



Resettlement Action Plan Study
Resettlement Action Plan Report
of
Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project

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Submitted by:



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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BMN	–	Basic Minimum Need
BPL	–	Below Poverty Level
CBOs	–	Community Based Organizations
CDC	–	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	–	Chief District Officer
DAO	–	District Agriculture Office
DDC	–	District Development Committee
DFO	–	District Forest Office
DLRO	–	District Land Revenue Office
DLSO	–	District Land Survey Office
DVSO	–	District Veterinary Service Office
ERMC	–	Environmental Resource Management Center
EM	–	Entitlement matrix
GL	–	Guide Line
GoN	–	Government of Nepal
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
JICA	–	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JVT	–	Joint Verification Team
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act
LAO	–	Land Acquisition Officer
M&R	–	Monitoring and Reporting
MIS	–	Management Information System
MoHA	–	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoUD	–	Ministry of Urban Development
NGO	–	Non Governmental Organization
NWSC	–	Nepal Water Supply Corporation

***Resettlement Action Plan for
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PAF	–	Project affected Family
PAP	–	Project Affected Person
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PM	–	Project Manager
PWSIP	–	Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project
RAP	–	Resettlement Action Plan
R&R	–	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SC	–	Supervision Consultant
SDC	–	Swiss Development Corporation
SLC	–	School Living Certificate
SLCs	–	Sub-Project Level Committees
SRS	–	Social/Resettlement Specialist
ToR	–	Terms of Reference
VDC	–	Village Development Committee
WB	–	World Bank

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I. Necessity of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

A. Introduction

1. The “Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project (PWSIP)” has aimed to construct augmentation facilities for water supply in Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan City and improve current and deficient water supply conditions of Pokhara.

B. Necessity of Project

2. Pokhara is one of the most beautiful cities of Nepal. The city is widely renowned for tourism place. The population growth of this beautiful city is growing day by day. The Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC) is now supplying 41 MLD water to Pokhara municipality from the Mardi River. The condition of supplied water is without any treatment and is vulnerable for disease any time. The construction of water treatment plant to improve present water supply condition of Pokhara municipality is considered very important.
3. Study area of the project was at the targeted area of land acquisition for the Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project. The targeted area is located at Mardi river bank of Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan City, Hemja and at Puranchaur VDC.

C. Necessity of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. NWSC needed to acquire private land in two sections i.e. Hemja Section for reservoir and Puranchaur section for treatment plant to improve the present water supply condition. Likely about 600 meter fresh acquisition for access road is required in Puranchaur section. Based on the JICA's requirement and technical design the estimated area of private land to be acquired for the improvement project has been expected to be about 76429.7 sq. meter. Out of this 6056 sq. meter land has been already acquired by NWSC in Hemja Section. Likewise, 2406.6 sq. meter land is in access road and 64736 is in Puranchaur section for treatment plant.

II. Legal Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

A. Overview of Legal Framework and process of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

5. The government of Nepal has promulgated different laws and legislations for different sectors as prescribed by the constitution of Nepal. There are different laws interrelated to each other such as for physical construction there are independent acts like land act, forest act, guthi act and the property right mentioned in the constitution and some guidelines to be entertained for this RAP.
6. The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007), proclaims that the state shall give priority to the protection of environment, prevention of further damage due to physical development activities by increasing the awareness of the public about environmental cleanliness, and suggesting preventive mitigation measures.
7. With respect to property rights: the constitution establishes property rights to every citizen of Nepal whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use and sell, except for public welfare. The state will not acquire or obtain or exercise authority over individuals' property the state will compensate for the loss of property specified specific acts.
8. Land Acquisition Act 1977, and its subsequent amendment in 1993 specify procedures of acquiring land and payment of compensation for such acquired land and other assets. The Act empowers Government to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation for public purposes or for the operation of any development project initiated by the Government institutions. The legal provision and practices ensure that people have right to get compensation for any type of losses due to development activities to safeguard the economic future of all Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Land Acquisition Act ensures assessment, valuation and compensation for any acquisition of private properties.
9. Land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in Nepal are still considered to be a project based activity. It is mainly guided by Land Acquisition Act 1977, supported by other various sectoral Acts (e.g. Immovable Property Acquisition Act 1956, Land Reform Act 1963, Water Resources Act 1992, Electricity Act 1992/Rule 1993, Civil Aviation Authority Act 1997, Environmental Protection Act 1997 etc) as necessary. At present, infrastructures including roads, hydro-electricity, irrigation, water and sanitation, civil aviation and industrial projects are some of the main sectors requiring land acquisition. Since eighties, development projects in Nepal have also been guided by the respective policies of several bilateral and multilateral funding agencies (like JICA, ADB and WB, GTZ, SDC) on case-to-case basis according to the need of projects. This practice contributed to result variations on entitling compensation and other assistances to the PAPs for the losses of their assets. Besides that, Land Acquisition Act 1977 is the core document to guide on the matters related to resettlement in the country.
10. The following subsections describe the legal frameworks for land acquisition based on Government Acts and JICA's Guidelines.

1. Land Acquisition Act

11. Highlights on some of the key resettlement and compensation provisions as stipulated in Land Acquisition Act 1977 have been briefly illustrated as follows:

- Government can acquire land for any public purpose (Clause 3&4 of the Land Acquisition Act);
- Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) shall be responsible to identify, conduct survey, and notify to the concerned parties and other works related to acquisition (Clause 5&6);
- The LAO shall determine the amount of compensation for the damaged property while conducting initial survey works (Clause 7);
- Within 15 days after the preliminary actions, the LAO has to confirm the required land and submit other details of the required property to the Chief District Officer (CDO);
- The CDO to publish public notification with details of the affected property after receiving the report of the preliminary activities (Clause 9);
- Any grievances to disable land and property acquisition could be reported to Home Ministry within 7 days of public notification to CDO. Home Ministry is to decide on the grievances within 15 days as a capacity of district court (Clause 11);
- Preliminary hearing of grievances/cases related to the Act shall be done by CDO. Appeal to such hearing could be made to the appeal court within 35 days (Clause 40);
- Upon addressing the grievances CDO can hold the land for acquisition (Clause 12);
- Compensation for the acquired land / property to be decided by a Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) comprising of Chief District Officer, Land Revenue Officer, Project Manager, and representatives of the District Development Committee. The compensation to be paid in cash and separate compensation rates could be fixed for the partially affected land or completely affected land (Clause 13);
- Official tenant to be paid compensation as per the prevailing laws (Clause 20);
- Unpaid Government tax could be deducted from the compensation amount (Clause 21).

2. JICA's Policy for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

12. The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below.

- Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken
- People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
- Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
- Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
- For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.
- In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
- Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.

- Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.
- Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows.
- Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
- Eligibility of Benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
- Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
- Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
- Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.

B. Overview of Legal Framework and process of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

13. Though apparently, both Land Acquisition Act 1977 and JICA Guidelines has aimed to ensure compensation to the PAFs for the loss of properties and other assets, there are some differences on their entitlement provisions

Table 1: Comparison of JICA Guidelines and Laws in Nepal

No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws of Nepal	Gap of JICA Guideline and Laws of Nepal§	Policy in the Project*
1.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GL)	Avoiding involuntary resettlement impact as far as possible	Both Guidelines and laws of Nepal avoid involuntary resettlement	Priority will be given to avoid the losses of private property as much as possible
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	Provision for compensation to the legally owned affected land and assets	There is no provision for compensation to the non-legal titleholder in Government of Nepal legislation, whereas JICA policy indicates that there should be compensation to land irrespective of legal ownership.	If the resettlement is unavoidable appropriate compensation will be paid.
3.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)	GON Law have provision for compensation but there is no provision for livelihood restoration program	JICA Guideline focuses on both compensation and livelihood restoration where as GoN Law focuses only for compensation to the titleholders.	Preferential access to construction employment opportunities, to the extent possible. Project will provide skill development training, subject to be finalized. Cash assistance will be provided to the vulnerable household
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)	CDC determines compensation rate of affected assets	Compensation for all affected assets will be determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) where as JICA policy spell out the compensation for all lost assets at replacement cost	Provisions have been made for the replacement value for the loss of land, houses/structures; subject to be finalized by CDC. PAPs are allowed to take salvaged materials. CDC will make final decision on the compensation rates after reviewing and verifying affected assets
5.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	Doesn't spell out about the time frame.	JICA Guideline emphasizes to provide the compensation and	Compensation and other kinds of assistance will be

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No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws of Nepal	Gap of JICA Guideline and Laws of Nepal§	Policy in the Project*
			other assistance prior to displacement where GoN Law is silent.	provided based on the JICA Guidelines
6.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)	Public notice to the affected land and assets	JICA Guideline demands for RAP where as GON Law only focuses on public notice.	RAP will be prepared based on the JICA Guideline and will be made available to the public
7.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL)	No provision for consultation, information sharing regarding affected assets	JICA Guideline compels for public consultations where as GoN Law is silent regarding this issue.	Sufficient consultations with project affected people will be held during project design and land acquisition.
8.	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL)	No provision	JICA Guideline emphasizes for local language for appropriate dissemination of project information where as GoN Law is silent regarding this issue.	Local language will be used during consultations, information dissemination and information collection
9.	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL)	No provision	JICA Guideline promotes participation of affected people where as GON Law doesn't spell out this issue.	Project will give emphasis for participation of affected people in planning, implementation, and monitoring of RAP.
10.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)	two layers of grievance redress mechanism as CDC and Court	Both JICA Guideline and GoN Law acknowledges the accessible grievance mechanisms	Project will establish two layers of grievance redress mechanism
11.	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	Inventory of affected land and assets with entitlement	Both acknowledge the inventory of assets but JICA Guideline further demand other survey related to resettlement activities.	Project will identify affected people during project design and necessary survey will be held based on the list of PAPs.
12.	Eligibility of benefits includes, the	No provision for	There is a provision of	Project will

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No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws of Nepal	Gap of JICA Guideline and Laws of Nepal§	Policy in the Project*
	PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para.15)	compensation and benefits to squatters/ encroachers/ non-titled land users	compensation to all affected structures including encroacher/squatters in JICA Guidelines, where as squatters/ encroachers are not entitled for the compensation of structures built in the government land in Nepal	compensate all the affected titleholder land owner and structure owner as squatters/encroachers in non-titled land too.
13.	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para.11)	Options of land based as well as cash based compensation	Both have options for land to land compensation	Project will record the view of PAP's for mode of compensation and land to land compensation is demanded. Project will provide land if the same type of land is available near the project site.
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	No provision for other support except compensation	JICA Guideline focuses on support allowance for transition period, but GoN Law is silent in this.	Project will provide displacement and rehabilitation allowance to restore the livelihood.
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8)	No provision for vulnerable assistance and support	JICA Guideline explains about the vulnerable categories and gives emphasis for vulnerable groups where as GoN Law is silent regarding vulnerable groups.	Project will record vulnerable groups and will give priority to address the need of them.
16.	For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP4.12 Para.25)	No provision for resettlement plan	JICA Guideline needs RAP but GoN Law doesn't spell out regarding RAP.	Project will prepare RAP for effective implementation of resettlement activities.

C. Policy of Land Acquisition and Resettlement in the Project

14. Land Acquisition Act 1977, Clause 16 (a) stipulates to consider Government Guidelines, decisions, and circulations issued time to time with regard to valuation of assets and compensation determination. Accordingly, the resettlement principles adopted for this Subproject also recognizes both, the Land Acquisition Act 1977, and JICA guidelines. In

order to bridge the gaps between the Government and JICA guidelines, the resettlement principles adopted in this project will provide compensation and resettlement assistance to all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their affected assets in accordance to Land Acquisition Act 1977 also considering other relevant Government Acts, policies and practices being adopted in the implemented and ongoing projects. Based on the above policy features, the principles of R&R for this Project will entail the followings:

- The negative impacts of the Project will be avoided or minimized as much as possible;
- Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the PAPs will be assisted on improving or regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted to improve their standard of living;
- Land replacement¹/or cash compensation at replacement costs based on current market rate to the PAPs subject to be fixed by CDC;
- Cash compensation for all affected structures (residential/residential-cum commercial and other structures) affected by the project at replacement cost subject to be determined by CDC;
- Assistance will be provided to the owners of structures and non-titleholders, who may incur loss of ability to maintain livelihood during relocation and resettlement;
- Rehabilitation assistance i.e.; compensation for lost business and workdays (including employees) due to relocation and disruption of business enterprise;
- Compensation and R&R assistance will be made in accordance with this policy before taking possession of the acquired lands and properties;
- Appropriate mechanism will be established at the district as well as local level to ensure speedy resolution of grievance and disputes;
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will be ensured through involvement of women, other vulnerable and PAPs.

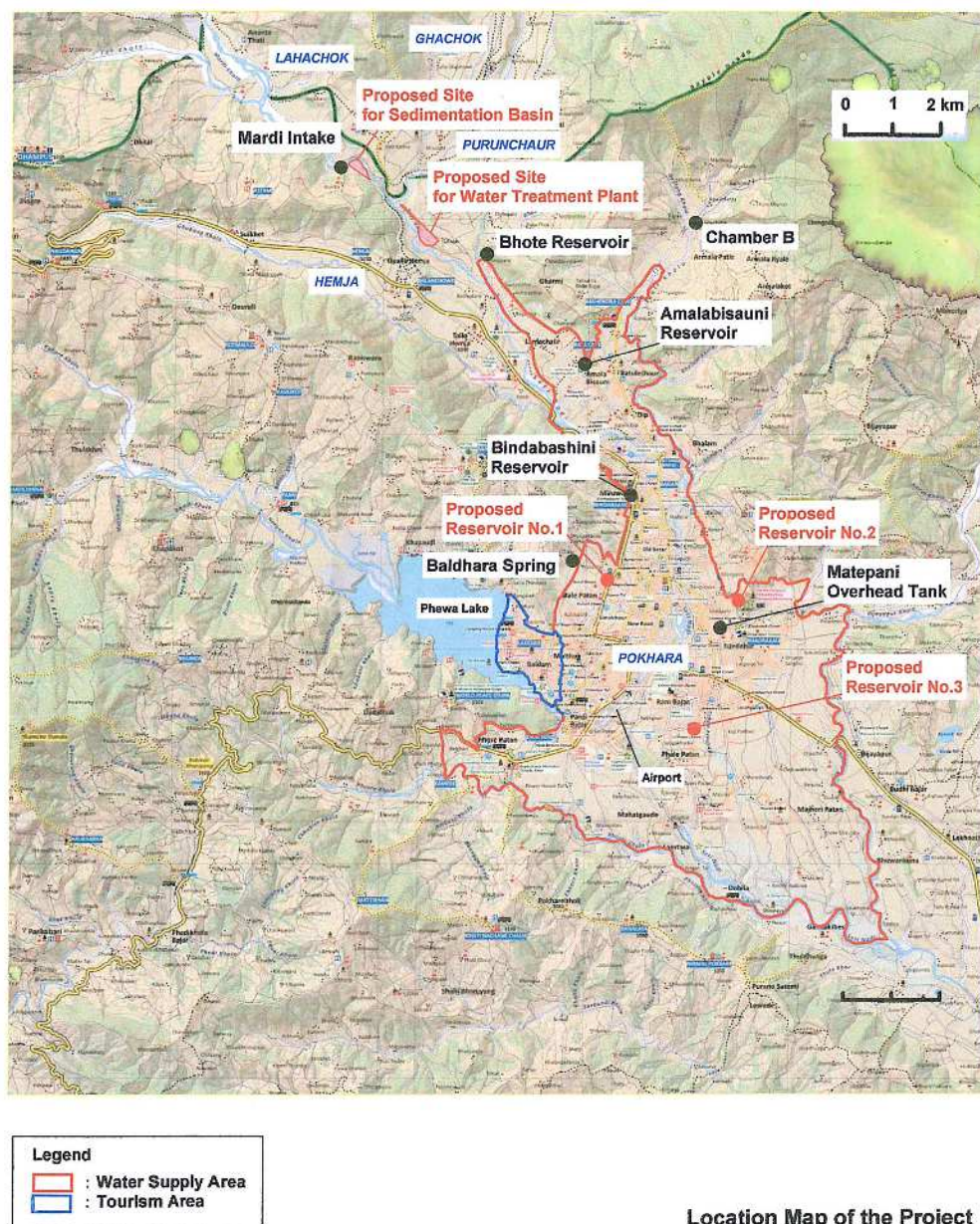
¹ There is also provision of land for land compensation to the PAPs having complete loss of their land only if Government land is available in the area (Land Acquisition Act 1977, Clause 14)

III. Size and Coverage of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

A. Findings of Resettlement Census Survey

1. The Project Location

15. The Improvement Project lies at Puranchaur VDC and Pokhara Municipality of Pokhara district. Based on the National Census 2011 there are 865 households in Puranchaur VDC and 68236 households in Pokhara Municipality



Source: JICA Study Team

16. Key socio-economic characteristics of the displaced household collected from the interviewed displaced households have been discussed in the following sub-section.

