal approved Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) in 2015. The ADS recognizes access as one major constraint to developing agriculture, particularly commercial agriculture value chains. Transport in many high-potential agricultural production areas is limited to earth roads which are not operational after rains, resulting in high transport costs and losses of production quality and quantity. The government of Nepal, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), through Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI) is implementing Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (ongoing project) since 2018 under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance.

2. The Government of Nepal (GON) (hereinafter: the Borrower) intends to extend the scope of ongoing project and requested ADB for additional financing. The Rural Connectivity Improvement Project- Additional Financing (additional financing) has been designed incorporating learnings of ongoing project which will be estimated to upgrade/rehabilitate 324 km of rural roads including bridges in 24 districts of five provinces, namely Province No. 1 (5 districts), Bagmati Province (6 districts), Gandaki Province (5 districts), Lumbini Province (5 districts) and Karnali Province (3 districts) in Nepal. The roads are serving the productive agricultural areas and the rural population in 24 districts. The project scope includes improvement of existing earthen or seasonal rural roads to all-weather standards by improving road geometry, pavement; and constructing motorable bridges including maintenance of the roads.

3. Due diligence study of the project confirms that the road to be implemented under the additional financing will have only limited impact due to land acquisition. The road improvements will mostly be carried out using existing road corridors and/or right of way, with widening and minor realignments in some sections, which will require narrow strips of land. The project will not use eminent domain to acquire land, instead a voluntary land donation approach will be adopted following community driven development approach. The project ensures voluntary land donation will be secured in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009).

A. Subprojects under the Project

4. The project prepared one community participation and resettlement plan (CPRP) and 24 community participation plans (CPPs), one for each of the 24 subprojects located in 24 different districts across the five provinces². The district wise locations of the subprojects are shown in **Figure 1** and satellite maps can be seen in [Annex 2](#). Administratively, the 24 subprojects are located in 70 wards of 16 municipalities, 4 wards of 2 sub-municipalities and 56 wards of 16 Rural Municipalities. There are 136,081 households in the subproject areas with a total population of 714,794 people. Among the total population, male and female constitute 46% and 54% respectively. Location and demographic details of subprojects by Municipality/Rural Municipality and ward number are presented in **Table 1**.

² Province No. 1 (5 districts), Bagmati Province (6 districts), Gandaki province (5 districts), Lumbini province (5 districts) and Karnali (3 districts)

Figure 1: Map of project districts

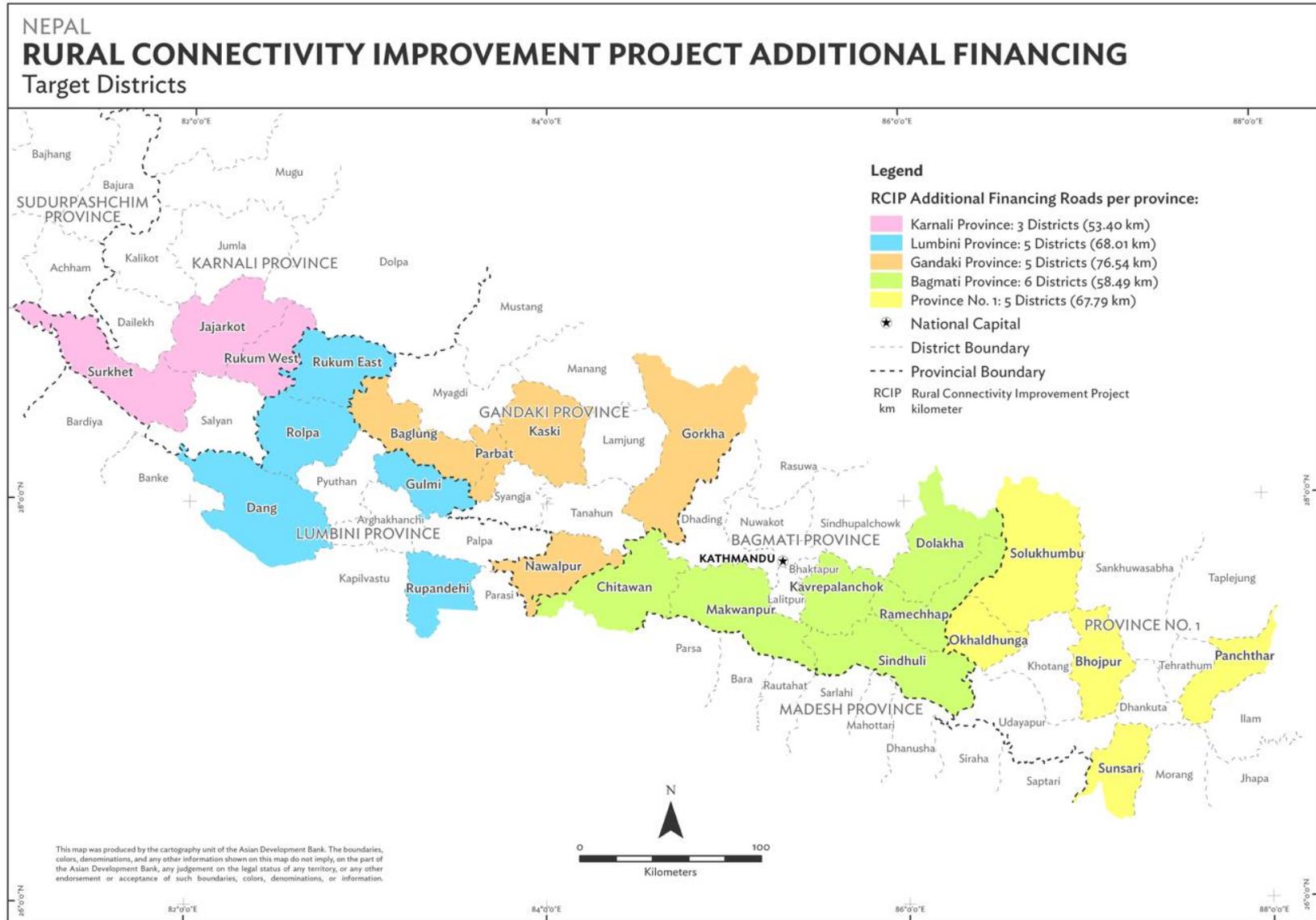


Table 1: Location and Demographic information of subproject area

S. No.	Province	District	Name of Road	Municipality and wards	HHs	Population served by roads		
						Male	Female	Total
1	Province-1	Okhaldhunga	Rampur-Prapcha-Shreechaur-Fijifalate(Nibhare)-Khijikali(Kundali)-Rawadolu-Bhasniga Road	Molung RM ward no. 2, 3,4,5 & 6	2,225	4,539	5,310	9,840
2		Panchthar	Phidim-Falot(Ludin- Falot Section) Road	Phalelung RM ward no-4, 5 and 6	1576	3770	4110	7880
3		Bhojpur	Dudhkoshi Bridge-Chuhar(hasanpur) -Falam dhunga-Ghoreta Road	Hathuwagadi RM ward no-9,8,4,5and 1 and 14	2596	5443	6342	11785
4		Solukhumbu	Phaplu-Ringmu-Tansindu-Nunthala-Khumbu Pasang Lhamu Ga.Pa. Connecting Road (Sagarmatha Road)	Solududhkunda M ward no-1, 2 and 4	1318	2552	2820	5372
5		Sunsari	Radhakrishna Mandir-Buddhadeve Mandal-Siddhartha Pra. Bi.-Ganeshpur-Bankuluwa-Chinimill-Ramdhuni Naya Road	Inaruwa M ward no-3, 4 and 8, Ramdhuni M ward no-6, 9, 10	5190	11859	12304	24163
6	Bagmati	Sindhuli	Jagadi-Dhansari-Ganeshman Charnath Na.Pa.(Province No-2 Connecting) Road	Dudhauri M ward 6 and 11	13,164	31004	34298	65302
7		Chitwan	Phisling-Tolang-Baspur-Orlang-Mayatar-Tershe-Uprangadhi-Saktikhor	Ichhakamana RM Ward no 3	700	1867	11868	3735
8		Dolakha	Nayapul-pawati- Dandakharka	Bhimeshwor M ward 5, Sailung RM ward no. 7, Melung RM ward no. 1	2504	5241	5228	10469
9		Ramechhap	Lubhughat-Bethan-Sunapati-Ga.Pa. – Galpa Doramba Road	Sunapati RM ward no 5, 4, 3, and 2	3317	6779	8024	14803
10		Kabhrepalanchowk	Dolalghat-Phalate-Kolti-Dandakhark-Chauripokhari-gurase Road	Bhumlu RM ward no 7	450	840	761	1601
11		Makawanpur	Haati Sude- Sikharpur -Ambas Road	Bakiya RM ward no-3, 8 and 9	8119	19129	20491	39620
12	Gandaki	Gorkha	Abuwa-Birdi-Serabazar-Pauwatar Road	Gorkha M ward no.13 and 14, Palungtar M ward no. 6,9 and 10	4357	7547	9345	16892
13		Baglung	Adalatchautari-Tityang-Saalbot-Daha-Bhakunde-Rayadanda-Damek- Bayang Road	Baglung M ward no-3,9,10,11	5007	8677	10721	19398
14		Parbat	Patichaur-Bajung-Kyang-Nagi Road	Modi RM Ward 4 and 5	1593	2679	3507	6286
15		Kaski	Gatthe Khola-Dhampus-Khanigaun Road	Machhapuchhre RM Ward no. 7 & 8	5479	9310	12002	21312
16		Nawalparasi	Alok Ring Road (Giruwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochada-Kolhuwa-Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Giruwari Section)	Kawasoti M ward no 14,15,16,17, Hupsekot RM ward no-1,2,3,4, Madhyabindu M ward no-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,9	26,635	64,359	77,713	1,42,072
17	Lumbini	Rupandehi	Bhagawanpur (Amuwa)-Dhakdhai-Khaireni	Devdaha Municipality wards no 1,2,3,4,5, and 7	2,000	12,197	14,312	26,509
18		Dang	Bijauri-Basdabara-Jamuni- Laxmipur – Dakchin Kurhariya -Kanjawar-Kothari Road	Tulsipur sub-M ward no.- 15, 16,18, Ghorahi sub-M ward no.- 9	3893	14109	16263	30372
19		Rolpa	F179-Riji Dumla -Nerpa Road	Triveni RM Ward 5 and 7	1512	3766	4093	7859
20		Gulmi	Wamitaksar (Indragauda)- Aapchaur-Shantipur Road	Kawasoti M ward no 14,15,16,17, Hupsekot RM ward no-1,2,3,4, Madhyabindu M ward no-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	26,635	64,359	77,713	1,42,072
21		Rukum East	Sisaghadi- Jhumlabang- Ransi Road	Bhume RM ward no-3	580	1390	1460	2850
22	Karnali	Rukum West	Chaurjahari-Narji Kholagau- Chaupha-Bairagi Thati- Musikot- Salle Road	Musikot Municipality Rukum (All wards), Tribeni RM (All wards)	10,916	25,161	28,125	53,286
23		Jajarkot	Morka-Chankhila- Badaban- Sanakhola Road	Shibalaya RM, ward (Ward 1,9), Chhedagad M (ward 1, 4 and 5), Junichade RM ward 3)	1,969	5,442	5,670	11,112

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S. No.	Province	District	Name of Road	Municipality and wards	HHs	Population served by roads		
						Male	Female	Total
24		Surkhet	Dasharathapur- Dandagau- Jitejuwa-Dhadkhet-Matela-Dharampokhara Road	Lek Benshi Municipality 4 and 5	4,346	14,117	16,178	30,295
Total					136,081	326,136	388,658	714,794

B. Scope and Objectives of Community Participation and resettlement Plan (CPRP)

5. The Community Participation Framework (CPF) prepared for the Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (ongoing project) outlines the procedures for preparing Community Participation Plans (CPPs) including loss assessment, identification of affected persons and vulnerable households, impact analysis, eligibility criteria for voluntary donation, designing livelihood restoration measures including assistance and allowances. The CPF also describes the process for information dissemination, transect walk, community consultation, voluntary land donation, deed of ownership transfer, grievance redress mechanism, monitoring, and reporting.

6. The ongoing project did not have provision of compensation for structures or land. However, the additional financing project will pay compensation for donations of structures and if more than 10% of owners total land holdings are impacted. With this added element of compensation for structures and allocation of funds for the land plots, in the additional financing this corresponding document has been upgraded to a resettlement plan under the title: community participation and resettlement plan (CPRP). It provides the overall picture of the project's impact and methodology used to respond to them, collating the more detailed information found in the 24 linked, individual resettlement plans – titled community participation plans (CPPs) – in keeping with the existing project's title (Annex 1).

7. The objective of the CPRP is to assess social impacts due to subproject implementation, and design mitigation measures to ensure lives of affected persons are improved or maintained at the level of pre-project condition after voluntary donation of land and minor assets. Specific objectives of CPRP are to:

- (i) Ensure affected persons' participation in project design and land donation is voluntary and they receive benefits from the project to offset loss due to donation.
- (ii) Identify the loss of land, structures, livelihoods, and community property due to the sub-project intervention and maintain the record of affected peoples (APs) and families.
- (iii) Suggest design alternatives to the sub-project to avoid severe impacts on affected households and/or minimize impacts on private assets and common properties.
- (iv) Assess differential impacts and propose appropriate mitigation measures as per SPS and GoN safeguard policy through community participation.
- (v) Document meaningful consultation with stakeholders,
- (vi) Ensure voluntary donations are secured in a transparent, fair, and non-coercive manner.
- (vii) APs that do not wish to donate their lands (whether below or above 10%) and/or fail to reach settlement in the negotiated settlement process will not be impacted by the project and the design will be altered to reflect this.

C. Methodology Adopted

8. The methodology for preparation of the CPRP includes data collections through both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through transect walks, impact assessment surveys, community consultations, census and socio-economic surveys, and interviews. The meetings were conducted at the institutional level with local levels and community organizations. A phased process was adopted to collect primary information in the following order:

- (i) Introductory briefing meeting with community, APs, local level representatives where project related information including the concept of voluntary donation was disseminated.

- (ii) To conduct transect walks along the 24 existing alignments, with potential project affected persons, in order to assess potential impacts on land, structures, and other assets. The transect walks were also used for assessing willingness of voluntary donation and communities' participation in project design and implementation. These were conducted at the 24 subproject sites through 2021 and 2022.
- (iii) Detailed measurement of loss of land, structures, and other assets. The extent of impact on land and structures was further verified with the involvement of local community members, APs, and elected representatives. Cadastral data of additional land required for road upgradation has been identified by superimposing the engineering design on digitized cadastral map of Department of Survey. Land related information collected from cadastral survey has been verified with the records of Land Revenue Office and AP's land ownership certificate. Impacts on structures and other assets assessed from inventory and field measurement.
- (iv) Census and socio-economic surveys conducted to assess level of impact, differential impact, and vulnerability assessment. Socio-economic information has been collected through census household survey of affected households and used to assess the vulnerability of the APs.

9. The secondary information was collected from desk review of project documents, government/public sources, internet portal, ADB published documents, cadastral and land revenue records etc.

10. During consultations, APs and vulnerable affected households were consulted separately to properly understand their needs and carefully explain the voluntary donation process. After a detailed process of meaningful consultation, memoranda of understanding (MoU)s for voluntary donations were signed between the landowners and project implementation unit (PIU) representatives in the presence of local government representatives and verified by third parties nominated by the APs ([Annex 7](#)).

2. Transect Walk and Consultations Outcome

11. Before the transect walk, meetings and discussions were conducted in each ward and settlements of the proposed alignments. The local road users, local government elected members, landowners, structure owners and other stakeholders participated in the meeting. In the consultation meeting, project design, road standards, approach for land acquisition, and compensation strategy were explained by the project representatives. The team distributed project introductory leaflets and shared contact persons' addresses for inquiry and further queries. Information disseminated to APs and stakeholders during this meeting included:

- (i) what is the Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP-AF);
- (ii) who will improve the road;
- (iii) the Project & Asian Development Bank;
- (iv) how are the project roads selected;
- (v) how will the community participate in the Project; and
- (vi) voluntary land donation and mitigation measures.

12. A "Project Information Brochure" has been prepared in both Nepali and English language that was distributed during the community consultations for ease of understanding of the project provisions (Annex 3).

13. The Borrower's project team conducted transect walks in each of the 24 subproject alignments in preparation for the DPR throughout 2021–2022. The team conducted consultation meetings in each subproject area during the transect walk process. A total of 128 consultation meetings were held in the 24 subprojects. During the transect walk and consultation meetings the team was accompanied by municipality representatives, DOLI representatives, affected persons and other project beneficiaries. The team provided prior information about the transect walk and details to be covered in transect walk and community gathering. A letter was also sent to the local municipality requesting their support during the process. Transect walks covered the total 533.80 km of roads whereas project decided to consider 324 km of roads under project financing. The consultation meetings were conducted in all major settlements. A total of 2,055 people attended the meetings of which 1,449 (70.51%) were male and 606 (29.49%) were female. **Table 2** presents subproject wise details of consultations meetings held and participants in the transect walk. A sample social map of the alignment of the subproject is presented in [Annex 4](#). [Annexes 5 and 6](#) present samples of transect walks' and consultation meetings' documentation respectively. For more information on individual dates of transect walks and discussions in consultations – please refer to the CPPs in [Annex 1](#).

Table 2: Details of Participation in Transect Walk and Consultation Meetings

S. No.	Province	District	Name of Road	No of Consultation meetings held	Participants in Consultation Meetings		
					Total	Male	Female
1	Province-1	Okhaldhunga	Rampur-Prapcha-Shreechaur-Fijifalate(Nibhare)-Khijikali(Kundali)-Rawadolu-Bhasniga Road	6	63	55	8
2		Panchthar	Phidim-Falot(Ludin- Falot Section) Road	7	87	47	40
3		Bhojpur	Dudhkoshi Bridge-Chuhar(hasanpur) - Falam dhunga-Ghoreta Road	4	35	29	6
4		Solukhumbu	Phaplu-Ringmu-Tansindu-Nunthala-Khumbu Pasang Lhamu Ga.Pa. Connecting Road (Sagarmatha Road)	4	60	48	12
5		Sunsari	Radhakrishna Mandir-Buddhadeve Mandal-Siddhartha Pra. Bi.- Ganeshpur-Bankuluwa-Chinimill-Ramduni Naya Road	7	112	75	37
6	Bagmati	Sindhuli	Jagadi-Dhansari-Ganeshman Charnath Na.Pa.(Province No-2 Connecting) Road	5	167	107	60
7		Chitwan	Phisling-Tolang-Baspu-Orlang-Mayatar-Tershe-Uprangadhi-Saktikhor	1	23	12	11
8		Dolakha	Nayapul-Pawati- Dandakharka	3	41	30	11
9		Remechhap	Lubhughat-Bethan-Sunapatii-Ga.Pa. - Galpa Doramba Road	7	182	143	39
10		Kabhre-palanchowk	Dolalghat-Phalate-Kolti-Dandakhark-Chauripokhari-gurase Road	1	61	48	13
11		Makawanpur	Haati Sude- Sikharpur -Ambas Road	4	61	46	15
12	Gandaki	Gorkha	Abuwa-Birdi-Serabazar-Pauwatar Road	7	41	37	4
13		Baglung	Adalatchautari-Tityang-Saalbot-Daha-Bhakunde-Rayadanda-Damek- Bayang Road	7	84	77	7
14		Parbat	Patichaur-Bajung-Kyang-Nagi Road	2	43	28	15
15		Kaski	Gatthe Khola-Dhampus-Khanigaun Road	5	26	22	4
16		Nawalparasi	Alok Ring Road (Giruwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochada-Kolhuwa-Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Giruwari Section)	16	75	65	10
17	Lumbini	Rupandehi	Bhagawanpur (Amuwa)-Dhakhai-Khaireni	2	64	48	16
18		Dang	Bijauri-Basdabara-Jamuni- Laxmipur - Dakchin Kurhariya -Kanjawar-Kothari Road	4	154	131	23
19		Rolpa	F179-Riji Dumla -Nerpa Road	6	49	35	14
20		Gulmi	Wamitaksar (Indragauda)- Aapchaur-Shantipur Road	6	202	158	44
21		Rukum east	Sisaghadi- Jhumlabang- Ransi Road	2	42	33	9
22	Karnali	Rukum West	Chaurjahari-Narji Kholagau- Chaupha-Bairagi Thati- Musikot- Salle Road	11	233	60	173
23		Jajarkot	Morka-Chankhila- Badaban- Sanakhola Road	6	103	72	31
24		Surkhet	Dasharathapur- Dandagau- Jitejuwa-Dhadkhet-Matela-Dharampokhara Road	5	47	43	4
Grand Total			24 Roads	128	2,055	1,449	606

14. The transect walk findings confirmed whether additional land is required for upgradation of the road. Likely impact on houses/structures due to road improvement were also recorded during the transect walk. During the consultation meetings the project team explained to the participants (including the likely APs) the process and project potential if voluntary donation of land was to be utilized and sought their opinion on the same.

