

Resettlement Plan

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Nepal: Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project

Baireni Hill Lift Irrigation Subproject

Prepared by Department of Water Resource and Irrigation, Government of Nepal for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 25 April 2024)

Currency unit	–	Nepali Rupee (NPR)
NR 1.00	=	\$ 0.0075
\$1.00	=	NR 133.12

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AKC	–	Agriculture Knowledge Center
CAMO	–	Central Agriculture Development Office
CPMO	–	central project management office
DWRI	–	Department of Water Resources and Irrigation
FMIS	–	farmers-managed irrigation system
GRC	–	grievance redress committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IMEP	–	Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project
IP	–	Indigenous Peoples
LGOA	–	Local Government Operational Act
MOM	–	management, operation, and maintenance
PIU	–	project implementation unit
RIP	–	Rajapur Irrigation Project
RIMO	–	Rajapur Irrigation Management Office
SMU	–	subproject management unit
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SPPR	–	subproject preparation report
WUA	–	water user association
WUC	–	water user cooperatives
WRIDD/SD	–	Water Resources and Irrigation Development Division/Subdivision

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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GLOSSARY

Affected person/displaced person - as per ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009, affected person/displaced person includes all persons with legal rights on land (titleholders) and persons without legal rights (non-titleholders) who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Affected household - means (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement due to any other reason; (ii) a family of any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iii) a family of any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person or any other non-titled user who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.

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

Compensation - means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.

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

Land acquisition - the process whereby private land and properties are acquired for project activities. This includes acquisition through voluntary land donation, involuntary resettlement, and eminent domain.

Replacement cost - the rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.

Entitlement - means the range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, vulnerability assistance, income

substitution, and business restoration which are due to affected households, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Eminent domain- means the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977).

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

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

Inventory of loss - means the inventory of assets as a record of affected or lost assets.

Non-titled - means those who have no legal/legalizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e. people without legal/legalizable title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.

National poverty line - the national poverty line (aggregate of the food, and the non-food poverty lines) is estimated at NRs. 72,908 per person per year for the year 2022-23.

Vulnerable households - include affected households that comprise those falling below poverty line household head with disability and/or is elderly (*Jestha Nagarik*)/child below 18 years, female-headed households who are the sole bread winners for the family, *Dalits*, Indigenous Peoples, landless households, and households without legal title to land.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description: The Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project is aligned with the following impact: national food security increased. The project will have the following outcome: productivity, sustainability, and profitability of farms increased. This will be achieved through the three outputs; (i) irrigation infrastructure modernized (ii) Irrigation, Agriculture and farmer organization strengthened; and (iii) modern agriculture and value chain activities introduced. In order to achieve the outcomes, the project will (a) rehabilitate the irrigation infrastructure of about 100 FMIS in Koshi, Madhesh, and Bagmati Provinces, using a participatory approach;¹ (b) construct 12 new lift irrigation systems to irrigate about 1,400 ha in the mid-hill areas of Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces; and (c) rehabilitate the Rajapur Irrigation Project which irrigates about 14,500 ha in Lumbini Province to improve agricultural water productivity and address the flood and sedimentation problems.

Baireni Hill lift Irrigation Subproject: The command area of the proposed Baireni Hill Lift Irrigation subproject is situated in Ward No 10 of Vyas Municipality of Tanahun District along the Madi River corridor. The system has been designed for a Gross Command Area (GCA) of 92.7 hectare and a Net Command Area (NCA) of 72.6 ha. The development of Baireni Hill Lift Irrigation Subproject will involve the installation of tubewells and construction of reservoir tank and distribution network to deliver water in farm fields.

Scope and Objective of RP. This draft resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared to document the project related impacts, methodology used and address the potential involuntary resettlement impacts induced due to implementation of proposed project components. Specifically, the objective of this document is to: (i) assess social and involuntary resettlement impacts due to project implementation, (ii) design mitigation measures to ensure lives of affected persons are improved or maintained to the level of pre-project condition, (iii) ensure voluntary donation of land adheres to the ADB SPS requirements, and (iv) assure adequate compensation payment and implementation of safeguards per the ADB SPS, 2009 and agreed entitlement matrix. The methodology of the RP preparation includes data collections through both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through transect walk, impact assessment and sample socio-economic survey covering the 61 likely affected households which is 20% of total beneficiary household.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts. No land acquisition is envisaged for the implementation of the proposed subproject. Based on preliminary assessment, all tubewell drilling sites are proposed in riverbed (flood plain) area. Out of the 2-reservoir tank proposed in Baireni HLIP, the location of one is proposed in public land (untitled) and another location seems overlapping public land with some portion in forest land which need to be verified with the record from the land survey office. However, the project will not be implemented in the forest land. Distribution pipelines will be laid underground and will not require land acquisition or cause permanent displacement but are likely to cause temporary crop losses leading to temporary income losses during construction. A total of 1215-meter delivery pipe affecting 0.24 hectare of land and 7184 meter of distribution system affecting 1.44 ha area is likely to be affected during pipe laying. A total of 61 households with 291 population will be affected due to crop loss. This project will conduct real-time assessment of losses of standing crops to measure the temporary involuntary

¹ The past ADB supported irrigation sector projects also covered Koshi, Madhesh, and Bagmati provinces but there is still demand for more rehabilitation. The remainder of the country was covered by irrigation sector projects implemented by the World Bank. The FMIS will be selected by strictly adhering to the 18 predefined subproject selection criteria including size of the schemes, farmer's demand and willingness to participate, water availability, indicative socio-economic situation including vulnerable community, urgency for rehabilitation, cropping pattern, and distribution of landholdings.

resettlement impacts (income losses). No structures, assets or tree losses have been envisaged. Land required for outlets will be obtained through voluntary land donation (VLD) from the affected landowners based on the eligibility criteria set out in the project's resettlement framework (RF). Electricity line is already connected to proposed tubewell drilling and reservoir construction sites.

Socio-economic Information and Profile: Socio economic study was conducted covering 61 affected households (1291 household members), The average family size of surveyed households was 4.7. The caste/ethnic composition of the surveyed households is IP (46%) Brahmin/Chhetri (45%) and Dalit (8%). The socio-economic survey identified 37 households (176 population) of which about 7 households have multiple vulnerabilities (vulnerable on more than one count). Assessed on specific vulnerability parameters alone, nearly 28 (75.6%) vulnerable households are IPs. All vulnerable affected households will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix.

Legal Framework. The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the URLIP are guided by the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and Government of Nepal's Acts, laws and regulation related to land acquisition, compensation disbursement, and involuntary resettlement.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits: In keeping with the entitlement matrix, compensation, and resettlement assistance for temporary IR impacts due to loss of standing crops will be provided to all affected persons in the project area.

Consultations and Participation. Consultations were carried out with various stakeholders such as municipal authorities, people living along the roadside plots and are likely to be affected by the road improvement. A total of 3 consultations were conducted. A total of 103 participants attended the meeting of which 31.1% were women, out of the total participants 18 were from IP communities. The consultation will continue throughout the period.

Grievance Redress Mechanism. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project.

Institutional Arrangement. The central project management office (CPMO) will engage a Safeguard Liaison Officer (SLO), who will be responsible for overall safeguards coordination across the project. The SLO will be supported by a Social Development Specialist at the PIMS. The project will also engage one community mobilizer to facilitate social mobilization, consultation, and capacity support at the subproject level for a period of two years.

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan Budget The budget item includes compensation of standing crop, vulnerable allowance, GRM administrative cost, cost for socio economic study including contingency. The total estimated cost for implementation of RP is **NPR 639643.8**

Next step Actions: Detailed measurement of losses through conducting real time assessment of crop losses, confirmation of the ownership of proposed location of tubewell development and reservoir sites are recommended for next step action. In order to confirm the eligibility to qualify for vulnerable allowance, a list of vulnerable people will be verified through the community endorsement process.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has supported Nepal in irrigation sector since the 1980s through five farmers-managed irrigation system (FMIS) sector projects consisting of 1,190 subproject (456 small and 734 medium scale) irrigating a total area of 140,704 ha. Although the projects were evaluated successful,¹ there are still key issues that need to be addressed to meeting the needs of productivity and climate resilience including; (i) the devolved irrigation and agriculture agencies lack capacities and resources to support the irrigation and agriculture management, issues include slow progress in passing needed legislation, deploying staff, as well as lack of clarity on mandates and responsibilities and coordination among the three tiers of government; (ii) the management performance of the WUA remains weak, with insufficient capacities and resources to meet present needs and future requirement under climate change; (iii) there is a need for a strong nucleus organization at the field level for integrated management of irrigation and agriculture to meet operational requirements including, improved irrigation efficiencies, agriculture productivity and climate resilience; (iv) there is a lack of communications to the dispersed schemes, effective communication to the different sub-project stakeholders is critical to meet long term needs of irrigation and agriculture including advisories on weather, climate change, water and agriculture management, crop technologies; (v) farmers face many challenges including climate change, acute labor shortages, low productivity and lack of access to inputs, marketing constraints, food and nutrition security and lack of dissemination of technologies. The government needs to support the sector to prepare national strategies to address the increasing risks and understanding of climate change to make the systems resilient and self-sustainable.

2. The Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project (IMEP) will be aligned with the following impact: national food security increased. The project will have the following outcome: productivity, sustainability, and profitability of farms increased. To meet the project objectives the project will have three outputs as summarized below.

3. **Output 1: Irrigation infrastructure modernized.** This output will modernize FMIS infrastructure in Bagmati, Koshi, Lumbini, and Madhesh provinces to improve performance and increase resilience to climate change. Across those irrigation systems, the project will (i) provide gated intake structures and protect riverbanks and hill slopes to reduce flood and sediment ingress; (ii) improve irrigation efficiency, stability, and equitable management of irrigation water through targeted canal lining and improved control structures and provision of cross drainage; (iii) support on-farm irrigation by upgrading minor canals and expanding use of modern pipe distributions; (iv) introduce hill lift irrigation schemes in the largely unirrigated mid hill upland areas (Tar). The program will include:

- (i) Rehabilitation and upgrading of about 33,000ha of surface water irrigation including (i) 66 hill irrigation schemes (5,889ha), 34 terai irrigation schemes (11,563ha) in Koshi, Madhesh and Bagmati provinces; and (ii) upgrading for modernization of key infrastructure of the Rajapur Irrigation Project (RIP-

¹ ADB. 2020. Completion Report: Community Irrigation Project in Nepal. Manila. Covered small scale FMIS in Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim Provinces. Whereas the (i) ADB. Nepal: Irrigation Sector Project (1988), (ii) ADB. Nepal: Second Irrigation Sector Project (16 May 1996), (iii) ADB. Nepal: Community-Managed Irrigated Agriculture Sector Project (17 Nov. 2004), and (iv) Nepal: Community-Managed Irrigated Agriculture Sector Project-Additional Financing (10 April 2014) were the four medium scale FMIS supported by ADB, which covered Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim Provinces.

14,500ha) in Lumbini Province. In addition, the project will construct 12 new pilot hill lift schemes (1,400ha) with modern lifting and high efficiency piped irrigation in the mid hill areas of Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces.

- (ii) Improved on-farm irrigation will be supported at all the FMIS subprojects and Rajapur. Advanced on-farm irrigation including piped, micro irrigation and polyhouses will be supported at the hill lift sub projects.
- (iii) Pilot community conjunctive groundwater program at three selected terai FMIS locations focusing on the electrification of farmers and other tubewells.

4. **Output 2: Irrigation and Agriculture Agencies and Farmer Organizations Strengthened.**

The output is designed to develop the management and institutional framework to ensure the project investments meet their targets of irrigation efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. The program will be implemented through a new and modernized approach to integrated Crop and Water Management (ICWM) incorporating climate change; sustainable operation and maintenance (O&M) of the irrigation infrastructure, empowered farmer organizations, support the development of agri-enterprises, support in market chain and access to finance. The output will strengthen the capacity of WRIDDs, AKCs and the irrigation and agriculture units at the local level in integrating irrigation management and agriculture development in overall FMIS sector development. At the farm level, the project will; (i) strengthen WUAs capacity to better operate and maintain irrigation systems;² and (ii) establish in selected irrigation systems Water User Cooperatives (WUCs) at pilot level who will have integrated irrigation management and agribusiness functions designed to maximize the opportunities of irrigation investments including improved access to government subsidies and rural finance, support for the market chain, facilitate agri-enterprises, and network with private agri-enterprises.³ For the hill lift irrigation schemes the WUCs will operate as water utilities using metered charging systems and will collect fees to help meet full cost recovery for operating costs. The output will develop new ICWM guidelines including design, management and extension support, climate change risks, and develop a road map for the long-term strategy for investment and management of the FMIS schemes in Nepal. The guidelines and parallel training modules will be used to support the project programs as well as wider training of irrigation and agriculture extension workers in Nepal. The program will include:

- (i) Training and strengthening of the devolved institutions with focus on the WRIDDs, AKCs and the irrigation and agriculture units at the local level.
- (ii) Strengthening of field level management including (a) strengthening of WUAs; and (b) explore for establishment of parallel new WUCs who could enhance support in irrigation management operations and agribusiness functions. The WUCs will be initially piloted in 20 subprojects (12 hill lift, 3 terai FMIS, 2 hill FMS and 3 Rajapur). Subject to the results of the pilots and farmer interest the WUC program would be upscaled to other sub-projects. The farmers will work with the WRIDDs who will support them in the initial establishment and registration of the WUCs through the cooperative units at the local level. Irrigation management functions will be supported by the WRIDDs/hill lift offices, and agribusiness functions supported by the AKCs. The WUC management will initially incorporate the key representatives of the WUA.
- (iii) Enhanced Access to Rural Finance: The project will review current policy and

² The WUAs will remain as core organization for irrigation management in all subprojects,

³ The WRIDDs will support farmers in the initial establishment and registration of the WUCs through the cooperative units at the local level. Irrigation management functions will be supported by the WRIDDs and Agribusiness functions supported by the AKCs. The board of directors of the WUCs will initially incorporate the key representatives of the WUA. .The twenty pilot WUCs will initially include 12 hill lift, 3 terai FMIS, 2 hill FMS and 3 Rajapur). Subject to the results of the pilots and farmer interest, the WUC program would be upscaled to other sub-projects.

programs for finance and subsidies for irrigation and agriculture. Based on the review the project will work with selected local administrations, lending agencies, private sector, WUA and WUC to train and pilot new and workable models to improve access and better target financial support for farmers to invest in farm enterprises, on-farm irrigation, upgrading of irrigation etc. The program will also address alternative ways to meet financing costs for irrigation maintenance and repairs beyond the capacities of the farmers themselves.