2. Population Distribution of Displaced Household

17. The total affected population of 59 households covered by census survey in both section of improvement project was 299. Most of the affected households (73.6%) of the project area have been found to be concentrated in site one i.e. Puranchaur. There were only 13 affected households at site two. The sex wise population of affected households and average household size is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Sex wise Population of the affected household.

Project Site	VDC / Municipality	HHS	Gender				Total		Average Family Size
			Male	%	Female	%	No.	%	
Site One (Puranchaur)	Pokhara	9	26	50.0	26	50.0	52	17.4	5.8
	Puranchaur	37	91	54.2	77	45.8	168	56.2	4.5
	Total	46	117	53.2	103	46.8	220	73.6	4.8
Site Two (Hemja)	Pokhara	13	42	53.2	37	46.8	79	26.4	6.1
	Total	59	159	53.2	140	46.8	299	100.0	5.1

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

3. Marital Status of the population

18. Regarding the marital status, there were 155 unmarried and 98 married people, out of the total surveyed population of 271. Only one case of divorce is found while the total number of widows found was 17. Details of Marital status of the population are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Marital Status of the Affected Population

Marital Status	Site One		Site Two	Total	%
	Pokhara	Puranchaur	Pokhara		
Unmarried	28	87	40	155	57.2
Married	21	49	28	98	36.2
Divorced	0	1	0	1	0.4
Widow	1	12	4	17	6.3
Total	50	149	72	271	100.0

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

4. Displaced Person by Gender and Age

19. Of the total population of displaced households, the proportion of economically active age groups was 66% followed by aged persons (12.7%), age group of 5-15 years (13.4%), and under five children (7.7%). Details of displaced persons by gender and age group are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Displaced Persons by Gender and Age Group

Project Site	VDC / Municipality	Age Group								Total
		Less then 5 Years		5 To 15 Year		16-60 Year		More than 60 Year		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	

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Site One (Puranchaur)	Pokhara	2	3.8	13	25.0	32	61.5	5	9.6	52
	Puranchaur	14	8.3	11	6.5	118	70.2	25	14.9	168
	Total	16	7.3	24	10.9	150	68.2	30	13.6	220
Site Two (Hemja)	Pokhara	7	8.9	16	20.3	48	60.8	8	10.1	79
	Total	23	7.7	40	13.4	198	66.2	38	12.7	299

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

5. Literacy Status of Displaced Population

20. The overall literacy status of displaced household reveals that 13.4% population was illiterate, and (17.4%) was just able to read and write. However, the highest percent 25.7% of displaced households have been found within class 5-10. The proportion of people obtaining SLC to 12 class was 24.3% and above bachelor's level has been found only 19.2%. The literacy status of less than 5 years child was not calculated. Table 5 provides the details.

Table 5: Literacy Status of Displaced Population

Education	Site One		Site Two	Total	%
	Pokhara	Puranchaur	Pokhara		
Illiterate	2	27	8	37	13.4
Literate Only	10	22	16	48	17.4
5 to 10 Class	15	31	25	71	25.7
SLC to 12 Class	9	48	10	67	24.3
Above Bachelor	14	26	13	53	19.2
Total	50	154	72	276	100.0

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

6. Occupational Status of Displaced Population

21. Of the total economically active age group, 16.9% of the economically active population of the census households were engaged in agriculture followed by service(12.3%), trade/business (4.2%), agricultural labour(0.4%), non-agricultural labour(3.1%), student (27.7%). foreign employment (8.8%), housewife (18.8%), others (1.9%) respectively (Table-6).

Table 6: Occupational Status of Displaced Population by Sex

Occupation	Site One		Site Two	Total	%
	Pokhara	Puranchaur	Pokhara		
Agriculture	1	27	16	44	16.9
Service	8	12	12	32	12.3
Trade/Business	2	6	3	11	4.2
Agriculture Labour		1	0	1	0.4
Non-Agricultural Labour		7	1	8	3.1
Student	13	41	18	72	27.7

Foreign Employment	11	11	1	23	8.8
House Wife	8	29	12	49	18.8
No any Specific Work	1	12	2	15	5.8
Others		4	1	5	1.9
Total	44	150	66	260	100.0

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

B. Information of Asset, Properties and Natural Resources in the Area for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. Findings of Inventory

22. Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC) has aimed to improve the Present Water Supply condition of Pokhara Municipality by constructing reservoir tank and water treatment plant in Hemja and Puranchaur respectively. For this purpose, resettlement survey was carried out during September 2015. The detail inventory carried out across the project location collected assets lost, information of the displaced persons and determined the number of displaced households. Based on the findings of inventory, 77 households were likely to be affected due to impact on their 70373.7 ha of private land and only one private structure was going to be affected. Likewise, there are 557 private trees going to be affected by the acquisition of the land. **Table 7** provides the summary information of affected assets.

Table 7: Details of Affected Assets

Project Site	Project Scope	Land to be Acquired			Total Land Plots	Structure to be Compensated (Number)	Private Trees to be Compensated (Number)
		Ownership of NWSC (Sq. Meter)	Private Land (Sq. Meter)	Total			
Site One	Access Road	0	2406.6	2406.6	28	0	0
	Construction Area	0	64736.4	64736	67	1	0
Site Two	Construction Area	6056.0	3230.7	9286.7	42*	0	557
Total		6056.0	70373.7	76429.7	137	1	557

Note* Out of 42 NWSC holds 20 land plots

23. As shown in the table above, about 6056.0 ha area of NWSC's land has been concentrated in site two i.e. Khanepani Muhan of Hemja.
24. Based on above information, the project required 137 land plots as well as 20 land parcel holds by NWSC. Likewise, 28 land plots were going to be affected partially for access road. Remaining 89 land parcel was needed to be acquired fully.
25. All the identified 77 households were titleholder. However, only a total number of 59 (76.62%) displaced households were interviewed during the census as the remaining 18(23.38%) households were absentees.

2. Legal Ownership of the Affected Plots

26. During the inventory and census survey, the survey team tried to collect the information

regarding ownership status. The ownership status plays vital role during the compensation process. There were no any illegal residents and illegal peasant at the construction site. The survey concluded that the total 137 land plots have legal ownership and have record in Distirct Land Revenue Office, Kaski. The following table shows the different ownership type categories during the survey and findings of the survey.

Table 8: Type of Ownership of Affected Assets

Ownership	Site One		Site Two		Total	%
	Access Road	Construct ion Site	NWSC Holding	Private Land		
Legal Ownership	28	67	20	22	137	100.0
Ownership but without legal Document	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Legal Tenant	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public land Encroachers	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Guthi Land	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rented in	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	28	67	20	22	137	100.0

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

3. Status of Land Acquisition

27. As shown in Table 9, the total area of the required land is **76429.7m²** which equivalent to 137 plots. Through acquisition of these plots, 77 landowners were affected. The number of plots and that of landowners are not equal, since some land owners owned more than one plot.
28. Out of 137 land plots, 20 land plots are already acquired by the NWSC and have legal ownership (See Annex-9). This resettlement document will guide for the remaining land acquisition. The following Table shows the details of status of acquisition.

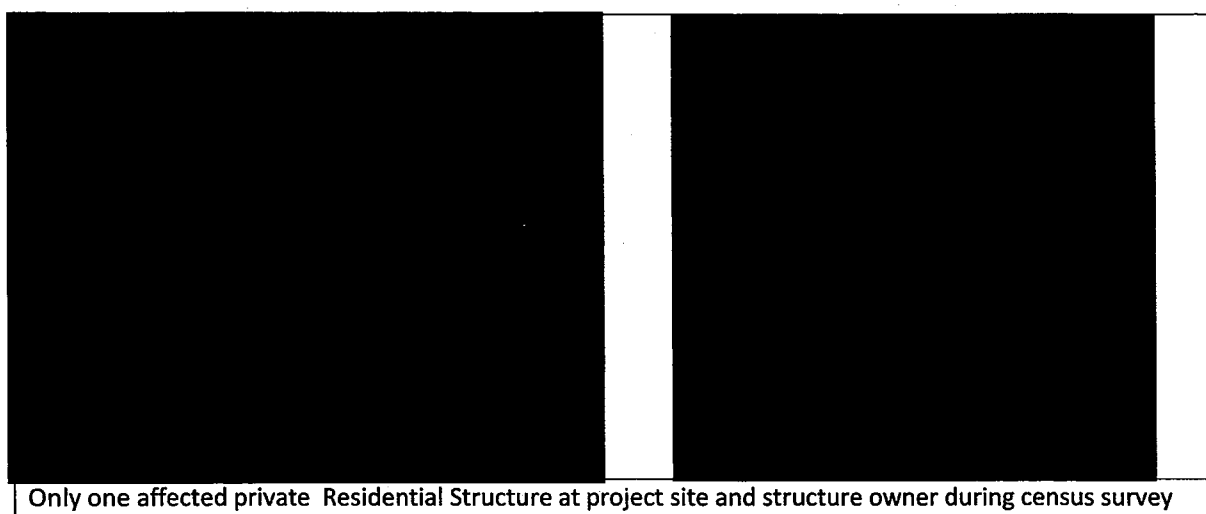
Table 9: Status of Land Acquisition

Status of Land Acquisition	Plots		Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
NWSC Holding	20	14.6	6056.0	7.9
Still for Acquisition	117	85.4	70373.7	92.1
Total	137	100.0	76429.7	100.0

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

4. Current Usage of Affected Land

29. Both site of the project was located near the river. The site one was located at Seti river bank and site two was located near Mardi river. But the major difference was that most of the land plots at site one are just used as grazing land and almost all land plots are used as cultivating land at site two. Only 8 households with one residential house were cultivating their land at Puranchaur. Besides these, all land plots were used as grazing land. At site two in Hemja section all households except two were cultivating their land.



Only one affected private Residential Structure at project site and structure owner during census survey

Figure: Structure owner and project affected structure at Puranchaur section

C. Information of Household Economy and Livelihood of the Target Households of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. Economic Status of Sampled Household

a. Average Annual Income and Poverty Status of Census Households

30. In line with the CBS criteria, average annual household income of the census households has been assessed in order to estimate the number of BPL households. Foreign employment has been reported as the main source of earning of census households. The other sources of income of the census households were service followed by pension, livestock sale and agricultural products. The below table (Table-10) shows the details of average annual household incomes.

Table 10: Average Annual Household Incomes

Source of Income	Total Amount	No. of Response		Avg. Income	
		HHs	%	Amount	Per-capita per year
Sale of Cereal crops	60,000	1	4.3	60000	11764.7
Sale of Fruits	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sale of Livestock	87,000	4	17.4	21750	4264.7
Sale of Livestock Products	66,000	2	8.7	33000	6470.6
Trade/Business	324,000	2	8.7	162000	31764.7
Service	466,000	3	13.0	155333	30457.5
Professional fees/charge	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remittance	1,360,000	3	13.0	453333	88888.9
Pension	348,000	3	13.0	116000	22745.1
Wage Labour	50,000	1	4.3	50000	9803.9

Source of Income	Total Amount	No of Respond		Avg. Income	
		HHs	%	Amount	Per-capita/per-person
Rent/Interest	60,000	1	4.3	60000	11764.7
Sale of Asset	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others	16,000	3	13.0	5333.33	1045.8
Total	2837000	23	100	123347.8	24185.8483

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

31. National poverty line calculated by CBS is NRs. 7695.70 per person per year in 2003-04, whereas it has gone up to NRs 19,261 based on the Basic Minimum Need (BMN) required for the minimum subsistence of an individual. This means that any household having per capita income less than NRs. 19,261 required to meet BMN of the family member is considered Below Poverty Level (BPL) households.
32. Based on the CBS criteria of consumption requirement for minimum subsistence, the above table shows that average household income was higher than the mentioned criteria.

b. Food Security Status

33. The state of food security was not that high in the study area. Only a small percentage of households have enough food that sustained them for a year. Only 9.1 percent of households have enough food for 9 to 12 months. Most of the households have 6-9 months of food sufficiency, which was about 45.5 percent. In the study area, the households having less than 3 months of food security was 27.3 percent. About 18.2 percent households have 3-6 months food sufficiency. Table 11 presents the food security status of the study area.

Table 9: Food Security Status of the Affected Households.

Months	Household	Percentage	Remarks
9 to 12 Months	1	9.1	
6 to 9 Months	5	45.5	
3 to 6 Months	2	18.2	
Less then Three Months	3	27.3	
Total	11	100.0	

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

c. Status of Loan Taking

34. Bank, Cooperative, Saving and Credit, relatives and Money Lender are different sources for providing loan to the people in the area. Most of people were dependent on Relatives/Friends for loan followed by Bank, Cooperative and Saving and Credit. Following table presents the state of loan taking in the study area.

Table 10: Loan Taking Status of Households from Different Sources

Financial Institution	Total Amount	Responded House	Average Amount
Bank	475,000	3	158,333
Co-operatives	1,130,000	2	282,500
Local merchant	-	-	-
Relatives/Friends	2,090,000	5	418,000
Saving and Credit	200,000	1	200,000
Total	3,895,000	11	1,058,833

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

35. Most of the household reported that the loan amount was used for health treatment. Likewise, household expenses and investment for foreign employment were other purposes for loan taking in the area.

2. Living Standard

36. Living standard of the people in the study area is measured based on the types of houses, toilet facility, sources of drinking water and possession of domestic amenities.

a. Types of Houses

37. The study area is located in semi-urban setting. Most of the houses were of semi-modern and modern types in the project area. About 54.2% percent households had semi-modern houses while about 37.3 percent had modern houses. Likewise, about 8.5 percent households had traditional houses. **Table 13** shows the types of houses in the study area.

Table 13: Types of Houses of the Affected Household.

S. No.	Type of House	%
1	Traditional	8.5
2	Semi-Modern	54.2
3	Modern	37.3
Total		100.0

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

b. Domestic Amenities

38. Mobile was the most widely owned household amenities in the project area. About 72.7 percent households had owned television. The households possessing rice cooker came to be about 54.5 percent. Other amenities like motorbike, press/iron and refrigerator were considered as luxurious so less than 30 percent households have owned such goods. **Table 14** presents the households possessing of domestic amenities.

Table 14: Possessing of Domestic Amenities by Affected Household

S. No.	Domestic Amenities	Total No.	Average Holding	Household (%)	Total Amount (NRs.)	Average Amount (NRs.)
1	Television	8	1	72.7	140,000	17,500
2	Press/Iron	2	1	18.2	4,500	2,250
3	Rice Cooker	6	1	54.5	18,100	3,017
4	Refrigerator	3	1	27.3	34,000	11,333
5	Motor Cycle	3	1	27.3	422,000	140,667
6	Mobile	25	2.8	100.0	195,000	7,800
Total		47			813,600	17,311

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

c. Sources of Drinking Water

39. Most of the households (98.3%) had access to Pipe Water (Tap). Among the surveyed households, only 1.7 percent households had Spring Water. However, no (0 percent) households had kuwa Mull and Well/boring in the study area. Households that reported Sources of Drinking water is shown in **Table 15**.