15. The potential APs welcomed the idea of voluntary donation of small strips of land and showed willingness to donate land and contribute to the project design. In the 128 consultation meetings, the likely affected persons willing to voluntarily donation represented more than 45% of the total 2,723 households identified to be affected due to additional land requirement for the project. Landowners, local people, and municipality representatives confirmed their support for the voluntary land donation process for road construction. The affected persons anticipate that with upgraded pavements on the road, traffic efficiency will improve, and commuting time will be reduced, which may contribute to enhanced income sources. APs opined that they may benefit from increased land values after road upgradation, which will compensate for the loss due to voluntary donation.

16. The participants in the meetings raised some concerns and made suggestions to be included in the project design which among others included the following:

- (i) Existing culverts are not functioning well due to their smaller size and need to be upgraded with assessment of capacity.
- (ii) Drains of appropriate size should be constructed for quick discharge of rainwater.
- (iii) Public utilities such as electricity poles, telephone poles may require shifting which shall be relocated prior to civil works for uninterrupted service.
- (iv) Road construction should be started at the earliest.
- (v) Local labor and local materials should be utilized as much as possible.
- (vi) Women should be encouraged to participate in construction work without any discrimination in the wages.

A. Decision of subproject scope under project financing

17. Though the transect walks covered a total length of 533.8 km in the DPRs, the project decided to undertake only 324.2 km considering availability of funds, need for land acquisition and impact on structures. Table 3 below shares transect walk lengths against final lengths.

Table 3: Transect walks versus final roads selected

Province Name	District	Selected Road	Transect walk (km)	Final length (Km)
Province no. 1	Solukhumbu	Phaplu-Ringmu-Tansindu-Nunthala-Khumbu Pasang Lhamu Ga.Pa. Connecting Road(Sagarmatha Road)	30.00	10.00
	Sunsari	Radha Krishna Mandir-Buddha Dev Mandal-Siddhartha Pra.Bi.-Ganeshpur-Bankuluwa-Chinimill - Ramdhuni Naya Road	12.073	12.07
	Panchthar	Phidim-Falot(Ludin- Falot Section) Road	32.342	11.00
	Bhojpur	Dudhkoshi Bridge-Chuhar (hasanpur)-Falam Dhunga-Goreta Road	22.705	22.7
	Okhaldhunga	Rampur-Prapcha-Shreechaur-Fijifalate(Nibhare)-Khijikali(Kundali)-Rawadolu-Bhasniga Road	21.233	12.00
	Total			118.35
Bagamati	Kavre	Dolalghat- Phalate- Kolati- Dhandkharka-Chauripokhari- Guranse Road	6.42	6.4
	Dolkha	Nayapul- Pawati- Dandakharka Road	6.77	6.791
	Sindhuli	Jagadi-Dhansari-Ganeshman Charnath Na.Pa.(Province No-2 Connecting) Road	19.297	10.07

Province Name	District	Selected Road	Transect walk (km)	Final length (Km)
	Ramechhap	Lubhughat-Bethan-Sunapatii-Ga.Pa. - Galpa Doramba Road	33.751	16
	Makawanpur	Haati Sude- Sikharpur -Ambas Road	19.825	9.96
	Chitwan	Phisling -Tolang-Bashpur-Orlang-Mayatar-Tershe-Uprangadhi- Saktikhor Road	9.26	9.26
	Total		95.323	58.486
Gandaki	Gorkha	Abuwa- Birdi- Seraphant	15.551	15.551
	Parbat	Patichaur-Bajung-Kyang-Nagi Road	18.18	18.18
	Baglung	Adalatchautari-Tityang-Saalbot-Daha-Bhakunde-Rayadanda-Damek- Bayang Road	23.854	15.00
	Kaski	Gatthe Khola-Dhampus-Khanigau Road	19.21	19.21
	Nawalparasi (Bardaghat-Susta East)	Alok Ring Road (Giruwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochada-Kolhuwa-Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Giruwari Section)	38.474	8.60
	Total		115.269	76.54
Lumbini	Rupendehi	Bhagwanpur [Amuwa]- Dhakdhai-Khaireni Road	22.825	11.325
	Dang	Bijauri-Basdabara-Jamuni- Laxmipur - Dakchin Kurhariya -Kanjawar-Kothari Road	15.587	15.587
	Rolpa	F179-Riji Dumla -Nerpa Road	12.353	12.353
	Gulmi	Wamitaksar (Indragauda)- Aapchaur- Shantipur Road	22.362	22.362
	Rukum East	Sisaghadi- Jhumlabang- Ransi Road	6.375	6.375
	Total		79.502	68.002
Karnali	Jajarkot	Morka-Chankhila- Badaban- Sanakhola Road	35.9	17.00
	Surkhet	Dasharathapur- Dandagau- Jitejuwa- Dhadkhet-Matela-Dharampokhara Road	48.602	23.00
	Rukum West	Chaurjahari-Narji Kholagau- Chaupha- Bairagi Thati- Musikot- Salle Road	40.846	13.40
	Total		125.35	53.40
	Grand Total		533.80	324.21

18. In addition, the project also modified the design in some sections based on the findings from transect walk. Examples of some of the adaptations to the design are as below:

- (i) **Dudkoshi Bridge-Chuhar-Falamtar-Godetar Road Subproject (Bhojpur District, Province 1)** The transect walk survey reported that the last section of the road around 300 m between Ch 22+405 to 22+705 has already a good standard of 7 m RCC road which has been recently constructed by Hatuwagadi Rural municipality from their own resources. Hence, this 300 m section was excluded from the project. Similarly, it has been decided to confine the upgradation works to the existing road width for about 200 m between Ch. 22+205 to 22+ 405 as the landowners in this section refused to donate additional land.
- (ii) **Jagadi-Dhansari-Ganeshman Charnath Road (Sindhuli District, Bagmati Province)** Total length of the road is 19.927 km of which initial 3.2 km (Jagadi to Harsahi chowk) has been already under upgradation to double lane by Dudhauri Municipality. The project therefore, excluded this section and now includes upgradation of 9.5 km road length starting from Harsahi chowk to Siripur. Additionally, a link road of about 400 m has been included in the project to provide linkage to the municipality (Ch 9+400 to Dudhauri bridge).

B. Impacts on Land

19. Of the 24 subprojects, it is proposed to upgrade 7 roads to double lane, 4 to intermediate lane and 13 to single lane black topped standard. Most of the subprojects now are either earthen or gravel roads with geometric deficiencies in many locations. The road construction works will be carried out mostly within the existing road corridor with widening and minor realignments in some cases, which will require narrow strips of land (1-2m). The cadastral survey shows that altogether 303,875 sqm land from 3,310 land parcels of 2,732 landowners are required to upgrade the 24 roads. The road construction works will be carried out mostly within the existing road corridor with widening and minor realignments in some cases, which will require narrow strips of land. Cadastral verifications confirm that 2,211 households will lose less than 10% of their total land holding, while 521 households who are presently absentee will lose more than 10 % of the affected plot area.

20. Subproject wise details are presented in **table 4** below.

Table 4: Details of Additional Land Requirement

S. No.	Province	District	Name of Road	Additional Land Required (Sqm)		
				Private	Forest	Government
1	Province-1	Okhaldhunga	Rampur-Prapcha-Shreechaur-Fijifalate(Nibhare)-Khijikali(Kundali)-Rawadolu-Bhasniga Road	8,500.00	-	-
2		Panchthar	Phidim-Falot(Ludin- Falot Section) Road	564.00	-	-
3		Bhojpur	Dudhkoshi Bridge-Chuhar(hasanpur) -Falamdhunga-Ghoreta Road	780.00	-	-
4		Solukhumbu	Phaplu-Ringmu-Tansindu-Nunthala-Khumbu Pasang Lhamu Ga.Pa. Connecting Road (Sagarmatha Road)	1,115.00	-	-
5		Sunsari	Radhakrishna Mandir-Buddhadeve Mandal-Siddhartha Pra. Bi.-Ganeshpur-Bankuluwa-Chinimill-Ramdhuni Naya Road	359.00	-	-
6	Bagmati	Sindhuli	Jagadi-Dhansari-Ganeshman Charnath Na.Pa.(Province No-2 Connecting) Road	9,004.00	-	-
7		Chitwan	Phisling-Tolang-Baspur-Orlang-Mayatar-Tershe-Uprangadhi-Saktikhori	-	-	-
8		Dolakha	Nayapul-Pawati- Dandakharka	-	-	-
9		Ramechhap	Lubhughat-Bethan-Sunapatii-Ga.Pa. - Galpa Doramba Road	43,213.00	-	-
10		Kabhre-palanchowk	Dolalghat-Phalate-Kolti-Dandakhark-Chauripokhari-gurase Road	-	-	-
11		Makawanpur	Haati Sude- Sikharpur -Ambas Road	2,882.40	-	-
12	Gandaki	Gorkha	Abuwa-Birdi-Serabazar-Pauwatar Road	7,368.00	3,255.00	1,880.00
13		Baglung	Adalatchautari-Tityang-Saalbot-Daha-Bhakunde-Rayadanda-Damek- Bayang Road	5,981.86	-	3,054.00
14		Parbat	Patichaur-Bajung-Kyang-Nagi Road	23,993.16	-	4,560.00

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S. No.	Province	District	Name of Road	Additional Land Required (Sqm)		
				Private	Forest	Government
15		Kaski	Gatthe Khola-Dhampus-Khanigaun Road	9,119.00	-	-
16		Nawalparasi	Alok Ring Road (Giruwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochada-Kolhuwa-Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Giruwari Section)	3,702.00	-	-
17	Lumbini	Rupandehi	Bhagawanpur (Amuwa)-Dhakdhai-Khaireni	3,485.00	-	-
18		Dang	Bijauri-Basdabara-Jamuni-Laxmipur - Dakchin Kurhariya - Kanjawa-Kothari Road	35,726.88	-	10,622.36
19		Rolpa	F179-Riji Dumla -Nerpa Road	37,006.37	-	12,519.90
20		Gulmi	Wamitaksar (Indragauda)-Aapchaur- Shantipur Road	92,237.64	-	15,025.30
21		Rukum east	Sisaghadi- Jhumlabang- Ransi Road	14,405.54	-	-
22	Karnali	Rukum West	Chaurjahari-Narji Kholagau-Chaupha- Bairagi Thati- Musikot-Salle Road	1,405.53	-	-
23		Jajarkot	Morka-Chankhila- Badaban-Sanakhola Road	1,132.00	-	-
24		Surkhet	Dasharathapur- Dandagau-Jitejuwa- Dhakdhai-Matela-Dharampokhara Road	1,895.00	679.00	518.00
Grand Total			24 Roads	303,875.38	3,934.00	48,179.56

21. **Percentage Loss.** Land loss percentage by household was calculated to assess significance of impact and eligibility for voluntary donation. The percentage of land loss calculated is two-fold: first percentage loss of the affected plot - if that loss is less than 10% of the plot, the team did not explore the owner's total land holding. However, if the percentage loss is found to be more than 10% of the affected plot, the team further collected information on total land holding from family members. Based on this it was found that land loss is less than 5% of the affected plot area for majority of the affected households. Cadastral verifications by the project team confirm that 2,211 households will lose less than 10% of their individually, affected plots, while 521 households will lose more than 10% of the affected plot area – however, household surveys are yet to be conducted for these remaining 521 as they are absentee land owners. This survey will help determine whether or not this impact amounts to more than 10% of total land holdings. **Table 7** and [Annex 9](#) present subproject wise details of affected HHs by percentage land loss of affected plots.

Table 7: Affected household by percent of land loss

S. No.	% Loss	HHs by % of land loss of affected plot	HHs by % of land loss of total land holding (based in HH survey)	Remarks
1.	0-10%	2,206	2,211	
2.	>10%	526	0	Absentee houses
3.	Unknown	0	521	Total land holding couldn't yet be assessed due to their absentee status
	Total	2,732	2,732	

Source: Cadastral survey and Census survey

22. **Economic viability of remaining land.** Household surveys reflects that the widening of the road does not significantly impact any agricultural land but will impact 15 homesteads'

lands of the APs. Economic use of the remaining land has been assessed through different perspectives. Most of the municipalities/rural municipalities where the subprojects are located do not have a minimum land requirement standard for building permits and agricultural use. People can use the remaining land of the affected parcel as appropriate. During the community consultations, APs reported that they will be benefited by increased value of the land after road upgradation and small businesses can be carried out viably in the residual portions of the affected plot because of the likely increase in traffic after the road improvement. Thereby, the survey found that residual land after donation will be economically viable for future use in any purpose.

23. **Absentee owners.** Affected households total holding was assessed through census survey. The census survey team found 2,211 households at project site and 521 households (18 % of the total affected households of 2,732) were reported as absentee households not residing in project area. ([Annex 8](#)) They are either living in other cities in the country or migrated abroad for different reasons. The project tried to establish contact with absentee households but couldn't connect. However, the project will continue its effort to contact them using different means of communication.

24. Experience from the ongoing project's implementation shows that there will be some absentee owners whereby neither their family lives in the subproject area nor can they be contacted through any means of communication. In this case their willingness to donate cannot be tested by the time of construction. In the ongoing project, these sections were avoided, but the owner contacted the project at the end of project implementation expressed their dissatisfaction with the incomplete construction work, stating that they were in fact willing to donate and requested to complete the left-out section by signing voluntary donation MOU. This situation may arise in the additional financing project too. The PCU/DOLI proposes to set aside an amount of compensation with the estimated value of such plots in an escrow type bank account to allow the project to take possession of the land.³ Taking possession of land without signed voluntary donation MOUs will trigger involuntary resettlement requirement 2. Thereby, the project will explore contact of absentee owners and approach through support of social workers, local government representatives and neighboring APs will be requested to approach such absentee landowners. Also, use of electronic media will be explored to seek no objection in cases where the formal MOU for voluntary donation cannot be secured. If family members available at site agree to donate and show evidence of no objection from the owner in the form of email, SMS, or chat notification from social media the plot will be treated as voluntarily donated.

25. **Types of impact.** APs with less than 10% of total land holding impacted by the project will engaged by the project through voluntary land donation. APs with more than 10% of total land holding impacted will be offered negotiated settlement for lands that go above the 10% at replacement cost and market price. APs that do not wish to donate their lands (whether below or above 10%) and/or fail to reach settlement in the negotiated settlement process will not be impacted by the project and the design will be altered to reflect this. The project will try to contact absentee landowners but in the event that they cannot, the project will assess the road design in terms of safety, sustainability and maximization of project benefits, and may take possession of absentee sites triggering ADB SPS SR 2. In preparation for this, the project has set aside a budget to pay compensation to absentee APs at replacement cost, based on market value as determined by the CDC to ensure the valuations will reflect SPS replacement cost (SR2 para 10).

26. This latter impact has been considered by the project for the following reasons:

³ DOLI will establish a fund that will function like an escrow for compensations, which will be available for any returning absentees to claim in the future were they to return.

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- (i) Feedback from the existing project cited that absentees skipped were unhappy and later requested the project to include them so they could benefit from the project being on their doorstep.
- (ii) To date 2,211 households have agreed in principle to voluntarily donate their land – only 1 household has refused. MoUs from 2,101 landowners (76.9%) out of total 2,732 have already been obtained in the presence of the third-party observer. The 521 absentee households (18 %) are yet to be surveyed but as the AF has had almost 100% positive feedback on voluntary donation from the survey, it is expected that statistically there would be similar positive feedback among absentees.

27. Based on these, the expectation is that a majority of absentees impacted by the AF will be interested to benefit from the project.

28. Considering the topographical challenges in a linear project, and limited choices in some instances to avoid involuntary impact during project implementation, some involuntary resettlement impact may be expected. However, the project triggers requirements 2 as a measure to manage the absentee landowners and failure of negotiated settlement, and thereby is categorized as category B for involuntary resettlement safeguards.

C. Impacts on Structures

29. The detailed measurement survey identified a total of 70 structures that will be affected in the 24 subprojects due to the road upgradation works. Of the total affected structure, 32 will be partially affected and 38 will require full demolition. These include: 15 residential and 6 business structures requiring full demolition with physical displacement. The family members from these 21 structures will be physically displaced, however, the affected persons informed the project that they would rebuild these structures within the same plot. Fifteen residential structures and 1 business structure will require partial demolition and affected persons can reuse the affected structure after rehabilitation. Two community structures will be fully affected. Thirty-one structures categorized as other structures such as compound walls, 1 private water mill, 1 temple, 1 monastery, 1 community passenger shed, 1 public shrine, animal sheds, pali, and toilets will also be affected. During the consultation and household survey, the structure owners have indicated their willingness to relocate the structures, if compensation for the structure is provided by the project.

30. The project adopts an approach to compensate affected or demolished structures based on the willingness of owners to relocate and/or rehabilitate the structures through application of a negotiated settlement. The project will pay compensation and/or rehabilitation support/assistance for the affected structures following the replacement cost principle. The compensation for such structures will be determined by a committee formed under the provincial regulation related to the demolition of private structures. The PCU will approve a directive for guiding the determination of compensation if the provinces do not have an appropriate regulation. SPS 2009 requirement 2 para. 25 explains that safeguard requirements 2 does not apply to negotiated settlements unless expropriation would result upon the failure of negotiations.

Table 5: Impacted structures

Pam para	Full demolition	Partial demolition	Total	Remarks
Residential	15	15	30	
Business	6	1	7	
Community	2	0	2	

Pam para	Full demolition	Partial demolition	Total	Remarks
Other	15	16	31	1 private water mill, 1 temple, 1 monastery, 1 community passenger shed, 1 public shrine, compound walls, animal shed, Pali, Baranda, storage etc.
Total	38	32	70	

D. Voluntary Donation Eligibility Assessment and Status of MoUs

31. The project ensures that voluntary land donation will be considered only if:
- (i) narrow strips of land are taken (1-2 m);
 - (ii) the project benefits will realistically offset the size of the donated land;
 - (iii) it will not result in permanent and significant loss/impact on income and livelihood for the land donor or cause any third party displacement;
 - (iv) the donor is fully aware about the impact and meaningful consultation was carried out to finalize the design;
 - (v) the donated land area is less than 10% of total land holding;
 - (vi) the donor is not categorized as poor, and
 - (vii) the donor voluntary offer - without coercion - is documented and verified by an independent third party chosen mutually by the project and the affected person and verified by an independent validator thereafter.
32. A mechanism has been established ensuring a transparent process is followed and coercion was not used for donation of land. The whole process was verified and validated by an independent third party (**Annex 12**). Once project implementation begins, this party will
- a. review MOUs to verify the above list in para 31 was fulfilled.
 - b. conduct a due diligence to calculate the exact percentage impacts to (i) lands (ii) assets, (iii) living standards and (iv) income.
 - c. Collate information from consultations on expected benefits and perceptions of expected benefits to the community.
 - d. produce an impact assessment report which describes in detail the above and provides data which will act as the baseline for an endline assessment at project end.

At project end an independent third party will:

- e. Conduct an impact assessment
- f. produce an endline impact assessment report comparing the baseline of impacts – and most specifically to income and living standards - from the initial impact assessment (para 32, c), and the perceptions and benefits against the actual impacts found at project end.

33. Following the transect walk and identifying the required additional land for upgrading the road, cadastral survey has been conducted throughout the road section. The data received from the survey has been verified with the records of the Land Revenue Office, and land ownership certificate of the owner concerned. Altogether 3,310 plots of 2,732 households⁴ have been identified to be affected. The project team has carefully supervised

⁴ Subproject wise details are provided in the overview of impacts (Land)

to ensure that the principles of volunteer donation have been complied with on each road sub-project.

E. Status of MOU signing

34. The project has received MOUs from individual land donors for voluntary land donation and transferring the ownership to the government for the road project. A third party was nominated by the community to verify and ensure that there was no coercion during MoU signing for land donation. The third party nominated by the community is usually a social worker or a respected citizen of local standing who is not an affected person. MoUs from 2,101 landowners (76.9%) out of total 2,732 have already been obtained in the presence of the third-party observer. The project is planned to receive 80 % MOU prior to contract award and 100% after joint construction survey. The MoU between land donor and additional financing project will apply to the successor of the land in case the land is sold before transferring the ownership. Sample signed MOUs have been attached in [Annex 7](#).

35. **Impact on income source and livelihood.** Apart from the impact on the agricultural land, there will be no other impact on the livelihood of the affected people. Affected families will lose a small portion of their land area which has negligible impact on their income.