5. Output 3: Modern agriculture and value chain facilities introduced: The program will address core weaknesses in agriculture including the limited uptake of modern agriculture technologies, lack of mechanization and agriculture facilities. The program will explore upstream and downstream opportunities to promote value addition including demonstration and training in: (i) adopting climate-smart agricultural practices to improve crop yield, quality and production (ii) adopting advanced agricultural technologies including modern farm machineries and equipment to enhance efficiency, productivity, and address labor shortages; (iii) value adding through agriculture facilities including crop collection and processing, crop storage, and buying and selling of inputs and outputs. The Project will support the establishment of digital advisory services which through digital apps and mobile phones will provide information on weather, marketing and agriculture advisory services which will improve farmers' operational efficiency and decision-making. As the farmers and farmer organizations lack access to finance the project will pilot the provision of partial financing to selected WUAs/WUCs who based on viable and sustainable business models want to invest in modern agriculture machineries and construction or rehabilitation of agriculture facilities including marketing, storage and processing. The WUA/WUC will be required to contribute 50% of financing for machinery and 15% for facilities, following working directives of DOA. The program will include:

- (i) **Development:** of agricultural technologies and enterprise development focusing on the interventions that will make the most impact to the needs of farmers in the sub-project areas and will include planning and management of cropping patterns using farmer field school approach, training and demonstrations including seed multiplications, green manuring, zero tillage, nature-based solution for soil conservation, and consolidated farming amongst others. The training will identify potential business opportunities and promote the establishment of agriculture enterprises.
- (ii) **Demonstrations:** of (a) agriculture equipment and machinery to support mechanization to reduce reliance on scarce agricultural labor; (b) agriculture facilities to improve the marketing and processing including agriculture collection centers, grain storage, WUC storage facilities and polyhouses. The project will procure equipment to be used in the demonstrations which will be assigned to the WUAs/WUCs for future rental to farmers once the demonstrations are completed.
- (iii) **Upscaling:** Following on from the demonstrations the project will provide financial support for selected WUAs/WUCs to invest in modern agriculture machinery, polyhouses, and agriculture facilities. Support will be provided to WUA/WUCs to construct or rehabilitate WUA/WUC facilities for crop storage and agro processing. The aim will be to support selected investments that can demonstrate a viable and sustainable management and business model, be self-financing, and can show significant impact to the viability of the subproject. The project will procure and assign equipment and facilities to the relevant WUA/WUC who will contribute 50% of the costs for machinery and 15% for the WUA/WUC facilities.
- (iv) **Establishment:** of communications through digital advisory services to provide cost effective access to information to the dispersed and remote irrigation areas and stakeholders. The program will include targeted weather, climate change,

marketing, and agricultural advisory services. The system will build on existing social media and include videos, SMS, and apps with emphasis on user experience focusing on how to meet the needs of different demographic groups of farmers, government, private sector, and small-scale entrepreneurs.

6. The estimated costs of the project are summarized below.

Table 1. Summary of Cost Estimates

Item	Amount (US\$) In million	
A. Base Cost		
Output 1. Enhanced Irrigation Infrastructure	86.07	
Output 2. Modernized Irrigation and Agricultural Institutions	3.86	
Output 3. Modernized Agricultural Systems	10.40	
Project Management	8.24	
Subtotal (A)	108.58	
B. Contingencies	19.99	
C. Financial Charges During Implementation	5.92	
Total (A+B+C)	134.49	
Figures may not sum due to rounding.		
a. Includes taxes and duties of \$10.5 million to be financed by the Government.		
b. Base costs in 2024 prices.		
c. Physical contingencies computed at 10% for all activities except for training, agriculture facilities, consultants and project management which are computed at 5%. Price contingencies computed at 1.8% in 2024 to 2027, 1.9% in 2028 and 2029 and 2.0% thereafter for foreign currency costs; and 6.2% in 2024 and 63.0% per year thereafter for local currency costs; conversion between currencies assumes purchasing power parity.		
d. Interest during construction for the ADB COL loan of 1.124%, for five years is added to the loan.		
<i>Source: Asian Development Bank estimates</i>		
Summary Financing Plan		
	Amount	Share of Total
Source	(\$ million)	(%)
Asian Development Bank		
ADB	115.00	85.51%
Nepal Government	14.78	10.99%
Beneficiaries	4.70	3.50%
Total	134.49	100.0%
Source: Asian Development Bank		

B. Project Scope

7. The project will (a) rehabilitate the irrigation infrastructure of about 100 FMIS in Koshi, Madhesh, and Bagmati Provinces, using a participatory approach;⁴ (b) construct 12 new lift irrigation systems to irrigate about 1,400 ha in the mid-hill areas of Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces; and (c) rehabilitate the Rajapur Irrigation Project⁵ which irrigates about 14,500 ha in

⁴ The past ADB supported irrigation sector projects also covered Koshi, Madhesh, and Bagmati provinces but there is still demand for more rehabilitation. The remainder of the country was covered by irrigation sector projects implemented by the World Bank. The FMIS will be selected by strictly adhering to the 18 predefined subproject selection criteria including size of the schemes, farmer's demand, and willingness to participate, water availability, indicative socio-economic situation including vulnerable community, urgency for rehabilitation, cropping pattern, and distribution of landholdings.

⁵ The Rajapur Irrigation Project, which is jointly operated by government and farmers, is an integrated system of many traditional FMIS. It is located in Terai between two braided and shifting channels of Karnali River. The system suffers from floods and high silt-laden inflows causing siltation of intakes, canals, and fields. Geruwa channel of river has been silted rendering three intakes of RIP dysfunctional. Rajapur command area is cereal pocket of Nepal.

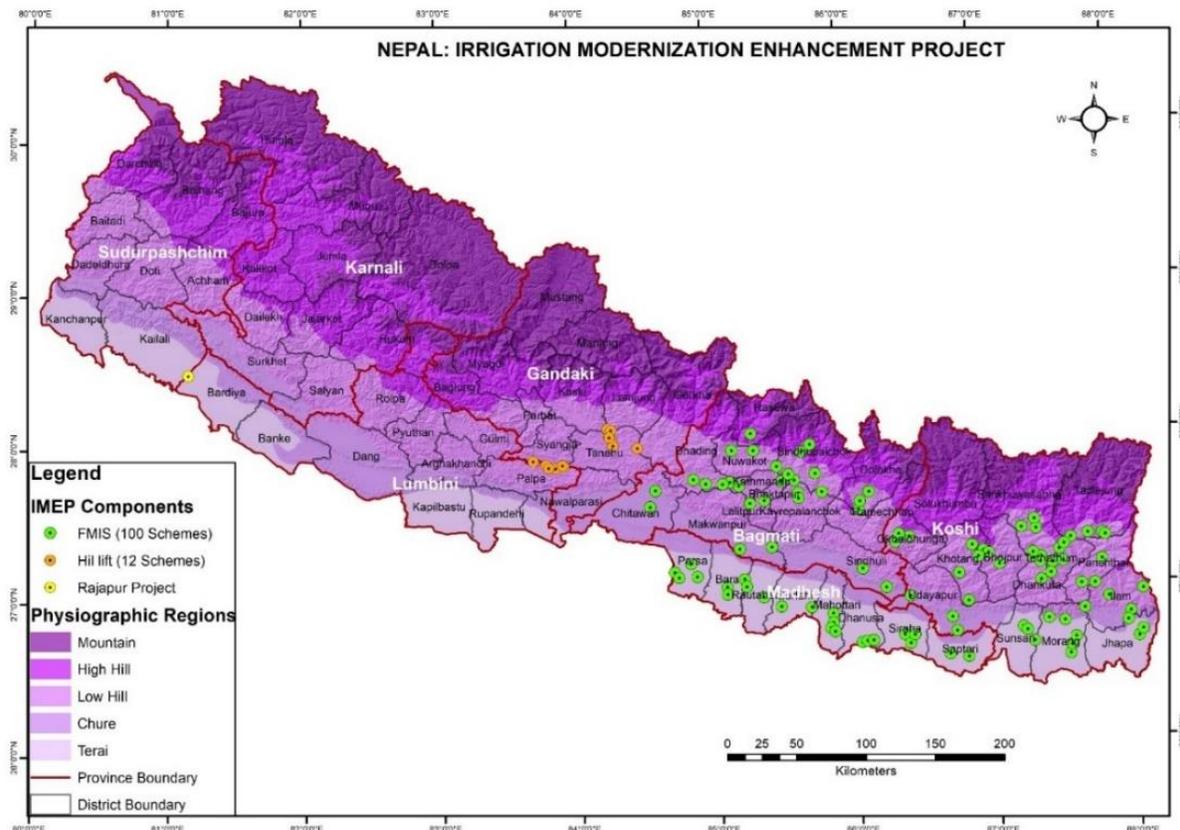
Lumbini Province to improve agricultural water productivity and address the flood and sedimentation problems. All these interventions will help modernize systems to withstand extreme climatic events, increasing system resiliency, pump water to uphill dry land to boost agriculture production and ensure water availability despite declining water sources, protect infrastructure and farms from high floods and sediment loads, and encourage farmers to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices. The scope of the project is summarized in the following table.

Table 2. Overall scope of the project

Project Component	Number of Systems	Command area	Project Implementation provinces
Farmer Managed Irrigation System	100	17,452	Koshi, Madhesh and Bagmati
Hill Lift Irrigation System	12	1,416	6 systems in Gandaki 6 system in Lumbini
Rajapur Irrigation System	1	14,500	Bardiya District of Lumbini
Grand Total	113	33,367	

Source: Compiled from Subproject preparation report, Detail design report 2022-23

Figure 1. Coverage Area of Irrigation Modernization Enhancement Project



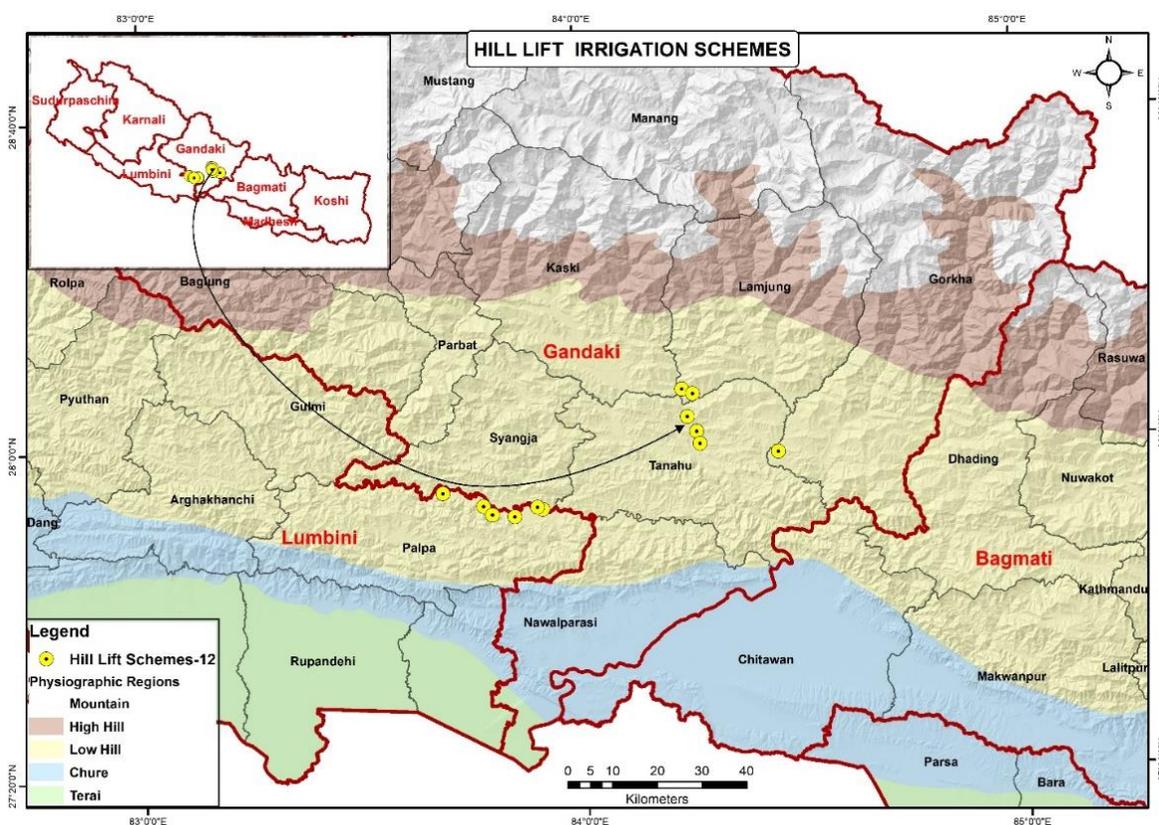
C. Hill Lift Irrigation Project.