Table 15: Sources of Drinking Water

S.No.	Sources of Water	No. of Household	Percentage (%)
1	Kuwa Mull	0	0.0
2	Pipe Water (Tap)	58	98.3
3	Spring Water	1	1.7
4	Well/Boaring	0	0.0
Total		59	100.0

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

IV. Specific Measures of Compensation and Support

40. This chapter reviews the policy framework that applies to the project. Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1977, compatible with the JICA Guidelines, guides Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). According to The Land Acquisition Act 2034, if the Government of Nepal (GoN) or any party acquire portion of land of the public it should pay compensation or on the negotiation for public purposes and works. The RAP has provision for compensations to the PAPs for all types of losses. In addition to the compensation for affected assets, the PAPs will also receive other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as; shifting allowance, loss of workdays, income restoration, and additional financial assistance to the vulnerable PAPs; such as household headed by women, disabled persons and occupational caste group (Dalit). The PAPs under the project will be compensated at full replacement cost based on current market price to be determined by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). The **Entitlement Matrix² (Table 16)** provides details regarding the application of the principles, definition of entitled persons, and entitlements. Description on compensation provisions and other financial assistance made for different items are discussed in the following subsections based on the provisions made in the **Entitlement Matrix (EM)**.

A. Compensations Provisions

1. Compensation for Land Acquisition

41. One-time cash compensation to the PAPs at replacement cost for the permanently acquired private land (homestead, agricultural lowland, agricultural upland, fallow land and others), in accordance to the provision in Land Acquisition Act 1977. In the Act, there is also option of land for land compensation only if, Government land is available in the area³. Compensation for land will be given at local market value/replacement cost to be determined by CDC⁴(**Ref. EM: Item 1, 2, 3**). Permanent tenants/sharecroppers will receive 50 % cash compensation for the loss of tenancy due to acquisition of land. All the fees, taxes incurred in the relocation will be borne by the project.

2. Compensation for the Loss of Income Generating Assets

a. Loss of Income by Agricultural Crops, and Fruit and Non-Fruit Trees

42. Cash compensation for the loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops based on average production subject is fixed by CDC (**EM: Item 4**). For the loss of fruit trees, compensation will be paid in the next 5 to 15 years for average fruit production and its type based on the fruit bearing years with the support of District Agriculture Office (DAO). Similarly, the CDC may seek support from District Forest Office (DFO) while fixing compensation for other trees.

3. Compensation for the Loss of Residential/Commercial Structures

a. Compensation for the Legal Titleholders Owners

43. One time cash compensations for the affected structures used as residential, commercial

² This Entitlement Matrix was already prepared and submitted to the NWSC and JICA Representative.

³ Clause 14 of the Land Acquisition Act 1977 also provisions of land for land compensation, only if, Government land is available in the area.

⁴ Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) to be formed under the chair of Chief District Officer (CDO)

and other utilities (e.g. toilet, well, cattle shed etc) will be paid to PAPs at full replacement costs to be fixed by CDC at replacement value (**EM: Item 5**). Owners of the affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse all the salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of the structures without any deduction from the compensation amount.

44. In the cases of requiring rebuilding and rehabilitation, the PAPs will be paid two months local agricultural wage for rebuilding/rehabilitation of structures plus transport allowance to cover the cost for moving structures.

b. Compensation for the Squatters/Encroachers/Non-Titleholders

45. One time cash compensations for the affected structures will be paid to PAPs at full replacement costs to be fixed by CDC at replacement value. The vulnerable squatters/encroachers will be eligible to get assistance for the loss of structures/assets at full replacement costs (**EM: Item 6**). Owners of the affected structures will be allowed to take/reuse all the salvageable materials for rebuilding/rehabilitation of the structures without any deduction from the compensation amount.
46. In the cases of requiring rebuilding and rehabilitation, the PAPs will be paid two months local agricultural wage for rebuilding/rehabilitation of structures plus transport allowance to cover the cost for moving structures.

c. Compensation for the Loss of Access to Residential/Commercial Structures by Tenants

47. The renters/tenants of the affected residential/commercial structures will be provided one month's rental financial assistance for moving to alternative premise for reestablishing their home/business plus transfer allowance to cover the cost of shifting (**EM: Item 7**).

d. Loss of Business Premises and Income by Employee

48. One time cash assistance to the owners or renters equivalent to two months income based on the nature of business including shifting allowance on actual cost basis (**EM: Item 8 and 9**).
49. The employees affected due to resettlement impact on structure and business will be provided one time financial assistance equivalent to 90 days wages rate as determined by CDC (**EM: Item 9**).

4. Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Households

50. Affected households having: (i) significant resettlement impacts, (ii) disabled member, (iii) household headed by women, (iv) ethnic occupational caste (dalit), (v) endangered ethnic groups are considered as vulnerable in this RAP. The entitlement matrix provisions cash compensation for such vulnerable households for 90 days wage rate plus cash assistance equivalent to NRs. 20,000 per households for restarting their livelihood (**EM: Item 10**).

5. Loss of Cultural & Community Structures/Land/Facilities

51. The religious/cultural/community structures affected due to acquisition and construction activities will be constructed/rehabilitated or provided cash compensation to the recognized patron/custodian (**EM: Item 11**).

6. Temporary Impact during Construction

52. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will acquire private land after the negotiation with landowners for temporary use of private assets (**EM: Item 10**).

7. Unanticipated Adverse Impacts

53. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the project during and after the implementation phase in accordance to the principles of the **Entitlement Matrix**.

B. Cut-off Date

54. In the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition as provisioned by Land Acquisition Act 1977 will be treated as the cut-off date. For the non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, the cut-off date is the date of project census completed for this RAP (September 30, 2015). During the census survey and public consultation with land owners they were informed about the cut off date from both parties consultant (ERMC, Expert) and client (NWSC representative).

C. Counter Measures for Relief

1. Need for Rehabilitation

55. In resettlement planning relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration were required if there was significant resettlement impact due to (i) Acquisition of cultivating land in large scale (ii) Displacement of structures, (iii) Loss of business and employment, (iv) Displacement of vulnerable households, and (v) relocation need of community assets/ properties etc.
56. As the findings of detail inventory and census in the Subproject locations shows, there was no significant displacement of structures. There was only one residential private structure to be displaced. Of the total affected households, there were 14 identified vulnerable households having impact on their assets(**Table-16**).

Table 16: Displaced Household by Different Vulnerability Types

S.N.	Vulnerable Categories	No of Households
1	Women Headed Households	4
2	Housenolds with Disabled Members	1
3	Dalit Groups	9
Total		14

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

2. Rehabilitation Strategy

57. The rehabilitation strategy followed for this subproject is guided by the entitlement matrix provided in the project RAP. The following specific measures have been provisioned in this RAP for relocating/rehabilitating and restoring the significantly affected assets and DPs:

a. Rehabilitation/Relocation Strategies for the impact on Land

58. PAPs having impact on land will be compensated at replacement cost to be determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)

b. Loss of Residential Structure

59. The compensation for the loss of residential structure will be as mentioned below:
- Cash compensation for loss of structure at replacement value fixed by CDC.;
 - Two months local agricultural wage rate for rebuilding/ rehabilitation of structure.
 - Transport allowance to cover the cost of moving structure including loading/uploading of materials;
 - Owners will be allowed to take/reuse the salvaged materials for rebuilding structure.

c. Income Restoration Assistance

60. Besides the compensation for land and structures, the following will be the income restoration assistance to the Vulnerable categories:
- Additional assistance to vulnerable groups. Such groups will receive cash assistance for three month at the local wage rate and special assistance of NRs 10,000 for restoring their livelihoods;
 - A sum equivalent to NRs 20,000/ family will be provided to the PAPs having direct and significant impact on income and to the vulnerable persons for Skill development training. Resettlement Expert from supervision consultant will conduct need assessment and will organize skill development program according to the PAPs number and their priority.
 - During the census survey, regarding the training of their choice, there were various demands by PAPs (Agriculture related, Fish Farming, Poultry Farming, Bee Farming, Vegetable Farming, Computer Training, Beautician Training, Swing and Cutting, Mobile Repair Training and so on) which have been recorded regarding the skill development training.

d. Reconstruction of Cultural/Community Structures/Facilities

61. The project will reconstruct or rehabilitate the cultural /community structures/facilities and cash compensation will be provided to the recognized patron/custodian. During the inventory and census, no such community structures and facilities was identified.

e. Unanticipated Adverse Impact

62. The project implementation authorities will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the project during and after project implementation according to the principle of Entitlement matrix.

D. Entitlement Matrix

63. For the effective implementation of this RAP, the following Entitlement Matrix has been prepared with the input from JICA team.

Table 17: Entitlement Matrix

Item No.	Type of loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation Package)	Implementation issues/Guidelines	Responsible Organization
1.	Loss of agricultural/ residential/ commercial land by landowners.	Legal owner(s) of land having records to verify ownership	- i Cash compensation based on replacement cost to be determined by CDC. - ii All fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and resource establishment are to be borne by the project.	a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land b. Assessment of Cash Compensation c. Assessment of Market Value d. Updating of title of the affected persons e. Payment of Cash Compensation f. PAPs will be fully informed of the entitlements and procedures regarding payments g. Additional cash grant to be paid to cover the current market escalation. h. All taxes and registration fees will be borne by the project.	NWSC and CDO/CDC
2.	Loss of access to cultivable land by owner cultivator/ tenant/ sharecropper	Tenants/sharecropper/ Legal owner/grower/ socially recognized owner/ lessee/ unauthorized occupant of land			Not Applicable
3.	Loss of homestead/ residential/ commercial/ CPR plots by owners/Authorities	Legal owner(s) of the land			Not Applicable
4.	Loss of agricultural crops, and trees (fruit trees, fodder trees, and wood trees)	Owner of crops or trees	- i Advance notice to be provided to the PAPs to harvest their crops. - ii Cash compensation for loss of crops at current market value of mature crops based on average production - iii Compensation for loss of fruit trees for average fruit production for next 5 years to be computed at	a. Assessment and measurement of trees b. Assessment of market value and payment of cash compensation	NWSC and CDO/CDC

**Resettlement Action Plan for
Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project**

Item No.	Type of loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation Package)	Implementation issues/Guidelines	Responsible Organization
			current market value. iv Compensation for loss of fodder trees for average production for next 5 years to be computed at current market value. v Compensation for loss of wood-trees at current market value of wood.		
5.	Loss of residential structure by owner	There is only one residential structure having ownership certificate (The matrix describes based on this titleholder structure Owner)	i. Cash compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost. ii. Owners of affected structures will be allowed to reuse their salvageable materials for rehabilitation of structure without deducting any cost. iii. Transfer allowance to cover cost of shifting the effects and materials will be paid on actual cost basis or on current market rates. iv. Owner of the fully affected structure will be paid one time displacement allowance, subject to be finalized v. Resettlement assistance to the most vulnerable household to restore pre-displacement livelihoods.	a. Assessment and measurement of affected structures. b. Replacement cost at market value of house and structure will be determined by the CDC in close consultation with local people.	NWSC and CDO/CDC
6.	Loss of residential /commercial structure by squatters and unauthorized occupants	Informal settlers / squatters / non-tilted APs occupying public land without title/ or squatting on Govt land			Not Applicable
7.	Loss of access to Residential houses/ commercial structures (Owners/rented or leased)	Tenants of rented/ leased properties			Not Applicable

**Resettlement Action Plan for
Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project**

Item No.	Type of loss	Entitled Persons (Beneficiaries)	Entitlement (Compensation Package)	Implementation issues/Guidelines	Responsible Organization
8.	Loss of business by CBEs due to dislocation	Owner/operator of the business as recorded by JVS			Not Applicable
9.	Loss of Income and work days due to displacement	Household head / Employees identified by the Joint Verification Team (JVT)			Not Applicable
10.	Poor and vulnerable household	Poor and vulnerable households including HHs/PAPs having significant impacts, women headed household without elderly son, HHs of the vulnerable categories	i. Preferential access to construction employment opportunities, to the extent possible. ii. Will provide skill development training , subject to be finalized by project.	a. Identify the vulnerable households with close consultation with local people and from household census. b. Project unit will assess for the possibility of employment and plan for the skill development training	NWSC, CDC/CDO and Project
11.	Displacement of community structure (CPR)	Community structure representative as identified by the JVT			Not Applicable
12.	Temporary impact during construction	Community / Individual	i. Will provide cash compensation	a. Assessment of quantity and quality of land b. Assessment of Cash Compensation or other mitigation measure	NWSC, CDC/CDO and Project
13.	Unforeseen impact	Those unidentified affected persons/institution	i. The project implementation authorities will deal with any unanticipated consequence of the project during and after project implementation in the light and spirit of the principle of the entitlement matrix.	a. As per site specific problem	Project, NWSC, CDC/CDO

V. Consultation and Information Dissemination

A. Consultation and Participation

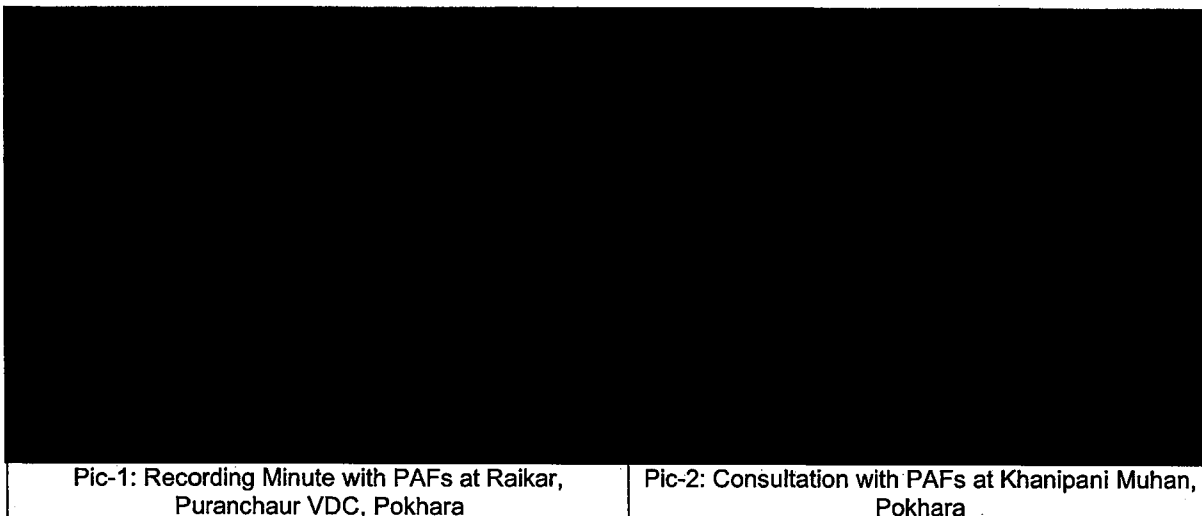
64. While preparing this Resettlement Plan (RP) series of formal and informal consultations, and meetings were carried out with relevant stakeholders at different levels (e.g. NWSC officers at central and district level, team members of Local consultant in Nepal, Team Members of NJS/JICA representatives, Project Affected Persons including the local community and other relevant agencies at project site). Such consultation and participations with the stakeholders were mainly focused on sharing information and knowledge about the project and to understand the perception of local people regarding projects. The consultation and participation activities carried out for updating the RP is based on a conceptual framework.

Table 18. Conceptual Framework for Consultation and Participation

Key Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
Central Level	To seek advice and to share the progress and issues related to the project tasks.	Frequent formal/informal meetings and correspondence with the NWSC to share progress and issues related to the RP
District Level Line Agencies	- Discuss with the representative of district level agencies (representatives of District Land Revenue Office, District Land Survey Office etc) - To assess the availability of Government (Allani) land that may not require to compensate - To collect district land price - To verify the land owner of the affected plots from DLRO. - To collect cadastral maps from DLSO - To identify the affected land plots and area in cadastral map - To collect other relevant secondary information	Formal and informal meeting with district level stakeholders (e.g. officials of land measurement and land revenue office, district land survey office, district administration office, and other relevant district level agencies
Local Communities and Project Affected Households	- Information dissemination about the project, - Information dissemination about the project, to collect information on likely resettlement impacts, and mitigating measures, and assessing information on social perception, common social issues and collecting suggestions - Socio-economic collection of the project affected families. - Census of PAPs and information of their affected assets	- Group meetings/consultation, individual meeting/sharing with the local communities, family members of displaced households, local leader, school teachers, local business men, displaced women and vulnerable groups - Interview with the family members of the sampled households through socio-economic questionnaire and group discussion with PAPs and local communities at different places - Listing of the households and detailing inventory of affected assets after plotting the required area in cadastral map. - Interview of the family members of affected households through census questionnaires - Use if appropriate inventories to record the affected assets by PAPs

B. Consultations during Census Survey and Key Issues Raised

65. In September 2015, three stakeholders' meetings were held in Puranchaur VDC, and Hemja VDC. These were conducted with the involvement of NWSC representative. Generally, the purpose of the stakeholders' meetings was to make familiar to the project affected people about the project and to understand the perception of the local people about the project. The following Pic.. was taken during the public consultation at project site.



