

**Government of Nepal
Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
Department of Roads**

**ROAD SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(New Project Preparation and Supervision Services)
(IDA GRANT NO: H339 – NEP)**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
GOKULESHWOR-THAKTHOLI-DARCHULA ROAD**



MMM Group Ltd. (Canada)
in JV with
SAI Consulting Engineers (P) Ltd. (India)
in association with
ITECO Nepal (P) Ltd. (Nepal) &
Total Management Services (Nepal)

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
COI	Corridor of Impact
DDC	District Development Committee
DDPN	District Development Profile of Nepal
DLRO	District Land Survey and Revenue Office
DOR	Department of Roads
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GESU	Geo-Environment and Social Unit
GON	Government of Nepal
LCF	Local Consultative Forum
MOH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OD	Operational Guidelines of World Bank
OP	Operational Policy of World Bank
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCU	Program Coordination Unit
PIP	Priority Investment Plan
PLI	Poverty Line Income
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RSDP	Road Sector Development Project
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank

1. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has given high importance to the expansion of the country's road transportation facility in remote areas. In this context the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Department of Roads (DoR) is implementing a number of road projects in Central, Mid-Western and Far-Western regions of the country.

As per the recommendations of the Priority Investment Plan (PIP) 2007–2016, the Department of Roads (DoR) identified certain road sections required to be upgraded to low cost bituminous road standards for providing improved access to transport services to remote communities. These road works are planned to be undertaken under Road Sector Development Project (RSDP) applying portion of proceeds from IDA Grant No. 339-NEP.

RSDP aims to improve 444 km roads to all-weather roads in different hilly districts, support periodic maintenance of prioritized 450 km of strategic road network, support road safety works, and provide support for institutional strengthening and policy reform including capacity building.

Table 1.1: Road Sector Development Project Roads

S.N.	Name of Road	Length (Km)	Districts
1.	Gokuleshwor -Thaktholi- Darchula	73	Darchula
2.	Kalangagad Bridge - Chainpur	50	Bajhang
3.	Khidkijyula - Jumla	104	Dailekh, Kalikot & Jumla
4.	Chinchu - Jajarkot	95	Surkhet, Salyan & Jajarkot
5.	Shitalpati - Musikot	86	Salyan & Rukum
6.	Narayanghat - Mugling	36	Chitwan
Total		444	

1.1 Project Background

Gokuleshwor-Thaktholi-Darchula sub-project road, which is classed as National Highway (H-14), starts at Gokuleshwor of Darchula district and ends at Darchula, district headquarters. It is located in the hills of the far-western region of Nepal. The road section is intended to be upgraded to sealed gravel standard in order to provide transportation facility to a wider influence area of Darchula district of Mahakali zone, to which the alignment passes through a number of built-up areas. The road has linked Gokuleshwor, Gwani, Malikarjun, Hunainath, Shankarapur, Bhagwati, Dattu, Dhap and Khalanga VDCs. The sub-project is upgrading of existing road. For the upgrading works additional land is required.

The existing road generally traverses a rugged terrain and sharp curves at some places. It is an unpaved earthen road with an average road width of about 6 meter. The arrangements of road drainage are generally poor. The condition of the road surface is bad especially during rainy seasons. The hill slopes in many locations are unstable and prone to landslides, which cause disturbance in traffic movement for long period of time during monsoon. Some sharp curves shall also require improvements. No side drains were observed except some masonry and earthen drains at some hair pin bends and near settlement areas. Widening in narrow

sections shall be done with minimum cutting and filling by adding retaining walls. The proposed width of this road section is 5.5 meter including drainage.

The proposed upgrading activities include rehabilitation, widening of road width, upgrading to bituminous standards of existing fair weather road. The proposed road upgrading works include widening the road width by 2 meters on each side, installation of structures like retaining walls, to yield road formation width, installation of breast walls to support hill slopes, filling embankment to achieve road gradient, sub-base and base over laying prior to bituminous wearing course, rehabilitation extension and construction of side drains and cross drainages.

Currently the vehicles are plying on the road with limited transportation service. The proposed activities require additional land and relocations of some structures of the people living along the alignment.

1.2 Aims of the Resettlement Action Plan

The aim for the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to provide the policy and procedures of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of affected persons. It has been prepared based on the findings of resettlement impact assessment conducted during project design period in August 2010. This assessment aimed to identify the impact on property and income sources of affected persons with documentation of loss of land, houses, trees etc. within the corridor of impact (COI) of the road.

This RAP identifies safeguard measures including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to the affected persons consistent with the provisions of the Road Sector Wide Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). This RAP particularly addresses the following adverse impacts associated with road improvement and upgrading works. The social considerations have been incorporated into road design. However, geological and topographical factors, as well as land use and settlement patterns, make the acquisition of private property for road construction inevitable.

- Private and community resources affected by the project and the entitlements required for effective households reestablishment;
- The likely number of individuals and households affected by the project and the number of households that may be displaced;
- Organizational and institutional requirement for the implementation of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities;
- Implementation schedules and monitoring mechanisms and
- Compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation cost estimate

1.3 Policy, Principles of RAP

The proposed road upgrading activities require acquiring private assets including land, structures and trees and displacement of some people. Assets acquisition and compensation, resettlement, rehabilitation measures needed to the affected people. For these activities Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required.

With the assistance from the World Bank under the on-going Road Sector Development Project, the Department of Road (DoR) has developed a Sector Wide Environmental and Social Management Framework report (ESMF) for the road program within the DoR. In particular, it was developed for the Sector Wide Road Program under preparation then and the implementation of the Priority Investment Plan for Nepal's Strategic Road Network for 2007 to 2016. The current proposed project is part of the priority investment plan. The ESMF was developed following relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Nepal, and environment and social operation policies of the World Bank. The ESMF was completed, reviewed and approved by the World Bank for compliance of its relevant policies. The ESMF will apply to this project, as part of the priority investment plan, and guide the planning to address environmental and social impacts under the project.

This Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared following the ESMF, a guiding document for safeguard and compliance aspects of social issues related with the Priority Investment Plan (PIP) for Strategic Road Network (SRN) for Nepal.

ESMF is in harmony to GoN policies and World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.10 and OP 4.12). Both WB policy and GoN legislation emphasize avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement. Where the acquisition of private assets is unavoidable, involuntary resettlement should be an integral part of project design and preparation.

- The acquisition of private assets and the displacement of people will be minimized to the possible extent, through the incorporation of social considerations into alignment selection and road design.
- Community consultation ensures people's views; concerns and suggestions will be incorporated into implementation procedure.
- An institutional framework will be developed as an integral part of the project to ensure that appropriate social impact management mechanisms are set up and maintained during implementation. These mechanisms and arrangements will ensure that compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation are carried out timely and effectively.
- Construction work will commence on road sections only after acquisition procedures are completed.

2. PLANNING AND METHOD OF RAP

As the project authority, DoR will assume overall responsibility for the management procedures as mentioned in the RAP. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities are:

- Implementation of procedures to (i) minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and (ii) accurately record all project-affected persons, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises, and the issuing of identification;
- Establishment of systems and procedure for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Establishment of Local Consultative Forum (LCF) at VDC level or package level where it is appropriate and practicable to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this participation program will be to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households, (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between roadside communities, (c) involve affected communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring.
- Distribution of copies of the approved Entitlement Policy, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full comprehension of its contents;
- Capacity-building initiatives to create a supportive environment for the implementation of RAP activities, including training on accepted resettlement and rehabilitation practices, training in the establishment of compensation plans for affected household;
- Co-ordination with other government line agencies like Department of Forestry and Ministry of Local Development to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures; and
- Collaboration with non-governmental agencies to provide grassroots expertise and resources in areas such as project information campaigns, poverty alleviation and income-generation projects, and impact monitoring.

2.1 Definitions

The following definition will be applied in the Resettlement Action Plan under Road Sector Development Project:

- **Compensation:** The payment in cash or kind for private property acquired by the RSDP, based on replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC).
- **Compensation Determination Committee (CDC):** The district-level committee established under Section 13 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) to determine replacement value and compensation rates for property acquired under the Act.
- **Corridor of Impact (COI):** The COI is set at 10 meter i.e. 5 meter either side from the central line. Assets acquisition will only take place for the additional 4 meter i.e. 2 meter either side from the existing 6 meter road.
- **Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Entitlement:** The cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and assistance will be the date of notification by the CDC/ DoR for land acquisition and compensation of affected households and assets.
- **Entitled Person:** Any person who is entitled to compensation due to loss of privately

owned assets and other rehabilitation assistance.

- **Poverty Line Income (PLI):** The cost of maintaining basic, minimum needs. Different organizations and government departments have defined PLI, using factors such as per capita calorie intake and requirements and expenditure on housing and other non-food items.
- **Project Affected Person (PAP):** Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her or his/her household or community. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.
- **Project Affected Family (PAF):** The group of people residing in one house and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project. The project affected families are included widow or unmarried daughters, a matured son over the age of 18 years who is looking personal business as livelihood management and or acting as household head in absence of parents, will be entitled to rehabilitation measures.
- **Project Affected Group:** Communities or groups, which lose community resources to the project.
- **Rehabilitation:** The measures taken to mitigate identified social impacts, including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and transition allowances where required.
- **Replacement Cost:** With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- **Titleholder:** The person in whose name the project-affected land and/or building is registered and the person who is authorized by law to receive the compensation granted for the acquisition of land.
- **Tenant:** A person occupying/using land of a titleholder according to the stipulations of the Land Act, 2021 (1964).
- **Vulnerable Groups:** Social categories whose livelihoods may be particularly vulnerable to disturbances created by the project. These groups include, marginal income group and Dalits.