F. Beneficial Impacts

36. It is anticipated that there will be two-fold beneficial impacts due to road upgrading works. These are (i) direct employment opportunities in project activities as wage laborers and (ii) indirect benefits generated from improved services. During the operation stage, road-side economic activities supporting transport like fuel shops, automobile repair shops, lodging and restaurants will increase due to increased number of vehicles/road users. Increase in commercial agriculture/livestock and agro based small and medium enterprises are also expected to be developed taking advantage of improved access to market centers where there is higher demand and better prices for agricultural products. In addition to that, people of sub-project areas will have better access to health facilities including ante-natal and neo-natal care. The land values of the plots adjoining to the road may increase which will enhance the economic status of APs and other road users. Other common benefits to the people of the sub-project area are: (i) reduction in travel time and cost; (ii) better mode and frequency of transportation; (iii) decreased cost of freight; (iv) access to quality health care, educational and other infrastructural facilities; (v) improved access to service centers at local and district level; (vi) improved quality of life of rural tribal population; (vii) reduced accidents; and, (viii) better investment prospects creating more employment opportunities to local people.

G. Livelihood and Skills Training

37. The project will organize a livelihood enhancement training for all affected vulnerable households involving at least 1 person from each affected household identified through vulnerability assessment to restore their livelihood. A detailed training programme is being developed in line with the existing project's training programme with support from Training Service Provider (TSP) to implement the trainings. The project will organize trainings during the road construction period to the selected participants that can contribute to a Level 1 certification by the Nepal Skills Testing Board (NSTB).

3. Social Impact Assessment

38. The project team conducted a household survey of affected persons for assessing the impact of loss comparing with their economic status including demographic composition, occupation and income resources, average income and expenditure, total land holding, household facilities etc. The household surveys were conducted during 2021–22 in the 24 subprojects (**Table 6**) and covered 2,211 households with a population of 11,443 (5,849 male and 5,593 female). There were 521 absentee AP households (not present in the project area) that could not be covered in the household survey (for list see [Annex 8](#)). The average family size of surveyed households was 5.48. Caste/ethnic composition varied widely among the subproject areas comprising mostly Brahmin/Chhetris, followed by Indigenous peoples, and Dalits (for list of APs and land impacts see [Annex 9](#)). Total numbers of women headed households were 348. One informal settler was found. Main occupation of the households were agriculture, business, foreign employment, service and wage labor. Affected People revealed that most of the households depend on more than one source of income for fulfillment of their household needs. The average annual income of surveyed households is NRs 351,794 and average annual expenditure is NRs 213,521.

Table 6: Details of Household Survey Conducted

S. No.	Province	District	Name of Road	Number of HHs covered	Number of Persons		
					Total	Male	Female
1	Province-1	Okhaldhunga	Rampur- Prapcha- Shreechaur-Fijifalate (Nibhare) – Khijikali (Kundali) – Rawadolu – Bhasniga Road	61	342	180	162
2		Panchthar	Phidim-Falot(Ludin- Falot Section) Road	22	110	61	49
3		Bhojpur	Dudhkoshi Bridge – Chuhar (hasanpur) - Falam dhunga - Ghoreta Road	18	104	68	36
4		Solukhumbu	Phaplu-Ringmu-Tansindu-Nunthala-Khumbu Pasang Lhamu Ga.Pa. Connecting Road (Sagarmatha Road)	17	83	48	35
5		Sunsari	Radhakrishna Mandir-Buddhadeve Mandal-Siddhartha Pra. Bi.-Ganeshpur-Bankuluwa-Chinimill-Ramdhuni Naya Road	12	59	23	36
6	Bagmati	Sindhuli	Jagadi-Dhansari-Ganeshman Charnath Na.Pa.(Province No-2 Connecting) Road	90	440	241	199
7		Chitwan	Phisling-Tolang-Baspur-Orlang-Mayatar-Tershe-Uprangadhi-Saktikhori	0	0	0	0
8		Dolakha	Nayapul-Pawati- Dandakharka	0	0	0	0
9		Remechhap	Lubhughat-Bethan-Sunapatii-Ga.Pa. - Galpa Doramba Road	167	688	340	348
10		Kabhre-palanchowk	Dolalghat-Phalate-Kolti-Dandakhark-Chauripokhari-gurase Road	0	0	0	0
11		Makawanpur	Haati Sude- Sikharpur -Ambas Road	10	49	28	21
12	Gandaki	Gorkha	Abuwa-Birdi-Serabazar-Pauwatar Road	293	1626	819	807
13		Baglung	Adalatchautari-Tityang-Saalbot-Daha-Bhakunde – Rayadanda - Damek- Bayang Road	103	657	361	296
14		Parbat	Patichaur-Bajung-Kyang-Nagi Road	296	1451	699	752
15		Kaski	Gatthe Khola-Dhampus-Khanigaun Road	138	1038	561	477
16		Nawalparasi	Alok Ring Road (Giruwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochada-Kolhuwa-Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Giruwari Section)	220	447	219	228
17	Lumbini	Rupandehi	Bhagawanpur (Amuwa)-Dhakdhai-Khairani	122	498	250	248
18		Dang	Bijauri-Basdabara-Jamuni- Laxmipur - Dakchin Kurhariya -Kanjawar-Kothari Road	58	603	332	270
19		Rolpa	F179-Riji Dumla -Nerpa Road	102	595	302	293
20		Gulmi	Wamitaksar(Indragauda)-Aapchaur Shantipur Road	205	1107	543	564
21		Rukum east	Sisaghadhi- Jhumlabang- Ransi Road	73	440	208	232
22	Karnali	Rukum West	Chaurjahari-Narji Kholagau- Chaupha-Bairagi Thati- Musikot- Salle Road	51	468	247	221
23		Jajarkot	Morka-Chankhila-Badaban-Sanakhola Road	63	290	132	158
24		Surkhet	Dasharathapur- Dandagau- Jitejuwa-Dhadkhet-Matela-Dharampokhara Road	66	348	187	161
Grand Total			24 Roads	2,211	11,443	5,849	5,593

Source: Household Survey 2021-22

39. **Households with poor identity cards.** The government is identifying poor households and issuing identity cards to them. The project assessed whether any household is identified as poor. Among affected persons zero were reported to be poor as per the government record.

A. Vulnerable households

40. The project assesses vulnerability in terms of differential impact faced by affected persons. Persons donating land are considered vulnerable if they are from poor, indigenous peoples (*janajati*), Dalit, disabled, non-title holder and women headed households. Households with elderly/children/disabled losing structures and requiring physical displacement will be considered vulnerable households. All vulnerable households will be provided special assistance in terms of skill enhancement training of their choice for better employment/economic opportunity ([Annex 11](#)).

41. As part of the social impact assessment, the project has identified individuals or/and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected in terms of poverty, caste/ethnicity, age and disability etc. The project has conducted a census survey of APs to understand their family size, total land holding, agricultural production, sources of income, comparative income before and after donation etc. The data/information received from the survey has been used to analyze whether any AP is differentially impacted due to the project intervention. Total 1,453 households (including 822 IP households) have been identified as vulnerable households as per the criteria in the previous paragraph. **Table 8** presents vulnerability status of project affected households.

Table 8: Category Wise Vulnerable APs

S. No.	Province	District	Name of Road	Category wise number of Vulnerable APs						
				Poor HHS	None-title HHS	Women headed HHS	HHS with elderly	HHS with disabled	Dalit	IP HHS
1	Province-1	Okhaldhunga	Rampur-Prapcha-Shreechaur-Fijifalate(Nibhare)-Khijikali(Kundali)-Rawadolu-Bhasniga Road	0	0	10	0	0	13	7
2		Panchthar	Phidim-Falot(Ludin- Falot Section) Road	0	0	4	2	0	0	22
3		Bhojpur	Dudhkoshi Bridge-Chuhar(hasanpur) -Falam dhunga-Ghoreta Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
4		Solukhumbu	Phaplu-Ringmu-Tansindu-Nunthala-Khumbu Pasang Lhamu Ga.Pa. Connecting Road (Sagarmatha Road)	0	0	2	0	0	0	15
5		Sunsari	Radhakrishna Mandir-Buddhadeve Mandal-Siddhartha Pra. Bi.-Ganeshpur-Bankuluwa-Chinimill-Ramdhuni Naya Road	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
6	Bagmati	Sindhuli	Jagadi-Dhansari-Ganeshman Charnath Na.Pa.(Province No-2 Connecting) Road	0	0	5	0	0	2	15
7		Chitwan	Phisling-Tolang-Baspu-Orlang-Mayatar-Tershe-Uprangadhi-Saktikhor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		Dolakha	Nayapul-Pawati- Dandakharka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9		Ramechhap	Lubhughat-Bethan-Sunapatii-Ga.Pa. - Galpa Doramba Road	0	0	34	0	0	10	132
10		Kabhre-palanchowk	Dolalghat-Phalate-Kolti-Dandakhark-Chauripokhari-Gurase Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11		Makawanpur	Haati Sude- Sikharpur -Ambas Road	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
12	Gandaki	Gorkha	Abuwa-Birdi-Serabazar-Pauwatar Road	0	0	59	0	0	23	154
13		Baglung	Adalatchautari-Tityang-Saalbot-Daha-Bhakunde-Rayadanda-Damek- Bayang Road	0	0	28	0	0	7	63
14		Parbat	Patichaur-Bajung-Kyang-Nagi Road	0	0	32	0	0	14	97
15		Kaski	Gatthe Khola-Dhampus-Khanigaun Road	0	0	24	0	0	46	65
16		Nawalparasi	Alok Ring Road (Giruwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochada-Kolhuwa-Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Giruwari Section)	0	0	27	0	0	0	55
17	Lumbini	Rupandehi	Bhagawanpur (Amuwa)-Dhakhadhai-Khairani	0	0	21	48		10	17
18		Dang	Bijauri-Basdabara-Jamuni- Laxmipur - Dakchin Kurhariya - Kanjavar-Kothari Road	0	0	35	0	0	2	70
19		Rolpa	F179-Riji Dumla -Nerpa Road	0	0	7	0	0	33	11
20		Gulmi	Wamitaksar (Indragauda)- Aapchaur- Shantipur Road	0	0	37	0	0	20	13
21		Rukum east	Sisaghadi- Jhumlabang- Ransi Road	0	0	14	0	0	40	49
22	Karnali	Rukum West	Chaurjahari-Narji Kholagau- Chaupha- Bairagi Thati- Musikot- Salle Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23		Jajarkot	Morka-Chankhila- Badaban- Sanakhola Road	0	1	7	0	0	8	10
24		Surkhet	Dasharathapur- Dandagau- Jitejuwa- Dhakhhet-Matela-Dharampokhara Road	0	0	0	3	0	1	2
		Grand Total	24	0	1	348	53		230	822

Source: Census Survey of APs

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B. Indigenous People (IP)

42. The National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) Act, 2002 is a key policy initiative of government of Nepal for the welfare and advancement of Indigenous Peoples (IPs/Adivasi/Janajati) which has identified 59 caste/ethnic groups as Indigenous People. Additionally, an umbrella organization of Indigenous People, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), 2004 has classified Adivasi/Janajati groups into five different categories while characterizing their economic and social features: a) endangered⁵ b) highly marginalized⁶, c) marginalized⁷ d) disadvantaged⁸ and e) advantaged⁹. The census survey conducted during preparation of the CPRP reflects that there is presence of IPs in the sub-project areas who participated in the process of voluntary donation of land as well. IP communities have been consulted in each stage of the project preparation with the purpose of addressing their issues and concerns. In the 24 subprojects, there are a total of 822 IP households which will be affected. According to the rapid census survey, the majority of the IPs among APs are Magar, Rai, Gurung, Tamang, Newar and Tharu which belong to the disadvantaged category. The total population has been reported 4,435 among the 822 affected IP families.

43. IP communities residing along the road alignment have their own social and cultural practices blended with different religious ideologies. IP communities have distinct cultural practices and languages. However, they respect and engaged in mainstream Hindu culture collaborating with non-IP communities like Brahmin and Chhetri. These IP communities are organized, maintained, and regulated through their social institutions. During the consultation and observation of road alignment, the project team did not identify any impact on cultural heritage sites such as built shrine structures, sacred places, monasteries, crematory sites etc. owned by IP community.

44. According to the rapid census survey, their main source of livelihood was found to be agriculture, including subsistence farming and animal husbandry. The agricultural cropping practices are dominated by wheat, maize, rice and seasonal vegetables. Domestic animals commonly include buffalo, cows, poultry, pigs and goats. Besides, they are also engaged in foreign employment, wage labor and small businesses around the project area. The main destination of foreign employment is the Middle East, however, there is also a practice of going to India for their livelihood for seasonal labor. Additionally, wage laborers are engaged in agriculture.

45. The project neither directly nor indirectly affects the IPs dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs nor affects their territories or natural and cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain. The project or its consequences will not impoverish any IPs or their families. There is not any noted anticipation of worsening conditions of IPs by the project intervention. As the IP communities of sub-project areas have been using transport facilities for decades, improvement of the road does not cause impact in the cultural

⁵ Kusunda, Bankariya, Raute, Surel, Hayu, Raji, Kisan, Lepcha, Meche, Kushbadiya

⁶ Majhi, Siyar, Lhomi (Singsawa), Thudam, Dhanuk, Chepang, Satar/ Santhal, Thami, Jhagad, Bote, Danuwar, and Baram

⁷ Sunuwar/ Koich, Tharu, Tamang, Bhujel, Kumal, Rajbanshi, Gangai, Dhimal, Bhote Drai, Tajpuriya, Pahari, Topkegola, Dolo, Free, Mugal, Larke, Lhopa, Dura and Walung

⁸ Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Chhaintan, Tangbe, Tin Gaule Thakali, Barhagaule, Marphali Thakali, Sherpa, Yakhha, Chhantal, Jirel, Byashi, and Holmo

⁹ Newar and Thakali

practice, livelihood strategy and economic activities of those communities. The enhanced transport facility will just facilitate their existing economic activities with all-weather access and reduced travel/freight time. As with all APs, the project proposes compensation at replacement cost for any structural loss or lands over 10% to IP households. Additionally, the IPs will gain skills development training for their enhanced livelihoods opportunities, designed as per the requirement of the National Skill Testing Board (NSTB).

46. Despite having no anticipated hindrances to IP populations of the project areas, the issues and concerns raised from IP community will be addressed through Grievance Redress Mechanism. Any abrupt IP related issues will be recorded and solved through such pre-defined mechanism. The social mobilizers in the sub-project level, GESI/ Social Safeguard Associates in PIU level will ensure meaningful participation of the IP communities in the project implementation and report disaggregated information as per GESI action plan. They will communicate with IPs, record their possible comments and recommend the possible solutions of the issues. Dedicated Social Safeguard Specialist from PCU will backstop PIU and field level staff to monitor and ensure the IP's dignified participation including disaggregated reporting. IPs will be facilitated during the grievance process by having one IP person on the committee and being able to choose two additional representatives of their preference.

4. Community Participation, Consultation and Dissemination of Project

47. During the planning stage of the sub-project, meaningful consultations were carried out with the local community who were involved in finalization of the alignment, transect walk, identification of the APs, household census survey of APs, collection of MOUs for voluntary donation, and finalization of support/assistance to APs. Community consultations started from the very beginning of the project and will continue till the completion of the project. The requirements for the project related to community participation in different stages of project are presented in **Table 9** below with photographs in [Annex 14](#).

Table 9: Community Participation at Various Stages of the Project

Project Stage/ Activities	Responsible Person/Agency	Responsible Person/Agency will	Community is expected to
PLANNING			
Prior to finalization of alignment	Municipality/ Rural Municipality. DPR Consultant/PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute Project information, Brochures with key project information at prominent places in the village, market areas etc, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the purpose of the Project, nature of road improvement envisaged, and responsibility of the community in project preparation and implementation
Transect Walk	Municipality/ Rural Municipality, PIU, DPR Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announce the date, time and route of Transect Walk Explain how the Walk and subsequent consultation will be conducted Walk with the community people along the critical areas in the proposed alignment and listen to the issues and concerns raised Identify the locations requiring additional land, environmentally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide concerns related to proposed road improvement such as extent of land take, impacts on vulnerable people and common properties, land with traditional rights, etc. Provide suggestions to be incorporated in the road design such as issues relating to drainage lines,

Project Stage/ Activities	Responsible Person/Agency	Responsible Person/Agency will	Community is expected to
		sensitive areas, vulnerable groups of people, etc. • Identify modifications to be made to the design.	irrigation water courses, road safety, etc.
Census Survey of Affected Persons	Municipality/ Rural Municipality, DPR Consultant	• Dispatch survey enumerators/ social mobilisers to affected persons/ households to identify (i) extent of impacts, (ii) vulnerability of affected persons, and (iii) support required.	• Cooperate with the survey enumerators in gathering data on socio-economic profiles of affected persons/ households.
Finalization of Support/Assistance	Municipality/ Rural Municipality/PIU / DPR consultant	• Consult with vulnerable affected persons/households to agree on support/assistance • Announce community-wise finalized support/assistance as a public notice at the respective LL ward offices	• State preferred modality of support/assistance • Raise concerns, if any, about support/assistance proposed
Collection of MoU for voluntary land donation	Municipality/ Rural Municipality/ PIU/ DPR consultant	• Conduct MoU signing with APs (at least 60%) for additional land • Verify MoU document by third-party	• Cooperate to have MoU signing and providing necessary land document to DPR team
IMPLEMENTATION			
Facilitation in civil works	Municipality/ Rural Municipality/ PIU/ CPU/ contractor	• Coordinate with APs and road users during construction of roads • Adopt grievance redressal mechanism to resolve the the grievances of local people	• Providing assistance to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation
Ownership transfer of land	Municipality/ Rural Municipality/ PIU/ CPU	• Coordinate with land donors for ownership transfer	• Support project personnel for transferring land ownership

5. Legal And Policy Framework

A. Government of Nepal

48. The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the CPRP are guided by the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and Government of Nepal's (GoN) Acts, laws and regulation related to land acquisition, compensation disbursement, involuntary resettlement. The objective of the review of legislative provision is to understand existing policies that is applicable for the implementation of the project and to ensure meeting these legal provisions during different phases of project implementation.

49. **Constitution of Nepal.** The Constitution of Nepal (2015), Article 25 (1) guarantees the fundamental right of a citizen; right to acquire, own, sell and dispose of the property. Article 25 of the Constitution 2072 (2015), Right to Property, states that "(1) Every citizen shall, subject to the laws in force, have the right to acquire, own, sell, dispose, acquire business profits from, and otherwise deal with property. (2) The State shall not, except for public interest, requisition, acquire or otherwise create any encumbrance on property of a person provided that this clause shall not be applicable on property acquired through illegal means. (3) The basis of compensation to be

provided and procedures to be followed in the requisition by the State of property of any person for public interest in accordance with clause (2) shall be as provided for in the Act.

50. **The Land Acquisition Act.** The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) is the core legal document to guide the process of land acquisition and relocation in Nepal. The clause 3 of the Act states that "Government of Nepal may, if it so deems necessary, acquire any land at any place for any public purpose, subject to compensation under this Act." Also clause 4 of the Act states that, institutions seeking land acquisition may request the Government to acquire land subject to the payment of compensation and all other expenses by such institutions. Clause 13 states that the compensation payable shall be paid in cash, the amount to be paid shall be determined by the committee comprises CDO, Chief of DLRO, concerned Project Manager or Officer assigned by CDO and representative from DCC. Similarly, clause 14 states that in case any person whose land is wholly acquired under this Act wants to obtain compensation in the form of land elsewhere, Government of Nepal may, in exchange for such land, allot him/her any waste land, or land belonging to itself, or any other land which it is going to allot or sell in accordance with prevailing Nepal law, if available. Clause 27 of the Act provides for land acquisition through mutual agreement between a plot owners and a government department or agency. The EA should not require to follow all above procedure while activating clause 27.

51. **Land Reform Act, 2021 (1963).** Another key legislation in Nepal related to land acquisition is the Land Reform Act (LRA) 2021BS (1964). This act establishes the tiller's right to the land, which he/she is tilling. The LRA additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for development purposes. The most recent Act Amendment (2001) established a rule that in case the state acquires land under tenancy, the legally established tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50% of the total compensation amount. Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions of the Guthi Corporation Act, 2033 (1976). Section 42 of the Land Reform Act states that Guthi (religious/trust) land required for the development work must be replaced with another land (rather than compensated in cash).

52. **Land Revenue Act 2034 (1977).** The land Revenue Act 2034 (1977) comes into force in registration, transmission, Dakhil Kharej and striking out the record of the land acquired for development projects (i.e., public interest). Article 8 of this Act states that registration, ownership transfer, termination of ownership right and maintenance of land records are done by local Land Revenue Office. Likewise, article 16 states that if the concerned owner did not pay land revenue for long period of time the government can collect revenue through auction off the concerned parcel.