C. Scope of Further Consultation

1 Several additional rounds of consultations with the relevant stakeholders (district level agencies, local communities, PAPs and other agencies) will be carried out in construction phase. Such consultation will carry out in collaboration with the relevant agencies (district/local level agencies, local communities, PAPs, including vulnerable groups) as needed. Some of the key activities requiring further consultation in RP processing are related to:

- Disseminating information on the matters related to RAP implementation;
- Carrying out land measurement survey determine the area and owners of the land parcels without having official record at District land Revenue Office (DLRO). Updating the list of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in accordance to the changes made on technical design, and to incorporate information from the absentees;
- Identification of underlying practical issues and appropriate mitigation measures related to acquisition and compensation;
- Delineation of the extent of impact on affected assets;
- Supporting CDC to negotiate compensation rate;
- Informing the schedule and process of compensation distribution;
- Updating and preparing the records of affected assets;
- Ensuring local communities and PAPs representation on grievance readdress process,
- Resolving the grievances;
- Distributing compensation;
- Relocating, readjusting, and evacuation of acquired area;

VI. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A. General

66. The project affected persons have formal recourse to the Chief District Officer and Ministry of Home Affairs in case of grievance under regulations specified under the Land Acquisition Act 1977. Further, the Sub project will set up a Grievance Redress Committee in the district and a Grievance Redress Sub-Committee at VDC level to hear complaints. Owners feeling unfairly pressurized into involuntary resettlement can complain to the official Grievance Redress Committee. A grievance process has been established in the RAP and PAPs who are not satisfied that compensation, replacement of lost assets and livelihoods and allowances have been fairly provided are able to seek redress and make a formal complaint(Box 1).

Box 1: Some Anticipated Grievance

- Project Affected Persons not listed in the entitled persons list,
- Information on affected assets and extent of impact not recorded properly,
- Inadequate or improper compensation provision not matching to entitlement matrix,
- Disputes related to the ownership or authenticity of the submitted ownership documents
- Dispute on compensating the affected assets having joint ownership,
- Dispute related to variance on compensation rate for similar losses,
- Dispute on getting compensation or mode of rehabilitating community assets, and so on
- Dispute about the family member's share (also called *Ansa* in Nepali) over the affected assets

67. Land Acquisition Act, 1977, through its Clause 11 (sub clause 1,2,3,4) has provision to submit grievance by Project Affected Persons (PAPs), if unsatisfied with land acquisition process. Similarly, Clause 18 (sub-clause 1,2,3) of the Act has provision for filing or representing the case by PAPs to the CDO and raise objection against acquisition or compensation fixed for the acquired assets by a notice to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). In this sense, several grievances may rise in RAP implementation causing delay on the progress on compensation distribution. Formation of GRC is the most to reduce the pressure of grievances and cut down the lengthy litigation. As stipulated in Clause 11 of the Land Acquisition Act 1977, Chief District Officer (CDO) is responsible to give decisions on all the grievances related to land acquisition and resettlement issues. As the land acquisition notice will be published from CDO office, PAPs having grievances regarding land acquisition will officially submit the grievances at CDO office. In order to facilitate the process, the Project Manager (PM) from NWSC will coordinate and support the CDO as a Member Secretary on forming a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and addressing the grievances.

B. Formation of Grievance Redress Committee

68. The PM in close coordination with CDO, will, form a GRC at Subproject level. The other members to be included in the committee are; PM as Member Secretary and representatives from the district level line agencies (District Land Revenue Office, District

Land Survey Office, Municipality or Village Development Committee, District Development Committee, District Agriculture Office, District Forest Office, and representative from other district level agencies, and other stakeholders as required). Similarly, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in the districts, representatives of affected/ vulnerable households including women, local representatives (e.g. school teachers, health workers, businesspersons, local resource persons etc), local leaders and other relevant persons. The procedure for grievances redress mechanism has been discussed and presented in the Figure 1 below. Formation of Subproject Level Committee

69. In order to facilitate the GRC on resolving grievances, Subproject Level Committees (SLCs) will be established at different locations as required. The SLCs will facilitate the GRC and PAPs for redressing the grievances and for timely distribution of compensation. Project-affected persons of the respective VDC/Municipality, local representatives of political parties, religious leaders, vulnerable groups, and local CBOs, and other stakeholders as applicable will represent the SLC. The SLC will play coordinating role between PAPs and the GRC to minimize and address the grievances. The SLC will assist the Subproject Office/PM, and Social/Resettlement Specialist/Supervision Consultant (SC) on informing people about the likely resettlement impacts, provision of compensation and other assistance to the PAPs, RAP implementation and grievances redressing methods as well as to solicit their view on the RAP implementation. The SLC will also be responsible to inform the GRC and resettlement specialist on the grievances likely to be raised by PAPs, and to minimize them with the support of GRC and local people before formal submission to the GRC.

C. Operational Mechanism

70. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will meet regularly (at least twice in a month or as per the requirement) on a pre-fixed date. The committee will thoroughly review the grievances submitted or expressed verbally by PAPs, and will assign the responsibilities to relevant agencies on implementing the decisions of the committee. If the PAPs, not satisfied from the decision of the GRC, will have their right to take the grievance up-to the Ministry of Home Affairs.
71. Failing the addressing of grievances at Subproject level will be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). The MoHA normally require making decision on a complaint within 15 days, unless further information is required, or unless the complaint has to be solved in, a court of law (e.g. ownership disputes). The following Figure- describe about the procedure of grievances redress mechanism and below box is the sample of complain format.

Figure-1: Procedure of Grievances Redress Mechanism

Stages	Activities conducted	Responsible Authority
Stage-1	Complain for PAPs on unaddressed issues of any aspects shall be resolved verbally or in written form at local level- at project site office or VDC level within 15 days from the date of receipt of complaint/s.	LCF, Supervision Consultant with close coordination with NWSC
Stage-2	If no amicable solution/consensus from responsible authorities, PAPs has right to appeal to CDO with all the supporting documents. CDO shall provide decision within 15 days of registering the appeal.	CDO
Stage-3	If APs dissatisfied with the decision of CDO or any	District Court

Stages	Activities conducted	Responsible Authority
	absence of response within 35 days of the complaint, s/he may appeal to District court.	

Box : Complaint Format

Complaint Grievance Form	
Name: Address: Description of Complaint:	Received By ----- Representative Local Project Office
Name: Address: Description of Complaint:	Received By ----- Representative of GRC
Name: Address: Description of Complaint:	Received By ----- District Court

VII. Implementation System of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

A. The Setup

72. The Land Acquisition Act 1977 will guide the institutional arrangement for RAP implementation. The primary institutions will be established at two levels: (i) central level, and (ii) district level. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be stationed at central level, and there will be a Subproject level office at project location. Overall responsibility will be borne by the head office of NWSC at central level and under the same office the NWSC will establish the district level office at Pokhara to expedite the regular works of construction supervision and facilitation of compensation and deed transfer. Figure 2 provides the proposed institutional set-up for RAP implementation activities.

B. The Executing Agency

73. Ministry of Urban Development will be the Executing Agency (EA), and Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC) will be the implementing agency (IA). A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established at Pokhara Branch under the NWSC to take the responsibility of overall implementation of the project activities under JICA project.

C. The Project Implementation Unit

74. The PIU will be headed by Project Manager (PM) of the NWSC, Kathmandu Office. The Engineers and other in-house staffs will support the PM. The PM will also be responsible for implementing the resettlement action plan. The Social / Resettlement Specialist (SRS) will support the PM on overall mechanism and process of resettlement implementation.

75. The SRS will support the PM on processing and implementing RAP activities. He/she will maintain all the process documents and database related to RAP implementation at field level and will supply to PIU. This includes; formats/inventories of affected assets and Project Affected Persons (PAPs), compensation payment status, record of grievances and resolved status and progress reports. The field level activities carried out by the SRS will be regularly monitored by the PIU.

D. The Subproject Office

76. A field level Subproject office will be established under the PIU, headed by NWSC Engineer. The Engineer on behalf of the Executing and Implementing Agencies will;

- (i) Formally request, and support the Chief District Officer (CDO) to form a CDC for fixing compensation rates to the acquired assets,
- (ii) Coordinate and support the CDO on establishing a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to minimize the pressure of local grievances, and
- (iii) Establish Subproject Level Committees (SLCs) to facilitate the DPs on addressing minor grievances,
- (iv) Support the SRS on RAP implementation activities, and carrying out other activities that might be required for RAP implementation.

E. Supervision Consultant

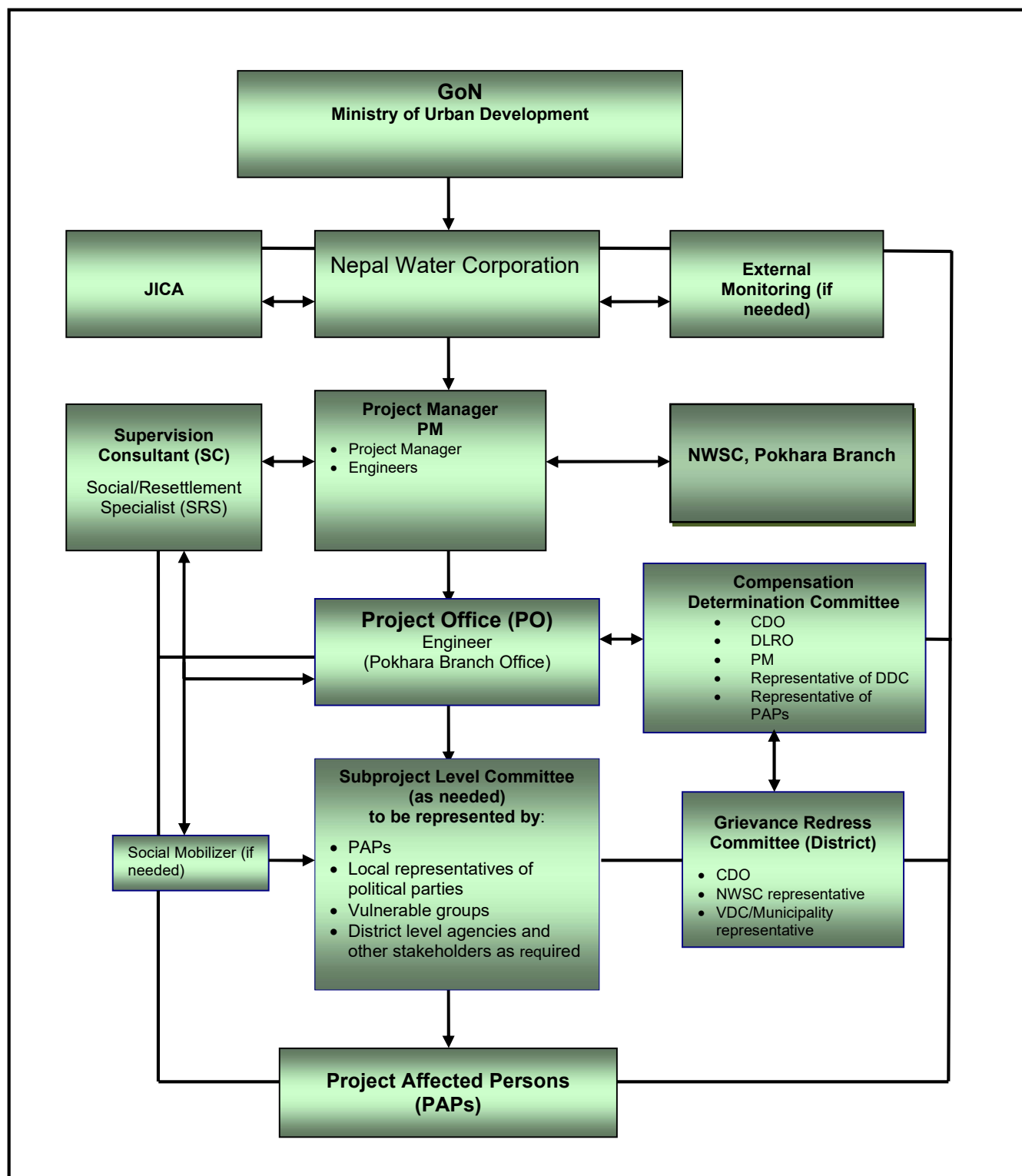
77. The Supervision Consultant (SC) to be recruited and appointed is made responsible for supporting RAP implementation. The SC will support the Subproject office and PIU on overall RAP implementation activities.

1. Roles and Responsibilities/TOR

78. The consultant SRS will assist the Subproject Office on informing people about the likely resettlement impacts, provisions of compensation to the affected persons for their affected assets and other resettlement assistance, and to solicit views of those affected by the project regarding compensation and likely grievances. He/she will also assist the CDC on negotiating the compensation rate. He/she will regularly execute the RAP implementation activities with the support of CDC, Subproject Level Committees (SLC), and other stakeholders and may seek support from the Project Manager (PM). The consultant SRS will be responsible in resolution of grievances at local level and assisting the GRC, PM and other stakeholder. Among others, the consultant SRS also will be responsible to:

- Inform PAPs about the entitlements and compensation provisions made in the RAP, and payment methods;
- Assist CDC on negotiating and determining the compensation rate for various affected assets;
- Assist PM in the resolution of grievances at local level;
- Identify vulnerable group and severely affected persons and recommend additional support and livelihood assistance and skill development training to them;
- Deploy local CBOs/NGO in the project area to launch RAP implementation, information awareness and other welfare program as necessary;
- Keep and update all resettlement activities/data/reporting and submit progress report to PIU, NWSC on monthly basis.

Figure 1: Institutional Setup to Implement the Resettlement Activities



F. Resettlement Databank

79. All the information related to land acquisition, resettlement and relocation/rehabilitation activities, socio-economic information of the PAPs, inventories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their affected assets, compensation distribution status, information on resolved and new grievances, and other associated information will be maintained and updated at project level i.e. Pokhara Office and supplied to the PIU at central level.

VIII. Schedule of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

A. Implementation Schedule

80. As per the discussion with NWSC members, the necessity document for land acquisition has been forwarded to Ministry. Though the RAP implementation activities are expected to start from the first month of 2016, NWSC can proceed for compensation only after the approval from the ministry. The RAP implementation activities mainly consist the tasks of compensation distribution and associated rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The timeframe based on the overall project implementation schedule will be prepared after some input from NWSC and will be updated in accordance to the changes likely to be made in the project implementation plan.

B. Key RAP Implementation Activities

1. Advance Actions

81. Upon the grant processing, NWSC will initiate advance action such as; (i) establishment of project office, (ii) recruitment of Project Manager (PM) and information dissemination to PAPs and local community, (iii) formation of CDC, (iv) establishment of GRC, (v) establishment of Subproject Level Committees (SLC) as required.