2.2 Methodology

The methodology includes social impact assessment followed by a census of potentially affected persons and verification of their affected assets.

2.2.1 Cadastral Survey

The project team first mapped out the project alignment and impact zones on the cadastral maps. The engineering survey team collected the cadastral maps of the project area from the

District Cadastral Survey Office (Darchula District) during July 2010. The team, using the detailed engineering designs, marked the central line of the road, the road width, carriage width, required ROW and the land areas to be acquired on the cadastral maps. . tage, t

The surveyor team then took the marked cadastral maps to the field. The team pegged the alignment and impact boundaries and verified the affected land areas, assets and structures. The affected lands were measured at the site and the premises were enumerated by the cadastral surveyors. The social survey team then conducted the census of affected households. The identified land owners and the plot number of the affected land was further verified in the land revenue office at the district headquarter to confirm the land ownership status.

2.2.2 Assets Inventory

As part of census, the inventory survey was carried out during August 2010. The survey teams consisted of Social Development and Resettlement Specialist, Research Supervisor, Design Engineer, Enumerators, representative of District Land Survey Office and other concerned District Level Officials. The engineering staff identified upgrading requirements and likely areas of land to be acquired. The affected households also participated in the survey. A detailed inventory of affected persons/households, land houses and other structures, private trees, public properties and common property resources was prepared and verified with the owners and related persons on site. The inventory was further verified in the land revenue office to confirm whether the legal land ownership status, tenants, share croppers, encroachers and squatters. The photograph of the affected houses and structures was also taken to discourage further encroachment after census of PAPs.

2.2.3 Census, Socio-economic Survey and Asset Verification

A socioeconomic survey was carried out during June-July 2010. The objectives of the socio-economic survey was to prepare profile of affected persons, assess household income and expenditure, identify productive assets and income generating activities and plan for income restoration, develop relocation options and develop social and economic support measures for vulnerable groups. This survey also recorded demographic features and verification of lost assets ownership.

A socio-economic survey of the area of influence of the road was conducted during June-July 2010, by a social survey team. This survey covered the 2 km either side of the road corridor as a zone of influence. The purpose of this survey was to assess the social impact of the road including the impact of land acquisition and compensation. During this study period the probable PAPs and land areas to be acquired was assessed. To confirm the actual loss of land and other property the social team collected the cadastral maps of the alignment and were scanned, superimposed the detailed design, central line of the road was identified and the affected land and property was measured accordingly in the next stage.

A group of social experts including social experts, supervisor, qualified enumerators and cadastral survey team visited the site taking with superimposed cadastral maps and structured household survey questionnaire to interview affected households. The cadastral survey team identified the central line of the road as per the engineering design. After the

completion of cadastral survey and measurement of affected land areas the social survey team conducted the household level socio-economic survey of the identified PAPs.

A census of potentially affected persons was carried out after the completion of broader socio-economic survey of the project influence area which was accomplished during the months of June-July 2010. The same team was involved during census survey on the requirement basis.

The social survey team enumerated all types of loss due to the road improvement. In the census of project affected persons, the total land holding of the PAPs was enumerated the total % of lost land, houses and structures, number of different types of trees were also counted. The loss of public properties like forest, land structures were also enumerated.

During field study period, some problems arose at Naktad settlement of Gokuleshwor VDC especially km 58+800 to 61+200, about 2.4 km in length. The track of this road was opened before more than a decade with an initiation of local people and the DDC, keeping in view to providing transport facility to the local people. In this area the average road width is 6 meter. The land owners contributed the land for the track. This is the standard approach the government has taken to build road system in Nepal in the past decades. Now the government of Nepal has decided to improve this section of the road. The project requires additional 4 meter land (2 meter either side) for road improvement. In the planning process, local people also requested for compensation for land they have donated before for the establishment of the road, in addition to the existing 6 meters to be acquired under the proposed. This is a historical and a nation-wide issue with respect to road development and upgrading in Nepal and has implications for any upgrading work on existing road system. This issue cannot be resolved within the project or within the DoR. This requires further deliberation, consultation and decision at the highest level of the government. However, without collaboration of the local people within this 2.4 kilometer, the planning team is not able to complete the resettlement planning for this section. DoR is now taking initiation to organize a consultation meeting with the local stakeholders over this issue. The census and inventory survey will be completed after reaching agreement with local people and the RAP will be updated...

2.2.4 Social Impact Assessment

The social impact assessment was undertaken as a part of resettlement impact assessment. The study identified the following key social issues for investigation:

- Loss of private property and other assets (land, houses and trees) and compensation modalities for these losses
- Population displacement
- Construction employment opportunities
- Potentiality for social development

2.3 Scope of RAP

Most of the highways and feeder roads in Nepal have a legal right of way of 50m and 30m respectively. The Gokuleshwor- Thaktholi section of Gokuleshwor-Darchula Road Sub-project has legal RoW is 15 meter (7.5 meter either side) from the centerline. Keeping in view of current situation and use of road the Government decided to fix only 5m either side of the road

as Corridor of Impact in this section (Gokuleshwor –Thaktholi). Therefore, the present study covers only two meter additional land either side of the existing width.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

This section presents the socio-economic profile of the study area and project affected households due to the road upgrading works.

3.1 Demography

According to the district profile of Darchula 2009, the total population of the Darchula district is 147,744 whereas the population distribution between male and female is 50.70 percent and 49.30 percent respectively. Population composition of the affected VDCs is presented below.

Table 3.1: Household and Population of Project Area

VDCs	Total HH	Male	Female	Total	Ave. HH Size
Gokuleswor	461	1,801	1,655	3,456	7.5
Gwani	932	2,667	2,594	5,261	5.6
Malikarjun	609	1,987	1,832	3,819	6.3
Hunainath	355	1,199	1,166	2,365	6.7
Shankarpur	549	1,797	1,723	3,520	6.4
Bhagwati	545	2,002	1,891	3,893	7.1
Dattu	409	1,434	1,418	2,852	7.0
Dhap	857	3,012	3,012	6,024	7.0
Khalanga	566	2,838	2,522	5,360	9.5
Total	5,283	18,737	17,813	36,550	6.9

Source: District Profile of Darchula, 2009

Altogether 214 households are affected by the project. Among them 198 households were surveyed during field study. Other affected household were outside the project area. Among the total population male is 50.76 percent where the population of female is about 49.24 percent. The population composition of affected household is presented below.

Table 3.2: Population Distribution of Project Affected Household

VDCs	Male	Female	Total	Ave. HH Size	Total HH
Gokuleswor	192	195	387	6.56	59
Gwani	319	298	617	7.17	86
Malikarjun	12	14	26	5.20	5
Hunainath	10	7	17	8.50	2
Shankarpur	164	157	321	7.30	44
Dhap	8	13	21	10.50	2
Total	705	684	1389	7.02	198

Source: Field Study, 2010

3.2 Caste Composition

The project area is multi-ethnic composition. Brahmin, Chhetri and Dalits are major groups in the Darchua district. In Darchula district, population of Brahmin is 16 percent, Chhetri 80 percent, Dalit 8 percent and remaining 1 percent are other groups.

Among the affected households, 27.27 percent is Brahmin where 68.18 percent is Chhetri and remaining 5.55 percent is Dalit. None of the affected household is from Janajati group in this road section. The caste composition of the project affected households is presented below.

Table 3.3: Caste Composition of Affected Household

VDCs	Brahmin		Chhetri		Dalit		Total HH
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	
Gokuleshwor	33	55.93	20	33.90	6	10.17	59
Gwani	0	-	83	96.51	3	3.49	86
Malikarjun	-	-	5	100.00	-	-	5
Hunainath	-	-	2	100.00	-	-	2
Shankarpur	21	47.73	23	52.27	-	-	44
Dhap	-	-	2	100.00	-	-	2
Total	54	27.27	135	68.18	9	4.55	198

Source: Field Study, 2010

3.3 Occupational Status

The economy of Nepal centers on subsistence agriculture, with a small percentage of the population employed outside the agricultural sector. About 72 percent population is engaged in agriculture in Darchula districts.

Among the economically active population of the project area, majority of people are engaged in agriculture which is about 79 percent where about 14 percent population is engaged in Service. Similarly about 4 percent population is engaged in trade.