8. The project will pilot 12 schemes to provide reliable irrigation to the 1400 hectare of agricultural lands located on old river terraces, called Tar in Nepal, by pumping water from perennial rivers located in the river valleys below. The Tar lands have relatively flat and/or mildly rolling topography located along the major rivers, ranging from a few hectares to several hundred hectares in size, are potential arable lands with the potential of multiple cropping but availability

year-round irrigation is very limited. These are complex schemes involving high head pumping (100-140m) and the development of new approaches to ensure the long-term viability and sustainability of the investments is required.

9. A total of 12 hill lift systems have been identified as candidates for project financing. Considering the additional needs for technical due diligence, assessment of farmer's acceptance, the entire hill lift component has been placed under priority 1b.

Figure 2. Location of Hill Lift Project in Administrative Boundaries



Source: Feasibility reports: location of scheme plotted in map. Survey Department Nepal

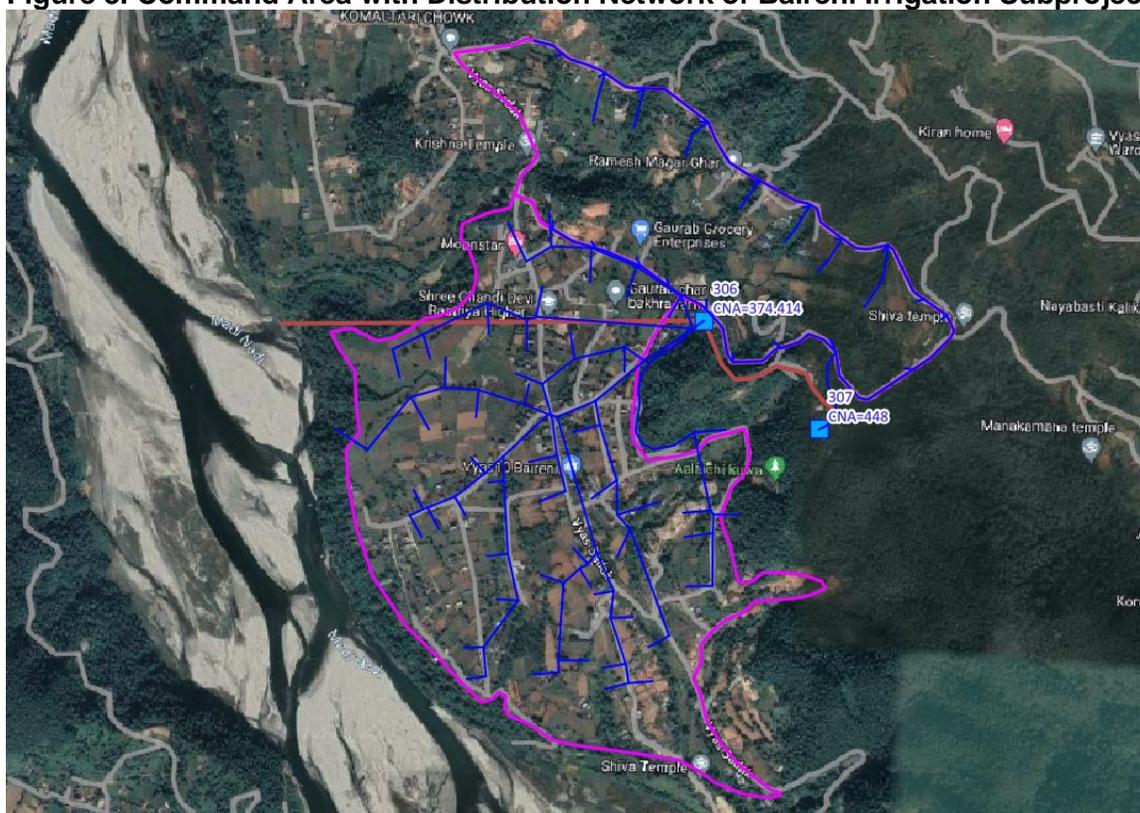
D. Description of Baireni Hill Lift Irrigation Subproject

10. The command area of the proposed Baireni Hill Lift Irrigation subproject is situated in Ward No. 10 of Vyas Municipality of Tanahun District along the Madi River corridor. Initially the system was designed for a Gross Command Area (GCA) of 61.68 ha and a Net Command Area (NCA) of 49.35. Later during the field assessment by the TA consultant, local community members requested to explore the possibility of expanding the command area available in the Northern part by utilizing the same source. The preliminary design was revisited which allowed to increase the Gross Command Area up to 92.7 ha while Net Command Area is 72.6 ha.

11. The design principle adopted to provide approximately 1 ha of farm blocks with one irrigation outlet. The original area is irrigated with reservoir in the same location as proposed before and a second lift with centrifugal pumps has been proposed with water reservoir in the higher location to irrigate the extended part of the command area. The ownership of the land

proposed for the second reservoir must be confirmed as the project will avoid utilizing the forest land for the construction or development of any infrastructures. Additional minimum area required for the construction of project facilities will be demarcated and verified. The initial design of developing sump well was revisited and a series of shallow tubewell are proposed instead. The Shallow Tubewell irrigation with submersible pumps is considered for intake and lift; 5 liters per second (lps) outflow is assumed from one outlet. Based on the design discharge in the network, a number of outlets need to be opened at one time while using the rotational system for irrigation of the whole area. The number and location of shallow tube well will be based on the discharge obtained after the investigation tube well is drilled and tested. The indicative distribution network is given in **the Figure below**.

Figure 3. Command Area with Distribution Network of Baireni Irrigation Subproject



Source: TA consultant's Report, 2023

E. Project Benefits

12. It is anticipated that there will be two-fold beneficial impact due to irrigation, along with an improved agricultural system. First, almost 302 beneficiary households will directly benefit from irrigation services in their dry land. Employment opportunities generated during construction/development of irrigation systems will support household's dependent on wage-based livelihood. The preliminary design report showed that 5 percent of the project beneficiaries depend on the wage labour as their secondary source of livelihood. Given that people belonging to IPs such as Darai, Kumal, and Majhi are predominantly smallholders, and they depend on wages to supplement their income for sustenance, employment opportunities produced at the local level, though for the duration of construction of the sub-projects, will definitely be beneficial to the local workforce.

13. Second, indirect benefits will be generated from improved irrigation and agricultural systems. Advances in the agricultural system will create additional labor demand during the operational stage. Increases in commercial agriculture and livestock will encourage small farmers or entrepreneurs to develop activities, taking advantage of access to irrigation, agricultural advancements, and market centers where there is higher demand and better prices for agricultural products. Around 70 percent increase in cropping intensity during project design will lead to an increase in returns to land and labor. The mean net incremental return per hectare of land from crop production with the development of Baireni hill lift irrigation has been estimated at NRs. 273784.25.

F. Component of Baireni Hill Lift Irrigation Subproject

14. The development of Baireni Hill Lift Irrigation Subproject will involve the installation of tubewells, construction of reservoir tank and distribution network as summarized in following table.

Table 3. Scope of work under Baireni Hill lift Irrigation Subproject

S. N	Scope of Work	Unit	Number	Remark
1	Tubewells	Number	To be confirmed.	Location and number are yet to be identified. The number of tubewells in each hill lift scheme will depend on the discharge recorded after investigating the installed tubewell.
2	Delivery Pipe	Meter	1215	The length of the pipeline may be changed after the location of reservoir is confirmed
3	Two Storage Tanks	Cubic meter	570 each	The location of the second tank may need to be shifted to avoid the forest area.
4	Distribution Network	Meter	7184	The change in the location of the reservoir will alter the alignment.
5	Outlets	Number	77	Less than 0.5m ² of land will be required for outlet construction.
5	Electric	N/A	N/A	Electric connection is already available for both the proposed tubewell drilling area and reservoir

15. Brief description of project component is summarized in the following paragraphs.

16. **Intake:** Tubewell intake is selected for pumping irrigation water to the reservoir tank. Three numbers of 50m depth shallow tubewell are recommended with 12 lps discharge each. However, the discharge and feasibility of shallow tubewell in the location need to be confirmed by the Hydrogeologist together with its detailed design and with the pilot boring, if possible.

17. **Pumping:** Three submersible pumps in the tubewell are recommended with 12 lps discharge each. Two centrifugal pumps with 12 lps discharge each are proposed for the second lift from the first reservoir tank. The transformer required for the tubewell submersible pumps is 100kVA (11kV-440 kV) while the capacity of transformer required for the second lift is 30kVA.

18. **Delivery pipe:** GI pipes are used for delivery pipes. The first lift consists of 250mm delivery pipe of 963m while the second lift consists of 200mm delivery pipe of 522m in length. 150mm suction and delivery pipes are used for the individual pumps which need to be connected to the proposed delivery pipe.

19. **Reservoir:** The capacity of the first lift reservoir is recommended as 570m³ capacity consisting of dimensions of 19m x 10m x 3m. At the same time, the capacity of the second lift reservoir is recommended as 570m³ with the dimensions as 19m x 10m x 3m. GI pipes connections are used for inlet, outlet, drainage and the overflow from the reservoir and the

arrangement shown in the sketches.

20. **Distribution Network:** High Density Polyethylene pipes are used for the distribution system. The sizes of the pipes, pressure rating used, and the total length of the pipes used for both the original area and the extended area are shown in **Error! Reference source not found..**

21. **Outlets:** The total number of outlets used is 77, each equipped with a gate valve to control the flow. These outlets are connected to water meters for flow measurement. The general design of outlets has been prepared based on a flow rate of 5 lps flow from each outlet. For the original area, a combination of 5 outlets needs to be opened simultaneously, and the same applies to the extension area. A rotation system should be followed to irrigate the entire area, with 5 outlets being opened at a time.

22. **Electrical connection** A total of 530m of high-voltage 11 kV electrical connection lines are assumed for both the tubewell submersible pumps and centrifugal pumps. The estimation has been made accordingly.

G. Objective of Resettlement Plan

23. The objective of the RP is to assess involuntary resettlement impacts due to project implementation and design mitigation measures to ensure livelihood of affected persons improved or maintained at the level of pre-project condition. The specific objectives of the RP are to:

- (i) To describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts because of identified project components and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP.
- (ii) To present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts (including impacts on the poor and vulnerable), and assess the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, the poor, and vulnerable groups.
- (iii) To describe stakeholder engagement process during project design, planned information disclosure measures, and the consultation process with affected indigenous peoples to facilitate their participation during project implementation.
- (iv) To establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, developed in consultation with stakeholders.
- (v) To describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project and define the principles of involuntary resettlement and indigenous people's policies applicable to the project.
- (vi) To define entitlements of affected persons and outline the assistance and benefits available under the project.
- (vii) To present a budget for resettlement plan implementation and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities, and an implementation schedule for RP implementation.
- (viii) To describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor the implementation of the RP.

24. The methodology for preparation of the RP includes data collections through both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through transect walk, preliminary impact assessment surveys, community consultations, socio-economic surveys, and interviews.

The meetings were conducted at the institutional level with local government and community organizations. The phased process was adopted to collect primary information in following order: (i) consultation with WUA, beneficiaries having likely temporary economic impacts due to pipelaying and having land in pipe alignment elected representatives of ward; (ii) transect walk along existing alignment with municipal engineer and likely project affected persons to assess likely impact on land, structures, and other assets; and (iii) preliminary measurement of loss of land, structures, and other assets was done during feasibility study. The extent of impact on land and structures were further verified with the involvement of local community members, affected persons, and elected representatives. Socio-economic information has been collected surveying likely affected households due to pipelaying which is 20% of total beneficiary households. The survey data is used to measure impacts as well as the vulnerability of the likely affected persons.

H. Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement

25. The following measures are proposed to avoid and minimize impacts and disturbances during the construction. The RP will be included in the bid documents, and these impact minimization measures will be considered for budgeting and implementation by the contractor. These measures will form part of the bid documents.