C. Work schedule for RAP Implementation

**Resettlement Action Plan for
Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project**

Corrected-Work Schedule PWSIP.xlsx

Activities for Resettlement Action Plan Study																		
Activities to be Performed	Responsible Agency	Year 2015				Year 2016												Work Progress/Status
		September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Formation of Project Implementation Unit	NWSC																	Completed
Public Consultation and Information Dissemination to PAPs	NWSC/ERMC (Consultant)																	On going
Hiring and mobilization of Consultant for RAP implementation	JICA/NWSC																	On going
Selection and Mobilization of Contractors for Construction Works	JICA																	to be finalized by JICA
Verification Cadastral Survey, RAP updating and Submission to CDO to fix Compensation Rate	NWSC/ERMC (Consultant)																	
Formation of CDC and Notification to PAPs	NWSC/MoUD																	Expected to be formed CDC
Complain and Grievances by PAPs and Decision on Grievances	CDC/NWSC																	
Compensation Distribution and Ownership Transfer	CDC/NWSC																	
Employment during Construction	JICA/NWSC																	During the Project Construction
Skill Training (If needed)	NWSC/JICA																	
External Monitoring	Third Party																	

IX. Cost Estimation and Budget

82. The Nepal Water Supply Cooperation (NWSC) will bear all the costs required to implement land acquisition and resettlement activities. Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC) is committed to set aside and provide the respective amounts of funds for RAP implementation in an efficient and timely manner. NWSC will guarantee to meet unforeseen obligations in excess budget estimates.
83. Land Acquisition Act 1977 and JICA Guidelines are the core document to guide on resettlement activities including the valuation of affected assets and determining compensation rate.

A. The Preliminary Valuation and Cost Estimate

84. This RAP has been prepared based on the enumeration of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their affected assets by conducting detail census survey in the month of September 2015. The valuation of affected assets and compensation rate estimated for the loss of major assets (land and structures) is based on market rate subjected to be finalized by CDC in accordance to the provision of Land Acquisition Act. The other costs required for financial assistance (e.g. R&R, assistance to vulnerable groups have been calculated based on Entitlement Matrix (EM) prepared for this specific project. Some of the basis considered for valuating affected assets and preliminary cost estimate for compensation is given in Table 19.

Table19: Basis Considered for the Valuation and Cost Estimate for Key Assets

S.N	Cost Items	Basis Taken
1	Cost for Land	(i) Calculated the area of land to be acquired based on detail design and cadastral survey and (ii) calculated the rate of compensation at full replacement costs, i.e. market price, subject to be determined by CDC
2	Loss of Crops	(i) Calculated the area of land to be acquired, and (ii) average quantity of major crops grown (ii), Calculated the cost of crops value based on the retail market price based on the rate of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives subject to be determined by CDC
3	Loss of Fruit Growing Trees	(i) Inventoried the affected fruit trees to be acquired (ii) Calculated the five year production based on yearly average annual production quantity (iii) allocated the budget based on the market price per unit and multiply for the five years production subject to be finalized by CDC.
4	Loss of Fodder Trees	(i) Inventoried the number of different types of fodder trees, (ii) Calculated the five year production based on yearly production after the consultation with local people, (iii) allocated the budget based on the market price per unit and multiply the five year production (Per unit cost is defined after the consultation with District Agricultural Official).
5	Loss of Timber Trees	(i) Inventoried the number of different types of timber trees, (ii) allocated lump-sum cost to estimate the valued of affected timber trees in consultation with the PAPs subject to be finalized by CDC

S.N	Cost Items	Basis Taken
6	Loss of residential/commercial structures and associated utilities	(i) Enumerated the number of structures by construction type (ii) estimated the value of each structure based on the rate defined after the consultation with the district technical officials subject to be finalized by CDC.

1. Cost for Land Acquisition

85. The task of land valuation is a bit tricky in Nepal. There appear two different types of valuation systems; (i) based on Government rate, and (ii) based on current local market rate. As being practiced, Government rate is fixed by District Land Revenue Office (DLRO)⁵ in accordance to the location of land, type of land, the rate of land quoted on the current land transaction documents and land revenue paid by the public. However, in practice, land transactions generally do not reflect the actual negotiated amount in the official transaction document mainly to lessen the size of revenue amount payable to the Government. This sort of malpractices has been considered one of the constraints to the Government to be officially informed/updated about the current land price in local markets. In this sense, the Government land price may not always represent the market price. Generally, local market price is volatile and may radically differ depending upon the situations and urgency of client/customer's need for transactions. Consequently, land transactions used to be made only after bargaining between buyers and sellers, and some time even with the involvements of land brokers. Given the context, the valuation of affected land is calculated being based on the local market rate. During the resettlement survey and field visit the resettlement expert with the help of field supervisor have consulted with different people to estimate the local market rate. The local land owners besides the affected people were also consulted keeping in the mind that the affected land owners may exaggerate the actual transaction. Table 20 provides summary of the estimated compensation for the loss of land subject to be finalized from CDC.

Table 2011: Estimated Compensation Cost for Land

Project Site	Project Scope	Private Land to be Compensated (Sq. Meter)	Market Price (NRs/ Ropani)	Rate/Sq. Meter (NRs.)	Resettlement Cost (NRs.)
Site One	Access Road	2406.6	500,000	983	2,365,302
	Construction Area	64736.4	800,000	1,573	101,800,798
Site Two	Construction Area	3230.7	1,000,000	1,966	6,350,520
Total		70373.7	-	-	110,516,620

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

2. Compensation Cost for the Loss of Agricultural Crops

86. In accordance to entitlement matrix, provision of cash compensation has been made for the likely loss of standing crops. The compensation cost has been estimated at lumpsum basis. Those land owners who have agricultural crops in their land during land acquisition and construction will get cash compensation. It is a subject to be finalized by CDC with the

⁵ There are District Land Revenue Offices (DLRO) in all (75) district and responsible for also fixing land price of the respective districts based on land transaction made in the district and update them annually.

support of District Agriculture Office (DAO) as needed.

Table 21: Estimated Compensation Cost for Loss of Standing Crops

Estimated Affected Agricultural Land Area (Sq. Meter)	Estimated Value of Lost Crops in Local Market (NRs.)
13850.5	272256.4

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

3. Compensation Cost for the Loss of Private Trees

87. As provisioned in the project specific entitlement matrix compensation provision has been made for the loss of trees and plants. Generally, fixation of compensation rate for the trees/plants is done by CDC with the support of District Forest Office (DFO) for non-fruit trees, District Veterinary Service Office (DVSO) for fodder trees and District Agriculture Office (DAO) for fruit trees during the implementation phase. Therefore, the preliminary costs for the loss of trees have been calculated based on the consultation with the local community and officials of DFO, DVSO and DAO at the district level by adopting a thumb rule. However, the estimated cost has to be finalized by CDC during the implementation phase. Based on the census data, information on affected trees and plant with estimated compensation cost for the loss of trees has been summarized in Table 22 and the details of the cost estimation for private trees is given in the Annex-3.

Table22: Compensation Cost Estimate for the Loss of Private Trees/ Plants

S.N.	Types of Affected Trees	Total Affected Trees No	Total Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
1	Timber & Fuel wood	401	552,125	With 125 Bamboo Trees
2	Fodder	96	156,000	
3	Fruits	60	35,500	With 53 Banana
Grand Total		557	743,625	

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

4. Additional Assistance to the Vulnerable Groups

88. Based on the census data, there were about 14 vulnerable households of different categories. The Entitlement matrix has provisioned cash compensation for such vulnerable households equivalent to three Months wage rate plus cash assistance @ NRs. 10,000 (per household) for restarting their livelihood. Likewise, one time cash assistance would be provided for skill development training for vulnerable household if project will not provide skill development training. However, additional assistance to such vulnerable groups was needed to be distributed only after the finalization of resettlement impact and its extent, and confirmation of the vulnerability of the households in close collaboration with the local communities and CDC.

Table 23: Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

S.N.	Vulnerable Categories	No of Households	One Time Cash Assistance at the Local Agricultural Wage Rate (NRs.) [a]	One time Special Assistance (NRs.) [b]	One Time Financial Assistance to Family to get Enrolled in Skill Development Training (NRs.) [c]	Total Additional Assistance (NRs.)
1	Women Headed Households	4	180,000	40,000	80,000	300,000
2	Households with Disabled Members	1	45,000	10,000	20,000	75,000
3	Dalit Groups	9	405,000	90,000	180,000	675,000
Total		14	630,000	140,000	280,000	1,050,000

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

[a] No. of HHs x 3 Month income (@500 per day)

[b] No. of HHs x NRs. 10, 000

[c] No. of HHs NRs. 20,000

5. Compensation for the Loss of Private Structure

89. There was only one private structure going to be affected in the site one area i.e. Puranchaur. As provisioned in the entitlement matrix of this project, compensation cost for the affected structures have been calculated based on the measurement of the affected structure taken out during the field survey and construction type of affected structure. Furthermore the social survey team held consultation with local construction contractors, local community, and key stakeholders those who have constructed new houses within one year, to investigate the market rate of the construction work like; private housing and other structures. Based on these investigations the technical team members provided technical ideas to estimate cost of affected structure. The affected structure was valued without deducting any depreciation in material use. The estimated cost for the private structure is presented in Table 24.

Table 24: Estimated Compensation Cost for Private Structures

S.N.	District	VDC	Structure Number	Area (Sq. Meter)	Amount (NRs.)	Remarks
1	Kaski	Puranchaur	1	36.6	416,000.00	With Bio-Gas Plant

Source: Census Survey, September 2015

6. Displacement and Transportation Allowances

90. The displacement and transportation allowance covers the housing displacement allowance. The affected structure owner hold only one house so he needed to relocate his house and will receive a housing displacement allowance. Estimated cost for the displacement and transportation allowances was NRs. 40,000.

7. Resettlement Plan Implementation and Management Cost

91. There are also several RAP implementation activities that need to be carried out at Subproject level by the Project Manager (PM). Some of such activities are: (i) public

consultation, and information dissemination, (ii) organizing CDC meetings, and implement CDC decision, field verification, and updating RAP, (iii) organizing and mobilizing Subproject Level Committees (SLC), (iv) Deed Transfer and so on. In order to ensure such expenses, RAP implementation cost also been calculated and incorporated in resettlement budget (Table-25).

Table 25: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Implementation Activities

S.N.	Description of Tasks	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Estimated Costs (NRs.)
1	Information dissemination about the project, resettlement impacts, and compensation provision	1	50,000	50,000
2	Organizing CDC meeting and follow up activities	5	25,000	125,000
3	Organizing GRC meetings and follow-up activities	5	10,000	50,000
4	Establishing Sub-local level committees and their mobilization	2	15,000	30,000
5	Public notification of Affected assets and invitation to receive compensation	1	100,000	100,000
6	Surveyor/Amin Mobilization for Field Verification and Deed Transfer (NRs. 80,000 Per Man month)	2	80,000	160,000
7	Sub-total (1-5)	-	-	5,15,000
8	Contingency	10%	-	51,500
Overall				5,66,500

B. Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Costs

92. The summary of resettlement implementation cost includes all the expenses required to compensate for the affected assets including rehabilitation/relocation costs and other financial assistance. The summary cost also contains additional ten percent contingency amounts and lumpsum costs required for skill development training. The following table (Table- 26) presents the summary of resettlement cost.

Table 26: Summary of Resettlement Budget and Cost Estimate

S.N.	Cost Item	Quantity/Unit	Cost (NRs.)	Sources of Budget
1	Estimated compensation for private land	70373.1 (Sq. Meter)	110,516,620	NWSC
2	Estimated compensation for Private Trees	557 (Number)	743,625	NWSC
3	Estimated compensation for private Structures	1 (Number)	416,000	NWSC
5	Compensation for the loss of standing crops	13850.5 (Sq. Meter)	272,256	NWSC

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6	Displacement & Transportation allowance	1 (Number)	40,000	NWSC
7	Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	14 (HH Number)	1,050,000	NWSC
8	RAP implementation Cost	Single RAP Report	5,66,500	NWSC
9	Skill development training	77 (HH Number)	770,000	NWSC
Total Cost (NRS.)			113,808,501	
Additional 10% Contingency (NRs.)			11,380,850	
Grand Total Cost (NRS.)			125,189,352	

X. Monitoring Framework by the Implementing Organization and Monitoring Form

A. Monitoring and Reporting Need

93. NWSC will hold overall responsibility for the implementation of compensation and resettlement measures, and for associated monitoring and reporting activities. It will be coordinated by the Supervision Consultant (SC) which involves concerned stakeholders and project affected communities and as well as external agencies.
94. Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) is the tools for ensuring effective RAP implementation. The RAP implementation activities are needed to be monitored in different stages of project cycle. The frequency and nature of monitoring and reporting may varies in different phases.
95. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation is a set of long-term activities that needs to be carried out based on technical norms, legal process, and administrative steps with the involvement of different stakeholders including local community and PAPs. Appropriate combination and coherence is essential between these elements for the successful implementation of RAP. Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) plays a crucial role on stimulating different facets related to RAP implementation as well as to provide appropriate back-up support. Monitoring and reporting through its periodic assessment and reporting with planned activities facilitates on obtaining necessary feedbacks for effective and timely implementation of RAP.
96. The overall aim of the monitoring programme will be to measure the extent to which the goals of the RAP have been achieved. This will be achieved through following components:
- performance monitoring;
 - impact monitoring; and Indicators (the variables used to measure progress toward the goals of the RAP) and targets (the quantified levels of the indicators to be achieved at a given point in time) will be established in consultation with affected communities and other key stakeholders. The following range of indicators will be established:
 - input indicators (to measure the financial, physical and human resources allocated for the attainment of resettlement and livelihood restoration goals);
 - output indicators (to measure the services/goods and activities produced by the inputs; e.g., compensation disbursements for acquired assets, and the construction of replacement services/facilities);
 - outcome indicators (to measure the extent to which the outputs are accessible and used, and the levels of satisfaction with services and activities produced by the inputs. e.g. the ways in which compensation was used by recipients, and changing local attitudes to project implementation);
 - impact indicators (to measure the key dimensions of livelihood restoration so as to determine whether the goals of the RAP have been achieved; e.g., restoration and diversification of income levels across different social categories, the sustainability of income-generating activities (if any intervention programme was held during project implementation) and changes in literacy levels); and
 - process indicators (to measure and assess implementation processes; e.g., the functioning of liaison/participation structures, the levels of representation of different social categories and the processes by which conflicts and disputes are resolved)

B. Monitoring in the project

97. The RAP implementation activities implemented by Supervision Consultant (SC) will be monitored on a regular basis both through (i) Internal Monitoring, and (ii) External Monitoring.

1. Internal Monitoring

98. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with the support of Project Office (PO) and Supervision Consultant (SC) will oversee and monitor the field level activities. The SC will maintain records of all transactions in their Management Information System (MIS), followed by entitlement records, payment records signed by PAPs and survey based monitoring of RAP implementation progress on a monthly basis. Based on the record maintained by SC at project office, the PM in the Central Office will regularly monitor the RAP implementation progress. Among others, the internal monitoring will ensure:

- Verification that there are no outstanding or unresolved land acquisition issues with respect to the project and that property valuation and economic rehabilitation has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the plan;
- Ensure the completion of information campaign and consultation with PAPs;
- Progress on compensation payment;
- Value of entitlement received is equal to that of original approved cost;
- Payment for all types of impact and losses;
- Use of entitlement;
- Status of relocation, if applicable;
- Ensure all economic rehabilitation measures are implemented, as approved;
- Effective operation of the Grievance Redress Committees;
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities are available in a timely manner, sufficient for the purposes, and are spent in accordance with the plan.

99. The project office will also be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities carried out by the SC and field monitoring. Baseline socioeconomic and census data provides necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. The field level monitoring will be carried out through:

- Review of census information of PAPs;
- Consultation and informal interviews with PAPs;
- In-depth case studies;
- Informal sample survey of PAPs;
- Key informant interview; and
- Community public meetings

2. External Monitoring

100. External monitoring is required to supervise the overall monitoring activities carried out under the internal monitoring and to submit a monitoring report to determine whether the resettlement goal have been achieved. The external monitoring agency will monitor RAP implementation intermittently. The key focuses of external monitoring will be: (i) initial verification of compensation distribution and (ii) review of resettlement implementation.