Table 3.4: Occupational Status of Affected Population

VDCs	Agriculture		Service		Trade		Labor		Foreign Job		Others	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gokuleshwor	133	69.27	33	17.19	5	2.60	11	5.73	2	1.04	8	4.17
Gwani	250	77.16	25	7.72	13	4.01	26	8.02	4	1.23	6	1.85
Malikarjun	10	66.67	0	0.00	3	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	13.33
Hunainath	7	63.64	3	27.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09
Shankarpur	111	67.68	24	14.63	5	3.05	16	9.76	4	2.44	4	2.44
Dhap	4	44.44	3	33.33	1	11.11	0	0.00	1	11.11	0	0.00
Total	515	72.03	88	12.31	27	3.78	53	7.41	11	1.54	21	2.94

Source: Field Study, 2010

3.4 Land Holding Size

The average land holding size of Darchula district is 1.3 hectare where the average land holding size of affected VDCs is 1.06 hectare, which is relatively high in the Nepalese context. The average land holding size of affected household is 0.84 hectare. Land holding size of the project affected household is given below.

Table 3.5: Distribution of Households by Land Holding Size

VDCs	< 0.25 ha		0.25-0.5 ha		0.5-0.75 ha		0.75-1 ha		> 1 ha	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Gokuleshwor	11	17.19	12	18.75	10	15.63	10	15.63	21	32.81
Gwani	13	14.44	28	31.11	16	17.78	13	14.44	20	22.22
Malikarjun	2	40.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	2	40.00
Hunainath	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33	2	66.67	0	0.00
Shankarpur	4	8.16	9	18.37	6	12.24	10	20.41	20	40.82
Dhap	2	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33
Total	32	14.95	49	22.90	34	15.89	35	16.36	64	29.91

Source: Field Study, 2010

3.5 Income of the Affected Household

The average household income of the affected household is NRS 80,174. The contribution of agricultural section in their household income is about 9 percent where non-agricultural sector contributes about 91 percent. Annual income of is given below.

Table 3.6: Affected Household Income (NRS)

VDC	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Total Income	Annual Average HH Income
	Income	%	Income	%		
Gokuleshwor	957,332	17.23	4,598,800	82.77	5,556,132	106,849
Gwani	87,200	1.88	4,554,400	98.12	4,641,600	59,508
Malikarjun	0	0.00	69,600	100.00	69,600	17,400
Hunainath	0	0.00	594,000	100.00	594,000	297,000
Shankarpur	164,150	5.54	2,799,570	94.46	2,963,720	84,678
Dhap	0	0.00	45,000	100.00	45,000	22,500
Total	1,208,682	8.71	12,661,370	91.29	13,870,052	80,174

Source: Field Study, 2010

4. PROJECT IMPACTS

This section describes the details of affected assets due to subproject implementation. The major affected assets include land, houses and trees.

4.1 Loss of Private Assets

It was reported during field survey, a total of 4.07 hectare private land is going to be affected by the project. The road upgrading work affects altogether 11 private structures. None of the public structures falls under the road construction width. Altogether 1282 private trees are affected by the project.

4.1.1 Loss of Land

This road section will acquire 40730m² of land. Land holding size and area of land to be acquired is presented in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Average Land Holding Size and Land Loss of Project Affected Households

VDCs	Total Land Holding (m ²)	Average Land Holding (m ²)	Total Land Loss (m ²)	Average Land Loss (m ²)	Average Land Loss (%)
Gokuleshwor	638,950	9,984	15,573	243	2.44
Gwani	656,478	7,214	13,774	151	2.10
Malikarjun	39,662	7,932	666	133	1.68
Hunainath	21,800	7,267	508	169	2.33
Shankarpur	538,224	10,984	9,979	204	1.85
Dhap	12,652	4,217	230	77	1.82
Total	1,907,766	8,873	40,730	189	2.13

Source: Field Study, 2010

The private land affected is mostly agricultural lands. However, most of the affected land in the road construction width is of low quality. The quality of land in Nepal is categorized into four categories. This categorization is based on the quality of productivity and fertility. *Abal* means grade “A” or high quality land, *Doyam* means grade “B” or medium quality land, *Sim* means grade “C” or lower quality land and *Chahar* means “D” grade land or lowest quality land.

None of the “A” grade (*Abal*) land is affected by the project. Most of the affected land falls under “D” grade (*Chahar*), which is low quality land from agricultural point of view. Table 4.2 below shows the different categories of affected land and area.

Table 4.2: Quality of Affected Land (Area in m²)

VDCs	Abbal (A)	Doyam (B)	Sim (C)	Chahar (D)	Total
Gokuleshwor	-	3,686	4,831	7,056	15,573
Gwani	-	-	135	13,639	13,774
Malikarjun	-	-	-	666	666
Hunainath	-	-	-	508	508
Shankarpur	-	-	424	9,555	9,979
Dhap	-	-	20	210	230
Total	-	3,686	5,410	31,634	40,730

Source: Field Study, 2010

Among the affected households about 76 percent household will lose less than 5 percent land where about 20 percent household will lose 5-10 percent land. Only one household will lose above 10 percent land.

Table 4.3: Land Loss Percentage of f Affected Household

VDCs	< 5%	5 to 10%	>10%	Not Available	Total HH
Gokuleshwor	49	11	1	3	64
Gwani	69	20	0	1	90
Malikarjun	5	0	0	0	5
Hunainath	3	0	0	0	3
Shankarpur	37	10	0	2	49
Dhap	1	1	0	1	3
Total	164	42	1	7	214

Source: Field Study, 2010

4.1.2 Loss of Trees

The road will affect 1,278 private trees during road upgrading. Among the total affected trees 372 are timber and fuelwood, 203 are fodder and 703 are fruit. Among the total affected fruit trees, 484 are banana. Trees to be removed in the construction of road are presented below.

Table 4.4: Affected Private Trees

VDCs	Timber & Fuelwood	Fodder	Fruit	Total
Gokuleshwor	131	83	281	495
Gwani	182	81	189	452
Malikarjun	20	0	14	34
Hunainath	4	1	2	7
Shankarpur	35	38	217	290
Dhap	0	0	0	0
Total	372	203	703	1,278

Source: Field Study, 2010

4.1.3 Loss of Structures

The road upgrading work affects altogether 11 private structures of 9 households. Among these structures two are purely residential, 4 are residential cum business and remainings are shop, hotel, store, kitchen and toilet. None of the community and government structures falls under the road construction width.

Table 4.5: Affected Private Structures

VDC	Settlement	Type	No.	Present Use
Gokuleshwor	Gokuleshwor	Semi-modern	1	Hotel
Gwani	Bagaura	Semi-modern	1	Residential & Shop
Gwani	Bagaura	Semi-modern	1	Residential
Gwani	Bagaura	Semi-modern	1	Store
Gwani	Bagaura	Semi-modern	1	Shop
Gwani	Bagaura	Semi-modern	1	Kitchen

VDC	Settlement	Type	No.	Present Use
Gwani	Bagaura	Semi-modern	1	Toilet
Gwani	Bajyani	Semi-modern	1	Residential
Gwani	Khali	Modern	1	Residential & Hotel
Gwani	Ullyani	Semi-modern	1	Residential & Shop
Dhap	Thaligad	Semi-modern	1	Residential & Hotel
Total	-	-	11	-

Source: Field Study, 2010

4.2 Loss of Public Assets

4.2.1 Public Land

Road upgrading works affects about 11.3 hectare public lands in this road section. These are fallow lands with partial forest coverage and mountainous rugged terrains, and free of occupation and productive use. The project will use these public lands with government permission with for the road upgrading works as per government law.

4.2.2 Public and Community Trees

Altogether 398 public and community trees will be affected by road upgrading works. DoR will acquire public trees with the consultation of District Forest Office and Department of Forest.

4.3 Temporary Leasing Land

Temporary use of land will be required during road construction for contractor's campsites, laborforce campsites, quarry sites, crusher plant and stock piling yard etc. Public land will be used for this purpose as much as possible. It may be possible private land will be leased for the construction period. This impact will only be known when the contractors develop their operation plans during the project implementation.

4.4 Public Health

The project is expected to have some public health impacts. This is largely due to the influx of construction workers and construction activities. The possible impacts include risks on safety, noise and dust pollution, transmissible diseases such as HIV and STD. These could impact both the construction workers and local people.

4.5 Affected population

Altogether 223 households consisting 1,580 persons will be affected by this project. This includes 1502 people in 214 households losing some agricultural land, Of the total households losing land, only one household will lose more than 10% of his holding.

Table 4.6: Summary of Affected Households by Type of Losses

S.No.	Affected HHs by Type of Property Loss	Affected HHs.	Remarks
1	Land loss	214	1 of them loses more than 10% of total holding
2	Loss of structures	9	9 hhs loose 11 structures used for different purposes.
	Total	223	

A summary table of 9 affected households losing their structures used for different purposes such as residential, commercial and others is presented below.

Table 4.7: Loss of Structures used for Different Purposes

S.No.	Affected Structures by Use Type	Affected No.	Remarks*
1	Residential only	2	Semi- modern type
2.	Residential and business (shop, hotel)	4	3 Semi-modern and 1 modern type
3.	Business only (shop, hotel)	2	Semi- modern
4	Others (store, kitchen, toilet)	3	Semi –modern
	Total	11	

*Some families own two structures, thus the difference of two households.

4.6 Impact Assessment

The project impact is generally minor due to the linear nature of the project and also the mountainous topography in the project areas. The impacts are analyzed below,

4.6.1 Affected Private Land

The upgrading works will acquire 4.07 hectare private land. In this road section 214 household will lose their land. Among the affected households about 76 percent household will lose less than 5 percent land where about 20 percent household will lose 5-10 percent land. Only one household will lose above 10 percent land. Besides, most of the affected land is low quality (Chahar) from agricultural point of view which is about 78 percent. From income structure point of view, the share of household income from agriculture is very small. In conclusion, the impact of land loss upon household income is quite insignificant.