- (i) Distribution of project information, including advance notice of the construction schedule, to residents, business units, and others in the area.
- (ii) Pipe alignment for the reservoir and distribution network will be designed to avoid houses and structures.
- (iii) Plan the construction schedule, especially for pipelaying work in the winter and spring seasons when farmlands are mostly fallow (November-March).
- (iv) Maintain access to houses, shops, parks, and any community property resources.
- (v) Reinstate and compensate for any damages due to construction activities.
- (vi) Ensure public safety.
- (vii) Do not commence civil works until 100% compensation and assistance have been provided to the affected persons.
- (viii) Install signage at suitable locations.
- (ix) Display details of the GRM (address, contact number, and email) for lodging grievances/complaints at several locations across the town where works are being implemented. Address any complaints at the first level of the project's GRM.
- (x) Provide other innovative measures to minimize impact and disturbance during construction.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

26. This RP has been prepared based on the preliminary design. It will be updated once the drilling locations are confirmed, and the final detailed design becomes available. No land acquisition is envisaged for the implementation of the proposed project components. Based on preliminary assessment, all tubewell drilling sites are proposed in riverbed (flood plain) area. Out of the two reservoir tanks proposed in Baireni HLIP, the location of one is proposed in public (untitled) land and another location seems to overlap some portion with forest land which need to be verified with the record from the land survey office. The project will avoid forest land. In case the proposed land is verified as forest land, technically feasible public land will be identified. Any land identified as incurring IR impacts will be avoided. For the project's purpose, vacant, unused, and unencumbered land will be identified to the greatest extent possible. All these selection

parameters will minimize the potential IR impacts. Distribution pipelines will be laid underground in the project area, which is predominantly rural. Laying of network will not require land acquisition or cause permanent displacement but is likely to cause temporary crop losses leading to temporary income losses during construction. This project will conduct real-time assessment of losses of standing crops to measure the temporary involuntary resettlement impacts (income losses). No structures, assets or tree losses have been envisaged. Land required for outlets will be obtained through VLD from the affected landowners based on the eligibility criteria set out in the resettlement framework.

27. **Temporary Impacts:** Temporary involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated under the subproject and assessed to be affecting 1.68 hectare of land resulting the loss of standing crops during pipe laying work. The temporary income losses are considered insignificant as the pipe laying work will affect an area of around 2m wide where work will be carried out manually. The losses will be limited to 1 or less than 1% of the total household income. After finalization of tubewell drilling location a detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be carried out to confirm the exact number of households and with affected area due to pipe laying. The design team will explore the possibility of laying pipes along the right of way of existing road. A census survey covering 100% of the affected persons will be carried out and submitted to ADB for clearance before the tender award.

28. A total of 61 households with 291 people are likely to be affected during project construction. The RP will be updated based on the detailed measurement survey and will be updated, approved, and endorsed by the concerned authorities before awarding the civil work contract. (Appendix-1: List of affected people with basic socioeconomic details).

29. This has been determined using the preliminary length of pipeline layout which will be verified and reconfirmed during the detailed design surveys. **Table 4** gives the summary of pipeline lengths, and estimated crop compensation. Each pipe has an excavation of 0.6m but requires a wayleave of 2.0m. **Table 5** provides the summary of IR impacts.

Table 4. Summary of Crop Compensation Cost

Total Length of Distribution Pipelines (m)	Area Required (m ²) (multiplied by 2 to get affected area)	Total affected area (ha)	Cost of Production (ha)	Total Cost of Damaged Crops (NPR)
8399	16,798.00	1.68	115,000	193,177

Table 5. Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

S. No.	Major Components	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Remarks
1	Tube well (number of tubewell in each system will be decided based on the discharge measured after investigating the installed tubewell.	No	No	The tubewell will be drilled/constructed in riverbank (floodplain area along the river). The proposed well drilling sites are free from encroachment, informal land use, or livelihood activities with year-round access roads. Hence, the well development activities will not entail any involuntary resettlement.
2	Delivery pipe + pipe network	No	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1215m delivery pipe affecting 0.24ha of land. This will mostly follow the ROW and farm fields. The finalization of the tubewell location will determine the exact alignment. A detailed measurement survey followed by a census survey will

S. No.	Major Components	Permanent Impacts	Temporary Impacts	Remarks
				<p>confirm the scale of impact on individual households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7184m of distribution system will be developed affecting 1.44ha of cropped area. A detailed measurement survey followed by a census survey will confirm the scale of impact on individual households. • A total of 61 households with 291 population will be affected due to crop loss. The crop losses will be very minimal (less than 1 percent of income) in case standing crops exist in pipeline alignment. • A real time assessment of the loss will be conducted to measure the affected area of each plot during detailed design and loss assessment survey. • The assessment during consultation showed that planning of pipelaying work during November-March will fully avoid the impacts on standing crops, as the land is fallow during this period. • The impact on houses and other structures will be avoided by shifting pipe alignment to reservoir and from reservoir to farm field.
3	Reservoir	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One reservoir is proposed in untitled land, a letter confirming the ownership of land as public land from ward office is attached in Appendix- 8. • The ownership of the land of the second reservoir is yet to be confirmed.
4	Outlets	No	No	Outlets will be installed in farm fields. The land required for outlet construction will be obtained through VLD as defined in RP and RF.
5	Electricity connection	No	No	Electric lines already exist in both the tubewell drilling area and the area proposed for the reservoir tank.

Source: Hill pipe and hill lift design report, February 2024

30. Vulnerability Status of Affected Households:⁶ About 60 percent (37 out of 61 affected households) are assessed to be vulnerable due to being women-headed households, IPs, Dalit communities, or households below the poverty line⁷. About 7 households (out of 37) have multiple vulnerabilities (vulnerable on more than one count). Assessed on specific vulnerability parameters alone, nearly 28 (75.67%) vulnerable households are IPs and will experience involuntary resettlement impacts due to temporary income loss. According to household income information provided by affected persons, about 10 of them have reported their household income to be below the poverty line. The vulnerability status of affected households is provided in the chapter below.

⁶ Vulnerable households include women headed household, disadvantaged indigenous groups and Dalit households, those below the poverty line, household having members with disability or chronic or terminal disease, orphan, widow, elderly, landless and those without legal title to land.

⁷ As per the Fourth Living Standard Survey 2022/2023, the revised official poverty line in 2022-23 is estimated at NRs. 72,908 per person per year.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS

A. Socio-economic status

31. Socio economic situation of affected households was captured during RP preparation. A total of 61 beneficiary households likely to be affected by pipelaying work were interviewed, which is 20% of the total beneficiary households (302 households). Based on socio-economic survey, a summary of the socio-economic condition is highlighted in the following paragraphs. (Appendix-3 Survey Questionnaire)

32. **Population and Demography:** The proposed service area of Bairani hill lift irrigation subproject lies in ward 10 of Byas Municipality, Tanahun District. Based on the information captured during the socio-economic assessment, the total number of beneficiary households is 61 with 291 people. The number of females is 143 (49.14%) which is slightly lower than the national average (51.13%). Accordingly, the sex ratio is 97 females per 100 males. The average household size in the project area is 4.7 person per household, which is lightly higher than that of the national average (4.37) as shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6. Population, Average Family Size

Project Component	Name of the System	Number of Households interviewed	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	Average of HH size
Hill lift	Bairani Hill Lift	61	148	143	291	4.7
Percentage			50.86	49.14		

Source: Socioeconomic survey: April 2024

33. **Population by caste and ethnicity:** The proposed project area is inhabitant of various castes and ethnicity. Majority (46.39%) of the beneficiaries belongs to IP communities followed by Brahmin/Kshetri and other castes (45.36%). The population of Dalit account for 8.25%. Caste ethnic composition of beneficiary is presented in following table.

Table 7. Population by caste and ethnicity

Caste and Ethnicity	Number of HHs	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Brahmin/Kshetri and other castes	28	72	60	132	45.36
Dalit	5	11	13	24	8.25
IP	28	65	70	135	46.39
Total	61	148	143	291	

Source: Socio-economic Survey April 2024

34. **Population by age group:** The majority of subproject population (68.04%) belonged to age group range 16-60 years which is considered as economically active population group and can be benefited by the local employment opportunities generated during construction. Although the people below age 14 and above 60 also contribute to cultivation operations in rural areas.

Table 8. Population by Age Group

Name of Subproject	Total Population	Age Group		
		0-15	16 - 60	60 above
Bairani Hill lift Irrigation Subproject	291	58	198	35
Percentage		19.93	68.04	12.03

Source: Socio-economic Survey April 2024

35. **Education:** Overall, 85.91 percent of the population aged five years and above are literate which is higher than national literacy rate (76.2%)⁸. Of the population, 37 percent were reported as informally literate and can read and write, while 19.93 percent attended education level 12 or above. Around 10.65 percent obtained primary level education, and about 7.22 percent achieved secondary level education. Additionally, 10.65 percent of the population have passed the School Leaving Certificate (class 10). About 6.53 percent of people from the surveyed families are reported illiterate.

Table 9. Educational Status of Household Members

Educational Attainment	Number of People	Percentage
Can read and write	109	37.46
Primary	31	10.65
Secondary	21	7.22
SLC	31	10.65
12 or above	58	19.93
Illiterate	19	6.53
Too young	22	7.56

Source: Socio-economic Survey April 2024

36. **Occupational status:** The occupation in the surveyed households is a mix of farm and non-farm activities. Agriculture remains the major source of Income of majority of the households (52.71%). Although a part of a secondary source of income, all people of working age were found involved in some other work line wage labour. Out of the surveyed households, 29 people reported working in GON and private offices whereas around 18 people are working abroad. The socio-economic survey revealed that majority of the households depend on more than one source of income.

Table 10. Educational Status of Household Members

Means of Livelihood	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	136	52.71
Labor	8	3.10
Service	29	11.24
Student	55	21.32
Business	12	4.65
Foreign employment	18	6.98
Percentage	258	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey April 2024

37. **Income level of families:** Out of the 61 surveyed households, the annual average per capita income of 51 households with 235 people is 138,766 which is almost 90% higher than national poverty line (NPR 72,908). Ten families with 56 population are assessed below the poverty line with average annual income of NPR 64,571, lower than the national poverty line (72,908).

⁸ <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/literacy>

Table 11. Annual Per capita Income of surveyed population

S. No.	Average Per capita Annual Income (in NPRs)	No. of Surveyed Households	Population	Percentage
1	138,766	51	235	67.4
2	Below 72,908 (Average NPR 64,571)	10	56	32.6
Total of Surveyed Households/population		61	291	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Survey April 2024

38. **Food sufficiency:** Food and nutrition are important elements of livelihood security. Information on food self-sufficiency and deficit coping strategies was assessed during survey and consultation. The survey results showed 41% of the households reported inadequacy of self-produce for year-round consumption. Because of the lack of irrigation facilities, the local people grow millet and maize in their farm fields and the rice is purchased from the market. The irrigation services coupled with advanced agriculture knowledge will help them to produce more stable food fulfilling their consumption requirements.

39. **The impact on vulnerable HHs:** About 61 percent (37 out of 61) of the affected households are assessed to be vulnerable which is on account of being a women headed household (WHH), belonging to vulnerable groups such as indigenous or Dalit communities or a Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. About 7 households (out of 37) have multiple vulnerabilities (vulnerable on more than one count). Assessed on specific vulnerability parameters alone, nearly 28 (75.67%) vulnerable households are IPs. All vulnerable households will also face temporary income losses which will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix outlined in RF. Summary of vulnerability assessment is provided in table below.

Table 12. Summary of Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerability	Number of HHS	Total Population	Percentage
BPL	3	16	9.1
Dalit	4	18	10.2
Dalit+BPL	1	6	3.4
IP	22	101	57.4
IP+BPL	5	32	18.2
IP+WHH+BPL	1	2	1.1
WHH	1	1	0.6
Grand Total	37	176	

Source: Socio-economic Survey April 2024

40. **Involvement in community-based organizations:** Community based organizations such as saving and credit groups, community forestry user group, and cooperatives play a key role in delivering livelihood enhancement services in the rural area. Membership of these community-based organizations highlights the access of household to such services by adopting polycentric mode of governance. Survey data showed that almost all (60 out of 61) participants of the survey families are associated with social organizations, particularly the cooperatives and mother groups. The participation of female in social group is higher than that of the male. Training and other support to mother group could be effective to strengthen their existing livelihood practice to greater resilience.

B. Public Consultation

41. Consultations were undertaken in line with the requirements pertaining to social and environmental considerations. Additionally, the consultations were focused to seek stakeholder's opinion, and share the potential physical and economic impacts, key risks including the mitigation

measures and many more. As an integral part of the compliance with project requirement, the proposed grievance redressal mechanism was shared during the meetings. A total of 3 consultations were conducted. A total of 103 participants attended the meeting of which 31.1% were women, out of the total participants 18 were from IP communities. The summary of public consultation is highlighted in **Table 13**. The consultation details are provided in **Appendix 2**.