101. External monitoring will be carried out through outside researcher or consulting agency or NGOs, or through independent consultants. The key objective of external

monitoring includes;

- Assess social and economic impact of land acquisition and economic rehabilitation of the PAPs;
- Verify the objective of enhancement or at least restoration of income levels and living standard of the PAPs have been met;
- Suggest modifications on RAP implementation and economic rehabilitation, where necessary, to achieve the principles and objectives as set before; and
- Make final ex-post evaluation to ensure all RAP implementation activities have been completed; and all the records (including financial) are maintained

102. The external monitoring report will determine whether or not resettlement goals have been achieved, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced, and provide suggestion and recommendations for improvement. The external monitoring agency will also carry out a final ex-post evaluation to ensure that all RAP implementation activities have been completed. Any problems or issues identified are followed-up (including recommendation of mitigation measures and supplementary budget if required); and learning from such issues must be recorded which would help to deal with issues such as these more effectively.

C. Reporting Requirements

103. The SC will prepare a monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to the NWSC/PIU, and JICA office. The external monitoring agency will submit bi-annual reviews directly to JICA and copies to NWSC/PIU.

104. The SC will follow the monitoring format (provided during design phase) for the record keeping and reporting to JICA. The draft monitoring format format is presented below.

Format 1

Monitoring (For Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement)

Resettlement Action Plan for Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project

Preparation of Resettlement Sites (where necessary)

No.	Explanation of the site (e.g. Area, no. of resettlement HH, etc.)	Status (Completed (date) / not complete)	Details (e.g. Site selection, identification of candidate sites, discussion with PAPs, Development of the site, etc.)	Expected Date of Completion
1				
2				

Public Consultation

No.	Date	Place	Contents of the consultation / main comments and answers
1			
2			

Resettlement Activities	Planned Total	Unit	Progress in Quantity			Progress in %		Expected Date of Completion	Responsible Organisation
			During the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up to the Quarter	Till the Last Quarter	Up to the Quarter		
Preparation of RAP									
Employment of Consultants		Man month							
Implementation of Census Survey (including Socioeconomic Survey)									
Approval of RAP			Date of Approval:						
Finalization of PAPs List		No. of PAPs							
Progress of Compensation Payment		No. of HHs							
Lot 1		No. of HHs							
Lot 2		No. of HHs							
Lot 3		No. of HHs							
Lot 4		No. of HHs							
Progress of Land Acquisition (All Lots)		Sq.M							
Lot 1		Sq.M							
Lot 2		Sq.M							
Lot 3		Sq.M							
Lot 4		Sq.M							
Progress of Asset Replacement (All Lots)		No. of HHs							
Lot 1		No. of HHs							
Lot 2		No. of HHs							
Lot 3		No. of HHs							
Lot 4		Sq.M							
Progress of Relocation of People (All Lots)		No. of HHs							
Lot 1		No. of HHs							
Lot 2		No. of HHs							
Lot 3		No. of HHs							
Lot 4		Sq.M							

Source: JICA Study Team

ANNEXES

ANNEX-1

List of Affected Private Land

Nepal Drinking Water Corporation
Pokhara Drinking Water Improvement Project
Resettlement Action Plan

Information of Affected Land with Affected Area

S.No	Name of Land Owners	Land Owner's Father	Land Owner's Grand Father	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot (Sq. M.)	Area to be Acquired (Sq. M.)	Remarks
Access Road for Water Treatment Tank (Site 2)							
1				610	375.519 38	84.5	
2				609	349.69	21.9	
3				52	1029.20 13	87.7	
4				731	349.69	89.9	Plot no. 53 is not Fragmented in Cadastral Map
5				732	345.716 25		
6				733	858.33		
7				405	1124.57 13	67.1	
8				406	1124.57 13	65.2	
9				407	1124.57 13	64.3	
10				408	1124.57 13	74.5	
11				382	1845.80 69	163.3	Plot no. 56 is not Fragmented in Cadastral Map
12				383	95.37		
13				638	995.424 38	559.4	Plot no 57 is not Fragmented in Cadastral Map
14				639	995.424 38		
15				598	995.424 38		
16				599	995.424 38		
17				601	995.424		

S.N o	Name of Land Owners	Land Owner's Father	Land Owner's Grand Father	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot (Sq. M.)	Area to be Acquire d (Sq. M.)	Remarks
					38		
18				600	995.424 38		
19				688	663.616 25		
20				687	663.616 25		
21				686	663.616 25		
22				597	1990.84 88	163.3	
23				566	1780.24	153.0	
24				565	3560.48	313.4	
25				564	1271.6	93.5	
26				563	4100.91	122.0	
27				446	1013.30 63	159.5	
28				447	1013.30 63	124.1	
Total Affected Area for Access Road						2406.6	
Total Area to be Acquired (Site 2)							
29				189 2	1279.54 75	1279.5	
30				189 1	1281.53 44	1281.5	
31				233 5	510.626 88	510.6	

S.No	Name of Land Owners	Land Owner's Father	Land Owner's Grand Father	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot (Sq. M.)	Area to be Acquired (Sq. M.)	Remarks
32				2336	770.9075	770.9	
33				2330	264.25438	264.3	
34				2329	508.64	508.6	
35				2327	508.64	508.6	
36				1888	1281.5344	1281.5	
37				1996	47.685	47.7	
38				1998	2034.56	2034.6	
39				1999	991.45063	991.5	
40				1997	2074.2975	2074.3	
41				1968	1017.28	1017.3	
42				1145	4051.2381	4051.2	
43				1146	1343.1275	1343.1	
44				1147	1440.4844	1440.5	
45				1148	3099.525	3099.5	

S.N o	Name of Land Owners	Land Owner's Father	Land Owner's Grand Father	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot (Sq. M.)	Area to be Acquire d (Sq. M.)	Remarks
46				114 9	1476.24 81	1476.2	
47				199 2	969.595	969.6	
48				199 0	254.32	254.3	
49				199 1	254.32	254.3	
50				198 9	158.95	159.0	
51				198 7	158.95	159.0	
52				198 8	397.375	397.4	
53				158 6	880.185 63	880.2	
54				181 7	2308.74 88	2308.7	
55				188 5	580.167 5	580.2	
56				188 6	768.920 63	768.9	
57				188 7	770.907 5	770.9	
58				179 4	2012.70 44	2012.7	
59				179 3	1005.35 88	1005.4	
60				180 3	947.739 38	947.7	
61				180 4	947.739 38	947.7	
62				231 1	1239.81	1239.8	
63				231 2	262.267 5	262.3	

S.N o	Name of Land Owners	Land Owner's Father	Land Owner's Grand Father	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot (Sq. M.)	Area to be Acquire d (Sq. M.)	Remarks
64				188 0	882.172 5	882.2	
65				178 1	1502.07 75	1502.1	
66				178 2	1502.07 75	1502.1	
67				223 4	282.136 25	282.1	
68				223 5	3526.70 31	3526.7	
69				115 7	2608.76 69	2608.8	
70				208 8	413.27	413.3	
71				208 9	417.243 75	417.2	
72				228 4	413.27	413.3	
73				228 5	415.256 88	415.3	
74				228 7	1025.22 75	1025.2	
75				228 6	1025.22 75	1025.2	
76				209 2	1025.22 75	1025.2	
77				209 1	1025.22 75	1025.2	
78				203 6	904.028 13	904.0	
79				232 3	445.06	445.1	

S.N o	Name of Land Owners	Land Owner's Father	Land Owner's Grand Father	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot (Sq. M.)	Area to be Acquire d (Sq. M.)	Remarks
80				232 4	1269.61 31	1269.6	
81				232 5	1142.45 31	1142.5	
82				203 7	902.041 25	902.0	
83				250 1	111.265	111.3	
84				250 2	107.291 25	107.3	
85				256 3	111.265	111.3	
86				256 4	178.818 75	178.8	
87				250 4	15.895	15.9	
88				250 5	19.8687 5	19.9	
89				256 1	15.895	15.9	
90				256 2	27.8162 5	27.8	
91				203 8	904.028 13	904.0	
92				211 0	580.167 5	580.2	
93				211 1	580.167 5	580.2	
94				116 8	2298.81 44	2298.8	
95				182 4	1158.34 81	1158.3	
Total Affected Area in Puranchaur (Site 1) without Access Road						64736.4	
Hemja Section (Site 1)							

S.N o	Name of Land Owners	Land Owner's Father	Land Owner's Grand Father	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot (Sq. M.)	Area to be Acquire d (Sq. M.)	Remarks
96				186 7	63.58	63.6	
97				186 8	61.5931 25	61.6	
98				293	19.8687 5	19.9	
99				153 0	212.595 63	212.6	
100				153 1	31.79	31.8	
101				291	59.6062 5	59.6	
102				290	39.7375	39.7	
103				144 3	619.905	619.9	
104				144 2	250.346 25	250.3	
105				287	246.372 5	246.4	
106				286	164.910 63	164.9	
107				285	59.6062 5	59.6	
108				284	560.298 75	560.3	
109				283	302.005	302.0	
110				150 4	327.834 38	327.8	
111				128 0	170.871 25	170.9	
112				150 5	327.834 38	327.8	
113				281	95.37	95.4	
114				280	230.477 5	230.5	
115				279	625.865 63	625.9	
116				278	373.532 5	373.5	

S.N o	Name of Land Owners	Land Owner's Father	Land Owner's Grand Father	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot (Sq. M.)	Area to be Acquire d (Sq. M.)	Remarks
117				277	391.414 38	391.4	
118				276	464.928 75	464.9	
119				259	572.22	572.2	
120				118 3	119.212 5	119.2	
121				118 4	665.603 13	665.6	
122				261	290.083 75	290.1	
123				262	395.388 13	395.4	
124				266	125.173 13	125.2	
125				151 3	47.685	47.7	
126				151 2	47.685	47.7	
127				127 8	19.8687 5	19.9	
128				264	184.779 38	184.8	
129				265	154.976 25	155.0	
130				268	109.278 13	109.3	
131				270	164.910 63	164.9	
132				271	121.199 38	121.2	
133				118 5	260.280 63	260.3	
134				272	115.238 75	115.2	
135				273	89.4093 75	89.4	
136				118 6	23.8425	23.8	

S.N o	Name of Land Owners	Land Owner's Father	Land Owner's Grand Father	Plot No.	Total Area of Affected Plot (Sq. M.)	Area to be Acquired (Sq. M.)	Remarks
137				274	79.475	79.5	
Total Affected Land in Hemja						9757.5	
NWSC Land Holding						6526.9	
Area To be Acquired in Hemja Section						3230.7	

ANNEX-2

List of Affected Structure

List of Affected Structure

Name of Structure Owner	Types of Structure	Ro of Type	No. of Storey	Length of Structure (Meter)	Breath of Structure (Meter)	Total Affected Area	Description of Wall	Present Use	Affected Status	Other Structure	Remarks
	Residential House	Zinc Roof	2	4.5	3.65	32.85	Stone Mud Mortar	Self Residential Only	Fully affected	Bio-Gas Plant	Single Structure Only the Difference is No. of Storey
	Residential House	Zinc Roof	1	1.5	2.5	3.75	Stone Mud Mortar	Self Residential Only	Fully affected		

ANNEX-3

List of Affected Trees with Cost Estimation

List of Affected Timber and Fire Wood Trees

S.No.	Name of Trees Owner	Name of Trees	Total Number of Trees	Unit Rate (NRs.)	Total Cost (NRs.)	Remarks
1		Simal	3	2000	6000	
2		Sisau	3	2000	6000	
3		Sisau	1	2000	2000	
4		Sisau	2	2000	4000	
5		Sisau	2	2000	4000	
6		Chilaune	5	1500	7500	Small
7		Chilaune	5	1500	7500	Small
8		Sisau	35	2000	70000	Small
9		Bamboo	80	125	10000	
10		Sisau	20	2000	40000	
11		Bamboo	20	125	2500	
12		Chilaune	1	1500	1500	
13		Sisau	20	2000	40000	
14		Sisau	10	2000	20000	
15		Sisau	70	2000	140000	
16		Sisau	10	2000	20000	
17		Sisau	1	2000	2000	
18		Sisau	28	2000	56000	
19		Sisau	11	2000	22000	
20		Sisau	1	2000	2000	
21		Sisau	10	2000	20000	
22		Sisau	7	2000	14000	
23		Chilaune	1	1500	1500	
24		Sisau	7	2000	14000	
25		Sisau	4	2000	8000	
26		Bamboo	25	125	3125	
27		Mauwa	9	1500	13500	
28		Mauwa	5	1500	7500	
29		Chilaune	3	1500	4500	
30		Mauwa	2	1500	3000	
Total			401		552125	

List of Affected Fodder Trees

S.No.	Name of Trees Owner	Name of Trees	Total Number of Trees	Production in Local Unit (Bhari)	Conversation in Kg (Approximate 30 Kg Per Bhari)	Rate (Per Kg)	Total Cost (NRs.)*
1		Newarow	2	2	60	8	2400
2		Khaniyo	3	2	60	8	2400
3		Badar	5	2	60	8	2400
4		Thotney	1	3	90	8	3600
5		Khaniyo	5	9	270	8	10800
6		Badar	5	4	120	8	4800
7		Khaniyo	4	7	210	8	8400
8		Newarow	4	7	210	8	8400
9		Newarow	15	18	540	8	21600
10		Khaniyo	7	7	210	8	8400
11		Khaniyo	8	8	240	8	9600
12		Newarow	7	7	210	8	8400
13		Khaniyo	8	10	300	8	12000
14		Newarow	10	12	360	8	14400
15		Khaniyo	2	5	150	8	6000
16		Taki	2	4	120	8	4800
17		Newarow	1	1	30	8	1200
18		Khaniyo	1	1	30	8	1200
19		Newarow	1	8	240	8	9600
20		Khaniyo	2	5	150	8	6000
21		Taki	2	2	60	8	2400
22		Khaniyo	3	6	180	8	7200
Total			98	130	3900		156000

Note: The cost of Fodder Trees was consulted at Distinct Veterinary Office, Kaski
The total cost includes five years production of each fodder trees.