53. **Land Use Policy.** Land Use Policy is a policy document relating to limits and protection of land and land resources, optimum use and effective management thereto. Legal and institutional management for land and land resources and protection, use and management thereon are done under this policy. This policy shall bring about benefits of using land and land resources by creating a situation of distributing lands in a just manner. The need of this policy is to ascertain of environment-friendly construction-works by making optimum use of land and land resources in keeping with a balance between the environment and development, to develop a hygienic, beautiful, well-facilitated and safe human settlement; to enhance a planned and sustainable urbanization of the country, and to achieve sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development. The vision of this policy is to make optimum use of available land and land resources in pursuit of sustainable social, economic and ecological developments and prosperity of the country as well.

54. **Forest Act, 2019 (2075 BS).** The Forest Act (2019) aims at conservation and management of forest resources in Nepal through various management modalities including 'government-managed forests', 'community forests', 'collaborative forests', 'leasehold forests', 'religious forests', 'private forests', 'agro-forests', 'urban forests' and 'public land forests'.

55. **National Forest Policy, 2019 (2075 BS).** The National Forest Policy (2019) is the umbrella policy and guiding document for managing forest, biodiversity, protected areas and watersheds. It aims at proper protection, conservation and utilization of forest, wildlife, medicinal plants and water resources for the ecological balance and uplift the livelihood of poor people. The long-term objectives of this policy are to meet peoples' basic needs for fuel wood, timber, fodder and other forest products on sustained yield basis, to protect land against degradation; and to conserve the ecosystems and genetic resources. The project implementation should not undermine these objectives at any cost.

56. It stresses on the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem and protection of land degradation by soil erosion, landslide, floods desertification and other ecological disturbances. The public participation in forest management is sought through community forestry, collaborative forest management, leasehold forestry etc. Mitigation measures such as plantation, NTFP programme and other social and community support programme proposed by the project will be implemented by mobilizing local people which is in line with the Forest Sector Policy. This policy is important and related to the implementation of the proposed project in sustainable way.

57. **Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development 2071 (2015).** The Policy on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development has been approved by the GoN, which clearly states the need to conduct an economic and social impact assessment (SIA) of the development project, which was not a requirement under the LAA 1977. The assessment categorized the projects as high, medium, and low-risk. The act provisioned for the project affected families to be entitled to compensation if works affect livelihoods. The main goal of this policy is to improve social and economic status of project affected families by providing fair and adequate compensation, appropriate resettlement and rehabilitation assistances. Its main objective is to create conducive environment for timely completion of the project by simplifying land acquisition, valuation, compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation process. This policy asks to carry out meaningful consultation with affected persons and vulnerable groups and provide compensation on time based on current market value. The policy mentions about the four approaches for land acquisition: Voluntary donation, direct negotiation, Land development program and Expropriation.

58. The policy added all expenses related to land acquisition, compensation and the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans that 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. 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.

59. **Government's Policies and Legal Framework for Janjatis in Nepal.** The National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities Act 2002, National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, Environmental Act 1997, and Forest Act 1993 have provided for the protection and promotion of Janjatis" traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. The Local SelfGovernance Act (1999) gave

more power to local political bodies to promote, preserve and protect Janjatis' language, religion, culture and welfare. Also the latest constitution of Nepal 2015 included some provisions in relation to the Indigenous people as follows: Article 42: Right to social justice; Article 51(j) 8: Participation in decision-making. However, this is an inspirational provision and no legal action can be brought in front any court, in case of noncompliance.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

60. ADB formulated Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 which includes safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objective of the policy is (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

61. The safeguard policy involves a structured process of impact assessment, planning, and mitigation to address the adverse effects of projects throughout the project cycle. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) 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. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The safeguard policies require that (i) impacts are identified and assessed early in the project cycle; (ii) plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the potential adverse impacts are developed and implemented; and (iii) affected people are informed and consulted during project preparation and implementation. The implementation processes follow the sequence: (i) screening and scoping of the main issues start as soon as potential projects for ADB financing are identified and continue throughout the project cycle; (ii) impacts are assessed, safeguard plans summarizing mitigation measures, monitoring program, and institutional arrangements are prepared, and arrangements are made to integrate safeguards into project design and implementation; (iii) affected people are consulted during project preparation and implementation and information is disclosed in a form, manner, and language accessible to them; and (iv) safeguard plans are disclosed to the general public and the information is updated at various stages in the project cycle.

C. GoN and ADB Safeguard Policy Differences

62. ADB has formulated Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 which include safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objective of the policy is (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The safeguard policies involve a structured process of impact assessment, planning, and mitigation to address the adverse effects of projects throughout the project cycle. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) 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. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The safeguard policies require that (i) impacts are identified and assessed early in the project cycle; (ii) plans to avoid, minimize,

mitigate, or compensate for the potential adverse impacts are developed and implemented; and (iii) affected people are informed and consulted during project preparation and implementation. The implementation processes follow the sequence: (i) screening and scoping of the main issues start as soon as potential projects for ADB financing are identified and continue throughout the project cycle; (ii) impacts are assessed, safeguard plans summarizing mitigation measures, monitoring program, and institutional arrangements are prepared, and arrangements are made to integrate safeguards into project design and implementation; (iii) affected people are consulted during project preparation and implementation and information is disclosed in a form, manner, and language accessible to them; and (iv) safeguard plans are disclosed to the general public and the information is updated at various stages in the project cycle.

6. Gaps Analysis

Key Issues	Government Laws	ADB SPS	Measures recommended in the CPRP
Loss of more than 10% of the total landholdings and income	Do not consider the percentage loss of income or total land holdings	Income restoration programmed such as training and other measures to restore and improve the standard of living of the affected households	Provision has been made to provide training and measures in the EM
Squatters/illegal occupants/non-titled land users	Do not consider squatters/ encroachers/ nontitled land users for compensation	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 structures/houses/ business in the EM
Valuation of affected land , houses & other structures and trees	Compensation rate will be determined by CDC, consisting of (i) CDO, (ii) representative from DDC (iii) Chief of Land Revenue Office (iv) Project Manager	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 are allowed to take salvaged materials. CDC will make final decision on the rates in the presence of representatives from DPs, VDCs, civil society, who will attend the meeting as an observer
Vulnerable groups	No provision	Focused on the poor and vulnerable group to avoid future impoverishment and create new opportunities	Provision has been made for training and skills development programme. Preferential employment will be provided also in wage labour in project

			construction and maintenance work.
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7. Project Policy

63. The provisions and the comparative analysis of all the applicable legal and policy frameworks of GoN are consistent with ADB policy. The following policy shall be adopted for this project to guide the implementation of voluntary land donation, involuntary resettlement and all impacts related to land, structures, and people:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives while keeping in consideration project and road safety, sustainability, and maximization of project benefits.
- (ii) The projects will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement / voluntary donation impacts and risks.
- (iii) The scope of the CPRP is determined through a household census survey of displaced persons, specifically related to resettlement and voluntary donation impacts and risks.
- (iv) Meaningful consultations with affected persons will be carried out and all displaced persons will be informed of voluntary donation and their entitlements.
- (v) AP participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs will be ensured.
- (vi) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, indigenous people households, below poverty line households, disabled and elderly with no economic support, ethnic minorities' households and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (vii) The existing grievance redress mechanism will be continued with special support for women and IPs to receive and facilitate resolution of all affected person's concerns.
- (viii) Livelihoods opportunities of all displaced persons and the vulnerable will be improved with preferential access to project work and skills trainings opportunities.
- (ix) Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance where relevant.
- (x) There are three methods/approaches for the valuation of assets: i) method adopted by the Government, ii) community consensus valuation, and iii) direct negotiation. The project will use all three methods as and when appropriate.
- (xi) A community participation and resettlement plan known as a CPP is being finalized for each subproject elaborating on impacts, consultations that have taken place, affected person's entitlements, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting, and budget.
- (xii) The CPRP and CPPs, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final CPRP and its updates will also be disclosed to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (xiii) Voluntary land donation and where relevant involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of related thereto will be included in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.
- (xiv) All compensation will be paid, and other entitlements will be provided before final voluntary donation of land or physical or economic displacement. The CPRP and

CPPs will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.

- (xv) Project impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the CPRP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to APs.
- (xvi) All community property resources lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and the EA will ensure that replacement of all utilities and community properties are also undertaken consistent with ADB's SPS, 2009.
- (xvii) Established grievance redress mechanism is to ensure speedy resolution to disputes.
- (xviii) Project is to ensure adequate budgetary support to cover implementation costs for CPRP.
- (xix) Monitoring of the implementation of CPRP will be ensured.

A. Cut-off Date

64. People living in the project area after cut-off-date will not be entitled to any assistance. The cut-off-date for eligibility for compensation and assistance is the date of the household survey of affected households and affected assets.

Province Name	District	Selected Road	Household survey duration	Cut-off date
Province no. 1	Solukhumbu	Phaplu-Ringmu-Tansindu-Nunthala-Khumbu Pasang Lhamu Ga.Pa. Connecting Road (Sagarmatha Road)	August 2021	30/08/21
	Sunsari	Radha Krishna Mandir-Buddha Dev Mandal-Siddhartha Pra.Bi.-Ganeshpur-Bankuluwa-Chinimill - Ramdhuni Naya Road	April 2021	30/04/21
	Panchthar	Phidim-Falot(Ludin- Falot Section) Road	October 2021	30/10/21
	Bhojpur	Dudhkoshi Bridge-Chuhar (hasanpur)-Falam Dhunga-Goreta Road	October 2021	30/10/21
	Okhaldhunga	Rampur-Prapcha-Shreechaur-Fijifalate(Nibhare)-Khijikali(Kundali)-Rawadolu-Bhasniga Road	January 2020	30/01/20
	Kavre	Dolalghat- Phalate- Kolati- Dhandkharka- Chauripokhari- Guranse Road	Not required	NA
Bagamati	Dolkha	Nayapul- Pawati- Dandakharka Road	February 2020	28/02/20
	Sindhuli	Jagadi-Dhansari-Ganeshman Charnath Na.Pa.(Province No-2 Connecting) Road	April 2022	30/04/22
	Ramechhap	Lubhughat-Bethan-Sunapatii-Ga.Pa. - Galpa Doramba Road	September 2021	30/09/21
	Makawanpur	Haati Sude- Sikharpur -Ambas Road	June 2021	30/06/21
	Chitwan	Phisling -Tolang-Bashpur-Orlang-Mayatar-Tershe-Uprangadhi- Saktikhor Road	Not required	NA
Gandaki	Gorkha	Abuwa- Birdi- Seraphant	September 2021	30/09/21

Province Name	District	Selected Road	Household survey duration	Cut-off date
	Parbat	Patichaur-Bajung-Kyang-Nagi Road	April-June 2021	30/06/21
	Baglung	Adalatchautari-Tityang-Saalbot-Daha-Bhakunde-Rayadanda-Damek- Bayang Road	April-June 2021	30/06/21
	Kaski	Gatthe Khola-Dhampus-Khanigau Road	March 2022	30/03/22
	Nawalparasi (Bardaghat-Susta East)	Alok Ring Road (Giruwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochada-Kolhuwa-Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Giruwari Section)	January 2022	30/01/22
Lumbini	Rupendehi	Bhagwanpur [Amuwa]- Dhakdhai-Khaireni Road	November 2021	30/11/21
	Dang	Bijauri-Basdabara-Jamuni- Laxmipur - Dakchin Kurhariya -Kanjawar-Kothari Road	April 2021	30/04/21
	Rolpa	F179-Riji Dumla -Nerpa Road	October 2021	30/10/21
	Gulmi	Wamitaksar (Indragauda)- Aapchaur- Shantipur Road	July 2022	30/07/22
	Rukum East	Sisaghadi- Jhumlabang- Ransi Road	August 2022	30/08/22
Karnali	Jajarkot	Morka-Chankhila- Badaban- Sanakhola Road	Sept-Oct 2021	30/10/21
	Surkhet	Dasharathapur- Dandagau- Jitejuwa- Dhadkhet-Matela-Dharampokhara Road	September 2021	30/09/21
	Rukum West	Chaurjahari-Narji Kholagau- Chaupha- Bairagi Thati- Musikot- Salle Road	Aug-Sept 2021	30/09/21

B. Transfer of Deed of Ownership

65. Along the existing road, the cadastral survey identified 941,262.08 sqm of private land in existing road corridor for which transfer of land ownership to government is yet to happen. All the 24 subprojects are existing roads, and these roads were built over private land after obtaining verbal consent of the landowners. Ownership of the land under existing roads was supposed to have happened in those previous projects. This legacy issue was discussed with the community during transect walks and community consultations. There was no objection from the community for transferring the ownership of the land under the existing roads to the government. For deed transfer facilitation, it is planned to cover both the existing road (941,262.08 sqm), and the additional land (303,875.38 sqm) required for upgrading of the road. The government will deploy social safeguard specialists in the PIU and social mobilizers at each sub-project level to carry out this assignment. The PCU level safeguard specialist will monitor their performance regularly and provide necessary backstopping for timely completion of deed transfer. The project aims to rectify this legacy issue and thus the process of land ownership transfer will start from 01/01/2023 and is expected to be completed by project end.

C. Mitigation Measure and Entitlements

66. Voluntary land donation will be executed to the greatest extent possible. Despite this, APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons. The APs will be entitled to the following types of compensation as determined during household survey.

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land above 10% of total land holding;
- (ii) Compensation for all structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Assistance for rehabilitating structures (if required);
- (v) Rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities.

67. Description of each compensation measures and assistance is provided in the mitigation and entitlement matrix in **Table 10**. All APs who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures, where relevant, sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The matrix covers the mitigation measures for land loss, structure loss, livelihood loss, loss of assets such as trees, well, and ponds, loss of community owned assets such as wells, ponds, grazing land etc.

Table 10: Mitigation and Entitlement Matrix

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titleholders • Affected persons (APs) with traditional rights • APs with customary rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without the following provisions loss of land is to be discouraged as far as possible. • An MOU of willing voluntary donation of land will be prepared. • In case of land donated to the project with mutual and voluntary consent of the affected people: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. compensation will not be paid on land less than 10% of total land holding. 2. compensation will be paid on land over 10% of total land holding based on estimated market price at replacement cost 3. in case of eminent domain CDC will decide valuation • Project will facilitate transfer of ownership of the land impacted (MOUD [executing agency] and the landowner). • No transfer costs, registration fees or charges will be borne by the AP. • Advance notice to harvest standing crops will be provided. • For land involving traditional and tenurial rights, the legal provisions applicable of Government of Nepal pertaining to transfer of land will be followed. Existing customary rights of the tribal communities on various categories of land shall be taken into account during the process of land transfer. • For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work provided. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. 	PCU/PIU

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titleholder • APs having structure with customary land right • Non titleholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical displacement should be discouraged as far as possible. • In case displacement is unavoidable, support assistance for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For loss of residential structure (partial impact) repair, restoration or rehabilitation support assistance shall be provided. In case of full impact on structure compensation at replacement cost shall be provided. 2. If the reconstruction is not possible in the same plot or adjoining land of same family, the loss of structure should be avoided to the extent possible with design modification. However, consideration can be made if the owner makes a special request through GRM mechanism to get compensation for structure loss to reconstruct in other place with written consent for voluntary land donation. • In case of loss of secondary or associated structure (toilet, safety tank, tap, animal shed, etc.) – relocation of structure for the use in the same or better condition shall be done. • For loss of boundary walls, fences and verandah, willing transfer by means of MOU. In case voluntary donation of such structures are not possible, project shall undertake repairs or cash assistance as per replacement cost by EA to meet loss of such structures, or provision of materials and/or labor by EA to allow the AP to replace/rebuild the same • For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work provided. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. In case of physical displacement, poor households and households with elderly persons will be provided special assistance for relocation. • For tenants, assistance to find alternative rental arrangements by local government, or cash assistance by EA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For squatters, provision of alternative relocation site, or cash assistance as per replacement cost of structures, or provision of building material and/or labor by EA. • For land and structures involving traditional and tenurial rights, the legal provisions of Government of Nepal pertaining to transfer of land will be followed. 	PCU/PIU
Temporary loss of income from business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non titled/employee of commercial structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses will be provided lump-sum compensation for disturbance in case of both titled and non-titled households. An census survey will serve as the cut-off date. All businesses identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their lost income based on the tax records, or the option of using the actual income based on survey followed by a verification of the income data based on comparable incomes in the project area. 	PCU/PIU
Loss of livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non titled/employee of commercial structure, • farmer/agricultural worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood enhancement skills training will be provided to all APs. • Linkage with financial institutions if the AP wants to take soft loan to operate business after getting livelihood enhancement skills training. • For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. • 	PCU/PIU

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of crops, fruits and timber trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land holders Sharecroppers Lease holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice of 1 month to be provided to APs to harvest their 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. 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. Compensation for felling down and transportation of timber trees from field to residence computed based on MOFE norms 	PCU/PIU
Loss of Assets such as Well, and Ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landholder Lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willing transfer of the asset by means of written consent (MOU). For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. In case voluntary donation of such assets are not possible, cash assistance as per replacement cost by EA to meet loss of such assets. 	PCU/PIU
Loss of community owned assets such as wells, ponds, grazing land etc	Affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willing transfer of the asset by means of written consent (MOU). Relocation or construction of asset by EA with technical inputs from PIU. Consultations with the concerned section of the community. Cultural properties will be conserved through special measures such as relocation in consultation with the community 	PCU/PIU
Construction induced impacts/losses	All stakeholders local to the project or with personal interests local to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After a detailed assessment of the impact, assistance can be provided. If the impact is caused by the project's implementation, the project will be responsible for providing compensation/assistance. For impacts/losses caused by the contractor's ignorance or workmanship, the contractor will be held liable for rehabilitation costs restoring the land/structure to former state or better and providing cash compensation for crop damage at market value replacement cost.. GRC will be used to measure the construction-induced impact in both scenarios. 	PCU/PIU
Temporary impacts during construction include disruption of normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, and damage to adjacent	All stakeholders local to the project or with personal interests local to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction restoring it to former state or better and providing cash compensation for crop damage at market value replacement cost. All temporary use of lands outside proposed corridor of construction to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with local government Contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy machineries, dust suppression, schedule 	PCU/PIU Contractor

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Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
parcel of land due to movement of heavy machinery		<p>of construction to allow normal traffic during morning and evening and signage of sensitive areas where safety is a concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRC will be used to measure the construction-induced impact in both scenarios. 	
Increased road safety risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily road users and APs within 1.5km of the road. Secondarily APs within 3 hour return walking from road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During transect walk, and shortly before putting roads into operation: Increasing awareness of affected communities on road safety risks and measures to be implemented 	PCU/PIU
Other impacts not identified	All stakeholders local to the project or with personal interests local to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this CPPR and rectified through implementation of a time-based corrective action plan and where necessary, updates to the CPRP. 	PCU
Vulnerable APs (VAPs)	IP (Janajati), women headed households, elderly, disabled, Dalits and other vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although a single household may fall under multiple criteria and types of vulnerability, it will be counted as a single vulnerable HH. For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. 	

68. The Project will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) MOUs have been signed in presence of third party; (ii) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each affected person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed on relevant assets per this CPRP; (iii) other entitlements listed in this CPRP have been provided to displaced persons; and (iv) the training program is in place to help vulnerable APs.

8. Budget

69. In addition to the costs for the total land and structure impacts defined in the CPRP, there is no guarantee that all absentee owners will meet the voluntary donation eligibility criteria or be contactable. Therefore, a provisional sum of the budget is allocated to pay compensation. Following verification of cadastral data, the project will transfer the deed of all donated land parcels in collaboration with the Survey Office and the Land Revenue Office. So, cost for cadastral data verification and ownership transfer has been included. The affected structures will be compensated by providing rehabilitation costs. The CPRP will be updated if any changes are required during project implementation, and cost estimates will be revised accordingly. Estimated cost for implementation of CPRP is presented in table below.

70. The project will pay compensation and/or rehabilitation support/assistance for the affected structures following the replacement cost principle. The compensation for such structures will be determined by a committee formed under the provincial regulation related to the demolition of private structures. The PCU will approve a directive for guiding the determination of compensation if the provinces do not have an appropriate regulation. The budget is based on rates devised through discussions with house owners and local residents to understand original costs to build and current rates to build. The budget will be updated once the committee begins its work. Provisions for land transfer administrative cost and a contingency amount have been kept in the budget. Funding for implementation/consultation/GRM or administrative costs will come from local government. Project scope includes compensation for structures (NPR 60 million) deed transfer implementation support costs (\$100,000).