4.6.2 Affected Trees

In this road section altogether 1,278 private trees will be affected by road upgrading works including 372 timber and fuelwood, 203 fodder and 703 fruit trees. Among the total affected fruit trees 484 are banana. The project will pay directly cash compensation for the affected trees. The project will also affect 398 public and community trees. The project will address this impact through replantation. For every tree lost, 25 new trees will be planted as required under the government policy.

4.6.3 Affected Private Structure

Altogether 9 households will lose their house and structures. Among them only one household needs to be resettled. Others have more than one residential houses and they don't need to relocate. Moreover, 6 household will have their business affected temporarily due to road upgrading works. They will shift to a nearby location and resume their business. Actually the project will improve their business prospect with better economic opportunities and reliable transportation facilities to the entire population of remoter areas.

4.6.4 Vulnerable Household

In the context of Nepal, vulnerable community means communities who are commonly landless, marginal farmers living below subsistence level. Moreover, these groups have no or limited access to public resources. Formal and informal studies reveal that most of the *Adhibasi*, *Janajati*, and *Dalit* fall under the category of vulnerable persons in Nepal. This is also reflected in the Government's Tenth Plan which recognizes women, disabled, ethnic minorities and Dalit groups as the prominent poor and marginalized, and vulnerable groups.

Project planning surveys indicate that 9 Dalit household will be directly affected by the project. The project planning surveys did not find any encroachers and squatters within the corridor of impact of this road section.

5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1 Introduction

This RAP has been prepared in close consultation with stakeholders such as district level line agencies and community people. The study team has visited and consulted with different governmental organization, project affected people, key informants and other relevant people of the project area.

The government organizations which were directly consulted within the field study period are: District Administration Office, District Land Survey Office, District Land Revenue Office, District Development Office, District Forest Office and District Agriculture Office. Furthermore, the study team visited all the affected households of the project area. The team recorded information of affected assets of the affected household and other socio-economic information through household census and survey.

5.2 Methods of Public Consultation

The task of public consultation was carried out in different stages during the project preparation. In fact, since the beginning of the field reconnaissance survey to the period of census, the process of consultation remained continuous varying over different time periods. Individual consultations as well as group discussions were held in different places of the project area. Relevant issues raised in the consultations will be incorporated into the project design.

5.3 Issues Raised in Public Consultation

Most of the issues are related to the appropriate valuation and compensation of land and other assets of project affected peoples (PAPs). People are ready to provide their land and assets with reasonable compensation. The local stakeholders committed to support the project. Road upgrading works should be started as soon as possible for entire development of the area.

Some problems encountered during field study period at Naktad settlement of Gokuleshwor-6. Social team could not be able to assess assets recording and household survey in a road stretch especially km 58+800 to 61+200. This area covers ward 6 of Gokuleshwor VDC and around 25-30 households will be affected. Local people argued that they need compensation for existing road which seems to be impracticable because of the fact that the existing road have been in use for a decade.

This is only a local problem which is not related to present project. Department of Roads is trying to resolve the problem and committed to settle the problem before project implementation. Other stakeholders of neighboring VDCs also committed to resolve problem of the area. Their concern is that the road should be upgraded for the development of the entire district and the very local problem should not cause any obstruction for the road upgrading.

Table 5.1: Public Consultation Matrix

VDCs	Settlement	Date	Participants	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
Gokuleshwor	Gokule	19 Aug '10	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposed road construction should not hamper the prevailing facilities and public utilities ▪ Problems and obstructions (if they appear) in the period of construction, the local people themselves will step ahead to solve the situation ▪ If the project will harm the prevailing Agrigad micro hydropower at Gokuleshwor, it should be rebuilt properly ▪ The local people will be given priority in employment ▪ Compensations should be distributed for the affected land and structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities and appropriate mitigation measures will be applied to relocate and rehabilitate ▪ Local support will be appreciated during road construction ▪ Special attention will be given to maintain Agrigad micro hydro located at Gokuleshwor ▪ Priority will be given to the local people in road construction based on skill ▪ Compensation will be given to the affected assets 	CDC, Project, Contractor
Gwani	Bagaura	22 Aug '10	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The local people will help on every situation during the road construction ▪ The proposed construction should not hamper the public facilities and will be maintain if any damage is done ▪ Affected families and local people should be granted priority in employment. ▪ The affected land and structures should be properly compensated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local support will be appreciated during road construction ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Employment priority will be given to the local people ▪ Appropriate compensation will be provided to the affected assets 	CDC, Project, Contractor
Gwani	Khali	23 Aug '10	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local people will not initiate to create any obstructions during the road construction and if any problem occurs, the local people will help to solve the problems. ▪ If the prevailing facilities are gone to harm due to the new construction, the project should relocate and maintain them ▪ Affected land and structures will be awarded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local support will be appreciated during road construction ▪ The project will maintain and reinstate public utilities and services during road upgrading ▪ Compensation will be provided based on market value ▪ Employment priority will be given to 	CDC, Project, Contractor

VDCs	Settlement	Date	Participants	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with proper compensation by the project ▪ Employment opportunity should be given to the local people and project affected family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the local people and special attention will be given to the project affected people 	
Gwani	Panebaajh	24 Aug '10	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The affected family and the local people will be granted priority in employment ▪ The prevailing facilities should not be damaged by the road construction ▪ Appropriate compensation should be paid for the affected land and structures ▪ The project will heed upon the suggestions and opinions of the local people and involve them in the road monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment priority will be given to the local people and project affected people ▪ Attention will be given to minimize damage of public utilities ▪ Reasonable compensation will be provided ▪ Consideration will be given to consult local people 	CDC, Project, Contractor
Shankarpur	Pasti	25 Aug '10	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment priority should be given to the local people ▪ The problems and hindrances will be coped by the help of local people if any occurs ▪ Compensation will be provided to all the affected families for the affected assets ▪ Project should be listened the suggestions and pay attention upon the opinions of the local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority will be given to the local people in road construction works ▪ Local people will be consulted to solve the problem if occurred during road construction ▪ Compensation will be provided to the affected assets ▪ Consideration will be given to consult local people to resolve the local problem 	CDC, Project, Contractor
Bhagwati	Melkhet	28 Aug '10	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local people will cooperate in every way and will assist to cope with every problems and hindrances if they will occur ▪ The project should give priority in employment to the local peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local support will be appreciated during road construction ▪ Employment priority will be given to the local people during road construction 	Project, Contractor
Dattu	Dattu	28 Aug '10	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project should give priority in employment for local people ▪ Religious, cultural and historical properties should not be harmed in the process of road construction ▪ The local people will coordinate to resolve the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority will be given to the local people in road construction ▪ Special attention will be given to protect and minimize damage to the religious and cultural sites ▪ Support of local people will be 	Project, Contractor

VDCs	Settlement	Date	Participants	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>problems if any emerge during the period of road construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the left side of the road there lies a cracked land mass which is about to fall damaging the road so it should be protected 	<p>appreciate to solve the locally raised problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consideration will be given to protect the slide area during road construction 	
Dhap	Dhap	28 Aug '10	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project should provide appropriate compensation for the affected assets ▪ Local people should be given priority in the employment. ▪ If any problem emerge during the road construction, local people will help to solve them ▪ Historical, religious and cultural heritages should not be harmed during the construction ▪ The public utilities should not be damaged due to the construction of this road, if so is they should be reinstated properly ▪ The construction work should be started as soon as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate compensation will be given to the affected assets ▪ Employment priority will be given to the local people ▪ Local people will be consulted to solve the problem related to the road construction ▪ Attention will be given to avoid or minimize damage to the historical, religious and cultural heritage ▪ The project will minimize damage to the public ▪ Efforts will be made to start project soon 	DOR, CDC, Project, Contractor
Khalanga	Khalanga	30 Aug '10	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The road project should give priority for the to the local people in employment ▪ Religious, historical and culturally important places should not be harmed during the road construction ▪ The public utilities should not harm during road construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority will be given to the local people in road construction works ▪ Attention will be given to avoid or minimize damage to the historical, religious and cultural heritage ▪ Project will minimize damage to the public utilities 	Project, Contractor

6. APPLICABLE POLICY AND LEGISLATIONS

Land Acquisition Act 1977 will be the main instrument for the land and other physical asset acquisition. The procedures defined in the Act will be followed for the acquisition. Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) will determine the compensation rates of each unit at replace cost principle. Project Managers are responsible for the implementation of RAP.

Temporary loss of assets will be acquired with the application of Public Road Act 2031. The Act empowers Department of Roads (DoR) to acquire any land on a temporary basis (for storage facilities, construction camps etc.) during road improvement and upgrading. Compensation is determined between DoR and the titleholder, or through mediation, involving officials from the relevant VDC and District.

Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions of the Guthi Corporation Act, 2033 (1976). Section 42 of this Act states that Guthi (religious trust land) acquired for a development must be replaced with other land (rather than compensated in cash).