Table 13. Summary of Public Consultation

S. No	Date, Place and Frequency of Meeting	Persons Consulted	Number of Participants	Key Points Discussed and Findings
2	31 October 2023 Baireni, meeting hall of Baireni drinking water and sanitation management committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward chairperson • WUA representative • Beneficiary farmers 	Total participants = 62 Women 19 IP 17 Dalit-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decided to form WUA to support the project processing. • Accepted to bear the farmer share of contribution as per the GON rule and regulation, if required. • Decided to keep informing all beneficiaries about project related progress status from time to time. • WUA agreed to take responsibility of readdressing any issue that emerged during project design and implementation. • Decided to coordinate with concerned agencies and manage required land for the development of structure under project.
	17 February 2024 Baireni, meeting hall of Baireni drinking water and sanitation management committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WUA representatives, beneficiaries of proposed system 	Total participants = 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB safeguard requirements on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, GRM procedures etc. were shared with Municipal authorities and WUA. • The locations proposed for reservoir tanks (forest and public land) were observed and found free from any use. • The municipal authority advised to conduct series of consultation with proposed beneficiaries and share the likely O&M cost
2	19 April 2024 Meeting hall of Baireni drinking water and sanitation management committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WUA representatives and beneficiaries of proposed system • Representative from AKC Tanahun • Representatives from Irrigation and River Management Project, Gorkha (PIU for Hill lift hill lift irrigation component) 	Total participants = 33 Female = 13 IP = 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained the project status along with social safeguards requirements. • Observed proposed locations of storage tank, distribution pipelines and river flood plain area for tubewell drilling. • The location of the tank is proposed on public land, and pipeline distribution is planned for both roadside and farm fields. This will be

S. No	Date, Place and Frequency of Meeting	Persons Consulted	Number of Participants	Key Points Discussed and Findings
				<p>determined after the detailed design works are completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants informed that planning of pipelaying work during November-March will fully avoid the impacts on standing crops, as the land is fallow during this period. • The participants informed that agricultural practices adopted by both IPs and non-IP farmers are similar. • The major source of livelihood for IPs is agriculture and wage labor. • Women farmers prefer to receive training on high-value agriculture. • Broader support for the project was observed.

C. Information Disclosure

42. Information will be disseminated to affected persons in the early stages of the project and continued throughout its implementation. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations (if applicable), entitlements and special provisions, grievance redress mechanism, timing of payments, civil works schedule will be disclosed by CPMO with assistance from its team of consultants (specifically the PIMS). This will be done through public consultation and made available to displaced persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in the Nepali language. A Nepali version of executive summary of Resettlement Plan that includes information on entitlements and Entitlement Matrix, social safeguards implementation arrangements, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and other key provisions of the plan, will also be disclosed.

43. During the project implementation, construction schedules will be shared to all residents (including affected persons) prior to the commencement of pipe laying through signboards. The signboards will be in local language and will include at minimum: (i) section to be affected, (ii) start and end dates of construction work at the location, (iii) information on traffic rerouting if any, and (iv) contact information for questions/grievances. The draft/updated resettlement plan will be uploaded to ADB and the website of the IMEP and copies of the plan will also be available in key local/state government offices. Resettlement Plans will be maintained on the website throughout the life of the project.

D. Continued Consultation and Participation

44. The consultation will be continued through the project period. Together with the Association organizer and community organizer, PIMS social development consultant and field-based community organizer will be entrusted with the task of consultations and public awareness during project implementation. This task will be carried out in coordination with the CPMO, CAMO, AKC and contractors to ensure the communities are made fully aware of project activities in all stages of project development. The consultation and participation activities to be followed for each subproject are summarized in **Table-14**.

Table 14. Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Responsibility	Remarks
Screening of Project and stakeholder identification	Identifying of the impacts arising out of the project	November-December 2024	Survey Consultant / PIMS	Completed: The screening will be carried out if preliminary design requires to be revisited
Census and Socio-Economic Survey including income loss survey	Carrying out Census Socio Economic survey, consultations with identified stakeholders	December 2024 onwards	Survey Consultant / PIMS	Initiated only after the confirmation of required water discharge for tubewell
Survey and consultations upon detailed design (prior to start of civil work) to validate/confirm impacts	To conduct survey and consultations to confirm impact assessment presented in resettlement plan	2025 First quarter	PIMS	Real time survey to measure the exact loss of standing crops
Web disclosure of the Draft/updated Resettlement Plan	Resettlement Plan to be posted on IMEP website	2025-Third Quarter	CPMO/PIMS	Upon Project approval, to share copies of the plan with local government offices as well
Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings and consultation	Carryout consultations with affected persons and stakeholders on significance of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRM	2025 Second Quarter onwards	CPMO/PIMS	
Updated project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of various tasks/ work	Continuous activity	CPMO/PIMS	To coordinate with local municipal offices and elected representatives as well
Consultations with the affected persons/ families and other stakeholders	Throughout during resettlement plan implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter.	Throughout period of Resettlement plan implementation	CPMO/PIMS	

IV. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

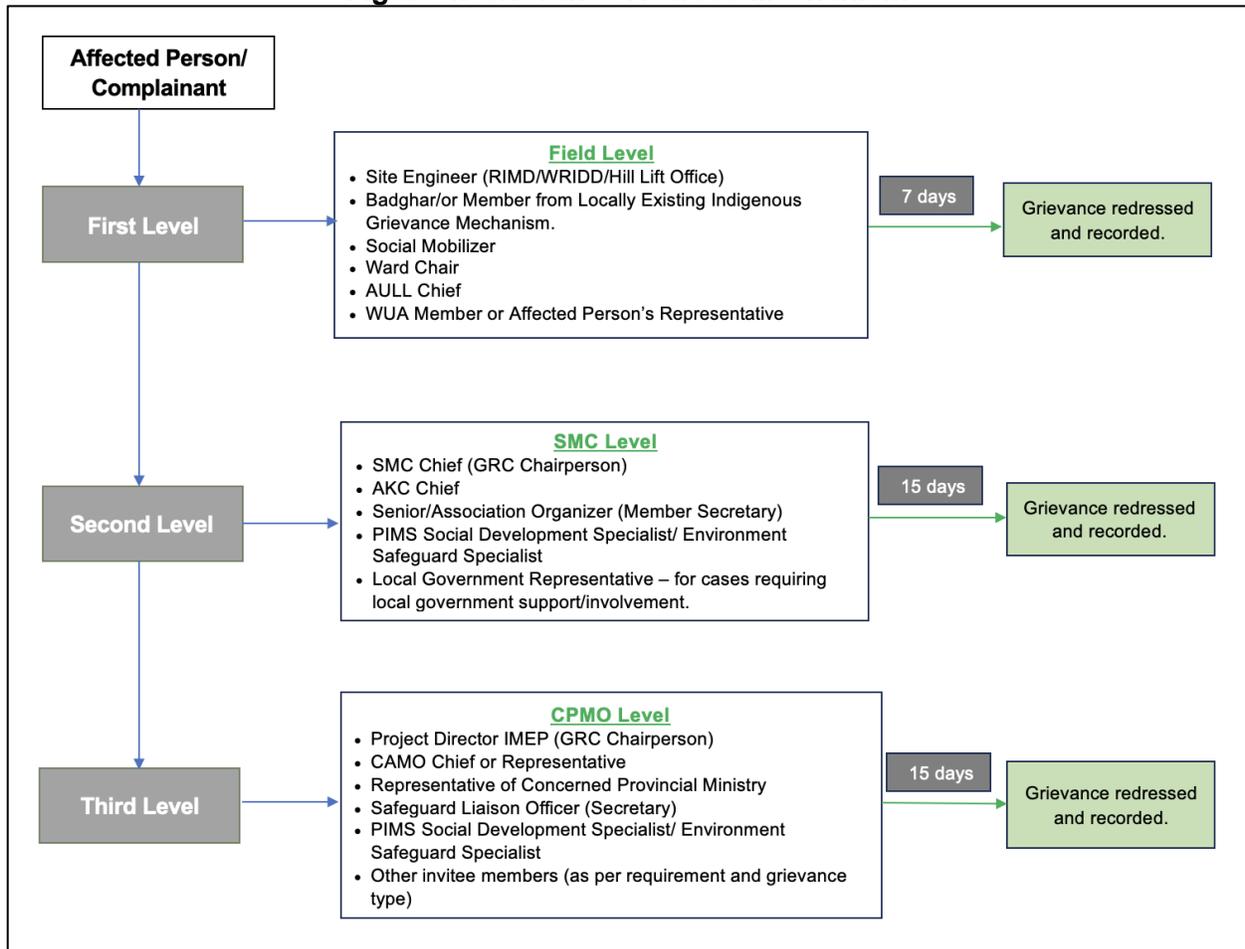
45. Grievance Redress Mechanism. A common GRM will be in place to redress environmental and social safeguards concerns about the project. Grievance is defined as any issues/concerns that resulted to non-performance of obligations of any of the parties involved in project processes, particularly in safeguards implementation. The GRM described below has been developed in consultation with the stakeholders and will be applicable to all subprojects implemented by DWRI and CAMO under the IMEP. The GRM is anchored on the five principles, underpinning the grievance redress processes and the arrangements envisaged to implement these:

- (i) **Transparency.** The GRM encourages comments and feedback (negative and positive) to improve the Project. The community must be aware of all complaints, grievances and problems reported; must be involved in their redress; and must be kept informed on progress made in resolving grievances. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, women, IPs, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged groups are made aware of grievance redress procedures and CPMO (the central office of the DWRI) and the CAMO (the central agriculture management office of DOA) will ensure that their grievances are addressed according to the time schedule, and feedback will be provided to the affected person or the complainant.
- (ii) **Socially Inclusive.** The whole community, and even those outside, are given the opportunity to raise concerns and the right to receive a response. The GRM provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive, and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project.
- (iii) **Simple and Accessible.** Procedures to file complaints and seek redress are kept simple and easy to understand by the affected people, most especially the non-literate, and their communities. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions through verbal narration from walk-in affected person, by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes put up at accessible locations, through telephone hotlines, by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaint register at project site, SMC (Subproject Management Committee), and CPMO offices.
- (iv) **Anonymity and Security.** To remain accessible, open, and trusted, the GRM ensures that the identities of those complaining are kept confidential. This encourages people to openly participate and file grievances. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area and the grievance detail will be maintained by the project. The project will ensure a system for grievance tracking and monitoring, response accorded, its resolution status and closure. SMC together with CPMO's Social Development Specialists will have the joint responsibility for timely grievance redressal on safeguards and gender issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.
- (v) **Institutional Capacity Building.** Through the GRM, the SMC and CPMO will strengthen channels of communication and mechanisms for grievance redress at the community/project area level.

B. Grievance Redress Arrangements and Role Functions

46. The GRM is a three-tier arrangement that facilitates time -bound grievance resolution at each level. Responsible persons and agencies/offices are identified to address grievances and seek appropriate advice at each stage, as required. Institutional arrangements, including constitution of grievance redress committees (GRC) at various levels, will be ensured to function throughout the project duration. The CPMO shall ensure the constitution of these committees and oversee the implementation of grievance redress processes, including adherence to time limits, record keeping, and documentation at each level.

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Mechanism



47. **Field Level:** The first level of the GRM will function at the project location/site field level). The field-level arrangement will consist of ground implementation staff led by the project's Site Engineer, contractors engineer or representative a Community Organizer, a Barghar⁹ or a member from a locally existing indigenous grievance settlement mechanism, or a representative from local community and a representative of the affected persons. All minor issues and those perceived as immediate and urgent by the complainant will be resolved at the field level itself (within 7 days). For cases requiring input and involvement of local bodies, the field-level grievance cell will be strengthened by including a Ward Chair. The cell will consist of at least one female member and one representative from the local indigenous community. In cases of larger issues that cannot be resolved at the field level, the matter will be escalated to the CMC level GRC, the second level arrangement. The Community Organizer will be responsible for documentation and record-keeping. A summary of grievance records and resolution status will be submitted to the CPMO monthly. The province-based PIMS Social Development Specialist will both monitor and provide guidance and support to the field staff in grievance redress and its record-keeping.

48. **SMC Level:** A GRC will be established at the SMC level, headed by the SMC chief. The

⁹ The Barghar is an elected/selected chief of a Mauja/village or settlement for the period of one year and responsible for the wider range of activities such as organization and management of cultural traditions of the community, mobilization of villagers for repair and maintenance of canal and development work, resolve all social conflicts etc. The Badghar system is only exist in Rajapur area and may not be applicable to other project component.

Senior/Association Organizer of the Institutional Development section of WRIDD/SD/RIMD will function as the member secretary of the GRC, supported by the PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist. The committee will include a representative from concerned local government, AKC Chief, as per the nature of the grievance. All grievances that cannot be resolved at the field level and those directly registered at this level will be addressed by this body within 15 days of complaint receipt. Proper documentation of grievances (including records of grievances redressed at the field level) will be maintained by the Institutional Development unit of WRIDD/RIMO and offices responsible for hill lift schemes. In cases where the GRC at this level is unable to resolve a grievance within the stipulated period, the case will be escalated to CPMO level GRC for resolution. The SMC level will also maintain follow-up for each grievance, periodically disseminate information to complainants on the status of their grievance and record their feedback (satisfaction/dissatisfaction and suggestions).