Table 7: Estimated budget for implementation of CPRP

S.N.	Activities	Unit	Unit Cost (NRs)	Total Amount NRs
1	Compensation for residential structures (Fully impacted)	15	400,000	6,000,000.00
2	Compensation for residential structures (Partially impacted)	15	100,000	1,500,000.00
3	Compensation for other structures	33	50,000	1,650,000.00
4	Compensation for business structures	7	200,000	1,400,000.00
5.	Shifting Allowance	49	5000	245,000.00
6.	Provisional sum for land compensation	1	20,000,000	20,000,000.00
7.	Cadastral data verification cost	345.47 km	10,000.00	3,454,700.00
8.	Ownership transfers administrative cost (land under existing road)	12,700 plots	(500/ plot @ 250 each for the LRO and Survey office)	6,350,000.00
9.	Ownership transfers administrative cost (additional land required)	2,732	(500/ plot @ 250 each for the LRO and Survey office)	1,366,000.00
10.	Contingency		Lump-sum	2,000,000.00
Total				43,965,700.00

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9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

71. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established by DOLI to receive, evaluate, and facilitate resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental, and other concerns on the project. The GRM will ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards affected persons. The project adopts a three-tier GRM. Grievances may be routed through letters, emails, text messages (SMS), verbal narration, grievance box and registers. The GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own legal process, but to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to resolve such concerns that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and community. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communications, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the project.

72. Grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be formed at three levels viz. subproject level, PIU level and PCU level as under:

- (i) **First Level of GRC (subproject level):** The subproject level GRC will comprise of the Ward chairperson of road alignment municipality/rural municipality as chair of the committee and resident engineer; two representatives from affected person (at least one female); representative of contractor; social mobilizer assigned for the road and one representative each of women and disadvantaged groups including Indigenous Peoples as members. The social mobilizer will act as complaint receiving officer and work as secretary of the committee.
- (ii) **Second Level of GRC (PIU level):** The PIU level GRC will comprise of PIU chief as chairperson of the committee, safeguard focal of PIU, senior resident engineer, associate safeguard specialist from PISC as member of the committee. The safeguard focal of the PIU will act as secretary of the committee.
- (iii) **Third Level of GRC (PCU level):** The PCU level GRC will comprise of project director as chairperson of the committee, sociologist PCU, team leader PISC, safeguard specialist PISC as member of the committee. The sociologist of the PCU will act as secretary of the committee.

73. Depending on the nature and significance of the grievances or complaints, grievances will be addressed at three levels, namely, subproject level, PIU level, and PCU level. Simple and easily manageable grievances will be addressed at the subproject level and more complex grievances may direct to the PIU, and PCU level GRC. Grievances will be generally redressed within two weeks from the date of lodging. All complaints and resolutions are recorded and reported at each level of the GRC. In addition, contractors will place complaint boxes at prominent places viz. public places, contractor camp site etc. where local community members can put their complaints/grievances and contractor's personnel should be in charge to collect the complaints/grievances and forward them to the subproject level, PIU, and PCU level committee, as necessary. Some concerns may not need to pass through GRC. If any such concerns arise, the PISC safeguard consultants and contractor can immediately resolve the complaint on site. The PISC safeguards consultant will notify the PIU that a concern was received, and whether it was resolved.

74. Prior to construction of any works, PIU will ensure local community meetings are held to notify users and affected persons (APs) about grievance redress mechanism of the project.

Awareness of grievance redress procedures will be created through the public awareness campaign, with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The key functions of the GRC are to (i) provide support for APs to lodge their complaints; (ii) record the complaints, categorise, and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and project officials; (iv) report to the aggrieved parties about the decision/solution; and (v) forward the unresolved cases to higher levels.

75. GRM will cover handling of unresolved grievances and complaints through a process of escalation. The unresolved grievances will be transmitted to the next higher level – subproject level to PIU level and further to PCU level and then to ADB. The PCU will aggregate all grievances to a single consolidated database to monitor the performance of PIUs and IAs and generate aggregate statistics on performance to be publicly disclosed on the project's web-platform. Any grievance/complaint received in the subproject level committee will be addressed within 7 days of filing. Grievances will be resolved through continuous interactions with aggrieved party. Subproject level grievance committee will maintain a grievance registry and document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location, and (v) how the complaint was resolved. If subproject level GRC could not resolve the issue amicably the committee will forward the complaint to PIU level GRC or if the complainant is not satisfied with the solution, the complainant can appeal to PIU level GRC. The PIU level committee will attempt to address the grievance within 15 days of filing. If it is not resolved at PIU level GRC it will forward the complaint to PCU level GRC. The PCU level GRC will make decisions within 30 days of filing.

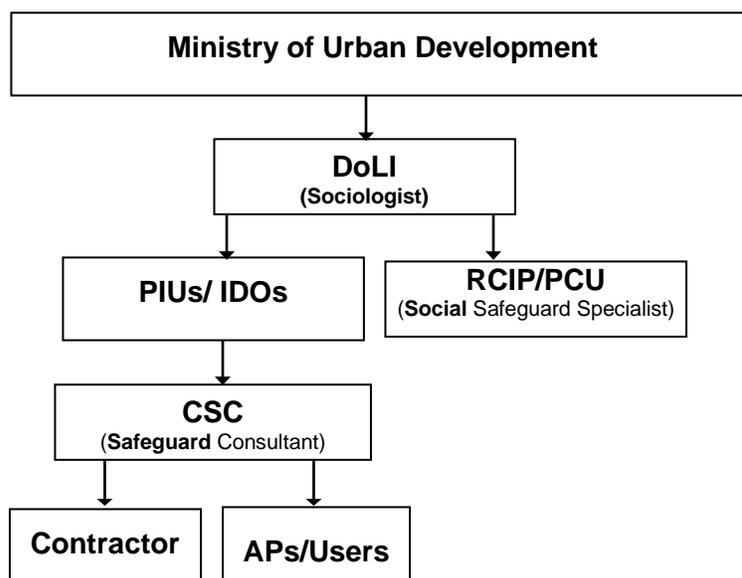
76. **Other dispute redress mechanisms.** The complainant, if not satisfied with the resolution through the GRM, can always have legal recourse to judicial processes at any stage of grievance redressal. The project level GRM will not affect the regular process of access to a court of law and affected parties may seek legal remedies at any time. The complainant may also resort to contacting ADB's operation department – South Asia Regional Department (SARD). Further, in the ADB Accountability Mechanism, people adversely affected by ADB-financed projects can express their grievances; seek solutions; and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguards. This is a separate resolution mechanism from the GRM described above. The Accountability Mechanism has two separate but related phases. First is problem solving, led by ADB's special project facilitator, to assist complainant in finding solutions to their problems. The second is the compliance review led by a three-member panel that investigates alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies, that have already resulted in, or are likely to result in, direct adverse and material harm to Project APs. It recommends how to ensure Project compliance with these policies and procedures.

10. Implementation and Institutional Arrangement

77. The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) acting through Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI) will be the Executing Agency (EA) and Respective province infrastructure ministry will be implementing agency of the project. More specifically, the RCIP- PCU will be the key institution for the successful implementation of the project and ensure compliance to ADB safeguards as contemplated in the CPRP and CPPs. The CPRP will be disclosed on the ADB website prior to SRM. The CPPs will be disclosed on the ADB website prior to construction. The safeguards specialist is responsible for confirming alignment with SPS and reporting this to management.

78. The PCU will provide both technical advisory and supervisory roles to the project to ensure the project is in line with the compliance to loan covenants. The PCU will regularly monitor the progress of CPRP implementation and prepare semiannual social monitoring report and submit to ADB along with focus of next report. PCU allocates necessary budget to implement the CPRP and release the budget to PIUs. Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) is mainly responsible to implement all activities under CPRP in close coordination with PCU and PIUs. Contractors are consulted and instructed by the project regarding social safeguard issues in course of implementation of CPRPs. Road users/ affected people being one of the major stakeholders, they are frequently consulted and ensured their meaningful participation in the implementation of CPRP. The overall organizational structure of the project for CPRP implementation arrangement is shown below.

Organizational Structure of the Project for CPRP Implementation



11. Monitoring and Reporting

79. The borrower/client will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website (i) the draft CPRP and CPPs endorsed by GoN before project appraisal; (ii) the final CPRP and CPPs endorsed by GoN after the census of affected persons has been completed; (iii) any new CPRP or CPPs, or any updated CPRP or CPPs, and a corrective action plans prepared during project implementation, if any; and (vi) the social monitoring reports.

80. The borrower/client will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used.

81. The PCU will monitor social safeguard related activities internally with the help of safeguard consultant in PCU and PISC. The monitoring will track (i) the delivery of the planned social safeguard activities to the affected people and (ii) whether the planned activities are producing the desired outcomes. Monitoring will be done by the Supervision Consultants engaged by PCU. Supervision Consultants will bring to the notice of PCU about observed progress, issues, and challenges during internal monitoring. The monitoring should be carried out against the activities, time frames and budget set out in the safeguard documents.

82. In addition to recording the progress in social safeguards activities, the Supervision Consultants will prepare a monitoring report to ensure that implementation has produced the desired outcome. Information gathered from the monitoring exercise will be subjected to review by the PCU at department level and other relevant stakeholders in view of taking remedial measures to mitigate or resolve the problems that need institutional interventions.

Field office(s) of the Supervision Consultants will submit monthly progress reports comprising the information on i) category wise details of APs, ii) details of structures affected status of assistance provided, iii) nos. of vulnerable households assisted, iv) nos. of gender issues reported by the APs, details of resolution, v) number of GRC meeting held and vi) number of complaints received

by GRC and details of resolution. The Project Supervision Consultants will submit a consolidated progress report to the PCU on a quarterly basis. PIU will verify the progress mentioned in the quarterly report submitted by PISC and finalize the report. The PCU will regularly monitor the progress of CPRP and CPP implementation and prepare semiannual social monitoring report and submit to ADB for approval and disclosure.

83. Field office(s) of the Supervision Consultants will submit monthly progress reports comprising the information on i) category wise details of APs, ii) details of structures affected status of assistance provided, iii) nos. of vulnerable households assisted, iv) nos. of gender issues reported by the APs, details of resolution, v) number of GRC meeting held and vi) number of complaints received by GRC and details of resolution. The PISC will submit a consolidated progress report to the PCU on a quarterly basis. PIU will verify the progress mentioned in the quarterly report submitted by the PISC and finalize the report. The PCU will regularly monitor the progress of CPRP implementation and prepare semiannual social monitoring report and submit to ADB for approval and disclosure.

List of Annexes

- [Annex 1: Community Participation Plans](#)
- [Annex 2: Satellite Maps](#)
- [Annex 3: Project Information Brochure' in a. Nepali and b. English](#)
- [Annex 4: Social Map of Proposed Alignment](#)
- [Annex 5: Community Consultation/Meeting Minutes](#)
- [Annex 6: Details of Transect Walk and Participants' List](#)
- [Annex 7: Copy of Land Donation MoUs between Project and Owner](#)
- [Annex 8: List of Absentee APs](#)
- [Annex 9: Details of Affected Persons with Land Loss Data](#)
- [Annex 10: Written Commitment of Municipalities/Rural Municipalities](#)
- [Annex 11: Livelihood related Training](#)
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- [Annex 13: Cadastral Survey Report](#)
- [Annex 14: Photographs](#)

Annex 1: 24 Community Participation Plans

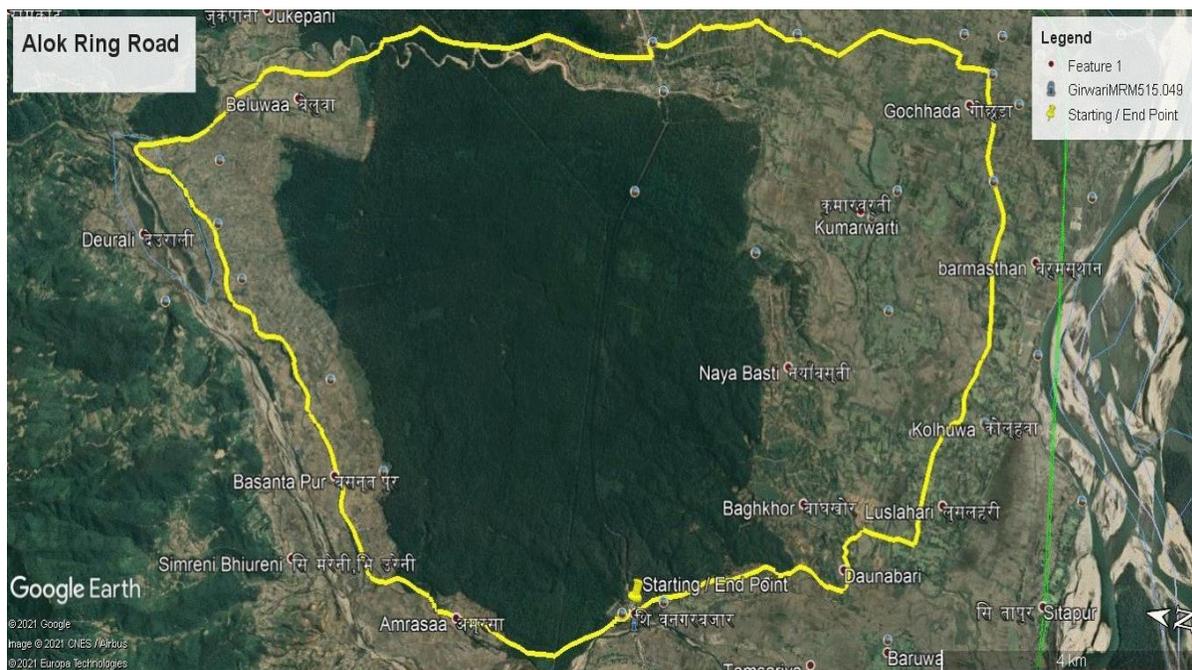
Sample 1: [Abuwa–Birdi–Serabazar–Pauwatar Road, Gandaki Province, Gorkha District](#)

Sample 2: [Morka-Chankhila- Badaban- Sanakhola Road, Karnali Province, Jajarkot](#)

Sample 3: [Rampur–Prapcha–Shreechaur–Fijifalate \(Nibure\)–
Khijikali \(Kundali\)–Rawadolu–Bhasing Road, Province 1, Okhaldhunga District](#)

The remaining are available upon request.

Annex 2: Sample Satellite Maps Showing the Road Alignment



District – Nawalparasi : Alok Ring Road (Girwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochhada-Kolhuwa-Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Girwari Section)



District Makwanpur: Haati Sude- Sikharpur -Amba Road

INTERNAL. This information is accessible to ADB Management and staff. It may be shared outside ADB with appropriate permission.

PUBLIC. This information is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB’s Access to Information Policy.

Annex 3a: Project Information Brochure: Nepali

आयोजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी

(Project Information Brochure in Nepali for Public Disclosure)

(ग) आयोजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी

Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP) एशियाली विकास बैंक ऋण सहयोग र नेपाल सरकारको संयुक्त लगानीमा नेपालको ५ प्रदेशहरू: प्रदेश १, बागमती प्रदेश, गण्डकी प्रदेश, प्रदेश ५ र कर्णाली प्रदेशमा गरी २८०० कि.मी. feasibility study / !(\$) ls=dL= detail design गरी विभिन्न मापदण्डका आधारमा ३२४ .२१ किमि छनौट भई ग्रामीण सडकको स्तरोन्नति गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय, स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास विभाग अन्तर्गत आयोजना समन्वय इकाई र जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय मार्फत आयोजनाको निर्माण कार्य अगाडि बढाउने लक्ष्य रहेको छ ।

(ख) सडकको सुधार कसले गर्ने:

यस आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयन शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय मार्फत स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास (डोलि) ले गर्ने छ । डोलिले आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि आयोजना समन्वय इकाईका] (PCU) को स्थापना गरेको छ र सो आयोजना समन्वय इकाईले केन्द्रिय कार्यान्वयन सहयोग परामर्शदाता (Central Implementation Support Consultant) को सहयोगमा जिल्लाहरूमा जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालयको प्रत्यक्ष संलग्नतामा आयोजनाको अनुगमन, मूल्याङ्कन तथा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने छ ।

(ग) आयोजना (RCIP) र एशियाली विकास बैंक:

प्रारम्भमा एशियाली विकास बैंकको सहयोगमा आयोजना तयारी चरणमा Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) अक्टोबर २०१५ देखि मार्च २०१६ सम्म सम्पन्न भएको थियो । उक्त समयमा आयोजनाको डिजाईन र संभाव्यता अध्ययन कृषि उत्पादन क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमहरूलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखी गरिएको थियो । उक्त अध्ययनका तलनवटा मुख्य विषयहरू निम्न रहेका थिए ।

- ग्रामीण सडकको स्तरोन्नति
- कृषि उपजको बजार क्षेत्र र value chain विकास
- नेपाल सरकारको कृषि नीतिलाई प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने

यसै चरणमा एशियाली विकास बैंकले उक्त क्षेत्रहरूमा लगानी गर्न डोलिसँग विभिन्न चरणमा छलफल गरेको थियो । छलफलको क्रममा प्रस्ताव गरिएका सडक आयोजनाहरूको तयारी अवस्था र लगानी गर्नुको औचित्यको बारेमा अध्ययन गरिएको थियो र छनौटमा परेका सडकहरूको तयारी विस्तृत आयोजना प्रतिवेदन (Detail Project Report) को अवस्थालाई सबै भन्दा बढि प्राथमिकता दिइएको थियो । अन्तमा एशियाली विकास बैंक र नेपाल सरकार बीच अन्य दुईवटा विषयहरू (Component) लाई छाडेर २०१७ मा ग्रामीण सडक निर्माण तथा स्तरोन्नति गर्ने विषय मात्र आयोजनाको रूपमा अगाडी बढाउने सहमति भयो । यस आयोजनाको नाम Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP) राखियो ।

(घ) सडक उप-आयोजनाहरूको छनौटका आधारहरू:

यस आयोजना अन्तर्गत छनौटमा परेका सडक आयोजनाहरूको छनौट गर्दा निश्चित मापदण्डहरू तयार पारी गरिएको छ । ती मापदण्डहरूमा: १) सडकले सेवा दिने जनसंख्या, २) सडक Alignment मा बसोवास गर्ने वा सो भेगका जनताको सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्था, ३) पुर्वाधार विकासको अवस्था र ४) दातृ निकाय एशियाली विकास बैंकको Social Safeguard Policy पनि पालना हुने अवस्थाका सडकहरूको छनौट गरिएको छ ।

(ङ) आयोजना कार्यान्वयनमा स्थानियहरूको सहभागिता:

यस आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुने सडकको क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने समुदायको प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा सहभागिता हुनु पर्दछ । सडकलाई आवश्यक पर्ने थप थोरै जमिन निशुल्क रूपमा स्वच्छिक दान दिन तयार हुनुपर्ने हुन्छ । यसमा सम्बन्धित गाउँ/नगरपालीकाको पनि प्रत्यक्ष संलग्नता हुनु पर्दछ । यसरी समुदाय आयोजनाको सफलताको लागि प्रत्यक्ष वा गाउँ/नगरपालीका मार्फत निम्न बमोजिम सहभागि हुने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । Transect Walk मा सहभागी भएर सडकको Alignment लाई अन्तिम रूप दिने ।

- सडक Alignment मा देखिएका विभिन्न किसिमका विषयहरूलाई पहिचान गरी समाधानका लागि सहजीकरण गर्ने ।
- सडकको कारणले उत्पन्न हुने विभिन्न प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्न सुझाव दिने र विपन्न वर्गमा पर्ने नकरात्मक प्रभावहरूलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्ने ।
- सडक निर्माणको कार्यलाई समयमै सम्पन्न गर्न निर्माण व्यवसायीहरूलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने ।