List of Affected Fruit Trees

S.No.	Name of the Trees Owner	Name of the Trees	Total Number	Unit Rate (NRs.)	Total Cost (NRs.)
1		Banana	50	500	25000
2		Lapsi	1	3000	3000
3		Chiuri	1	1000	1000
4		Gauva	1	1000	1000
5		Gauva	2	1000	2000
6		Banana	3	500	1500
7		Gauva	2	1000	2000
Total			60		35500

Annex-4

List of Identified Vulnerable Household

List of Vulnerable Household

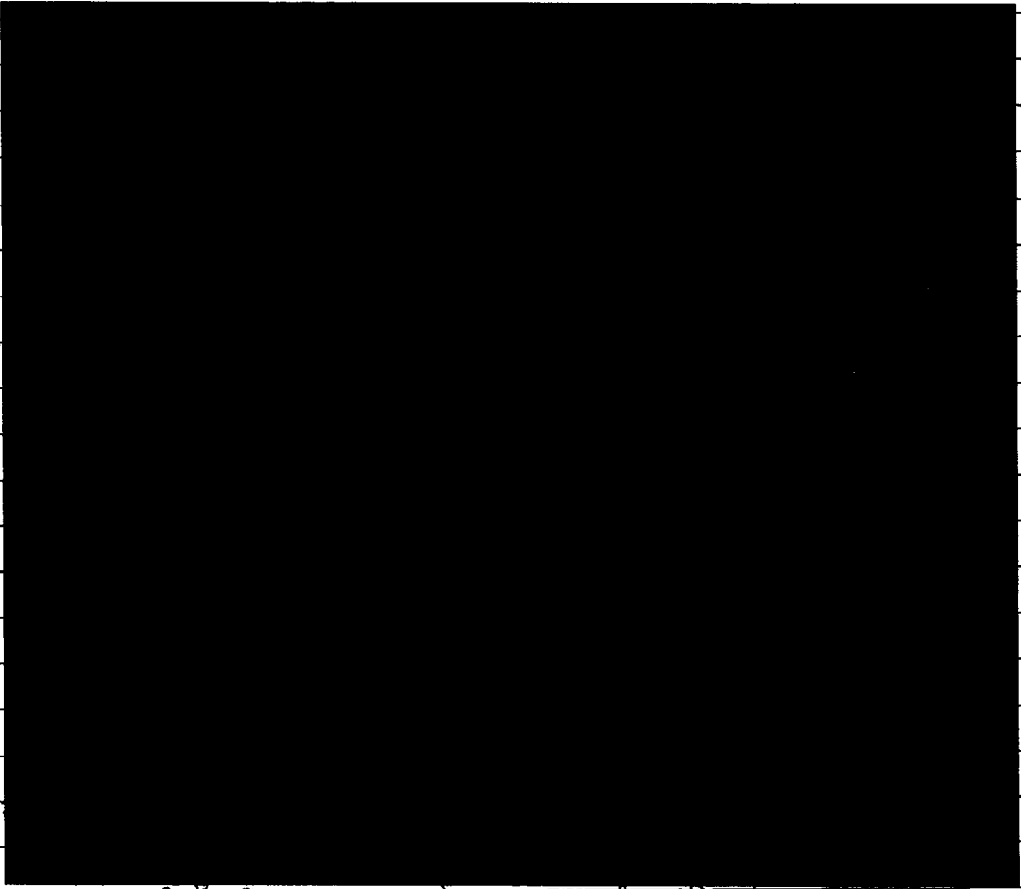
S.No.	Name of Land Owner/Household Head	Vulnerable Category	Remarks
1		Single Women Headed Household	
2		Single Women Headed Household	
3		Deseable Member Household	
4		Single Women Headed Household	
5		Single Women Headed Household	
6		Occupational Caste (Dalit) Group	
7		Occupational Caste (Dalit) Group	
8		Occupational Caste (Dalit) Group	
9		Occupational Caste (Dalit) Group	
10		Occupational Caste (Dalit) Group	
11		Occupational Caste (Dalit) Group	
12		Occupational Caste (Dalit) Group	
13		Occupational Caste (Dalit) Group	
14		Occupational Caste (Dalit) Group	

Annex-5

Minutes of Public Consultations

(9)

આજ મિતી ૨૦૮૨ માધ ૨૩ ગતે શુક્રવારના દિન
પોરબર ઉપ-મહાનગરપાલિકા વાર્ડ નં. ૨૭, સ્વાતે પાની મુહાન વસ્તીમાં
પોરબર સ્વાતે પાની સુધાર આયોજનાને પાળે સર્વે ઉભાવે ર
ત્યપ્ત થગ સંસ્કરણીત વિષયમાં સંસ્કરણીત પ્રતિનિધી,
વિમોક્ષસવાર સુભદ્રા મહે સ્થાનીય સરકારના અગ્રણી
દાનિકા મેલતે મેનાગુલાલકે ઉપસ્થિતીમાં તપવિલ
વતોડીમકો નિર્મયલે જારિયા ।



૧. સ્વાતે પાની સુધાર આયોજના અન્તર્ગત વિમોક્ષ સુધારા સ્થા-
નિયતકલાઈ યોગ્યતાથી આધારમાં રજપાસીકો સુમિલ્યો
તો જારિયું પતે ।
૨. સ્વાતે પાની સંસ્કરણીત કમિશની દર્શાવે જારી

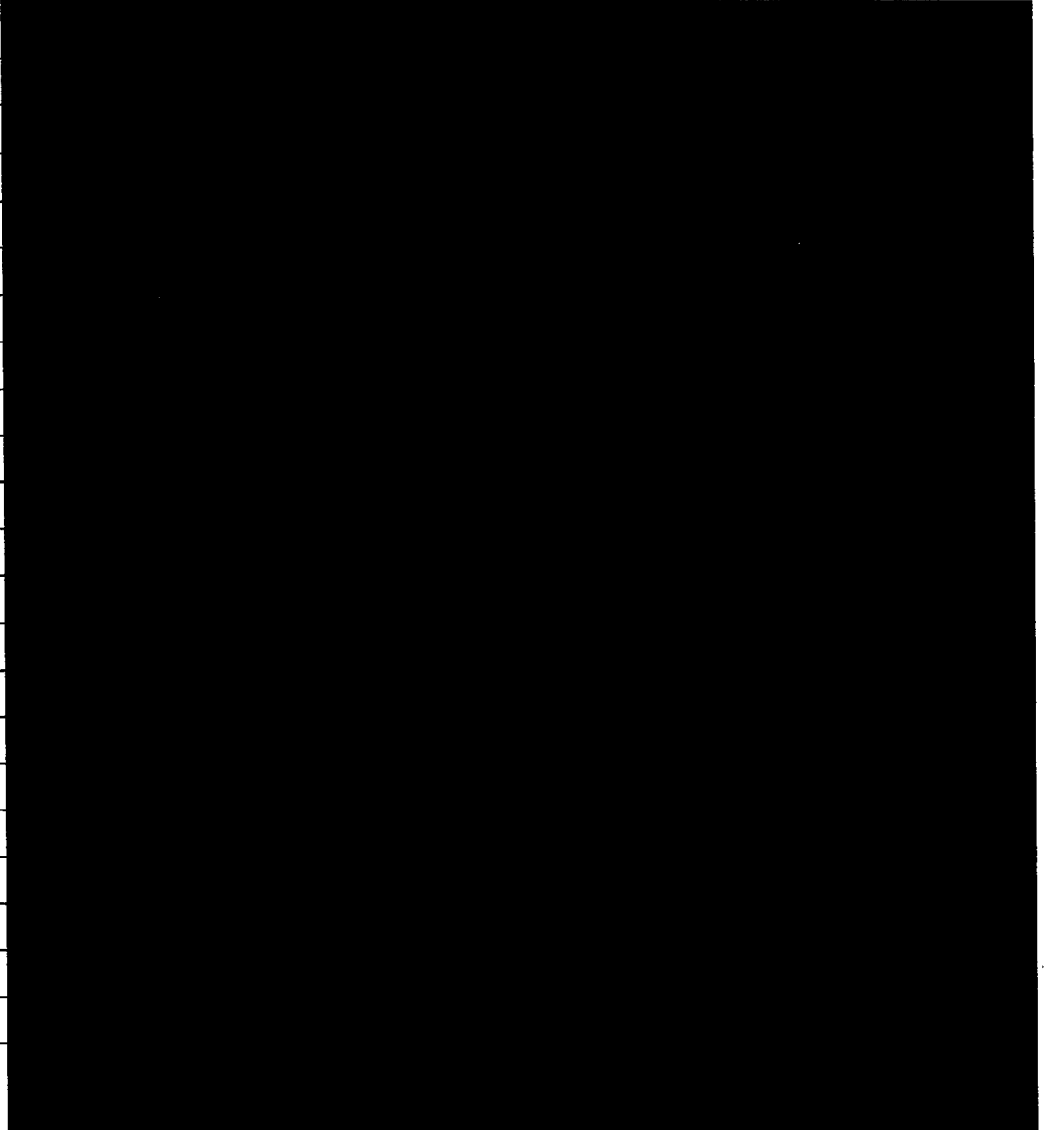
(2)

- प्रभावीत हुआ। इसके बाद बहालवाई प्राथमिकता दिवस पर
३. प्रभावीत बस्तीलाई स्थानीयानी व्यवस्थित गठित करने
आवश्यक पड़े पाइय स्थानीयानी व्यवस्थागत तहसील उपलब्ध
गठित करने (वस्तीगत ४००००० के क्षेत्र) थाने पर उपलब्ध
४. स्थानीयानी आयोजना निर्माण के माध्यम से स्थानीयानी
मूल्यगत गठित करने के लिए सुनाइ गये पत्र व आयोजना
पत्र स्थानीयानी सहजता से देवी व व्यवस्थागत गठ
निर्णय गरिया।
५. जगा अधिभार गठ विषयमा आयोजनालाई
आवश्यक पड़े जगा के मुहमाइनु प्रमाणमा स्थानीय
के फहमाइतामा चलन चलती के मुख्य काम
गठित पत्र निर्णय गरियो।

(3)

आज मिति २०७२ भाद्र २४ गते विहोवाका दिन
पुरनचार गा. वि. व. नं. ९ रैबुआ वार्ड पर्वत खोला
मुधार आयोजना निर्माण क्षेत्र विस्तारनामा खानेपानी
मुधार आयोजनाले पार्ने सक्ने प्रभावका विषयमा
सम्बन्धीत किसानहरूलाई अकासमई निम्त्यागुष्टा
उपेक्षीता तयार पार्ने समोजीमको निर्णयहरू गरियो ।

उपस्थिति



निर्णय

१. स्वामेपानी सुधार आयोजना अन्तर्गत स्वामेपानी स्थापनाई आवश्यक पने जग्गा प्राप्त गर्ने शिलशिलामा स्थायी चल्न चल्तीको गुणलाई आधार बनाई स्थायी श्रद्धागितामा गुण निर्धारण गरिने पने निर्णय गरियो।
२. जग्गा प्राप्ती गर्ने शिलशिलामा जग्गामा प्रभावित हुने घर-संरचना तथा रुख निरुवाको उचित गुणाङ्कन गरिने पने निर्णय गरियो।
३. स्वामेपानी सुधार कालागि निर्णय प्रक्रिया प्रभावित तथा स्थायी खोलावालाको रोजगारीमा प्रभावितता दिने पने निर्णय गरियो।
४. स्वामेपानी सुधार आयोजनाको निर्माण स्थलमा बाढी जग्गामा बसोवास हुने सम्बन्धी अर्थकोले डकुमेन्टलाई स्वामेपानीको व्यवस्थापन गरिने पने निर्णय गरियो।
५. जग्गा प्राप्त गर्ने शिलशिलामा जग्गा पूर्ण प्रभावित हुने हकमा जिविकोपार्जनलाई असर नपर्ने सम्विधता गर्ने पने निर्णय गरियो।

श्री

(२)

आज मिति २०७२ खान भाद्र २५ गते बुधवारको दिन
(हैमा)। पोखरा उपमहानगर पालीका-२७, हेम्तामा पोखरा
खानेपानी सुधार आयोजना अन्तर्गत पुरानो चार माथि
नर्दन ६.८ मा अवस्थित जग्गाहरू आयोजनाले पार्ने
सम्बन्धी प्रभावको विषयमा सम्बन्धीत विज्ञोपज्ञा वार
अवगत गर्दै निम्नानुसारको सम्बन्धीत जग्गा धनी तथा
सरोजित्वालाको तेलाले तपसिल वडाजीमको विषय
हटु गरियो।

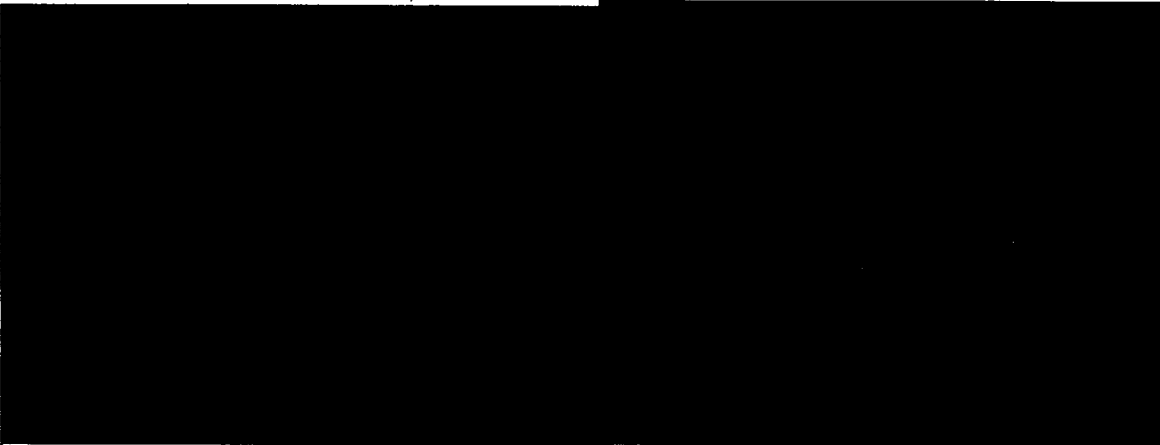
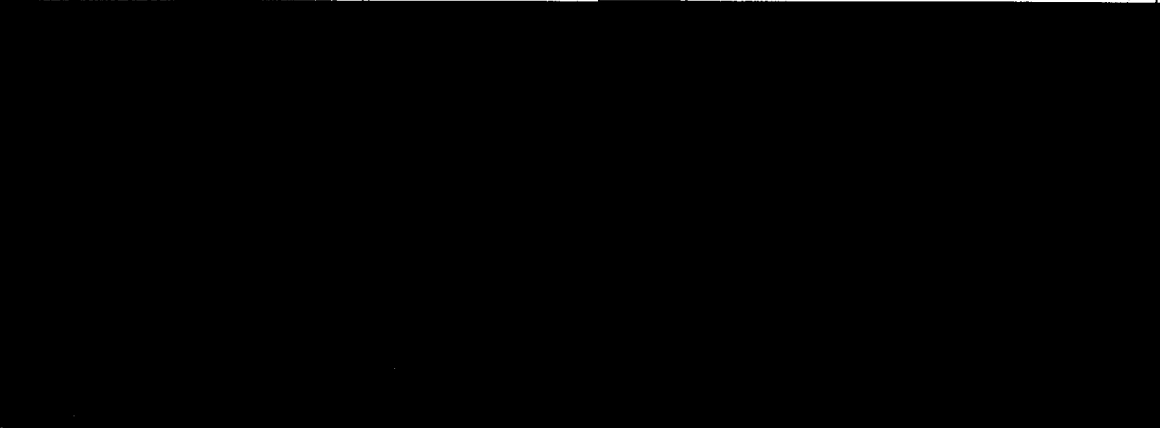
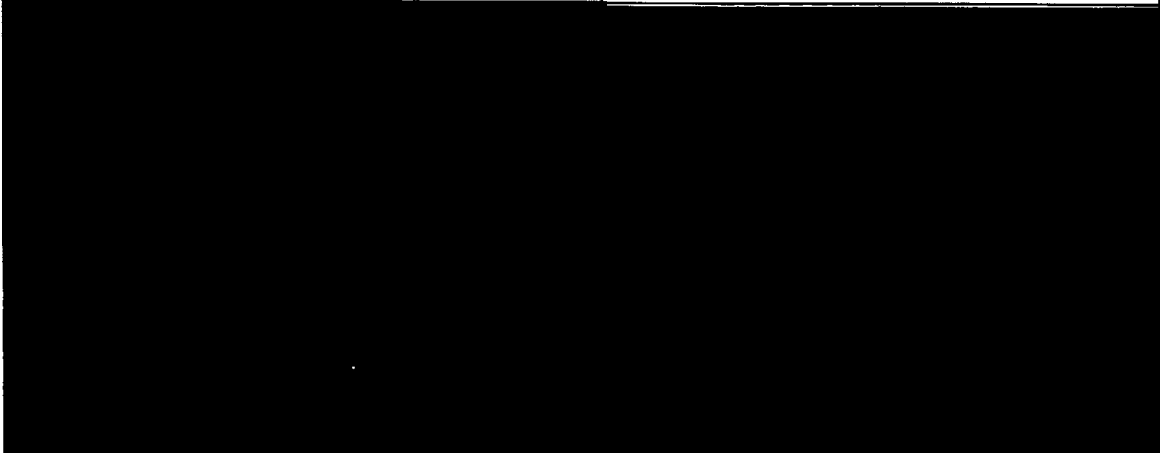


निर्णयहरू

१. पोखरा खानेपानी सुधार आयोजना अन्तर्गत
खानेपानी आयोजनालाई अवगत पार्ने जग्गा प्राप्ति गर्ने
विलम्बिलाया स्थानीय जग्गाधनिको व्यवसायितामा
नलन चल्तीको मूल्य अनुसारको अठ्ठा वितरण
गर्ने पढे निर्णय गरियो।
२. प्रभावित जग्गामा प्रभावित हुने बापदाउका तथा कठको
सुरक्षाविद्वाको उचित मूल्य दिनु पर्ने निर्णय गरियो।
३. प्रभावित जग्गामा सम्बन्धीत विज्ञोपज्ञा सम्बन्धी अपर
पार्ने प्रस्ताव आयोजनाले वेक्षण गर्नु पर्ने निर्णय गरियो।
४. प्रभावित जग्गाधनिको नाताले आयोजनामा रोजगारी
अवसर दिनु पर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