49. **CPMO Level:** The arrangement at the highest level will involve the constitution of a project-level committee headed by the CPMO PD as the chairperson. The committee will receive support from the Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist or technical experts relevant to grievances, CAMO Chief or representative, representative, or senior officer from the concerned provincial ministry, and other members as required based on the type of grievance. All grievances that cannot be resolved by the SMC level GRC will be brought to the attention of this body, seeking its advice or referral for resolution at this level¹⁰. Grievances received or referred to this committee will be resolved within 15 days. Periodic information will be provided to complainants on the resolution status of their grievance. The Safeguard Liaison Officer will act as the secretary for the CPMO level committee and will also be responsible for compiling grievance redress records, including project-level documentation and reporting.

50. The affected person/complainant shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage. Furthermore, accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

51. **ADB Accountability Mechanism.** At any point during the project cycle, any affected person can directly write to the Complaint Receiving Officer of ADB's Accountability Mechanism at ADB headquarters. However, before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected/aggrieved person/s should make a good faith efforts to resolve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department and/or Nepal Resident Mission (NRM). If they are still dissatisfied only after doing so, the Accountability Mechanism considers the processing of the complaints ^[1]. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. Information on ADB Accountability Mechanism will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities

52. **Consultation arrangements and information dissemination.** The GRM will adopt a consultative and participatory approach to grievance resolution, which may, in some cases, require one-to-one consultation with individual complainants or the aggrieved community. Furthermore, the CPMO with support from PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist will be responsible for disseminating information to affected persons on the grievance redressal procedure, ensuring that the affected communities and other concerned stakeholders understands the grievance redress mechanism and process. Adequate consultations, meetings, and public awareness campaigns will be conducted in this process.

¹⁰ In case of complaints related to IPs, the CPMO level GRC will include representative from the affected Indigenous People's community or group.

Information on grievances received and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. All grievances will be treated with utmost confidentiality, and the identity of the complainant will not be disclosed without their written consent. A sample grievance registration form is provided in **Appendix 5**.

53. **Record Keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed actions and the date these were taken, and outcome will be maintained by the CPMO (with the support of PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist). As part of record-keeping and reporting practices, information on grievance tracking will also be maintained. Grievance reporting by SMC and CPMO at their respective levels will include information for the reporting period and the cumulative data on select parameters such as total grievances received, redressed, pending, etc., since the project's inception. A summarized information will be included as part of periodic reporting by the CPMO, with support from PIMS, to ADB.

54. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The CPMO will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the mechanism's effectiveness, particularly in preventing and addressing grievances within the project.

55. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the project.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Project Principles and Objectives

56. The resettlement plan recognizes the resettlement impacts and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects and accordingly a review of relevant government laws and policies, and ADB SPS was undertaken while preparing this document. The assessment of relevant policies and laws are summarized in this chapter along with resettlement principles applicable to the project. The principles and approach described herein will be followed to avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse resettlement impacts that may result due to the project.

57. The key objectives of ADB's SPS on involuntary resettlement safeguards are (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; (iv) and to improve the standards living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. In addition, the absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation.

B. Government of Nepal Laws

58. **The Constitution of Nepal (2015)**, under Article 25 provides 'fundamental right to property' to its citizens. Article 25 (1) guarantees the fundamental right of a citizen, i.e. right to acquire, own, sell, and dispose of the property. Article 25 (2) describes that the state cannot acquire the property of any person except in case of public interest. Article 25 (3) also states that compensation shall be provided for any loss of individual property for public interest which shall be as prescribed by the Act. The legal provision and practice ensure that people have the right to compensation for any type of losses due to development activities, to protect all displaced persons (DPs). Article 25(4) also clarifies that the right to property guaranteed by the constitution shall however not obstruct state in carrying out land reforms, management, and regulation by

law in order and for purposes that include managed housing and urban development.

59. **The Government of Nepal's Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for the Infrastructure Development Projects (LARRP) 2015 (2071) Policy:** The policy aims at avoidance and mitigation of livelihood impacts to people who experience relocation due to infrastructure projects. The policy emphasizes the need to conduct an economic and social impact assessment (SIA) of the development project, which was not a requirement under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1977 and the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan. However, efforts to initiate amendment to the LAA to align it with this policy is yet to materialize and the policy remains non-binding. The following section provides the summary of key policy and legal provisions applicable to management of involuntary resettlement impacts in Nepal.

60. **The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977):** The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) specifies the procedures for land acquisition and compensation. The act empowers the government to acquire any land for public interest or for the execution of any development works. There is a provision for a compensation determination committee (CDC) under the chairmanship of the Chief District officer, which will fix the rate of compensation for the affected property. The other members of the committee are the Chief of Land Revenue Officer, a representative from concerned Rural Municipality or Municipality, and the concerned project director/manager. After fixing the compensation rates for the lost assets (land, structures, etc.), a list of entitled persons is prepared and submitted to the local officers for publication. Anyone who disagrees with the list can register a complaint with the Ministry of Home Affairs within 15 days of the issuance of notice. The ministry is required to solve any complaints within approximately 15 days, except for those that have to be resolved in a court of law. Section 37 of the act mentions the compensation to be received within the prescribed time limit. Section 37 states, "In case the concerned person fails to receive compensation within the time limit prescribed for the purpose under the different provisions of this act, or refuses to accept, the local officer shall issue a notice prescribing a final time limit of 3 months for receiving such compensation. In case the concerned person fails to receive such compensation even within such a time limit, he/she shall not be entitled to any compensation.

61. The basic function of the CDC is to review the verification of lands to be acquired, review and determine the compensation rate, identify the proper owners, distribute compensation, and address the issues related to land acquisition and compensation distribution. The District Administrative Office (DAO) is also responsible for notifying the public regarding the details of the land area, structure affected, and other assets affected in the concerned rural municipality for the project purposes. The Land Reform Act (1964) is relevant to compensation distribution, as it specifies the compensation entitlements for the registered tenant. Where the tenancy right is legally established, the owner and tenant each will be entitled to 50% of the total compensation amount. Section 42 of the Land Reform Act states that *guthi* (religious/trust) land required for the development work must be replaced with another piece of land.

62. The CDC determines the amount of compensation considering the following factors: (i) current price of land value; (ii) value of standing crops, houses, walls, sheds or other structures; (iii) loss incurred as a result of shifting residence or place of business; and (iv) relevant acts and periodic guidelines of government.

63. Clause 27 of the act provides an option for land acquisition through mutual agreement with the plot owners. Following this clause, the government may acquire any land for any purpose through negotiations with the concerned landowner. It shall not be necessary to comply with the procedure laid down in the Land Acquisition Act while acquiring lands through negotiations

Where Clause 27 is enacted, and the plot owner not satisfied with the compensation agreement offered, Clause 18 (Sub clause 2) states that the owner can file a complaint with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

64. Other key provisions under the Act include (i) clause 14 to compensate land-for-land provided that government land is available in the area, (ii) clause 13, 3 (1) envisages the possibility of two separate rates of compensation, distinguishing between families who lose entire land and those who lose only some part of their landholdings, (iii) clause 10 has provision for the affected households to take the crops, trees and plants from land and salvageable from the structures, (iv) clause 39 indicates options that allow affected households to take all salvageable assets without deduction of any costs from the affected households (v) clause 20 provides entitlement to the legal tenant for 100% compensation for the structure built on the land with the permission of the land owners.

65. **Local Government Operation Act, 2017:** The new act promulgated in 2017 for the operation of local government have superseded all previous acts regarding local governance in line with state restructuring of Nepal. The local government as Municipalities and Rural Municipalities has definite roles and rights in public land conservation and ownership as depicted in Clause 11 (g). Clause 11 (n-4) articulates the roles of local government in facilitation of land acquisition, compensation determination and distribution for public purposes. Similarly, the sub clause (n-5 and 6) articulates the roles of local government in facilitation and coordination for determination of land ownership and cadastral mapping. Another role in land ownership certificate distribution is also defined in these sub clauses.

66. Based on these authorities provided under LGOA 2017, the local governments across the country are allowing the use of public land for the construction/development of hospitals schools and other public utilities like drinking water, irrigation, road etc. Considering the positive impacts to and welfare of the entire society, disturbance on development/construction activities by local communities has not appeared and the decision process seems largely been accepted by all.

67. However, while reviewing the concurrent policies and laws regarding the use of government land all state entities including the LGs requires to follow the process to obtain the right to use of public land for the development activities as defined under The working policy on Registration, Use, and Leasing of Government Land, 2079 (2022" (<https://molcpa.gov.np/department/page/527>).

68. **The Working Policy on Registration, Use, and Leasing of Government Land (WPRULGL- 2079) (2022):** The policy has provision to register all unregistered government lands in the name of the Government of Nepal. Such lands include all the lands used by the Government of Nepal, provincial governments or local levels and their entities, but which have yet to be registered (clause-3 [2 and 3]).

69. Clause 3 (4) declares that if any level of government request for the use of the untitled land for specific purpose, it shall first be registered in the name of the Government of Nepal. The right to use will be granted only after completing the registration process.

70. Cause 4 of the working policy has defined the process for obtaining the permission for the right to use of government land. According to the working policy, the local government shall follow the following process to acquire the land for any purpose.

- (i) **Step 1:** The local government wishing to use the public land (Ailani/unregistered) shall apply to the District Land Revenue Office through the Ministry of Federal

- (ii) Affairs General Administration with the decision of Municipal Executive committee.
Step 2: Land Reform and Land Revenue office shall have to review the legal status of land and conduct an onsite investigation to ascertain that providing such land will not affect the life of the public and places of historical, archaeological, religious, and cultural significance and submit report to “Recommendation Committee” formed as per clause 10 of the working policy.
- (iii) **Step 3:** The recommendation committee reviews the report and shall conduct an inquiry to ascertain the appropriateness of the report received from the District Land Revenue Office (step-2 process) and submit to Department of Land Management and Archive (DLMA) with its opinion.
- (iv) **Step 4:** The DLMA shall review the documents received from recommendation committee, commission field investigation, if deemed necessary and forward report to Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty alleviation with opinion.
- (v) **Step 5:** The ministry shall review the documents and opinions received from DLMA and provide land use authority to entities concerning the federal government. If the land use proposal is related to provincial or local government, the Ministry then submits the request to Council of Ministries for approval.
- (vi) **Step 6:** With the opinion of Ministry, the land use proposal will have to be tabled to the council of Ministries for final approval after enquiry.
- (vii) **Step 7:** The approved decision of the use of land shall have to pass through the Ministry-Department to concerned land reform/revenue office.
- (viii) **Step 8:** The Land revenue office has to provide land use certificate in a prescribed format as annexed in the Working Policy

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

72. **Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for the Infrastructure Development Projects (LARRP), 2015 (2071):** Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for the Infrastructure Development Projects (LARRP), 2015 (2071 BS) has the following key provisions regarding land acquisition and indigenous peoples:

- (i) Recognizes the need of resettlement and rehabilitation plan to ensure the livelihood of the project affected persons or households at least above the pre-
- (ii) Emphasize that the project development agency undertakes meaningful consultation with the project affected persons including all vulnerable groups such as households falling below poverty line, households with persons with disability, female-headed households, households having elderly (JesthaNagarik) and children, dalits, indigenous people, landless households and households without legal title to land.
- (iii) Requires compensation payment, resettlement and rehabilitation efforts to the project affected person/households including non-title holders.
- (iv) Emphasizes land acquisition through negotiation with the project affected person/

- households through transparent, free, fair and justifiable process.
- (v) Requires land-based compensation and resettlement to persons/households who lose all the property or whose livelihood is agriculture based.
 - (vi) Requires relocation and resettlement of the affected persons/households close to the current place of residence until and otherwise he/she willingly prefers to relocate him/ herself.
 - (vii) Requires inclusive programs for the enhancement of their socioeconomic development of disadvantaged groups such as facility less groups (Dalit, indigenous or *Janajati* groups and single women etc.).
 - (viii) Requires compensation of the built properties including resettlement and rehabilitation benefits for persons/ households who do not have land or legal right for the currently operated land.
 - (ix) Requires determination of compensation rates for affected land and property based on scientific methods such that the compensation rates are not less than the minimum market price.
 - (x) Requires access on project benefit (share allocations) to the affected persons/ households for projects where return on investment is potential.
 - (xi) Requires provisioning of subsidized rates to the project affected persons/ households for projects providing services; and
 - (xii) Requires following additional project assistance on the top of the compensation and resettlement to the physically displaced groups.
 - (a) Residential facilities.
 - (b) Goods transportation assistance.
 - (c) Relocation assistance.
 - (d) Relocation of business assistance.
 - (e) House rental assistance.
 - (f) Additional assistance as recommended by plan to seriously project affected households and vulnerable groups (Dalit, Janajati or marginalized indigenous single women, helpless, disabled, senior citizen etc.); and
 - (g) Employment opportunity and livelihood restoration to the seriously project affected households and vulnerable groups (Dalit, Janajati or marginalized indigenous, single women, helpless, disabled, senior citizen etc.) based on their skills and capabilities.
 - (xiii) Requires an adequate mechanism to listen, register and resolve the grievances of the project affected persons and communities.
 - (xiv) Requires project development agency to ensure the allocation of resources required for resettlement/ rehabilitation and livelihood restoration of the project affected persons/households; and
 - (xv) Requires acquisition of economically unviable fragmented land parcels on request of the affected owners.