आयोजनाका विभिन्न चरणहरूमा समुदायको सहभागिता

आयोजनाका चरणहरू	उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति/संस्था	उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति/ संस्थाले गर्नु पर्ने काम	समुदायको तर्फबाट गरिनु पर्ने काम
आयोजना तयारी (Planning) चरण			
सडक Alignment लाई अन्तिम रूप दिन प्राथमिकता	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलिडार । गाउँ/नगरपालीका	निश्चित स्थानहरू, गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाहरूमा आयोजनाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने सामग्रीहरू (Brochures) गाउँपालिका, समुदायहरूमा बसोबास गर्ने बस्तीहरूमा वितरण गर्ने ।	आयोजनाको उद्देश्य, सडक स्तरोन्नतिको प्रकृति र आयोजनाको तयारी तथा कार्यान्वयन चरणमा समुदायको भूमिका बारेमा जानकारी ।
Transect Walk (ट्रान्सेक्ट वोक)	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलि, गाउँ - नगरपालिका र अन्य संघ संस्थाका प्रतिनिधि	- Transect Walk गर्न मिति र स्थान तय गर्ने । - Transect Walk र समुदायसँग छलफल कसरी गर्ने भन्ने बारे जानकारी दिने । - Alignment र समुदायलाई प्रस्तावित सडकको विभिन्न स्थानमा देखिएका समस्याहरू बारे स्थानियसँग छलफल गर्ने । - प्राविधिक डिजाइनमा संसोधन गर्नु पर्ने आवश्यकताहरूको पहिचान गर्ने ।	- सडक स्तरोन्नती गर्दा दान गर्नु पर्ने जमिनको क्षेत्रफल, विपन्न वर्गमा पर्ने प्रभाव, सामुदायीक सम्पतिमा पर्ने प्रभाव र जमिन माथीको परम्परागत अधिकारमा पर्ने प्रभावको बारेमा जानकारी हुने । - सडक स्तरोन्नती गर्दा विभिन्न सामुदायिक र व्यक्तिगत संरचनाहरू, सिंचाई, कुलो, खानेपानी पाइप लाईन र सडक सुरक्षा जस्ता विषयहरूमा सुझाव दिने र उक्त विषयहरूलाई प्राविधिक डिजाइनमा समावेश गर्न लगाउने ।
प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको घर धुरी सर्भेक्षण	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलि, गाउँ/नगरपालीका	घरधुरी सर्भेक्षणको लागि सर्भेक्षण उपकरण तथा कागजातहरू, आवश्यक पर्ने दक्ष जनशक्ति जिल्लामा पठाउने र सर्भेक्षण टोलिले सडक स्तरोन्नतिको क्रममा पर्ने	प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको सामाजिक, आर्थिक विश्लेषण गर्न आवश्यक पर्ने तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन गर्न खटिएका जनशक्तिहरूलाई सहयोग गर्ने ।

आयोजनाका चरणहरू	उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति/संस्था	उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति/ संस्थाले गर्नु पर्ने काम	समुदायको तर्फबाट गरिनु पर्ने काम
		प्रभावहरू, प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको विपन्नता र उनीहरूलाई आवश्यक पर्ने सहयोगहरू पहिचान गर्ने ।	
प्रभावित परिवार/व्यक्तिहरूलाई प्रदान गरिने सहयोग के/कस्तो हुने बारे अन्तिमरूप दिने ।	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलि गाउँ/नगरपालिका	– विपन्न तथा जोखिममा रहेका व्यक्ति/समुदायहरू सँग छलफल गरी उनीहरूको जीवनस्तर सुधारका लागि आवश्यक सहयोगमा सहमति गर्ने । – पहिचान गरिएका सहयोगको क्रियाकलापहरू/विषयहरू समुदायका सबै व्यक्तिलाई जानकारी गराउने ।	–सहयोग गरिने क्रियाकलापहरूलाई कसरी प्रदान गरिने भन्ने बारेमा स्पष्ट पार्ने । – विपन्न वर्गलाई प्रदान गरिने सहयोगको बारेमा समुदायको तर्फबाट कुनै प्रतिक्रिया भए छलफल गर्ने ।
आयोजना कार्यान्वयन चरण (Implementation)			
निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ गर्न प्राथमिकता दिने ।	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलि गाउँ/नगरपालिका	सडक Alignment लाई अन्तिम रूप दिन तयार पारिएको सम्झौता दानपत्र अनुसार प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूले जग्गाको स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण गर्ने ।	– व्यक्तिले स्वेच्छाले गरेको जग्गादान जिल्ला स्थित मालपोत/नापी कार्यालयमा गई सडकमा पर्ने जग्गाको स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण गर्न सम्झौता दानपत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गर्ने । – गाउँ/नगरपालिका वा प्रतिनीधीले सम्झौता दानपत्र प्रमाणित गर्ने ।

(च) स्वेच्छिक जग्गा दान र प्रभावलाई निवारण गर्न अपनाउने उपायहरू:

सडक स्तरोन्नती गर्दा सडकको कारणले प्रभावित हुन जाने जग्गाका किताहरू र ती जग्गामा बनेका भौतिक संरचनाहरूमा पर्न जाने क्षतिलाई कम पार्न निम्न उपायहरू लागु गरिनेछ ।

- आयोजनाले चलिरहेको सडकलाई स्तरोन्नति मात्र गर्नेछ । यदि थप जग्गा तथा संरचना प्रभावित हुने भएमा उक्त जग्गा तथा संरचना पुनः प्रयोग हुने अवस्थामा मात्र थप जग्गा लिनेछ ।
- प्राविधिक रूपमा संभव नभएको अवस्थामा=स्थानहरूमा मात्र थप जग्गा आवश्यक भएमा कम प्रभाव पर्ने उपायहरू अवलम्बन गरिनेछ जो निम्नानुसार हुन सक्छ ।
- आयोजना निवारण Matrix अनुसार विपन्न तथा जोखिममा रहेका ।
- सडक सुरक्षालाई ध्यान दिएर प्राविधिक डिजाईन परिवर्तन वा सडकको चौडाइ कम पार्ने ।
- सबै उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्दा पनि प्राविधिक रूपमा जग्गा आवश्यक भएमा जग्गा धनिबाट स्वेच्छिक रूपमा जग्गा दानको सम्झौता गरी सो जग्गा नेपाल सरकारको नाममा ल्याईनेछ ।

(छ) जोखिमयुक्त प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा (VAPS)

तल उल्लेखित वर्गभित्र पर्ने प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू सहयोग र सहायताको लागि योग्य हुनेछन्

- जनजाती दलित गरिबको रेखा मुनि पर्ने व्यक्तिहरू
- महिला पुरुष भएको घर धुरी
- बनावट नोक्सान हुने घरधुरी
- विशेष क्षमता (अपाङ्ग) भएका व्यक्तिहरू

(ज) जोखिमयुक्त प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुकोलागि सहयोग र व्यवस्था

प्रभावको वर्गीकरण	निवारण मापन	जिम्मेवार निकाय
जमिनमा क्षति	जग्गा दान गर्न आफू इच्छुक भएको भनी लिखित मञ्जुरीनामा दान गरेको जग्गालाई कुनै क्षतिपूर्ति नदिइने (कुनै भौतिक विस्थापन हुने छैन) र सामान्य सम्पति जस्तै घरको आंगन, बरन्डा, रुख, पर्खाल आदि जग्गा दान गर्ने - हस्तान्तरण गर्ने छलफल हुने ९आयोजना र जग्गा धनि) जग्गा पास खर्च निशुल्क हुने VAPS हरुको लागि सडक निर्माण हुदा ज्यालादारी श्रमिक कामको लागि प्राथमिकता अन्नबाली भित्र्याउनु पूर्व सूचना दिइने, त्यस्ता जमिनहरु जसमा व्यक्तिको परम्परागत र Tenurial अधिकार लागू छन्, त्यसमा नेपाल सरकारको कानून बमोजिम जग्गा हस्तान्तरण हुने छ । यसमा आदिवासीहरुको जग्गा जमिन सम्बन्धि चलनअनुसारको अधिकारको पनि ख्याल गरिनेछ ।	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
संरचनामा क्षति	आयोजनाले सडकले भत्काएका संरचनाहरू आफै बनाउनेछ । यदि त्यो सम्भव नभएमा त्यसको उचित निर्माण खर्च दिइनेछ । घेरा, वाल र तारवारहरु जग्गा धनिको स्वेच्छिक दान बाट MoU गरी लिइनेछ । यदि स्वेच्छिक दान सम्भव नभए EA ले त्यस्ता संरचनाहरुको क्षतिको नगद सहयोग, निर्माण सामाग्रीको सहयोग, मजदुर/श्रमको सहयोग दिएर प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई त्यस्तै संरचना बनाउन सहयोग गर्नेछ । VAPS हरुको लागि ज्यालादारी श्रमिकको रुपमा सडक निर्माण र मर्मत हुँदाताका रोजकारीको व्यवस्था गरिने छ । VAPS हरु ज्येष्ठ नागरिक अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति, छोराछोरी भएका महिलाहरु जसको लागी रोजगारी उपयुक्त नहुनसक्छ , तिनीहरुलाई समुदाय संग छलफल गरी अन्य उपयुक्त सुविधाहरु प्रदान गरिने छ । त्यस्ता जमिनहरु जसमा व्यक्तिको परम्परागतर त्मलगचष्वअधिकार लागू छन् त्यसमा नेपाल सरकारको कानून बमोजिम जग्गा हस्तान्तरण हुनेछ यसमा आदिवासी जनजातीहरुको जग्गा जमिन सम्बन्धि चलनअनुसारको अधिकारहरुलाई पनि ख्याल गरिनेछ । दलित आयोग को परिभाषा अनुसार दलित भनेका त्यस्ता समुदायहरु जुन जातको आधारमा बहिस्करणमा परेका छन र जुन सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, राजनैतिक र धार्मिक क्षेत्रहरुमा सिमान्तकृत छन् ।	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
जिवीकोपार्जनमा क्षति	जीवन उपयोगी सीपमूलक तालिमहरु सिकाएर प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई आर्थिक संस्थाहरूसंग नरम ऋण लिनको लागि समन्वय गरिदिने VAPS हरुलाई सडक निर्माण र मर्मत गर्दा श्रमिक कामदारको रुपमा रोजगारीको लागि प्राथमिकता दिने ।	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
सम्पति, रुख, इनार, पोखरीको क्षति	इच्छुक दानपत्र, MoU गरेर लिने । VAPS हरुलाई सडक निर्माण र मर्मत गर्दा श्रमिक कामदारको रुपमा रोजगारीको लागी प्राथमिकता दिने । यदि निजी सम्पतिहरु स्वेच्छिक दानबाट प्राप्त हुन नसकेमा EA ले क्षतिपूर्ति अनुरूप नगद सहयोग गर्ने ।	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
सामुदायिक सम्पतिहरु इनार, पोखरी चरण क्षेत्रको क्षति	स्वेच्छिक दान, MoU गरेर लिने भौतिक निर्माणको पुर्नस्थापना EA ले PIU को प्राविधिक सहयोगमा गर्ने । चरण क्षेत्र लगायतका बिषयहरुमा समुदायका व्यक्तिहरूसंग छलफल गर्ने ।	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
सडक निर्माण हुँदा पर्ने अस्थाइ प्रभाव	Machinery Movement को कारण सडक नजिकैको संरचनामा, जमिनमा क्षति पर्न गएमा ठेकेदारले क्षतिपूर्ति दिनुपर्ने छ ।	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना

प्रभावको वर्गीकरण	निवारण मापन	जिम्मेवार निकाय
जस्तै यातायातका साधनमा रोकावट, ध्वनि प्रदुषण, धुलो उत्पादन, ठुला ंबअजप्लभहरुले गर्दा नजिकैको जग्गामा पर्न गएको क्षति	सडक नजिकैका जग्गाहरुलाई अस्थाइ उपयोग गर्न परेमा ठेकेदार र निजि जग्गा धनीबीच लिखित सहमति हुनपर्ने निर्माण क्याम्पहरु खडा गर्न गा.वि.स. संग छलफल गरिने ठुला Machineries हरू प्रयोग गर्ने, समय छुट्याउन धुलोको प्रकोप, गाडिहरुको नियमित आवागमनकोलागि सडक सुरक्षाको साइन बोर्ड राख्न ठेकेदार जिम्मेवार हुनपर्ने।	
सडक सुरक्षाका चुनौतिहरु	Transect walk गर्दा र निर्माण सुरु हुन अगाडि प्रभावित समुदायका व्यक्तिहरुलाई सडक सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि चेतना मुलक कार्यक्रम चलाइने छ ।	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
अरु नदेखिएका समस्याहरु	अन्य कल्पना नगरिएका समस्या देखिएमा तिनिहरुलाई Documented गरी यसै frame work को आधारमा समाधान गरिने छ ।	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना

झ) गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र:

परियोजना सँग सम्बन्धित सामाजिक वातावरणीय वा अन्य विषयमा व्यक्तिका चासो अथवा गुनासोहरु लाई सम्बोधन गर्नका लागि स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विभाग द्वारा एक गुनासो निवारण समिति निर्माण गरिनेछ। तीन तहको उक्त समितिमा लिखित मौखिक वा अन्य कुनै माध्यमबाट परियोजना प्रभावित स्थानीय बासीहरुलेहरुले गुनासो दर्ता गराउन सक्ने प्रावधान राखिनेछ। उक्त समितिको सञ्चालन, छलफल, सञ्चार, प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुती आदिका लागि आवश्यक खर्च परियोजनाले नै व्यहोर्ने छ। तीन तहको उक्त समितिमा तपसिल बमोजिमका सदस्यहरु रहेका हुनेछन्।

क) **पहिलो तह:-** गुनासो निवारणको यो तह स्थानीय परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको फिल्ड तहमा रहेको हुनेछ। यो समितिमा परियोजना कार्यान्वयनमा रहेको स्थानीय वडाको वडाध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष, आवासीय इन्जिनियर सदस्य, प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु मध्ये एकजना महिलासहित दुईजना सदस्य, सम्बन्धित सडक हेर्ने सामाजिक परिचालक सदस्य, तथा महिला जनजाति तथा पिछडिएको वर्गको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने समुदायको सदस्य रहने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ। सम्बन्धित सामाजिक परिचालकले गुनासो दर्ता गर्ने तथा सो समितिको सचिवको रुपमा काम गर्नेछ।

ख) **दोस्रो तह:-** परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ अन्तर्गत दोस्रो तहको गुनासो निवारण समिति रहनेछ। यस तहको समितिको अध्यक्षता सम्बन्धित इकाइ प्रमुखले गर्नेछ। सदस्यहरुमा क्रमश इकाइका सेफगार्ड फोकल पर्सन, सिनियर रेसिडेन्ट ईन्जिनियर, PISC का असोसिएट सेफगार्ड स्पेसियलिष्ट रहनेछन्। सम्बन्धित इकाइका सेफगार्ड फोकल पर्सनले गुनासो दर्ता गर्ने तथा सो समितिको सचिवको रुपमा काम गर्नेछ।

ग) **तेस्रो तह:-** परियोजना समन्वय इकाइ वा केन्द्रीय तहको गुनासो निवारण समितिमा सम्बन्धित परियोजना निर्देशक अध्यक्ष, इकाइको समाजशास्त्री सदस्य, PISC को टिम लिडर सदस्य, PISC का सेफगार्ड स्पेसियलिष्ट रहनेछन्। इकाइको समाजशास्त्रीले सो समितिको सचिवको रुपमा काम गर्नेछ।

गुनासाहरु व्यवस्थित रुपमा दर्ता हुने तथा सम्बोधन हुनेछन्। गुनासो संकलन गर्ने प्रयोजनका लागि सार्वजनिक स्थानहरुमा गुनासो पेटिका राखिने छ। प्राप्तहुने गुनासोको प्रकृति र क्षेत्र अनुसार गुनासोलाई ३ तहबाटै निवारण गरिनेछ। सरल वा सजिलै सम्बोधन हुन सक्ने गुनासाहरु स्थानीय तहबाट निवारण गरिनेछ भने विशिष्ट र कठिन गुनासाहरु क्रमशः उच्चतहबाट समाधान हुनेछन्। सम्बोधन भएका वा हुन् बाँके गुनासाहरु को व्यवस्थित तथ्यांक आयोजनाले राख्नेछ। सामान्यतया गुनासाहरु दर्ता भएको दुई हप्ता भित्रमा सम्बोधन भइसक्ने छन्।

परियोजना सञ्चालन हुनुपूर्व कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाईले सडक प्रभावितहरूको भेला बोलाई गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्रको अस्थित्व बारेमा विभिन्न माध्यमहरूबाट जानकारी गराउनुपर्नेछ। समितिको काम मुख्यतया प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको गुनासो प्रस्तुत गर्ने, गुनासो दर्ता वर्गिकरण र प्राथमिकीकरण गर्ने, सम्बन्धित पदाधिकारीको उपस्थितिमा गुनासो निवारण गर्ने, निवारण भएको गुनासो सम्बन्धित पदाधिकारी व्यक्ति वा संस्थाहरूमा प्रतिवेदन गर्ने तथा समाधान नभएका गुनासा माथिल्लो तहमा पठाउने आदि रहनेछन् ।

गुनासो निर्माण संयन्त्रले समाधान नभएका गुनासाहरू माथि पठाउने काम पनि गर्दछ। उक्त गुनासोहरू क्रमशः पहिलो तहबाट कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइमा, कार्यक्रम समन्वय इकाइमा तथा एसियाली विकास बैंक सम्म पुग्ने छन्। स्थानीय तह का गुनासाहरू ७ दिन भित्रमा सम्बोधन गरिनेछ। त्यसैगरी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइका गुनासाहरू १५ दिनभित्रमा सम्बोधन गरिनेछ। त्यसैगरी कार्यक्रम समन्वय इकाइमा प्राप्त गुनासाहरू ३० दिनभित्रमा सम्बोधन भइसक्नुपर्ने छ। तोकिएको समयावधिमा सम्बोधन नभएका गुनासाहरू क्रमशः माथिल्लो तहमा प्रस्तुत गरिनेछ। कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइले गुनासाहरू एकीकृत रूपमा डाटाबेस तयार गरी राख्नेछ। उक्त डाटाबेसमा गुनासो कर्ताको नाम, दर्ता मिति, गुनासो सम्बन्धी स्थान, गुनासोको प्रकृति र कसरी समाधान भयो सो समेत उल्लेख गरिनेछ ।

यदि गुनासो निवारण समितिबाट प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त नभएमा वा निर्णयमाथि गुनासो कर्तालाई चित्त नबुझेमा गुनासोकर्ताले उपलब्ध कानुनी उपचार लिन सक्नेछन्। साथै परियोजना तहको गुनासो निवारण समेतले कानुनी तथा अदालती पहुँचका लागि कसैलाई बाधा पुर्‍याउने छैन दुवै पक्षले कुनै पनि समयमा कानुनी उपचार लिन सक्नेछन्। गुनासो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी विस्तृत व्यवस्था कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन पुस्तिकामा उल्लेख गरे बमोजिम हुनेछ ।

Annex 3b: Project Information Brochure: English

A. What is Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP)

Rural Connectivity Improvement Project – RCIP (the Project) aims at improving about 1,940 km rural road network in Province no-1, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Lumbini Province and Karnali Province of Nepal with financial support of Asian Development Bank.

B. Who will improve the road?

Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI) will be the implementing agency and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MOFAGA) will be the executing agency. DOLI has established a project coordination unit (PCU); acting as project management unit (PMU) in the central level to implement RCIP

C. The Project & Asian Development Bank

A project design and feasibility study for the Agriculture Sector Development Program (ASDP) was undertaken between October 2015 and March 2016, with financing under a project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) by Asian Development Bank. Three components were envisaged: (i) rural road, (ii) markets and value chain development, and (iii) a policy element to put in place the institutional and legal framework for implementation of the recently completed NEP: Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS). After consulting the government on the scope, financing and readiness of the proposal, it was said that the readiness for the rural road component was higher than the other two components and to be ready for financing. Subsequently, the government and ADB have agreed that rural road will be processed as an independent project.

D. How are the Project roads selected?

The project roads have been selected after careful consideration of population to be served, socio economic conditions of the project areas, infrastructure development conditions and adherence to ADB safeguard policies.

E. How will the Community participate in the Project?

The community is the major beneficiary of the Project and is also accountable for the Project's success. The community will participate directly or through Municipalities/Rural Municipalities in the following manner:

- Finalization of the alignment by participation in the transect walk
- Facilitate identification of issues and concerns
- Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including impacts on vulnerable groups
- Redressing grievances at the individual/community level.
- Providing assistance to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation

F. Community Participation at Various Stages of the Project

Table 3: Community Participation at various Stages of the project

Project Stage/Activities	Responsible Person/Agency	Responsible Person/Agency will:	Community is expected to:
PLANNING			
Prior to finalization of alignment	Local Infrastructure Development Project Office (LIDPO) Municipality/ Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute Project information, Brochures with key project information at prominent places in the village, market areas etc, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the purpose of the Project, nature of road improvement envisaged, and responsibility of the community in project

Project Stage/Activities	Responsible Person/Agency	Responsible Person/Agency will:	Community is expected to:
	Municipality, DPR Consultant		preparation and implementation
Transect Walk	LIDPO, Municipality/ Rural Municipality, representatives from line departments, DPR Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announce the date, time and route of Transect Walk Explain how the Walk and subsequent consultation will be conducted Walk with the community people along the critical areas in the proposed alignment and listen to the issues and concerns raised Identify the locations requiring additional land, environmentally sensitive areas, vulnerable groups of people, etc. Identify modifications to be made to the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide concerns related to proposed road improvement such as extent of land take, impacts on vulnerable people and common properties, land with traditional rights, etc. Provide suggestions to be incorporated in the road design such as issues relating to drainage lines, water irrigation courses, road safety, etc.
Census Survey of Affected Persons	LIDPO Municipality/ Rural Municipality, DPR Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispatch survey enumerators/ social mobilisers to affected persons/ households to identify (i) extent of impacts, (ii) vulnerability of affected persons, and (iii) support required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with the survey enumerators in gathering data on socio-economic profiles of affected persons/ households.
Finalization of Support/Assistance	LIDPO, Municipality/ Rural Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with vulnerable affected persons/households to agree on support/assistance Announce community-wise finalized support/assistance as a public notice at the VDC office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State preferred modality of support/assistance Raise concerns, if any, about support/assistance proposed
IMPLEMENTATION			
Prior to initiating construction works	District Units of DoLI, Municipality/ Rural Municipality, Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect MOU for transfer of land required for implementing road improvement as per finalized alignment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign MOU for willing transfer of required land Municipality/ Rural Municipality representatives will verify the MOU.