Loss of livelihood and income opportunities was assessed and will be compensated or restored following the provisions of approved Environmental and Social Management Framework.

Apart from legal titleholders, OP/BP 4.10/OP 4.12 additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of different categories of non-titleholders. Those, with no legal rights at the time of the census and verification exercise, who have a claim to such rights under domestic law (from uninterrupted use of public land with no official eviction orders) should qualify for the full range of entitlements, provided that “such claims become recognized under the laws of the country through a process identified in the resettlement plan.” Other PAPs who occupy land in violation of domestic laws are entitled to compensation for assets such as buildings and standing crops but not to compensation for land losses. Where they have had uninterrupted possession of the land “for at least one year prior to the commencement of census, they are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land.”

7. ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Through the acquisition of private and community assets, the RSDP will affect property owners, their dependants and community groups. This Entitlement Framework accordingly specifies compensation and/or rehabilitation measures for two units of entitlement individuals including affected individuals and their households, and groups.

Compensation will be provided to the affected private property. Furthermore, displacement allowance, business displacement allowance will be provided to the affected house and business. Additional support allowance will be provided to the severely affected household and marginalized (Dalit) households. Loss of private asset will be valued and compensated based on the entitlement policy matrix given in Table 7.1 below.

7.1 Government Property

Government infrastructure and facilities affected by the project will be repaired or replaced in consultation with the relevant departmental authorities. Government forest area will be acquired in consultation with the Department of Forest. The loss of government trees in the COI will be mitigated by means of afforestation exercises undertaken by DoR in consultation with the Department of Forestry.

7.2 Displacement Allowance

In addition to compensation for asset losses, some households who are losing houses will qualify for the displacement allowances. Households, which require to be relocated, will receive a housing displacement allowance equal to two-month poverty line income (PLI) based on the calculation for a household of 5.5 members. The average household size of Nepal is 5.4. The customary practice in Nepal to pay allowance or related benefits is based on average household size 5.4.

Owners of commercial enterprises, who required to be relocated, will receive a Business Displacement Allowance equal to two months PLI for a household of 5.5 members, paid at the time of compensation payment.

7.3 Rehabilitation Measures

Apart from the provision of displacement allowances, the rehabilitation of PAPs will additionally be supported through preferential access to road construction employment opportunities to the extent possible. The project will, in addition, provide some support allowances to the vulnerable or marginalized project affected households and seriously project affected household.

Table 7.1: Entitlement Policy Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
1. House and Other Structure			
1.1 Loss of own house and residential plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for full or partial loss of house at replacement cost, according to house type. Where displaced, cash compensation (at replacement value) for residential plot, or provision of suitable replacement residential plot in the vicinity, if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land valuation undertaken by DLRO; building valuation undertaken by project authorities; compensation rates established by CDC. Material may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. Displaced households will receive a housing displacement allowance. Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date An appropriate compensation advance and housing displacement allowance to be paid at time of notice to vacate; balance payable prior to possession of property. Compensation for partial losses payable prior to acquisition To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be done not more than one year prior to property acquisition.
1.2 Loss of commercial establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost, according to building type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation determination, notice to vacate and compensation payment as for 1.1. Owners of displaced commercial establishments will receive a business displacement allowance
1.3 Loss of other private structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost, according to structure type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other structures include: sheds, water mills, etc Loss of structures other than houses and commercial establishments does not entail payment of a displacement allowance. Compensation determination, notice to vacate.
2. Land			
2.1 Loss of private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide compensation at full replacement cost, or Provide full title to land of equal area and productivity acceptable to owner in the vicinity. Provide cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market rate or Government rate which ever is higher. Resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land occupied (land, other assets, employment) at least restore their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. In the case of farmland, the PAP will be entitled the cultivation disruption allowance equal to one-year production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of affected and entitled persons and the area of land loss is required. Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date. Case-wise compensation will be either by cash or cheque, depending on the owner's preferences. To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be established not more than one year prior to property acquisition.

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
2.2 Temporary loss of private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Titleholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for crop, land productivity and other property losses for the duration of temporary occupation. ▪ Compensation for other disturbances and damages caused to property. ▪ Contractor to negotiate a contract agreement on the rental rate with the owner for temporary acquisition of land. ▪ Land should be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition period, restored to its original condition or improved as agreed with owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A temporary occupation contract will be signed with the affected landowner, specifying. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Period of occupancy ○ Formula for the calculation of production losses (the market value of crops normally produced on the land) and annual inflation adjustments; ○ Frequency of compensation payment; and ○ Land protection and rehabilitation measures. ▪ The land will be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition, restored to its original condition.
3. Other Privately Owned Resources			
3.1 Loss of non perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Titleholder; other evidence of ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advance notice to harvest crops. ▪ Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crop market values will be determined by the CDCs.
3.2 Loss of privately-owned trees and perennial crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Titleholder; other evidence of ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advance notice to harvest crops. ▪ Net value of crops where harvesting is not possible. ▪ Compensation for future production losses, based on 5 years annual net production for fruit/fodder trees and 3 years annual net production for timber/fuelwood trees and other perennial crops. ▪ Right to all other resources from privately owned trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crop market values and production losses will be determined by the CDCs with assistance from a local resource specialist. ▪ The Department of Agriculture and Forestry will be requested to assist affected owners and communities with the reestablishment of new trees and other perennial crops.
4. Community Structures and Resources			
4.1 Community buildings and Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restoration of affected community structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community buildings and structures include: schools, temples, health posts, water points, irrigation canals, water mills, trails and bridges.
4.2 Land and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local community or user groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance with improvement of remaining grazing areas. ▪ Restoration of access to community resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Department of Agriculture and Forestry will be requested to assist communities so that benefits from grazing areas are adequately mitigated.
5. Rehabilitation Assistance			
5.1 Displacement of household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Titleholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing displacement allowance for loss of own residential accommodation. ▪ Rental stipend for loss of rented accommodation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The housing displacement allowance will be based on two months per capita poverty level income (PLI), as established by the Nepal Living Standards Survey, for a household of 5.5 members. The value of the allowance will be adjusted annually for price escalation.

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The rental stipend will be based on 0.5 months PLI as defined above. ▪ Allowances will be paid at the time of serving the notice to vacate. ▪ Displacement allowances (housing, business and cultivation) will be paid severally.
5.2 Displacement of commercial enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Titleholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business displacement allowance for loss of commercial establishment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Calculation as for housing displacement allowance. ▪ Payment as detailed in 5.1.
5.3 Severe disruption to cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Titleholder ▪ Tenant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultivation disruption allowance for severe disruption to household cultivation levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The following cultivation disruption allowances will apply to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Households with total landholdings of 0.25 ha and smaller who loose more than 10 percent of their landholdings; ○ Households with total landholdings above 0.25 ha who loose more than 25 percent of their landholdings; ○ Households whose production levels are to be severely affected. ▪ The cultivation disruption allowance will be equal to one season's production on the area of land lost, based on published District/VDC production figures, land type and crop market prices for the year of acquisition.
5.4 Vulnerable social categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adults 18 years and older in the vicinity of the COI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance in reestablishment and improvement of livelihood. ▪ Preferential employment on road construction and maintenance to the extent possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerable social categories actually affected by the project will be identified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Janajati groups ○ Dalit groups ○ Women headed households ○ Landless households
6. Government Property			
6.1 Loss of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilities will be repaired or replaced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be undertaken in consultation with the relevant department or ministry.
6.2 Loss of forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mitigation by means of afforestation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An assessment for maintaining that kind of vegetation. ▪ To be undertaken in consultation with Department of Forestry.
6.3 Loss of Government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No provision of compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation with relevant government agencies.
7. General Counseling			
7.1 All project impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons within and adjacent to the road corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General counseling on project impacts; construction schedules and acquisition dates; valuation, compensation and grievance resolution mechanisms; construction employment procedures; and local development initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This will be achieved through the periodic distribution of information sheets and consultation with local officials. ▪ Cooperation with GoN ministries and departments such as Department of Agriculture, Forest Local Development to support effective resource utilization and community development.

8. MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1 Compensation and Livelihood Restoration

Key impacts on affected households are land acquisition and loss of trees. As indicated in the impact analysis, the land loss impact on household impact level is very insignificant. During consultation with the affected owner, they have preferred cash compensation for their affected property. Among the total affected households, 99 percent preferred cash compensation for their affected assets. Most of the affected land is low quality and non productive in agricultural point of view. That is why cash compensation is considered adequate for mitigating the impacts. Besides, the project will give these people priority in construction jobs.

8.2 Relocation Needs and Approach

Altogether 9 households lose house and structure due to road upgrading works. Among them, only one household need to build a new house and relocate. Others have another house for living. Besides, these households are all scattered individually along the road alignment. Consultations with the affected households show that there is no need for group resettlement sites. Most households will prefer to take the cash compensation and move into their other houses. Only one household wants to build a new house.

A package of cash compensation will be provided to the affected households. The package include cash compensation for the structure at replacement cost, and various other allowances, including displacement allowance, business disruption allowance and transportation allowance. The one household who need to relocate plans to build the new house on the remaining land nearby, with the compensation money. Furthermore, employment priority will be given to the displaced household during construction.