73. Irrigation Policy (IP) 2080: The recently released IP 2080 includes some provision regarding the management of land for irrigation system development. Under working policy, Strategy 9.3 (10) mentioned that the land required for the development of canals, field channels, tubewells etc. will have to be provided by the concerned landowner. Such land will then be transferred in the name of the WUA. The cost of such land has to be estimated based on the current price and the amount provided to the landowner will be adjusted with the farmer's share of contribution. While implementing the irrigation projects, the strategy 9.11(5) speaks about the minimization of IR impacts on women and marginal segment of society following appropriate safeguard measure while respecting prevailing laws of the country.

74. **The National Civil (Code) Act, 2017:** Chapter-7: Provisions Relating to usufruct: clause (352). Usufruct deemed to be constituted: (1) When a person gives free a property in which he or she has title and ownership and fruits, benefit, income, or facility to be yielded from that property to another person entitling that other person to enjoy such property and fruits, benefit, income or facility thereof, usufruct shall be deemed to be constituted. (2) The provisions of usufruct shall be as set forth in a contract entered into between the concerned persons. The contract needs to be registered in concerned Land revenue Office.

C. Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

75. ADB has adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples. The objective of ADB SPS 2009 is (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

76. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The SPS covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary. The following are the policy principles of ADB's SPS, 2009:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities;

- (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

77. The project will recognize three types of displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all 3 types of displaced persons.

D. Comparison of Government of Nepal Policies and ADB SPS 2009

78. Table below presents a comparison of the Government of Nepal policies, the state policies vis-à-vis ADB's SPS, 2009, and identifies gaps and gap filling measures.

79. A comparison of the key requirements has been made, and how the gaps will be addressed through the RF in case of any instance of involuntary land acquisition as given in Table 2. The RF addresses the following identified gaps, namely: (i) screening past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks, the Project will undertake screening of all projects using the ADB involuntary resettlement checklist, to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks; (ii) gap in establishing a project-level GRM for

projects that do not have significant resettlement impacts. The Project will establish project-level GRM. (iii) define vulnerable group as per SPS, policy principle 2. The Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups, as defined by ADB policy; (iv) third party monitor of negotiated settlement and voluntary land donation: to ensure a fair and transparent process, a third party independent monitor will be hired to certify the process the volunteer land donation was undertaken in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner; (v) non-titled users of project locations identified in accordance with the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation; (vi) disclosure of RP and RF to affected persons; (vi) frequency of resettlement plan monitoring: frequency of monitoring will be semi-annual, as per ADB SPS.

80. The following goals are common between the Government of Nepal's legal frameworks and ADB's guidelines on resettlement:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement shall be avoided to the extent possible or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- (ii) Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood, or other resources shall be assisted in improving status at no cost to them.

81. However, there are certain key differences and gaps between ADB's guidelines and the Government of Nepal's legal frameworks. Table 15 summarizes the differences and gaps, and the remedial measures required to bridge those gaps between ADB's guidelines and the national policy.

Table 15. Detailed Policy Comparison

S. No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009	Government of Nepal Legal Framework (specifically, Land Acquisition Act, 1977)	Gaps Between Government of Nepal Legal Framework and ADB's Policies and Gap Filling Measures
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	The Government of Nepal has formulated Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2071 (2015) to facilitate the land acquisition process for infrastructure project. The policy outlines the need to conduct an economic and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the development project, which was not a requirement under the Land Acquisition Act 1977. Based on this assessment, projects will be categorized as high, medium, and low risk. The LAA spells out that physical inventory of assets and properties found on the land belonging to legal titleholders is prepared. No cut-off date is specifically mentioned in the LAA; the affected persons need to apply for compensation for buildings, trees, crops etc. within 15 days of being served notice for acquisition, if not satisfied with compensation offered or if he/she wants compensation for assets in addition to land.	The Project will undertake screening of all projects using the ADB involuntary resettlement checklist, to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The LAA does not define the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses (IOL) for titleholders, which is more in physical terms. The ADB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the vulnerability and other entitlements. Resettlement planning documents will be prepared based on the data collected through conducting a census, a socio-economic survey for the displaced persons, and an inventory of losses.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected	Section 1 (6) of the LAA provides that whenever any property is	The LAA does not directly meet ADB's requirements.

S. No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009	Government of Nepal Legal Framework (specifically, Land Acquisition Act, 1977)	Gaps Between Government of Nepal Legal Framework and ADB's Policies and Gap Filling Measures
	<p>persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p>	<p>needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, a notice is to be given at specified offices and house door/compound wall in the prescribed form and manner, stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.</p> <p>Section 11 of LAA allows the landowner to file complaints / raise objections in writing within a time frame of 7 days plus time taken for travel from the date of publication of notice. Complaints are to be filed with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal through the local officer in charge of land acquisition.</p>	<p>This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of public consultation. However, Local government Operation Act, 2017 Clause 11 (g) and Clause 11 (n-4) articulates the roles of local government in facilitation of land acquisition, compensation determination and distribution for public purpose. Similarly, the sub clause (n-5 and 6) articulates the roles of local government in facilitation and coordination for determination of land ownership and cadastral mapping. Another role in land ownership certificate distribution is also defined in these sub clauses.</p> <p>The LAA does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders may not be informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, or special assistance measures. The resettlement planning documents for this project will be prepared following a consultation process which involves all stakeholders (affected persons, government department/line agencies, local community including indigenous peoples and women etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.</p> <p>The resettlement planning documents include an appropriate grievance redress mechanism to resolve complaints at project level. This includes formation of a grievance redress committee starting from the ward/field, municipality level and project level, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings.</p>
3	<p>Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher</p>	<p>The LAA does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of non-titleholders. It only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders and for tenants with registered deeds.</p> <p>The LAA does not specify how compensation is to be determined. Section 13 states that the amount of compensation may be determined separately for</p>	<p>The resettlement plans for this project keep the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically affected persons.</p> <p>The LAA differs from ADB policy in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where ADB prescribes the use of current market rates/replacement cost in the project area. The ordinance does not</p>

S. No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009	Government of Nepal Legal Framework (specifically, Land Acquisition Act, 1977)	Gaps Between Government of Nepal Legal Framework and ADB's Policies and Gap Filling Measures
	value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	persons whose land is wholly acquired and persons whose land is partially acquired.	ensure replacement value or restoration of pre-project incomes of the affected persons. The resettlement planning documents shall address all these issues and spell out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by having a valuation committee which will be responsible for deciding the replacement costs, whether such land acquisition is full or partial. Valuation of structures is based on current market value, i.e., replacement cost of new construction of the structure without deduction of depreciation. Affected persons is allowed to salvage materials.
4	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	Relocation assistance to affected persons is not specified in the LAA, although Section 16 (b) states the losses suffered by the concerned person as a result of his having been required to shift the residence or the place of his/her business by reason of acquisition of the land should be considered for computation of compensation.	The project will provide for the eligibility and entitlement for relocation of the affected persons, in the form of relocation assistance which includes shifting allowances, right to salvage materials, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment. Relocation/physical displacement, however, is not envisaged under the project.
5	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	The LAA does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of affected persons particularly the vulnerable groups. It only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, buildings, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders and for tenants with registered deeds.	The project will provide compensation at replacement cost and will provide additional assistance to vulnerable affected persons to maintain their pre-project conditions or improve their standards of living. The resettlement plan(s) will include eligibility and entitlement for the affected persons.
6	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if	The Civil Code of Nepal is the legal basis for contractual agreements on the transfer of	The project will ensure a fair and transparent process, an independent third-party will be required to certify

S. No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009	Government of Nepal Legal Framework (specifically, Land Acquisition Act, 1977)	Gaps Between Government of Nepal Legal Framework and ADB's Policies and Gap Filling Measures
	land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	land from affected persons to the government. A negotiated purchase clause is provided under the Land acquisition Act (LAA) of Government of Nepal	whether the process of negotiated settlement was undertaken without coercion, in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.
7	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.	The LAA does not provide such a provision.	The LAA only takes into consideration the legal titleholders. The resettlement planning documents will ensure compensation and assistance to all affected persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status, in compliance with the ADB SPS. Lack of formal legal title to land by any affected persons is not a bar to entitlements. Titled, legalizable and non-titled affected persons are eligible to receive different entitlements. Titled and legalizable affected persons are entitled to compensation and rehabilitation. Non-titled affected persons are eligible for entitlements such that they are no worse off than before the project. All affected persons are entitled to compensation at replacement cost of non-land assets. Affected persons without possession or ownership certificate but occupying land in areas designated for land allocation or possession can be recognized as legalizable and thus are eligible for fair compensation and rehabilitation entitlements under the SPS. Date of notification for land acquisition (as per section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1977) will be the cut-off date for titleholders. Similarly, for the non-titleholders, census survey date will be considered as the cut-off date.
8	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	The LAA does not specify preparation of the resettlement planning document.	The project will prepare a resettlement plan for projects with impact following the template provided in this framework.
9	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected	No specific provision in the LAA. Section 1 (6) of the LAA provides that whenever any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, a notice is to be given at specified offices and house door/compound wall in the prescribed form and manner,	The LAA does not specifically mention the disclosure of resettlement plan. The project will ensure adherence to SPS requirement that the resettlement plan, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement, will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local language (Nepali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and

S. No.	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009	Government of Nepal Legal Framework (specifically, Land Acquisition Act, 1977)	Gaps Between Government of Nepal Legal Framework and ADB's Policies and Gap Filling Measures
	persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.
10	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	The LAA has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets for legal titleholders. However, it does not consider the cost related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The LAA partially meets the requirement of ADB, as it only deals with the cost pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement plan provides eligibility to both titleholders and non-titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistance as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost.
11	<p>Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.</p> <p>Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>The LAA has the provision that at least 50% or a reasonable amount of compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land.</p> <p>The ordinance only ensures the initial notification or the acquisition of a particular property.</p>	<p>It shall be specified in the resettlement planning documents that all compensation and other entitlements are to be paid prior to physical and economic displacement and prior to contract award.</p> <p>The LAA does not specifically mention the disclosure of resettlement plan. The project will ensure adherence to SPS requirement that the resettlement plan, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement, will be disclosed to the affected persons in the local language (Nepali) in the relevant project locations and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of ADB.</p>
12	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	This is not defined in the LAA.	The LAA does not have provision on monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes. The resettlement planning documents will have a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of resettlement plan implementation, and the monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB for review and disclosure.

E. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy Principles and Entitlements for the Project

82. Based on Government of Nepal's state policies and regulations, and the ADB SPS, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this project:

- (i) Screening of the project to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and minimizing these by exploring all viable alternative designs.
- (ii) Consulting affected persons, host communities, and NGOs; informing all displaced individuals of their entitlements and resettlement options; ensuring their participation in planning, implementing, and evaluating resettlement programs.
- (iii) Where the resettlement impacts are unavoidable, the affected persons should be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living.
- (iv) Vulnerable households affected by the project, including those below the poverty line, with disabilities, female-headed, elderly (JesthaNagarik), children, Dalits, indigenous people, landless, and without legal land title, will receive special assistance to improve their socioeconomic status.
- (v) Lack of formal land title does not prevent affected persons from policy entitlements.
- (vi) Compensation for all affected assets is based on replacement cost.
- (vii) Restoring livelihoods and residences of affected persons will be facilitated with adequate resources and a time-bound action plan in coordination with civil works.
- (viii) Assisting affected persons to integrate economically and socially into host communities minimizes adverse impacts and promotes social harmony.
- (ix) All payments, including compensation for loss of land, assets, structures, trees, income, and common properties, will be made before physical or economic displacement and commencement of civil work.
- (x) Timely disclosure of draft and final resettlement plans, including consultation documentation, to affected persons and stakeholders.

83. In accordance with the involuntary resettlement principles, all affected persons will be entitled to compensation/resettlement assistance. Compensation and assistance will be based on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and the impacts, including vulnerability status of the affected persons.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

84. This section describes compensation measures and assistance for affected persons that are consistent with the existing norms and guidelines of the country and the ADB SPS 2009 requirements (discussed in the preceding chapter). In case of any discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail. This document requires endorsement from the government and will be disclosed on ADB and WDRI websites.

85. An entitlement matrix has been prepared to cover potential impacts assessed during the preparation of this plan. The eligibility for compensation will be determined through a cut-off date. Persons moving into the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or other assistance. In the event of any unanticipated involuntary resettlement impact assessed during project implementation, compensation and assistance for losses will be provided in accordance with ADB SPS requirements.