G. Voluntary Land Donation and Mitigation Measures

The criteria below will apply while planning and designing the Project roads:

1. The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and or/structures remain viable for continued use;
2. In case wherein the impacts are unavoidable, the losses will be minimized through the adoption of one or more of the following mechanisms:
 - a) Design modifications by reduction of land width, alignment shifts, and modifications in cross-sections etc., to the extent required from safety considerations;
 - b) Voluntary donation of land/assets by the land/asset owner by means of MoU to the executing agency; and

- c) Providing support and assistance to the vulnerable affected persons¹⁰ as per project mitigation matrix.
- d) Roads for which no scope exists for addressing the social impacts through any of the mechanisms above will not be taken up under the Project.
- e) With regard to donation of land, affected persons have the choice of opting for donating or refusing to donate their land/assets.

¹⁰ Affected persons are defined as people (households) who stand to lose, as a consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets irrespective of legal or ownership titles.

H. Definition of Vulnerable Affected Persons (VAPs)

The following categories of Affected Persons are eligible for support and assistance as vulnerable APs:

- Indigenous People:
- Dalit¹¹
- Households Below Poverty Line
- Female headed household
- Households losing structure
- Disabled person

I. Support/Assistance Provisions for VAPs

Table 4: Support Assistance Matrix

Impact Category	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of Land	Willing transfer of land by means of written consent (MOU) No compensation for the donated land (no physical displacement should be involved) and minor assets like extended veranda (sitting place outside residences), tree, boundary fence, etc. Transfer of land ownership by negotiation (MOFALD [EA] and the owner). Free/escape of any transfer costs, registration fees or charges. For vulnerable APs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance works. Advance notice to harvest standing crops For land involving traditional and tenurial rights, the legal provisions applicable of Government of Nepal pertaining to transfer of land will be followed. Existing customary rights of the tribal communities on various categories of land shall be taken into account during the process of land transfer.	Rural Municipality, PIU and Land Revenue Office

¹¹ The Dalit Commission has defined Dalit as, “the community discriminated on the basis of caste and marginalized in terms of social, economic, educational, political and religious sectors.”

Impact Category	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of Structure	<p>Project shall undertake repairs. If repair is not enough to address the loss, restoration cost shall be provided as per the estimate.</p> <p>For loss of boundary walls and fences, willing transfer by means of MOU. In case voluntary donation of such structures are not possible, cash assistance as per replacement cost by EA to meet loss of such structures, or provision of materials and/or labor by EA to allow the AP to replace/rebuild the same</p> <p>For vulnerable APs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. For vulnerable APs like elderly, disabled and female with kids etc. for whom employment as wage labour may not be appropriate other in-kind benefits may be provided by the project or/and community and will be discussed during consultations.</p> <p>For land involving traditional and tenurial rights, the legal provisions applicable of Government of Nepal pertaining to transfer of land will be followed. Existing customary rights of the tribal communities on various categories of land shall be taken into account during the process of land transfer.</p>	Rural Municipality and PIU
Loss of livelihood	<p>Linkage with financial institution if the AP wants to take soft loan to operate business after getting life skills training.</p> <p>For vulnerable APs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work</p>	Rural Municipality and PIU
Loss of Assets such as Trees, Well, and Ponds	<p>Willing transfer of the asset by means of written consent (MOU).</p> <p>For vulnerable APs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work.</p> <p>In case voluntary donation of such assets are not possible, cash assistance as per replacement cost by EA to meet loss of such assets.</p>	Rural Municipality PIU and Land Revenue Office
Loss of community owned assets such wells, ponds, grazing land etc	<p>Willing transfer of the asset by means of written consent (MOU).</p> <p>Relocation or construction of asset by EA with technical inputs from PIU</p> <p>Consultations with the concerned section of the community in case of grazing land, etc</p>	Rural Municipality, PIU and Land Revenue Office, Contractor
Temporary impacts during construction include disruption of normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machinery	<p>The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction</p> <p>All temporary use of lands outside proposed corridor of construction to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor.</p> <p>Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with Rural Municipality</p> <p>Contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy machineries, dust suppression, schedule of construction to allow normal traffic during morning and evening and signage of sensitive areas where safety is a concern.</p>	PIU, Land Revenue Office, Rural Municipality, Contractor
Increased road safety risks	<p>During transect walk, and shortly before putting roads into operation: Increasing awareness of affected communities on road safety risks and measures to be implemented</p>	Rural Municipality and PIU
Other impacts not identified	<p>Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles in this framework.</p>	PIU, Rural Municipality, Contractor

J. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established by DOLI to receive, evaluate, and facilitate resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental, and other concerns on the project. The GRM will ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards affected persons. The project adopts a three-tier GRM. Grievances may be routed through letters, emails, text messages (SMS), verbal narration, grievance box and registers. The GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own legal process, but to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to resolve such concerns that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and community. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communications, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the project.

Grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be formed at three levels viz. subproject level, PIU level and PCU level as under: i. **First Level of GRC** (subproject level): The subproject level GRC will comprise of the Ward chairperson of road alignment municipality/rural municipality as chair of the committee and resident engineer; two representatives from affected person (at least one female); representative of contractor; social mobilizer assigned for the road and representatives of women and disadvantaged groups including Indigenous Peoples as members. The social mobilizer will act as complaint receiving officer and work as secretary of the committee. ii. **Second Level of GRC** (PIU level): The PIU level GRC will comprise of PIU chief as chairperson of the committee, safeguard focal of PIU, senior resident engineer, associate safeguard specialist from PISC as member of the committee. The safeguard focal of the PIU will act as secretary of the committee. iii. **Third Level of GRC** (PCU level): The PCU level GRC will comprise of project director as chairperson of the committee, sociologist PCU, team leader PISC, safeguard specialist PISC as member of the committee. The sociologist of the PCU will act as secretary of the committee.

Depending on the nature and significance of the grievances or complaints, grievances will be addressed at three levels, namely, subproject level, PIU level, and PCU level. Simple and easily manageable grievances will be addressed at the subproject level and more complex grievances may direct to the PIU, and PCU level GRC. Grievances will be generally redressed within two weeks from the date of lodging. All complaints and resolutions are recorded and reported at each level of the GRC. In addition, contractors will place complaint boxes at prominent places viz. public places, contractor camp site etc. where local community members can put their complaints/grievances and contractor's personnel should be in charge to collect the complaints/grievances and forward them to the subproject level, PIU, and PCU level committee, as necessary. Some concerns may not need to pass through GRC If any such concerns arise, the PISC safeguard consultants and contractor can immediately resolve the complaint on site. The PISC safeguards consultant will notify the PIU that a concern was received, and whether it was resolved.

Prior to construction of any works, PIU will ensure local community meetings are held to notify users and affected persons (APs) about grievance redress mechanism of the project. Awareness of grievance redress procedures will be created through the public awareness campaign, with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The key functions of the GRC are to (i) provide support for APs to lodge their complaints; (ii) record the complaints, categorise, and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and project officials; (iv) report to the aggrieved parties about the decision/solution; and (v) forward the unresolved cases to higher levels.

GRM will cover handling of unresolved grievances and complaints through a process of escalation. The unresolved grievances will be transmitted to the next higher level – subproject

level to PIU level and further to PCU level and then to ADB. The PCU will aggregate all grievances to a single consolidated database to monitor the performance of PIUs and IAs and generate aggregate statistics on performance to be publicly disclosed on the project's web-platform. Any grievance/complaint received in the subproject level committee will be addressed within 7 days of filing. Grievances will be resolved through continuous interactions with aggrieved party. Subproject level grievance committee will maintain a grievance registry and document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location, and (v) how the complaint was resolved. If subproject level GRC could not resolve the issue amicably the committee will forward the complaint to PIU level GRC or if the complainer is not satisfied with the solution, the complainant can appeal to PIU level GRC. The PIU level committee will attempt to address the grievance within 15 days of filing. If it is not resolved at PIU level GRC it will forward the complaint to PCU level GRC. The PCU level GRC will make decisions within 30 days of filing.

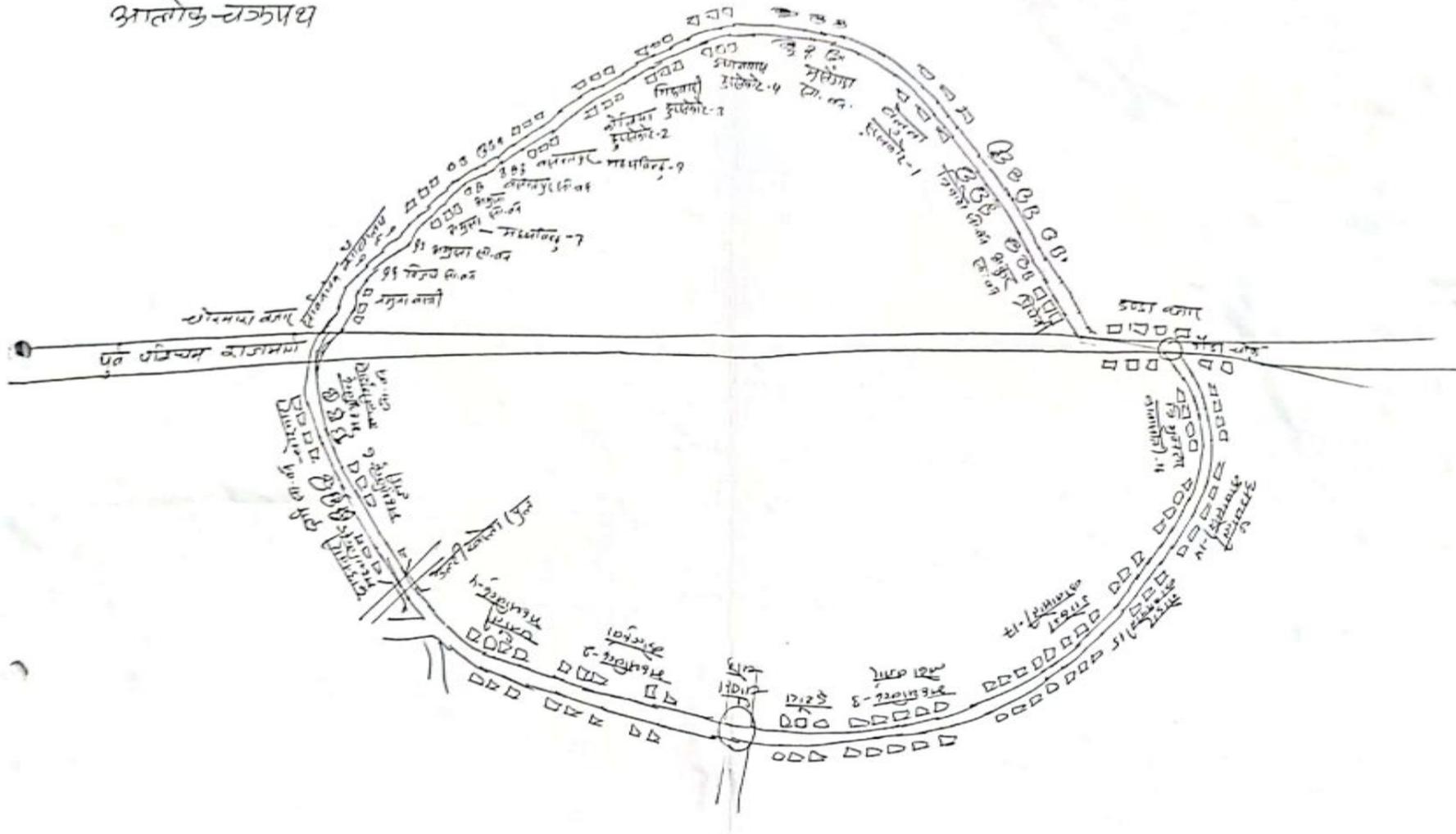
If APs/complainers are not contented with the decision of GRCs or in absence of any response from them, the AP may resort to the legal remedies available. The project level GRM will not affect the regular process of access to a court of law and affected parties may seek legal remedies at any time.

Annex 4: Sample Social Map of the proposed Alignment

INTERNAL. This information is accessible to ADB Management and staff. It may be shared outside ADB with appropriate permission.

PUBLIC. This information is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy.

आलोक-चक्रपथ



Scanned with CamScanner

District Nawalparasi : Alok Ring Road
(Giruwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochada-Kolhuwa-Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Giruwari Section)

Annex 5: Sample Community Consultation/Meeting Minutes and participants

(Available upon request)

**District Nawalparasi: Alok Ring Road (Giruwari-Jhyalbas-Danda-Gochada-Kolhuwa-
Chauraha-Panauti-Basantapur-Giruwari Section)**

(Available upon request)

**District Okhaldhunga: Rampur-Prapcha-Shreechaur-Fijifalate(Nibhare)-
Khijikali(Kundali)-Rawadolu-Bhasniga Road
Third Party Nomination Meeting**

(Available upon request)

Annex 6: Details of Transect Walk and Participants List

**District Okhaldhunga : Rampur-Prapcha-Shreechaur-Fijifalate(Nibhare)-
Khijikali(Kundali)-Rawadolu-Bhasniga Road**

(Available upon request)

Annex 7: Sample Copy of Land Donation MoU between Project and Owners

(Available upon request)

District Gorkha : Abuwa-Birdi-Serabazar-Pauwatar Road

(Available upon request)

District Rolpa : F179-Riji Dumla -Nerpa Road

(Available upon request)

Annex 8: Sample List of Absentees AP

Hupsekot Rural Municipality

S.N.	Ward No	Name of landowners	Fathers name	Plot No	Total Area Sqm	Existing Road area Sqm	Additional land Required Sqm
1	4	Pareshwor Bhurtel		2278	127.18	30	10
2	4	Hom Bahadur Thapa	Rewantasing Thapa	2160/2163	1015.88	300	100
3	4	Khem Bahadur Thapa Magar	Rebanta Thapa	136	677.25	200	50
4	1	Tej Bahadur kandel	Homraj Kandel	213	1693.14	40	40
5	1	Shanta Shrestha		227	1015.88	180	80
6	1	Lekh Bahadur Gurung	Dal Bahadur Gurung	312	338.62	40	25
7	1	Yam Bahadur Gharti	Bhakta Bahadur Gharti	510	846.57	150	50
8	1	Purna Bahadur Sirish		504	338.62	30	30
9	1	Bhagawan Ghimire		734	338.62	60	30
10	1	Aasha		587	169.31	20	20
11	1	Shiva Kumar Kshetri	Rom Bahadur Kshetri	122	1693.14	150	50
12	1	Netralal Bhandari		51	3047.65	100	50
13	1	Hari Bahadur Thapa Magar	Rebanta Thapa	136	677.25	20	50
15	1	Dil Bahadur Thapa Magar	Rebanta Thapa	122/133	1015.88	200	50
16	1	Hom raj kandel		142/143	338.62	50	30
						1570	665

Annex 9: Sample Details of APs with Land Loss Data

Details of APs with Land Loss Data
District: Nabalparasi Rural Municipality: Hupsekot

S.N	Ward no.	Name Of Affected Person	Fathers Name	Plot Numbers	Total; Area Sq.m	Existing Area	New Additional Area	Loss %
1	4	Tularam B.k.	Dil Bahadur B.k.	1703	127.18	20	7	5.50
2	4	Aitamaya Kamini	Pahalsing B.k.	1198	166.92	30	10	5.99
3	4	Ujarsing Sunari	Gamansing Sunari	1187	127.18	20	15	11.79
4	4	Durgasing Saru	Than Bahadur Saru	1199	129.17	25	5	3.87
5	4	Lulisara ale Magar	Nun Bahadur Ale Magar	1202	169.31	10	5	2.95
6	4	Ser Bahadur Somai	Jagsing Somai	1203	127.18	40	10	7.86
7	4	Madan Kumari Jisi	Top Bahadur Jisi	1393	103.33	25	15	14.52
8	4	Yam Bahadur Thapa	Phatta Bahatur Thapa	1238	338.62	40	20	5.91
9	4	Nirmaya Saru	Dal Bahadur Thada	2827	113.27	20	10	8.83
10	4	Jhabe Saru	karna Bahadur Saru	2511	267.56	130	10	3.74
11	4	Dalmati Thapa	Kesh Bahadur Magar	1027	2034.93	300	50	2.46
12	4	Hasta Bahadur Sathighare	Man Bahadur Sathighare	1330	685.59	0	30	4.38
13	4	Hum Bahadur Malla	Kesh Bahadur Malla	2276	494.82	30	10	2.02
14	4	Tula kumari Thapa	Amarsing Thapa	1080/1081	3688.31	100	30	0.81
15	4	Bhakta Bahadur thapa magar	Durga Bahadur Thapa Magar	1849	635.91	180	40	6.29
16	4	Motiram Thapa	Lok Bahadur Thapa	1607	2662.89	150	50	1.88
17	4	Kul Bahadur Thapa	Rebanta Sing Thapa	1444	7630.99	600	100	1.31
18	4	kumbha Sing Thapa	Rebanta Sing Thapa	676/677	7630.99	800	200	2.62
19	1	Mana Bahadur Malla	Til Bahadur Malla	113	2031.77	50	15	0.74
20	1	Kesh Bahadur Malla	Til Bahadur Malla	112	778.84	50	15	1.93
21	1	Haribansha Bhusal	Dhan Balbhav Bhusal	59	677.25	100	30	4.43
22	1	Dinumaya Pandey	Bhesh raj Pandey	110	677.25	0	40	5.91
23	1	Ambika Bastola	Tirtha raj Bastola	646	253.97	0	30	11.81

S.N	Ward no.	Name Of Affected Person	Fathers Name	Plot Numbers	Total; Area Sq.m	Existing Area	New Additional Area	Loss %
24	1	Homraj Pandey	Kamalapati Pandey	645	321.69	0	30	9.33
25	1	Dhan Kumari Paudel	Cranjaibi Paudel	92	1049.74	0	50	4.76
26	1	Rana Bahadur Nepali	Kripasu Nepali	198	863.5	0	100	11.58
27	1	Prem Kumari Thapa	Tek Bahadur Thapa	197	4740.8	0	50	1.05
28	1	Daya kumari Sen Thakuri	Prem Bahadur Sen	160	169.31	0	20	11.81
29	1	Atisara Thapa Magar	Ganga Bahadur thapa Magar	103	338.62	0	25	7.38
30	1	Jhabilal Thapa	Ganagaram Thapa	256	507.94	0	40	7.87
31	1	Champhadevi Balami	Purna Bahadur Balami	127	677.25	0	25	3.69
32	1	kamala Panthi	Tejman panthi	163	3386.28	230	150	4.43
33	1	Hira Bahadur Bhujel	Tek Bahadur Bhujel	218	677.25	40	40	5.91
34	1	Lal Bahadur Serpuja	Jal Bahadur Bhujel	343	846.57	80	60	7.09
35	1	Krishnamaya Gaire	Muktinath Gaire	344	846.57	60	50	5.91
36	1	Gaumaya Gurung	Purna Bahadur Gurung	313	338.62	30	30	8.86
37	1	Dal Bahadur Gurung	Lilaram Gurung	321	677.25	100	50	7.38
38	1	Hastidevi Gurungseni	Ravilal Gurung	280	677.25	50	30	4.43
39	1	Ratna Bahadur Thapa	Chandra Bahadur Thapa	236	1354.51	30	30	2.21
40	1	Aasha Gurung	Arjun Bahadur Gurung	279	423.28	50	50	11.81
41	1	Prem Kumari Gurung	Indra Bahadur Gurung	278	253.97	40	30	11.81
42	1	Dal Bahadur Thapa	Dal Bahadur Thapa	224	338.62	60	30	8.86
43	1	Jit Bahadur Gurung	Dilbir Sing Gurung	223	169.31	50	30	17.72
44	1	Tara Bahadur Pun	Chandra Bahadur Pun	460	169.31	80	40	23.63
45	1	Chandrakala Gurung	Tek Bahadur Gurung	417	169.31	30	30	17.72
46	1	Harikala Paija	Nandaraj Paija	509	253.97	40	30	11.81
47	1	Nanda Bahadur chantyal	Narilala Chantyal	508	338.62	40	25	7.38
48	1	Jaskala Gurung	Biren Gurung	733	220.1	80	30	13.63