Cash compensation and support allowance will be provided to the affected for their affected assets. In addition some support allowance will be provided for the betterment of their present living condition.

8.3 Support Allowance

Altogether 9 Dalit households are affected by the road upgrading works. Among the total affected household, one household will lose more than 10 percent of total land holding. This household is eligible for livelihood support allowance of a lump sum payment of Rs. 10,000. They will also be given priority in construction jobs.

8.4 Temporary Lease Land

In case of temporary lease of private land, compensation for the temporary occupation of land will be provided to the affected owners as a rental payment. The rental payment will be equal to the crop loss during the lease period. Contractors will be responsible for the rental payment and the restoration of the land to its previous productive status after construction.

8.5 Public Health

Health awareness programs shall be organized on a regular basis to provide information or

instructions to construction workers and local population on health including the dangers and consequences of STD and HIV/AIDS. Additional training will be given on health aspects of STD and HIV/AIDS, human trafficking. Health awareness program will be organized to the construction workers and local people. These will be spelled out in the IEEs and construction contracts.

9. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

This section outlines the organizational framework to be established for RAP implementation. It also discusses monitoring requirements, before concluding an overview of the major planning, administrative and logistical requirements for the successful implementation of the RAP.

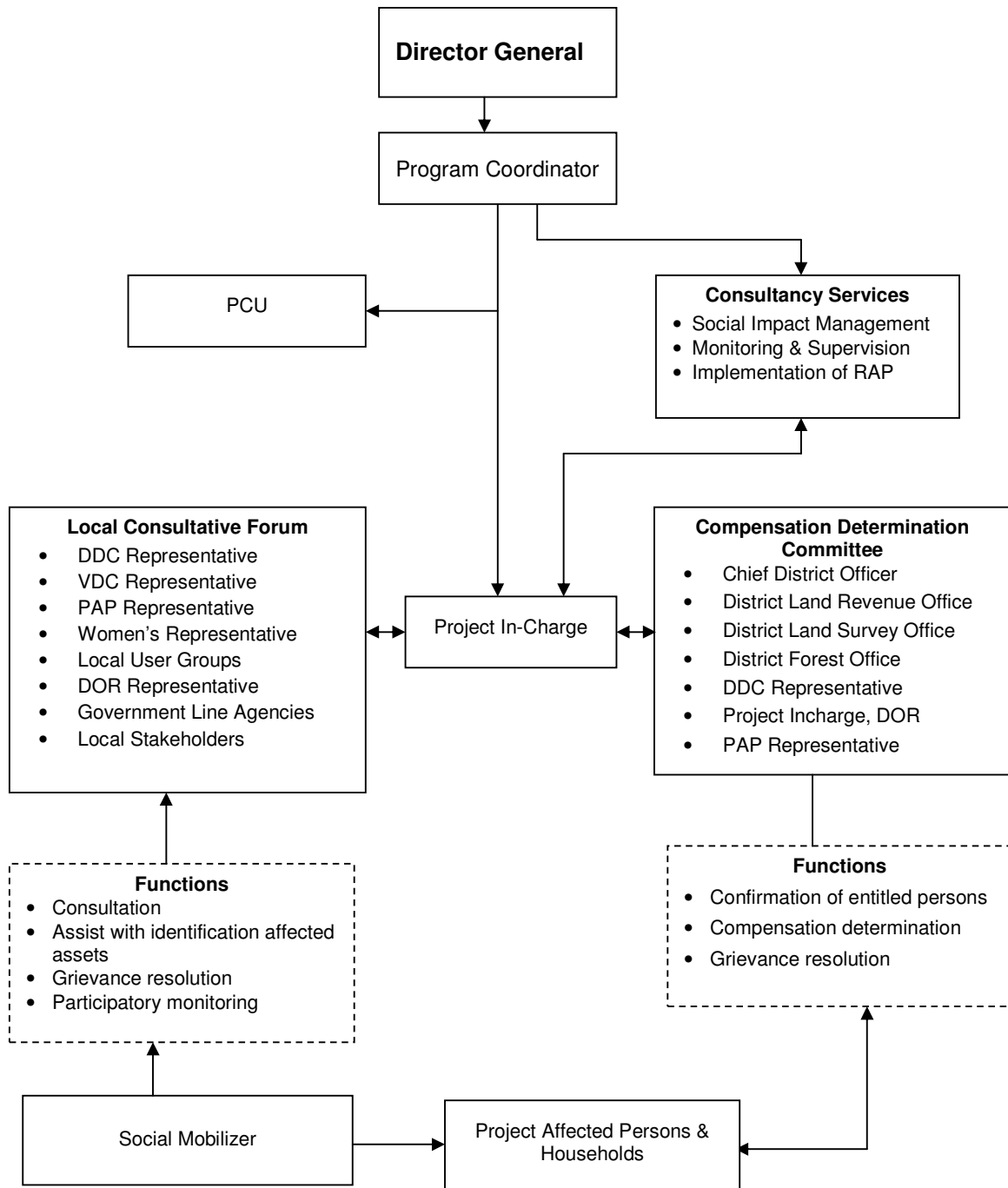
As the project authority, DoR will assume overall responsibility for the management procedures as mentioned in the RAP. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities are:

- Implementation of procedures to minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and accurately record all project-affected persons, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises, and the issuing of identification;
- Establishment of systems and procedure for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Establishment of Local Consultative Forum (LCF) at VDC level or package level where it is appropriate and practicable to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this participation program will be to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households, (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between roadside communities, (c) involve affected communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring.
- Distribution of copies of the approved Entitlement Policy, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full comprehension of its contents;
- Capacity-building initiatives to create a supportive environment for the implementation of RAP activities, including training on accepted resettlement and rehabilitation practices, training in the establishment of compensation plans for affected household;
- Co-ordination with other government line agencies like Department of Forestry and Ministry of Local Development to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures; and
- Collaboration with non-governmental agencies to provide grassroots expertise and resources in areas such as project information campaigns, poverty alleviation and income-generation projects, and impact monitoring.

9.1 Organizational Framework

An organizational setup for RAP implementation is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, land acquisition and resettlement activities and implementation of mitigation measures. To ensure the achievement of these activities, organization for RAP implementation and management will occur at both central and district project level.

Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation



9.1.1 Central Level Arrangement

The program coordinator with his team from the project coordination unit will be responsible for overall project coordination and management of RAP implementation and budget arrangement. The Geo-Environment and Social Unit (GESU) will lead the overall management of social issues, review and approval of RAP and monitoring of timely and successful implementation of RAP.

9.1.2 Project Level Arrangement

While central level arrangements are necessary for coordination of RAP activities, project level arrangements are required for effective RAP implementation. Each road section will be headed up by a Project In-Charge (PIC). The PIC will have a road section support team. Other relevant district officials will be deputed to RSDP team during the land and assets acquisition process when required. As the project authority, Project Management Unit (PMU) will assume overall responsibility for RAP implementation. This will require:

- Implementation of procedures to minimize adverse social impacts throughout the planning, design and implementation phases;
- Implementation of procedures for the recording of all project affected persons by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises;
- Establishment of procedures for the coordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Implementation of information dissemination campaigns
- Coordination with other government line agencies and NGOs to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures;

9.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow project affected persons (PAPs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from compensation for land and assets. The PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures.

There is the potentiality for two types of grievances: grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement requirements, and grievances related to compensation or entitlement. The PAPs will have access to both locally constructed grievances redress committees specified under ESMF i.e. LCF and formal courts of appeal system. Under the latter system every PAP can appeal to the court if they feel that they are not compensated appropriately. They may appeal to appellate court within 35 days of the public notice given to them.

Grievance recording register will be established at PIC office and Consultant's RE office as well. Project affected people as well as local people can lodge their complaints at these offices related to assets acquisition and construction related activities.

Special project grievance mechanisms such as on site provision of complain hearings allows project affected persons to get fair treatment on time. The LCF will be established in each road covering affected VDCs to handle initial grievances of the project affected people. The Project will handle issues regarding the compensation damages done during construction. PAPs will be exempt from all administrative fees incurred, pursuant to the grievance redressal

procedures except for cases filed in court. Proposed mechanism for grievance resolution is given below:

Stage 1:

Complaints of PAPs on any aspect of compensation, relocation, or unaddressed losses shall in first instance be settled verbally or in written form in field based project office. The complaint can be discussed in an informal meeting with the PAP by the concerned personnel to settle the issues at the local level. The community consultation, involvement of social and resettlement experts will be helpful in this regard. It will be the responsibility of the LCF and Project In-charge to resolve the issue within 15 days from the date of the complaint received.

Stage 2:

If no understanding or amicable solution reached or no response from the project office, the PAP can appeal to the CDC. While lodging the complaint, the PAP must produce documents to support his/her claim. The CDC will provide the decision within 15 days of registering the appeal.

Stage 3:

If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of CDC or in absence of any response of its representatives, within 35 days of the complaint, the PAP, in his/her last resort, may submit its case to the court.

9.3 Implementation Schedule

The project authority will ensure that funds are delivered on time to CDC and the implementing consultants for timely preparation and implementation of RAP, as applicable. The compensation issues and rehabilitation measures will be completed before civil work starts. Civil works contracts will not be awarded unless required compensation payment has been completed. RAP implementation schedule is given in Table 9.1.