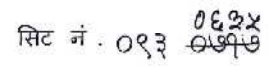
Annex-6

Photographs of Field Study

	
Pic-1: Recording Minute with PAFs at Raikar, Puranchaur VDC, Pokhara	Pic-2: Consultation with PAFs at Khanipani Muhan, Pokhara
	
Pic-3: Key Informants Interview with Local Stakeholders	Pic-4: Interview with PAPs for Household Census
	
Pic-5: NWSC Focus Person (Rakesh Goit) Consulting with Land Owner for Land Acquisition Process	Pic-6: Project Affected Private Residential House

Annex-7

Sample of Cadastral Maps



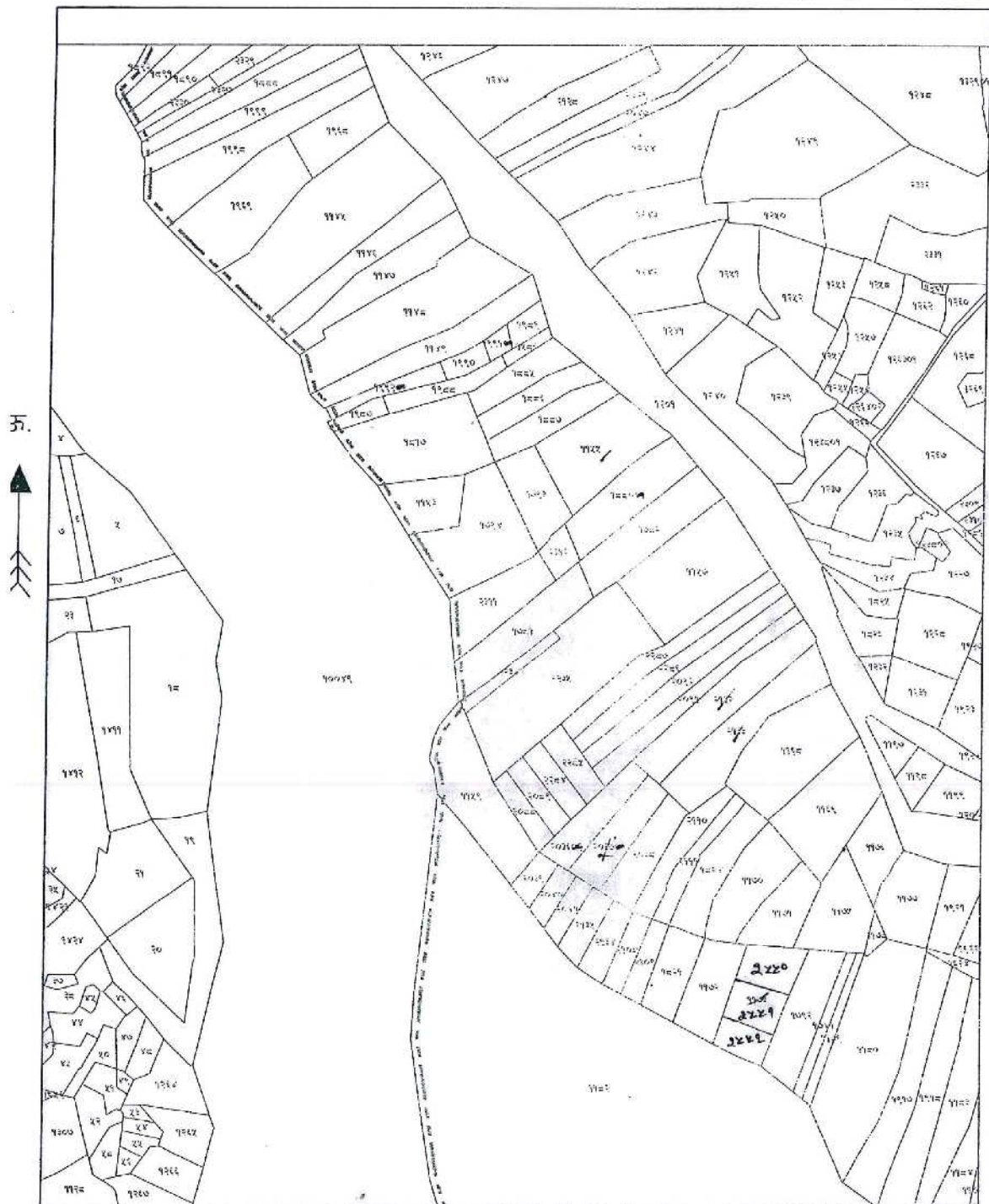


माननाप १:२,५००
सिट नं. ०९३ ०६३६



नेपाल सरकार
राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग
काठमाडौं

सिट नं. ०९३ ०६७६



Annex-8

All survey Reports/Tables

Marital Status

Marital Status	Site One/1		Site Two/2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
UnMarried	115	57.8	40	55.6	155	57.2
Married	70	35.2	28	38.9	98	36.2
Disvorce	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4
Widow	13	6.5	4	5.6	17	6.3
Total	199	100.0	72	100.0	271	100.0

Educational Status

Education	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Illiterate	29	14.2	8	11.1	37	13.4
Literate only (5 up to class)	32	15.7	16	22.2	48	17.4
5 to 10 class	46	22.5	25	34.7	71	25.7
SLC to 12 Class	57	27.9	10	13.9	67	24.3
Above Bachelor	40	19.6	13	18.1	53	19.2
Total	204	100.0	72	100.0	276	100.0

Occupational Status

Occupation	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Agriculture	28	14.4	16	24.2	44	16.9
Service	20	10.3	12	18.2	32	12.3
Trade/Business	8	4.1	3	4.5	11	4.2
Agriculture labour	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4
Non-Agricultural Lapour	7	3.6	1	1.5	8	3.1
Student	54	27.8	18	27.3	72	27.7
Foreign Employment	22	11.3	1	1.5	23	8.8
House wife	37	19.1	12	18.2	49	18.8
No any specific work	13	6.7	2	3.0	15	5.8

Others	4	2.1	1	1.5	5	1.9
Total	194	100.0	66	100.0	260	100.0

Legal Ownership of Affected Household

OwnerShip	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Legal Ownership	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0
Ownership but without legal Document	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Legal Tenant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Public land Encroachers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guthi Land	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rented in	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0

Major Sources of Income/ Occupation of the Affected Household

Sources	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Agriculture	18	39.1	5	38.5	23	39.0
Trade/Business	6	13.0	2	15.4	8	13.6
Service	11	23.9	4	30.8	15	25.4
Industry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remittance	7	15.2	1	7.7	8	13.6
Labour	4	8.7	0	0.0	4	6.8
Other	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	1.7
Total	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0

Secondary Sources of Income/ Occupation of the Affected Household

Secondary Occupation	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Agriculture	10	37.0	6	54.5	16	42.1
Trade/Business	2	7.4	0	0.0	2	5.3
Service	7	25.9	3	27.3	10	26.3
Industry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Remittance	5	18.5	0	0.0	5	13.2
Labour	2	7.4	1	9.1	3	7.9

Other	1	3.7	1	9.1	2	5.3
Total	27	100.0	11	100.0	38	100.0

Toilet Facility

Types of Toilet	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Pit Toilet (<i>Khalde</i>)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Semi-Modern (Pan)	25	54.3	9	69.2	34	57.6
Modern	20	43.5	4	30.8	24	40.7
Without Toilet Facility	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.7
Total	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0

Major Sources of Fuel

Sources of Fuel		1		2		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Cooking	Fire Wood	32	69.6	5	38.5	37	62.7
	Bio Gas	1	2.2	3	23.1	4	6.8
	L.P. Gas	13	28.3	5	38.5	18	30.5
	Total	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0
Lighting	Fire Wood	15	32.6	0	0.0	15	25.4
	Electricity	31	67.4	13	100.0	44	74.6
	Total	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0

Secondary Sources of Fuel

Secondary Sources of Fuel		1		2		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Cooking	Fire Wood	2	5.0	4	40.0	6	12.0
	Bio Gas	29	72.5	2	20.0	31	62.0
	L.P. Gas	8	20.0	4	40.0	12	24.0
	Kerocine	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.0
	Total	40	100.0	10	100.0	50	100.0
Lighting	Electricity	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	2.2
	Kerocine	6	18.8	4	30.8	10	22.2

	Solar	24	75.0	9	69.2	33	73.3
	Others	1	3.1	0	0.0	1	2.2
	Total	32	100.0	13	100.0	45	100.0

Major Sources of Drinking Water

Sources	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Kuwa Mull	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pipe Water (Tap)	45	97.8	13	100.0	58	98.3
Spring Water	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.7
Well/Boaring	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0

Secondary Sources of Drinking Water

Sources	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Kuwa Mull	27	84.4	11	100.0	38	88.4
Pipe Water (Tap)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spring Water	5	15.6	0	0.0	5	11.6
Well/Boaring	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	32	100.0	11	100.0	43	100.0

Management of Solid Waste Produced from Houses

Waste Management	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Private Collector	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pit/Dustbin managed by VDC/Municipality	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pilling	35	76.1	13	100.0	48	81.4
Burning	7	15.2	0	0.0	7	11.9
Others	4	8.7	0	0.0	4	6.8
Total	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0

Information/Knowledge about the Project

Information About Project	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	34	73.9	8	61.5	42	71.2
No	12	26.1	5	38.5	17	28.8
Total	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0

If Yes, How did you know

Information By	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
From Neighbor	14	45.2	0	0.0	14	36.8
Radio/TV	1	3.2	0	0.0	1	2.6
Paper	3	9.7	0	0.0	3	7.9
Others	13	41.9	7	100.0	20	52.6
Total	31	100.0	7	100.0	38	100.0

Do you agree with this drinking water project

Your Opion	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Completely Agree	34	73.9	7	53.8	41	69.5
Agree	10	21.7	5	38.5	15	25.4
Disagree	2	4.3	1	7.7	3	5.1
Total	46	100.0	13	100.0	59	100.0

Description of Project Affected Assets

Assest Loss	Types	1		2		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Land	Fully Affected	24		13		37	
	Partially Affected	20		0		20	
House	Fully Affected	1		0		1	
Trees	Fully Affected	21		2		23	

Ownership Type of Project Affected Household

Types	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Legal Ownership	43	100.0	13	100.0	56	100.0
. Ownership but without legal Document	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Legal Tenant	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Public land Encroachers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Guthi Land	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	43		13		56	

Present Use of Affected Plot

Types	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Homestead	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	1.8
Upland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Low Land	7	16.3	11	84.6	18	32.1
Fallow Land	35	81.4	2	15.4	37	66.1
Forest	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	43		13		56	

Provide the Present Use of Affected Structure if the Structure is going to be affected.

Types	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Residential	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Rented out	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Used as Business	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Residential cum Business	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0

Do You Have any Other House? Applicable for the Residential House Affected Household

Other House	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	0	0.0	0	#DIV/0!	0	0.0
No	1	100.0	0	#DIV/0!	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	0	#DIV/0!	1	100.0

Place of Destination after the Displacement

Place of Destination after the Displacement	1		2		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Within the Same Plot	0	0.0	0	#DIV/0!	0	0.0
Another plot of Same location	0	0.0	0	#DIV/0!	0	0.0
Any Other Places	1	100.0	0	#DIV/0!	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	0	#DIV/0!	1	100.0

Are there any other Family Members residing in Affected House, Please mention

No of population	2
------------------	---

1.3 Area of Cultivation and its Production

Major Crops	Total Area in Ha.	Total Production in Kg
Cereal Crops	1.122	6,075
Lentil/Pulses Crops	0.102	50
Vegetable	0.102	20,000

Food Sufficiency Status

Months	Household	Percentage	Remarks
9 to 12 Months	1	9.1	
6 to 9 Months	5	45.5	
3 to 6 Months	2	18.2	
Less than Three Months	3	27.3	
Total	11	100.0	

Total Income of Household in a Year

S.NO.	Income	Total Amount	Average Amount
1	Sale of Cereal crops	60,000	60,000
2	Sale of Fruits		
3	Sale of Livestock	87,000	21,750
4	Sale of Livestock Products	66,000	33,000
5	Trade/Business	324,000	162,000
6	Service	466,000	155,333
7	Professional fees/charge	0	0
8	Remittance	1,360,000	453,333
9	Pension	348,000	116,000
10	Wage Labour	50,000	50,000
11	Rent/Interest	60,000	60,000
12	Sale of Asset		
13	Others	16,000	5,333
Total		2,837,000	1,116,750

Total Expenditure

S.No.	Expenses	Total Amount	Average Amount
1	Food Item (Lentil/Rice)	232,000	21,091
2	Salt Oil Spices and others	253,000	25,300
3	Meat	130,000	13,000
4	Clothing	116,000	11,600
5	Education	418,000	69,667
6	Health related/Medicine	1,963,000	178,455
7	Lighting and cooking fuel	102,000	10,200
8	Religious & cultural function	220,000	20,000

9	Cigarettes/Alcohol	30,000	6,000
10	Agriculture Tools	80,000	10,000
11	Communication and Transporting	147,000	14,700
Total		3,691,000	160478

Status of Loan Taking

Months	Total	%
Yes	8	72.7
No	3	27.3
Total	11	100.0

Purpose of Loan Taking

Financial Institution	Total Amount	Average Amount	Purpose (NO. of HH)			
			purchase of house	Agricultural Works	Health Treatment	For Foreign Employment
Bank	475,000	158,333			3	
Co-operatives	1,130,000	282,500			2	1
Local merchant						
Relatives/Friends	2,090,000	418,000	1		4	
Saving and Credit	200,000	200,000		1		

Livestock Farming and Income

Livestock	Local Number	Improved Number	Last year sale	Sale's Income
Cow	1	4	1	20000
Buffalo	4	0	0	0
Goat	4		5	50000

Poultry	38	7	14	17000
Pig	0	0	0	0
Total	47	11	20	87000

Domestic Amenities

Product	Nos.		Amount	
	Total	Average	Total	Average
Television	8	1	140,000	17,500
VCR/DVD/VCD				
Radio				
Press/Iron	2	1	4,500	2,250
Rice Cooker	6	1	18,100	3,017
Refrigerator	3	1	34,000	17,000
Cycle				
Motor Cycle	3	1	422,000	211,000
Mobile	25	2.8	195,000	21,667

family member associated with social organization

Users' Group	Male Number	Female Number
Forest Users' Group	1	
Drinking Water Users' Group		
Income Generating Group		
Women's Group		6
Cooperative	1	5
Others (Specify.....)	3	

Involvement of Male and Female

Activities	Male			Female		
	High	Low	Equal	High	Low	Equal

Household Activities	1	3	6	1	3	6
Agricultural Activities		2	7		2	7
Decision Making	8	1	1	8	1	1
Property Ownership	6	2	2	6	2	2
Social Participation	2	5	3	2	5	3

1.1 What kind of Compensation do you prefer for your affected assets?

Compensation	HHs	%
Cash	43	72.9
Structure	2	3.4
Land	14	23.7
Total	59	100.0

On what matters will you utilize the compensation amount

c1_2a	HHs	%
Buy house	1	1.69
Buy land	13	22.03
Pay loan	7	11.86
Business	6	10.17
other activities	17	28.81

2.2 As an affected household what kind of opportunities and help do you expect from this project

c2_1a	HHs	%
.Skill development training	13	19.1
income related activities	1	1.5
Employment in construction activities	48	70.6
economic aid	5	7.4
Others	1	1.5
Total	68	

As an affected household what kind of employment opportunities do you expect from this project

c2_1a	HHs	%
-------	-----	---

Wage labour	43	72.9
Administrative	2	3.4
others	14	23.7
Total	59	100.0

As an affected family what kinds of livelihood related training do you emphasis if project offers

c5	HHS	%
Already learned skills and just additional trainings	17	36.2
new skills and training	30	63.8
Total	47	100.0