S.N	Ward no.	Name Of Affected Person	Fathers Name	Plot Numbers	Total; Area Sq.m	Existing Area	New Additional Area	Loss %
49	1	Prakash Sharma Gautam	Rikhiraj Gautam	384	338.62	40	20	5.91
50	1	Ganamati Gharti	Tek Bahadur Gharti	741	270.9	30	30	11.07
51	1	Narayan B.k.	Ranjit B.k	970	237.04	20	20	8.44
52	1	Thaman Bahadur Kharu	Dev Bahadur Kharu	667	8465.71	300	100	1.18
53	1	Man Bahadur Thapa	Rebanta sing Thapa	780	8465.71	500	150	1.77
54	1	Kul Bahadur Tharu	Bikawa Tharu	1154	880.43	100	20	2.27
55	1	Phansaram Tharu	Bikawa Tharu	665	4520.69	200	50	1.11
56	1	Laljit Thapa	Bhojbir Thapa	1155	880.43	200	50	5.68
57	1	Thaliram Mahato	Kebal Prasad mahato	662/661	4740.8	300	100	2.11
58	1	Chitra Bahadur Saru	Dhojbir Saru magar	3	1693.14	20	5	0.30
59	1	Hemraj Mahato	Dinaram Mahato	1274/275	3386.28	600	100	2.95
60	1	Indra Bahadur B.k.	Man Bahadur B.k.	66	677.25	40	20	2.95
61	1	Purna Bahadur Tamang	Aiman Tamang	146	761.91	50	15	1.97
62	1	Ganisara Rana	Yamansing Rana	65	677.25	0	15	2.21
63	1	Punisara chauhan	Chandrasing Chuhan	143	169.31	20	5	2.95
64	1	Yam Bahadur Chauhan	Tul Bahadur Chuhan	166	169.31	30	5	2.95
65	1	Purna sing Tamang		150	338.62	80	30	8.86
66	1	Dolram Mahato	Kubheshwor Mahato	151	1015.88	100	50	4.92
67	1	Tikaram B.k.	Dil Bahadur B.k.	81	338.62	30	10	2.95
68	1	Ritu B.K.	Santosh B.K.	77	338.62	30	10	2.95
69	1	Bhakta Bahadur Adhikari	Kul Bhahadur Adhikari	Ailani	338.62	40	15	4.43
70	1	Sita Malla	Man Bahadur Malla	17	3386.28	80	30	0.89
71	1	Durga Bahadur Gurung	Man Bahadur Gurung	18	6772.57	300	100	1.48
72	1	Sita Gotame	Kritinatha Gotame	20	3386.28	180	50	1.48
73	1	Subba Bahadur Ranabhat	Raghunath Ranabhat	84	338.62	0	10	2.95

S.N	Ward no.	Name Of Affected Person	Fathers Name	Plot Numbers	Total; Area Sq.m	Existing Area	New Additional Area	Loss %
74	1	Gomati Soti Magar	Kul Bhahadur Soti Magar	26	1015.88	30	30	2.95
75	1	Tulasi Devi Gharti	Tikaram Gharti		423.28	40	10	2.36
76	1	Lokmaya Ranabhat	Subba Bahadur Ranabhat	528	575.66	60	15	2.61
77	1	Dil Bahadur Sathighare Magar	Man Bahadur Sathighare Magar		1066.68	300	100	9.37
78	1	Kes Kumari Uchai Magar	Dhan Uchai Thakuri	111	203.17	20	20	9.84
79	1	Shiva Bhandari	Shiva Bhandari	169	338.62	30	30	8.86
							3037	

Annex 10: Written Commitment from Municipalities



मध्यविन्दु नगरपालिका

..... नं. वडा कार्यालय

हर्दिया

, नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व)

गण्डकी प्रदेश, नेपाल



मिति २०७८/०९/२०

प.सं. २०७८/०७९

च.नं. ६२९

विषय : सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री ग्रामिण सडक सञ्जाल सुधार आयोजना
(RCIP)।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा ग्रामिण सडक सञ्जाल सुधार आयोजना समन्वय इकाई पुल्चोक ललितपुरबाट गण्डकी प्रदेश नवलपरासी पूर्व जिल्ला कावासोती नगरपालिका, मध्यविन्दु नगरपालिका र हुप्सेकोट गाउँपालिकामा पर्ने आलोक चक्रपथको कालेपत्रे स्तरमा स्तरोन्तरी गरी स्थानीय स्तरमा सहजः यातायात सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउनको लागि यस मध्यविन्दु नगरपालिका वडा नं.६ भित्र पहिले नै सडकको चौडाई १० मिटर कायम गरी सकेको हुनाले जग्गा व्यवस्थापनमा कुनै पनि बाधा अवरोध नहुने साथै सडक स्तरोन्तरीमा सहयोग गर्ने प्रतिवद्धताका साथ सिफारिस गरिन्छ ।

धन्यवाद !

(Handwritten Signature)

सुर्य प्रसाद न्यौपाने

वडा अध्यक्ष

सुर्य प्रसाद न्यौपाने
वडा अध्यक्ष

इमेल: madhyabindumunicipality@gmail.com, वेबसाइट: www.madhyabindumun.gov.np

आज मोरि २०६९ साल भाद्र शुभते विहोवा (का दिन
 अंगुर आदर्श सामगायके का उपभोक्ता समिति (का अध्यक्ष
 श्री लाल के. डी. सी. का अध्यक्षतामा मयात्वास ५०५५
 का दुई कोठवा जाने आलाउ चक्रपथ का कारे प्रागेन
 मूलक आम तलाका वरु वसी तपायलेका उपस्थिते
 तपायलेका विषयक मया इलडल गरी निर्णय गरिप

उपस्थिते

- ~~श्री~~ अध्यक्ष - श्री लाल के. डी. सी.
- उपाध्यक्ष - श्री सुष्मा गिरी
- साम्ये - श्री शोभा गिरी
- सह-साम्ये - श्री विशाल रिमाल
- कोषाध्यक्ष - श्री रामेश्वर सिंहदेल
- सहस्य - श्री सुवेदास नेपाल
- इगा - श्री दुर्गा वली
- मानकु मारे - श्री मन कुमारी धरत
- मालि - श्री तारादेवी श्रेष्ठ
- अध्यक्ष - श्री चन्द्र के. महता
- कांग्रेस - श्री गंगा सुदान
- कांग्रेस - श्री इन्दुपना सुना
- कांग्रेस - श्री इश्वरी श्रेष्ठ
- कांग्रेस - श्री विष्णु प्र. शर्मा (का प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता)
- कांग्रेस - श्री चन्द्रमणि पाठ्य (संलग्नका (सामिति)
- कांग्रेस - श्री शक्ति प्रसाद श्रेष्ठ (" ")
- कांग्रेस - श्री आनन्द श्रेष्ठ (का. नं. पाठ्य कार्ड नं. ६६६६)
- कांग्रेस - श्री शिव गिरी (आलाउ चक्रपथ का निर्माण समलय (सामिति) (संयोजक)
- कांग्रेस - श्री जेत के. महता (सर्व कार्ड अध्यक्ष का. नं. पाठ्य कार्ड नं. ६६६६)
- कांग्रेस - श्री अम तारादेवी धरत (समाजसेवी)
- कांग्रेस - श्री इश्वरी श्रेष्ठ (येल विकास समित्या अध्यक्ष विदे)
- कांग्रेस - श्री विजय लामिदान
- कांग्रेस - श्री दुर्गा व. गिरी

1. ~~...~~ श्री रमेश (ज महता)
 2. ~~...~~ श्री दामोदर (बोमेटे)
 3. ~~...~~ श्री रमेश कुमार मठ
 4. ~~...~~ श्री दिनलाल मठराई
 5. ~~...~~ श्री सुभाष गुकड
 6. ~~...~~ श्री राम मठारी
 7. ~~...~~ श्री सुभाष मठारी
 8. ~~...~~ श्री विठ्ठल पुत
 9. ~~...~~ श्री गोपाल मठ
 10. ~~...~~ श्री राम ज. मठ
 11. ~~...~~ श्री गोविंद कुमार मठ (समाज सेवा)
 12. ~~...~~ श्री राम व. गुड
 13. ~~...~~ श्री दामोदर महता
 14. ~~...~~ श्री शंकर व. महता
 15. ~~...~~ श्री हरमल गुड
 16. ~~...~~ श्री धन व. गुड
 17. ~~...~~ श्री श्री-अप्रवर्ग पतेत
 18. ~~...~~ श्री सावरपु कोइराला
 19. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. सुभाष मठराई
 20. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. ज्योतिराल जेहे
 21. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. धर्मदत्त चापागड
 22. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. सुभाष-मठराई (समाज सेवा)
 23. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. सुभाष मठराई
 24. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. सुभाष मठराई
 25. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. सुभाष मठराई
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 48. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. सुभाष मठराई
 49. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. सुभाष मठराई
 50. ~~...~~ श्री श्री. सुभाष मठराई

Annex 11: Livelihood Related Training

Rural Connectivity Improvement Project- Additional Financing (RCIP-AF) Livelihood Related Skill Training

1. Overarching goal of Rural Connectivity Improvement Project- Additional financing (RCIP- AF) is improving connectivity between rural communities, productive agricultural areas and socioeconomic centers in 24 districts of 5 provinces. The road construction works will be done following the existing alignment and people who losses their land are ready to donate voluntarily their affected land areas and there will not any adverse impact due to road construction.

2. The project will organize a livelihood enhancement training for all affected vulnerable households involving at least 1 person from each affected household identified through vulnerability assessment to restore their livelihood. Vulnerability assessment of affected HHs will be done and based on assessment result livelihood enhancement skill training to project affected HHs and other vulnerable HHs residing along the road will be organized by the project. During selection of participants, representation of Women, Dalit, Janajati, Muslim and other caste will be ensured. The project will organize training during road construction period to the selected participants that can contribute to a Level 1 certification by the Nepal Skills Testing Board (NSTB). Out of total targeted participants training need assessment will be conducted during training implementation period. Training needs assessment will be conducted to identify potential trainees with application of established eligibility criteria.

3. To identify the potential trades, the project organized consultation/discussion meetings with affected HHs including representatives of local government in 24 road sub-project areas and it has been found that consulted people have shown their interest in certain types of trainings (*tailoring, assistant beautician, , building electrician, mobile repairing, motorcycle repair, Off season vegetable producer, Indian cook, goat farming, brick layer mason, construction carpentry, Community livestock assistant (veterinary), Bakery, Mushroom farming, gabion waving, Junior Plumber, Junior welder, Junior Poultry technician, light vehicle driving and computer operator*).

4. With reference to the above background of the project, RCIP-AF, PCU will organize Livelihood Enhancement Skill (LES) Trainings. Therefore, the EA (implementing agency) will procure the services of qualified and experienced consulting firms [Herein after referred as "Training Service Provider (TSP)"] to provide and manage livelihood enhancement skill and general market acceptable trainings to selected trainees from the 24 road sub-projects under RCIP-AF.

5. The main objectives of the TSP are to:

- (i) Identify potential trainees with application of established eligibility criteria and provide short term skill trainings in selected trades.
- (ii) Organize and conduct NSTB level1 skill test for the trainees of the trades for which such test are available.
- (iii) Organize and conduct general market acceptable skill test for the trainees of other trades.

6. TSP will identify potential trainees for above mentioned LES trainings with application of established eligibility criteria including training need assessment along the road corridor with close coordination of respective PIUs and PCU. From the training delivery perspective LES and trainings have been grouped as Category "A" and "B" respectively.

Category "A" training programs will follow short term curriculum of Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) with minimum standards outlined in the Occupational Skill Standard (OSS) /Occupational Profiles (OP) of the National Skills Testing Board (NSTB).

Training for Light vehicle driver and Computer operator have been preliminarily identified to be under Category "B" training programs and will follow PCU approved curricula. TSP will

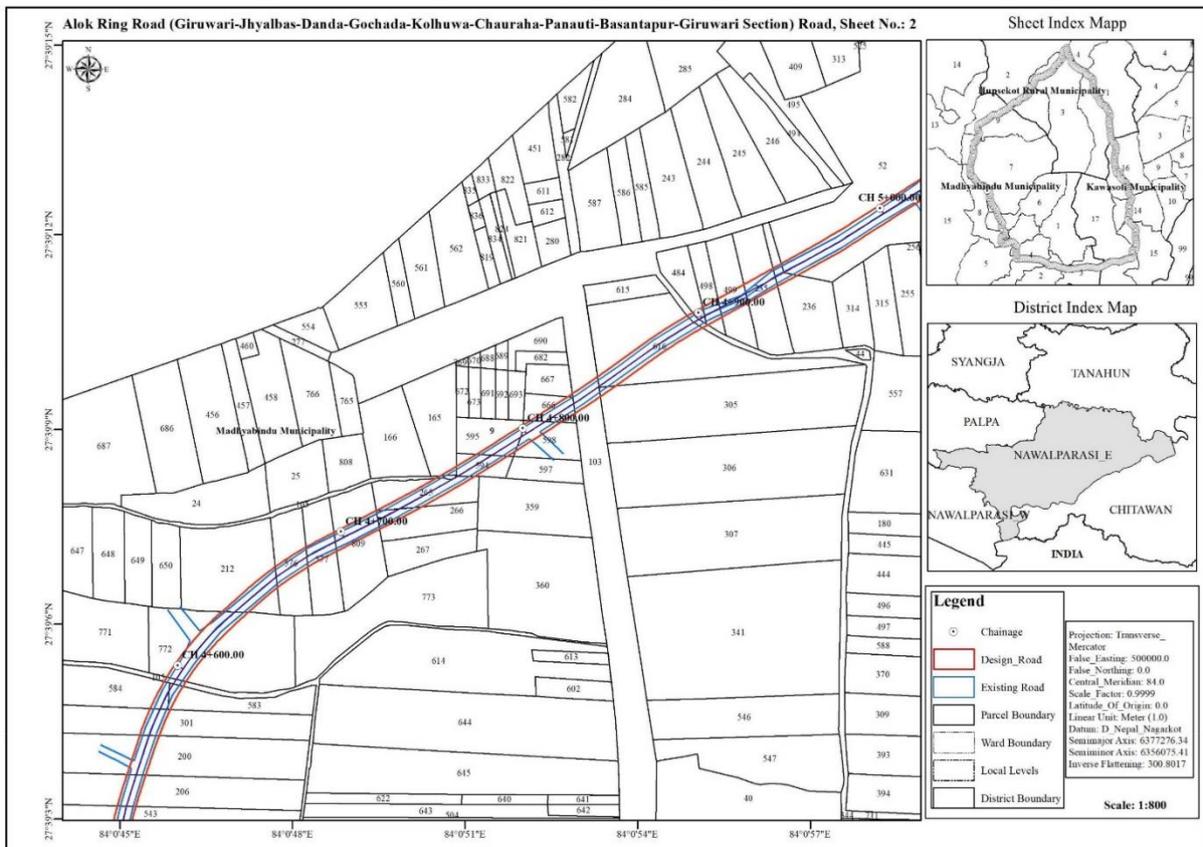
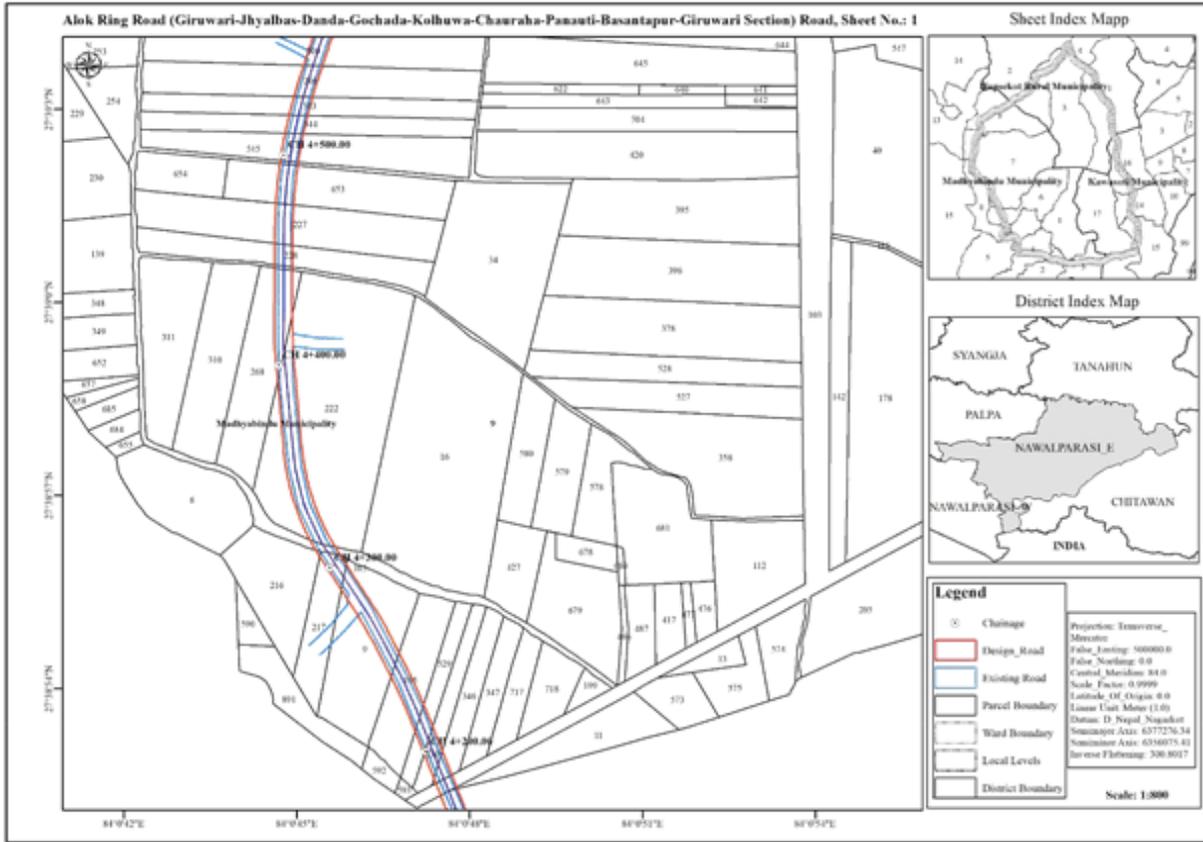
organize and manage general market acceptable skill test for the trainees completing the above skill trainings

7. Training programs in category “A” shall be organized and implemented directly by TSP. However, the training programs in Category “B” may be outsourced in close coordination with the PCU

8. Training venue of both Category trainings will be organized in project districts or at the appropriate locations in practically feasible nearby road sub-project areas acceptable to PCU. Training venue of each trade will be arranged in respective districts.

9. A detailed Terms of Reference for the TSP is under preparation.

Annex 12: Sample Cadastral Verification



Annex 13: Terms of Reference for Independent Third Party for Voluntary Land Donation

TO R FOR INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY FOR VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION

For any voluntary donation of land, an external independent entity will supervise and document the consultation process and validate the land donation process as per legal requirement.

TOR for Independent Third-Party Witness

An independent third party is sought to be appointed to oversee and certify the process of land donation. The third party shall be briefed about his/her expected role and deliverables by the concerned PIU.

Eligibility: The third party shall be a representative of the community (for example, a leader of the community with formal/legal standing, a representative of a local NGO/ CBO with formal and legal standing) or an institution, without any direct interest in the negotiation process or subproject activity, who is acceptable to each of the concerned parties (PIU/ PCU and concerned landowner/ donor).

Scope of work: The role of the third party shall be to ensure a fair and transparent process of negotiation/donation. The envisaged scope of work shall entail the following:

- (i) witness and keep a record of meetings held with the concerned parties,
- (ii) ensure there is no coercion involved in the process of land donation,
- (iii) ensure that the donor(s) are not coming from vulnerable groups/ poor families
- (iv) ensure that the preferences and concerns of the landowner/ donor related to access, selection of site within lands held, etc. are recorded and any stipulated conditions met,
- (v) ensure that the land donation agreement is drafted in a fair and transparent manner,
- (vi) ensure the donation does not result any negative impacts to the third party associated with the donation activity,
- (vii) identify and recommend mitigation measures to landowner/ donor/ affected third party, if required,
- (viii) ensure that taxes, stamp duties and registration fees for donated land are borne by government, and
- (ix) submit a report and signed certificate as witness to the donation and transfer process.

Deliverables: The Third party shall sign each MOU with a certification that the donation was done in a free and transparent manner. The MOU was signed in his/her presence without coercion and/or intimidation.

Annex 14: Photographs

Selected Photographs of Road Alignment