10. COST ESTIMATION

This section provides the estimated cost for the implementation of resettlement action plan activities described in preceding chapters under the following items. The cost of affected assets is assessed based on the consultation with local people and key informants.

10.1 Cost Estimation of Private Land

There are different categories of land in the project area. Most of the affected land by land use Chahar followed Sim and Doyam. During fieldwork, local key informants and knowledgeable persons were consulted to obtain land price of the area. Some records of present land transaction were also reviewed. Cost estimation of private land was made through public consultation and individual consultation with the property owners. The cost of land varies according to land quality and land use. The land belongs to the road head so almost all land was valued as residential land rather than agricultural land. The estimated present land value for the project area is higher than the government valuation for land registration. The estimated land valuation is presented in Table 10.1 below.

Table 10.1: Estimated Cost for Private Land

VDCs	Settlement	Land Type	Area (M2)	Rate/M2 (NRS)	Amount (NRS)
Gokuleshwor	Gokuleshwor	Doyam	916	1,800	1,648,800
Gokuleshwor	Belayat	Chahar	1000	1,000	1,000,000
Gokuleshwor	Belayat	Doyam	384	1,050	403,200
Gokuleshwor	Belayat	Sim	1492	1,050	1,566,600
Gokuleshwor	Kajeri	Chahar	526	1,000	526,000
Gokuleshwor	Kajeri	Doyam	360	1,050	378,000
Gokuleshwor	Kajeri	Sim	612	1,050	642,600
Gokuleshwor	Kathpate	Chahar	1938	600	1,162,800
Gokuleshwor	Kathpate	Sim	180	650	117,000
Gokuleshwor	Palad	Chahar	60	650	39,000
Gokuleshwor	Palad	Sim	510	600	306,000
Gokuleshwor	Palad	Sim	240	850	204,000
Gokuleshwor	Bholiya	Chahar	646	500	323,000
Gokuleshwor	Bholiya	Chahar	784	550	431,200
Gokuleshwor	Bholiya	Chahar	520	600	312,000
Gokuleshwor	Bholiya	Doyam	2026	600	1,215,600
Gokuleshwor	Bholiya	Sim	828	650	538,200
Gokuleshwor	Aamsaini	Chahar	768	600	460,800
Gokuleshwor	Aamsaini	Sim	969	650	629,850
Gokuleshwor	Thulasaini	Chahar	814	400	325,600
Gwani	Lekgaon	Chahar	1740	450	783,000
Gwani	Bagargaon	Chahar	503	1,200	603,600

VDCs	Settlement	Land Type	Area (M2)	Rate/M2 (NRS)	Amount (NRS)
Gwani	Bagargaon	Chahar	1084	500	542,000
Gwani	Aladhar	Chahar	259	500	129,500
Gwani	Bajhiyani	Chahar	1430	600	858,000
Gwani	Lekgaon	Chahar	1200	550	660,000
Gwani	Gwani	Chahar	1548	550	851,400
Gwani	Khaili	Chahar	1370	800	1,096,000
Gwani	Ulyani	Chahar	2951	500	1,475,500
Gwani	Panebanjh	Chahar	652	600	391,200
Gwani	Panebanjh	Chahar	902	1,000	902,000
Gwani	Panebanjh	Sim	135	1,050	141,750
Malikaarjun	Tersalek	Chahar	666	400	266,400
Hunainath	Salyadi	Chahar	508	350	177,800
Shankarpur	Utishapatal	Chahar	400	400	160,000
Shankarpur	Kholichaur	Chahar	340	350	119,000
Shankarpur	Syaule	Chahar	900	350	315,000
Shankarpur	Budekhola	Chahar	1572	400	628,800
Shankarpur	Pasti	Chahar	935	600	561,000
Shankarpur	Pasti	Chahar	730	1,000	730,000
Shankarpur	Pasti	Chahar	1704	1,200	2,044,800
Shankarpur	Pasti	Sim	424	1,250	530,000
Shankarpur	Bagaura	Chahar	312	750	234,000
Shankarpur	Bagura	Chahar	1912	800	1,529,600
Shankarpur	Thaktholi	Chahar	750	750	562,500
Dhap	Thaligad	Sim	20	850	17,000
Dhap	Thaligad	Chahar	210	800	168,000
Total			40730	-	28,708,100

10.2 Cost Estimation of Private Trees

During field study, the tree owners and local key informants were consulted to estimate price of affected trees. The local valuation was done on the basis of types, girth, height and productivity of the trees. This estimation is based on the present market value and productivity of trees. The estimated cost of affected trees is given in Table 10.2 below.

Table 10.2: Estimated Cost for Private Trees

VDC	Timber & Fuelwood		Fodder		Fruit		Total	
	No.	Amt. (NRS)	No.	Amt. (NRS)	No.	Amt. (NRS)	No.	Amt. (NRS)
Gokuleshwor	131	858,000	83	225,000	281	590,400	495	1,673,400

VDC	Timber & Fuelwood		Fodder		Fruit		Total	
	No.	Amt. (NRS)	No	Amt. (NRS)	No	Amt. (NRS)	No	Amt. (NRS)
Gwani	182	763,000	81	184,500	189	285,100	452	1,232,600
Malikarjun	20	104,000	0	-	14	1,600	34	105,600
Hunainath	4	15,500	1	3,000	2	12,000	7	30,500
Shankarpur	35	183,500	38	81,500	217	191,100	290	456,100
Total	372	1,924,000	203	84,500	703	1,080,200	1278	3,498,200

10.3 Cost Estimation of Private Structures

The compensation rate was developed on the basis of market investigation. The social survey team held consultation with local contractors and the community key stakeholders to investigate the market rate of the construction work like private housing, irrigation canals, and other structures. The contractor calculated the prevailing cost of construction materials and the wage rate of skilled and unskilled labor. The structures were valued without deducting any depreciation in material use. The estimated cost for the private structure is presented in Table 10.3 below.

Table 10.3: Estimated Cost of Private Structure

VDC	House Type	Present Use	Area (m ³)	Cost (NRS)
Gokuleshwor	Semi-modern	Hotel	50.57	150,000
Gwani	Semi-modern	Residential & Shop	50.06	200,000
Gwani	Semi-modern	Store	14.04	50,000
Gwani	Semi-modern	Shop	17.60	75,000
Gwani	Semi-modern	Kitchen	56.54	70,000
Gwani	Semi-modern	Toilet	7.20	50,000
Gwani	Semi-modern	Residential	212.61	425,000
Gwani	Semi-modern	Residential	80.00	150,000
Gwani	Modern	Residential & Hotel	78.32	350,000
Gwani	Semi-modern	Residential & Shop	293.41	550,000
Dhap	Semi-modern	Residential & Shop	43.39	175,000
Total			903.74	2,245,000

10.4 Displacement and Rehabilitation Allowance

The displacement and rehabilitation allowance basically covers the housing displacement and business displacement allowance. Households whose houses need to be relocated will receive a housing displacement allowance. Owners of commercial enterprises who are required to relocate will receive a business displacement allowance. Estimated cost for the displacement and rehabilitation allowances is presented below.

Table 10.4: Displacement and Rehabilitation Allowances

Allowances	Unit	Quantity	Amount (NRS)
Housing displacement	Households	1	20,000
House shifting	Number	9	18,000
Business displacement	Number	6	60,000
Total	Number	17	98,000

10.5 Support Allowance

Among the total affected households, 8 are from vulnerable i.e. Dalit group. Only one household is seriously project affected category. Support allowance will be provided to the affected vulnerable and seriously project affected households. Proposed support allowance is given below.

Table 10.5: Support Allowance

VDC	Number of Seriously Affected Household	Number of Dalit Household	Allowance/ HH	Amount (NRS)
Gokuleshwor	1	5	10,000	60,000
Gwani	-	3	10,000	30,000
Total	1	8	-	90,000

10.6 Total Cost Estimate

The total estimated cost for the compensation payment for private assets including structure, land, displacement and rehabilitation and support allowances is given below. All the estimated costs are given in Nepali Rupees (NRS).

Table 10.6: Summary of Cost Estimation

Cost Item	Unit	Quantity	Amount (NRS)
Estimated compensation for private land	M2	40,730	28,708,100
Estimated compensation for private trees	Number	1278	3,498,200
Estimated compensation for private structures	Number	11	2,245,000
Displacement & rehabilitation allowance	Number	17	98,000
Support allowance	Number	9	90,000
Total	-	-	34,639,300

11. ASSOCIATED SOCIAL ISSUES AND ACTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

Major social issues related with construction activities are: campsite management, health and safety measures, wage rate and use of child labor. The contractors will make aware to keep their eyes wide open and focus on their quality of works, especially to respect social issues so that noticeable works will fully be recognized and reported.

11.1 Campsite Management

Major components related to campsite management include lodging facility, drinking water and sanitation and legal source of fuel wood for cooking purpose. Making available of these basic facilities to the construction workers on campsite is subject to the responsibility of the contractor. In order to monitor the campsite facilities the road project office shall make regular campsite visits and provide instructions to the contractor as appropriate.

Lodging Facilities: For non-local workers, the contractor shall provide adequate accommodation facility. Separate accommodation for different ethnic groups, and for men and women shall be provided. Temporary campsite will not be located at roadside to minimize danger of road accident.

Drinking Water: The availability and proper storage of potable water is also the responsibility of the contractor. The quality of water must be tested periodically. Water consumption by the site workers should not endanger the water resource of the local population.

Sanitation and Waste Disposal: The contractor will provide adequate sanitary facilities for workers on site. There must be sufficient toilet bathing facilities for all workers. Separate toilet facility to the female group shall be provided.

Fuel Wood Use: The contractor shall make fuel arrangement for cooking, lighting and heating. Fuel usage from a public supply source should not affect its availability or cost to the local population. For environmental reasons, the contractor is not allowed to use firewood for cooking and heating except from legally authorized sources.

10.1 Health and Safety Measures

The contractors will arrange adequate health services to construction workers on the site. Each labor camp shall be provided with adequate facilities for worker illness. First aid kits shall be noticeably placed in labor camps and at work sites.

Health awareness programs shall be organized on a regular basis to provide information or instructions on health including the dangers and consequences of STD and HIV/AIDS. Additional training will be given on health aspects of HIV/AIDS, girl trafficking, drinking and gambling. Contraceptives will be made available to the construction workers. Health awareness program will be organized to the construction workers and local people as well.

The contractors will provide adequate protective clothing and safety accessories as required for each group of workers respecting provision of contract agreement. Safety training will also be given to skilled and unskilled labors in all aspects of works.

11.2 Wage Rate

The contractors have to give priority to the local people in construction works. Basic wage rate should be provided to the construction workers. Wage rate should not be discriminated between male and female for the similar works.

11.3 Temporary Acquisition of Assets

The contractual agreement states that a temporary occupation contract will be signed with the affected landowner specifying period of occupancy, market value of crops normally produced on the land, mode of compensation payment, land protection and rehabilitation measures.

11.4 Child Labor Use

Construction and public transportation are defined risk-prone sectors. Government policy and child act define child labor below 16 years in risk-prone sectors and below 14 years in non-risk prone sectors and are not allowed to work. Consideration will be given to restrict child labor in road construction and associated works.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project has the objective to ensure that the economic condition of affected households shall not be worse than that of their situation without the project intervention. Basically, two types of monitoring, internal and external monitoring, will be carried out to: (i) record and assess project inputs and the number of persons affected and compensated and (ii) confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being reestablished.

12.1 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring will be conducted by GESU, PCU and PMU in regular basis with the help of Social Officer in GESU and Resettlement Specialist from monitoring and supervision consultant. The program implementation unit will maintain a record of all transaction in their resettlement database, followed by entitlement records signed by the affected persons and survey based monitoring of resettlement and land acquisition progress. The Local Consultative Forums will play an important monitoring role providing feedback on community concerns, grievances and requests. Internal monitoring is to ensure:

- Verification that there are not outstanding or unresolved land acquisition issues with respect to the project and that property valuation and economic rehabilitation in accordance with the provision of plan
- Information campaign and consultation with affected persons
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation
- Value of entitlement received equal to that of original land and structure acquired
- Use of entitlement and check its misuse
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets
- Payments for loss of income
- Relocation of affected persons
- Implementation of economic rehabilitation measures
- Effective operation of the Grievance Redress Committees
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities as timely manner and sufficient for the purposes and spent in accordance with the plan

The Resettlement Specialist through its resettlement team will be required to submit reports on a monthly basis reporting the progress of resettlement implementation. Project field offices will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project. Socio-economic census and assets acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. Monitoring field level will be carried out through:

- Review of census information for project affected persons
- Consultation and informal interview with project affected persons
- Informal sample survey of project affected persons
- Key informants interview
- Public consultation meeting

A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor the project at the field level. Quarterly reports will be received from the field offices and Resettlement Specialist will monitor the RAP implementation and will report on a quarterly basis to DoR and World Bank on the progress of all aspects of resettlement activities.

Table 12.1: Frameworks for Internal Monitoring

Issue	Procedure	Timing	Responsibility
Employment of local labor including women and children	Site observation, attendance record, interaction with laborers and contractors	Monthly	Project/ Consultant
Campsite management including lodging arrangement and campsite facilities	Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors	Monthly	Project/ Consultant
Use of health and safety measures	Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors	Monthly	Project/ Consultant
Temporary leasing of private land and house	Site observation, contractors, check contract agreement	Monthly	Project/ Consultant
Discrimination of wage rate between male and female workers	Interaction with laborers, labor survey, record of wage payment	Monthly	Project/ Consultant
Encroachment into public land like grazing land, temples etc	Visit the identified public land interact with local people, take photographs	Half Yearly	Project/ Consultant
Development of new settlements/slum along the roadside	Observation, recording of sites, photograph	Half Yearly	Project/ Consultant
Migration to the road side/displacement of local people	Review of land holding records, discussion with local people	Half Yearly	Project/ Consultant
Incidence of road accidents	Discuss with local people, health institutions' records	Half Yearly	Project/ Consultant
Incidence of communicable diseases like respiratory, STD, HIV/AIDS etc.	Discuss with local people, health workers/ health post/ center records	Annually	Project/ Consultant
Changes in the land price, land use and agricultural practices, productivity and crop export	Discuss with farmers and extension workers, agricultural statistics of District Agriculture Office	Annually	Project/ Consultant
State of social harmony and social security like alcoholism, narcotism etc.	Police records, discussion with local residents	Annually	Project/ Consultant
Changes in the living standard of people	Interview with families, VDC records, discussion with local leaders, CBOs	Annually	Project/ Consultant
Condition of cultural and historical areas and aesthetic qualities	Visit the area, discuss with people, observation and photographs	Annually	Project/ Consultant

12.2 External Monitoring

An external monitoring agency will be engaged by DoR who will carry out independent annual review of resettlement implementation as well as post project evaluation. An external monitoring agency or consultant will be assigned to carry out external monitoring and evaluation works. External monitoring and evaluation can be done by an outside researcher or consulting agency. The external monitoring will be focused on:

- Evaluating the social and economic impact of land acquisition and economic rehabilitation of the project affected persons.
- Verifying the objectives of enhancement or at least restoration of income levels and standard of living of the affected persons.
- Suggesting modifications in land acquisition and economic rehabilitation, where necessary.
- Making ex-post evaluation to ensure all resettlement and land acquisition activities are conducted.

External monitoring agency will require the following activities to be performed:

- Verification of internal monitoring to ensure the appropriateness of activities carried out by program implementation and the field offices.
- Household survey to monitor progress from a pre-project, pre-resettlement standard.
- Evaluation of delivery and impacts of entitlements to determine the approved resettlement action plan.
- Evaluation of consultation and grievance procedures to identify the levels of public awareness of grievance procedures, accessed by project affected persons and households for information and rapid conflict resolution.
- Evaluation of actual operations of grievance committee to assist project affected persons as required and to act as observers.
- Declaration of successful implementation for summing up the outcome of activities on completion of all entitlements distribution and resettlement activities.
- Recommend follow up action for relating to outstanding actions required to complete achievement of objectives of the RAP and resettlement policies, additional mitigation measures for project affected persons.

Table 12.2: Frameworks for External Monitoring

Issue	Procedure	Timing	Responsibility
Employment of local labor including women and children	Site observation, attendance record, interaction with laborers and contractors	Annually	External Consultant
Campsite management including lodging arrangement and campsite facilities	Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors	Annually	External Consultant
Use of health and safety measures	Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors	Annually	External Consultant
Temporary leasing of private land and house	Site observation, contractors, check contract agreement	Annually	External Consultant
Discrimination of wage rate between male and female workers	Interaction with laborers, labor survey, record of wage payment	Annually	External Consultant
Encroachment into public land like grazing land, temples etc	Visit the identified public land interact with local people, take photographs	Annually	External Consultant
Development of new settlements/slum along the roadside	Observation, recording of sites, photograph	Annually	External Consultant
Migration to the road side/displacement of local people	Review of land holding records, discussion with local people	Annually	External Consultant
Incidence of road accidents	Discuss with local people, health institutions' records	Annually	External Consultant
Incidence of communicable diseases like respiratory, STD, HIV/AIDS etc.	Discuss with local people, health workers/ health post/ center records	Annually	External Consultant
Changes in the land price, land use and agricultural practices, productivity and crop export	Discuss with farmers and extension workers, agricultural statistics of District Agriculture Office	Annually	External Consultant
State of social harmony and social security like alcoholism, narcotism etc.	Police records, discussion with local residents	Annually	External Consultant
Changes in the living standard of people	Interview with families, VDC records, discussion with local leaders, CBOs	Annually	External Consultant
Condition of cultural and historical areas and aesthetic qualities	Visit the area, discuss with people, observation and photographs	Annually	External Consultant

ANNEXES

Annex-1: Affected Private Land

Annex-2: Affected Private Structures

Annex-3: Affected Private Trees

Annex-3.1: Affected Private Trees (Timber & Fuelwood)

Annex-3.2: Affected Private Trees (Fodder)

Annex-3.3: Affected Private Trees (Fruit)

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