86. The plan recognizes that the lack of title/customary rights recognized under law will not be a bar to entitlement. The plan is applicable to all affected persons who are affected temporarily due to any project activity and include purchase or temporary use of land during construction.

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category

87. The types of losses due to the proposed Baireni Hill Lift Irrigation Subproject under IMEP are assessed to be limited to potential temporary income loss (standing crops) due to laying of pipeline laying works and impacts to vulnerable persons (from amongst the affected persons facing temporary income loss).

B. Eligibility and Cut-off Date

88. The date of start of the survey to assess/validate income loss impacts upon detailed design (prior to start of civil works) will be the cut-off date for affected persons identified and listed during this survey exercise.

89. All affected persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas by the cut-off date¹¹ will be entitled for compensation as per the provisions made in the entitlement matrix (presented later in this chapter). The absence of legal/formal titles to the affected assets will not prevent the affected people from receiving his/her entitlements.

C. Entitlements

90. The affected people will be entitled to compensation and assistance depending on the nature of impacts/losses faced. As described earlier, the project involves only temporary impacts to affected persons who will accordingly be entitled to the following category of compensation and assistances:

- (i) Compensation against loss of standing crops
- (ii) Provisions for temporary access with adequate safety measures for permanent shops and residences facing access disruptions, if any.
- (iii) Vulnerable affected persons facing temporary impacts will be given priority in employment in the project construction and operation activities if they wish to involve.

91. All payments including compensation and other assistance (as prescribed in the Entitlement Matrix) will be made prior to physical or economic displacement and commencement of civil construction work.

D. Entitlement Matrix

92. The entitlement matrix in Table 16 summarizes the main types of losses envisioned by the project and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with Government of Nepal and ADB safeguards policies.

¹¹ Those who encroach into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

Table 16. Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement and Implementation Procedures	Remarks	Responsible Institution
Loss of income and livelihood				
1.1 Temporary loss of income from standing crops	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non titled/	Temporary income loss is anticipated due to construction or pipelaying works. A real-time survey will have to be conducted to record the standing crops along alignment for loss assessment. Cash compensation for loss of crops at replacement rate based on average production in last 2 years. The unit rates for the same will be determined based on the wholesale market and in consultation with the concerned Agriculture Knowledge center	At least 1 month's advance notice will be given prior to commencement of construction works. Contractors to ensure that construction activities are consistent with the requirements mentioned in the initial environmental examination report and income/access losses are avoided or minimized. The project will pay compensation if crops exist in pipelaying alignment for the period agreed in contractor's work plan. The contractor will be responsible for the compensation if farmer leave the field fallow, but contractor couldn't initiate the work.	CPMO, assisted by contractor and PIMS
1.2 Temporary loss of access to the commercial shops, businesses, and residences	Titleholders and non-titleholders of business operations; licensed or non-licensed vendors, and titled and nontitle households/tenant/s hopkeepers	30 days' advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption Assistance to vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity (NRs. 2000 as one-time assistance) ¹³ . Temporary access to residences and permanent shops will be provided with adequate safety measures.	An income survey prior to construction will serve as the cut-off date. Ensure that the Project will avail itself of the temporary relocation areas for the mobile vendors during civil works. At least 1 month's advance notice will be given prior to commencement of construction works	CPMO, assisted by contractor and PIMS
1.3 Vulnerable persons	Affected households that include women headed household, disadvantaged indigenous groups and Dalit community hold, Below Poverty Line (BPL) ¹⁴ status, household having members with	Additional cash compensation equivalent to seven days of the prevalent minimum wage rate. Preferential employment in the project construction for one family member.	Vulnerable persons to be identified during socio economic survey after detail design.	CPMO, hill lift implementation offices.

¹³ For example, assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. Such assistances will be given only to non-movable businesses (which are not on wheels).

¹⁴ The national poverty line (aggregate of the food, and the non-food poverty lines) is estimated at NRs. 72,908 per person per year for the year 2022-23.

Type of Loss	Entitled Person	Description of Entitlement and Implementation Procedures	Remarks	Responsible Institution
	disability or chronic or terminal disease, orphan, widow, elderly, landless and those without legal title to land.			
Impact during Civil Work				
3.1 Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	Titleholders and non-titleholder owners of affected structures/ assets/ trees/crops	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works.	Compensation for damages will be on replacement cost basis	Contractor. CPMO will ensure compliance.
3.2 Use of private land, structures or assets	Owner of affected land/asset/structure	The contractor should obtain prior written contract from the land/asset owner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	The land will be restored to the original condition; the used asset or structure will be returned in the original condition or as per the conditions of the mutual agreement	Contractor
Any other loss not identified		Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on ADB SPS 2009 and the RF.		PIMS in consultation with the contractor will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. CPMO with PIMS support will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB SPS 2009.

93. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to the start of civil works. project will ensure:

- (i) 30 days' advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.
- (ii) Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss and construction activities are consistent with the initial environmental examination. This includes leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.
- (iii) Contractors will ensure that required measures for community health and safety including pollution control and management (e.g. dust and noise control) are taken as per the environmental management plan (EMP) applicable to the project.

- (iv) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers (if affected) to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example, assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

94. The resettlement budget for the sub-project is prepared as per the entitlement matrix and covers assessed impacts. A contingency provision amounting to 30% of the total cost is added to the budget that will also cover for unanticipated impacts that may get identified or assessed during implementation period. The total resettlement cost for the sub-project is **NPR 639643.80**

95. Details of resettlement plan budget estimation

- (i) **Total number of affected persons (facing temporary income loss)**– A total of 61 HHs with 291 people identified as facing temporary income loss along the delivery and distribution pipeline alignment.
- (ii) **Total number of vulnerable affected persons** – Amongst the affected persons, **37** are assessed to be vulnerable. One-time vulnerable assistance for 7 days will be provided at the rate of national wate @667 NPR/day. The total cost for vulnerable allowance is **NPR.173,012**
- (iii) **Compensation against temporary income loss** – As per the productivity of crop obtained from the Agriculture Knowledge centre. Loss of the crop is estimated to **NPR 193,200.00**.
- (iv) **Contingency amount** of 15% is also included in budget provisions as cushion for any unforeseen impacts during execution of civil work. Additional buffer to meet variation in the estimated compensation cost on this account is also factored in the contingency budget.

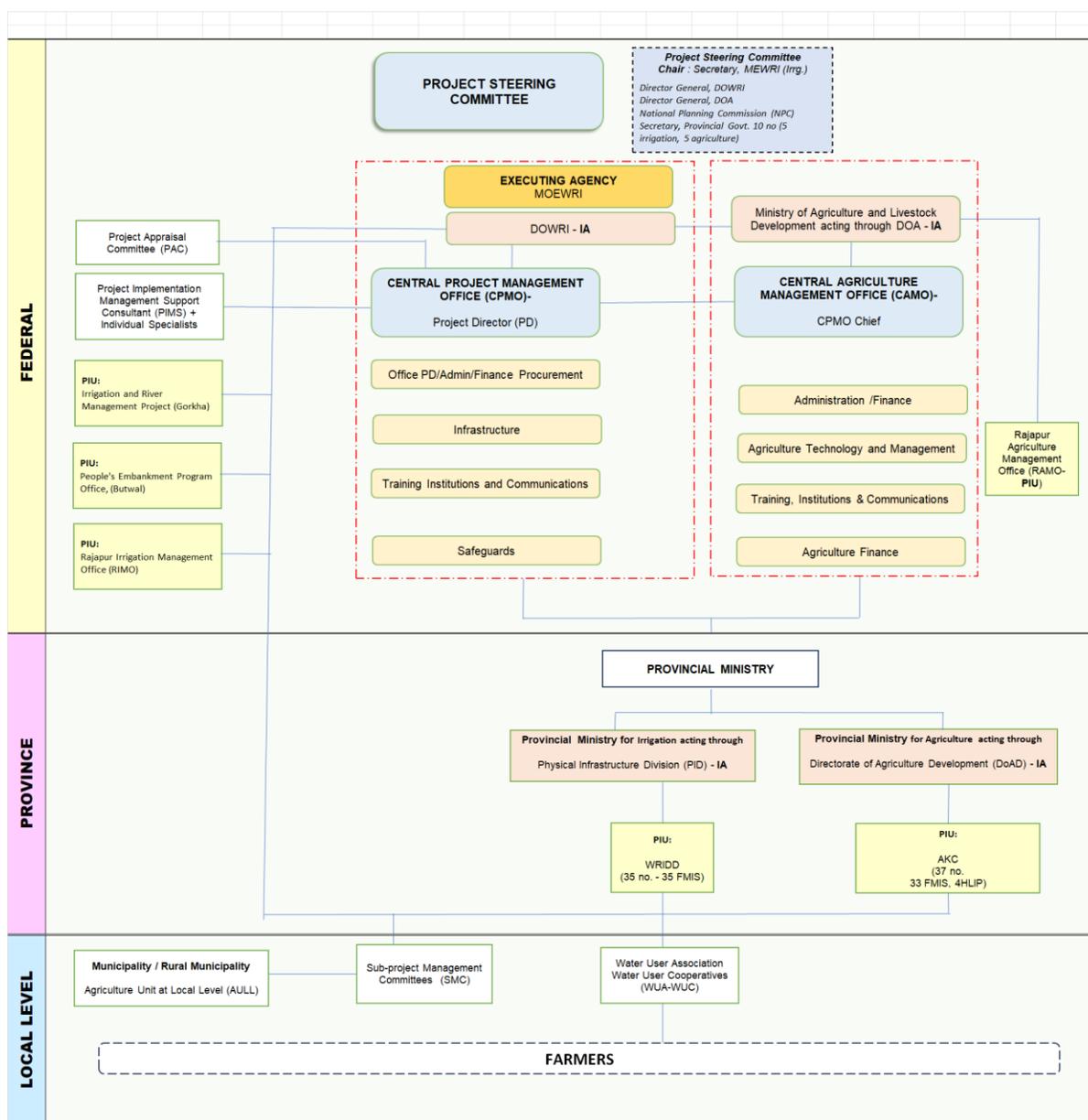
Table 17. Resettlement Budget

S. No.	Item	Unit/ Number	Unit Rate	Amount (in NPRs)	Remark
A. Resettlement Cost					
1	Provision for loss of standing crops (hectare)	1.68	115,000	193,200.00	
2	Vulnerability Allowance to affected vulnerable Household	37	668	173012.00	
Sub-total (A)				366,212.00	
B. Administrative Cost					
1	Socio-economic survey and DMS		Lumpsum	150,000.00	
2	Consultations/Meetings, Grievance Redress		Lumpsum	20,000.00	PIMS consultant will carry the consultation
3	Awareness generation and capacity-building		Lumpsum	20,000.00	Will be budgeted under CPMO and included in annual program and budget of each year
Sub-total (B)				190,000.00	
TOTAL = A +B				556,212.00	
1	Contingency cost (15%)			83431.80	
Grand Total (in NPRs)				639643.8	
USD @ 1 US\$ =132				4845.78	

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

96. The executing agency of the project is the Federal Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, and Irrigation (MOEWRI) through the Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DWRI). The overall safeguard activities will be implemented and monitored by Central Project Management Office at DWRI, District based Water Resource and Irrigation Development Divisions under Provincial Government; Irrigation and River Basin Management Office Gorkha and People’s Embankment Program Office Butwal for HLIP and Rajapur Irrigation Management Office for RIP. The agriculture component will be implemented by the central agriculture management office and AKCs under provincial government. These project management units will also be responsible for the implementation of RP activities.

Figure 5. Overall project Implementation arrangement.



97. **Social Safeguards Roles and Responsibilities.** The CPMO will engage a Safeguard Liaison Officer (SLO), who will be responsible for overall safeguards coordination across the project. The SLO will be supported by six Social Development Specialist of the PIMS. The project will also engage 122 Community Organizers to facilitate social mobilization, consultation, and capacity support at the subproject level for a period of two years.

Safeguards Liaison Officer

- (i) Design and organize capacity building and training programs for safeguards staff as well as the other project staff at all levels.
- (ii) Lead the preparation of annual safeguard implementation program and include in CPMOs' annual program and budget.
- (iii) Organize formal communications required for awareness campaigns, consultations and participation programs and participate in all consultations/meetings.
- (iv) Ensure adoption and compliance of RF in all project activities.
- (v) Endorse all RP, IPP and corrective action plan, if any, prepared under the project to ADB and obtain timely approvals.
- (vi) Submit semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports (SMRs) to ADB and obtain timely approvals.
- (vii) Monitor the overall implementation of RP and IPP.
- (viii) Ensure payment to all affected persons is completed before commencement of civil works.
- (ix) Ensure timely resolution of complaints and maintain an updated record of complaints.
- (x) Monitor implementation of GESI-AP.
- (xi) Ensure that RP implementation and monitoring are integrated in the Project's information and technology monitoring system.
- (xii) Disclose the RF, RP, IPP, IR-DDR and social safeguards monitoring reports.
- (xiii) Ensure that the land donation process is verified and certified by an independent third-party.

PIMS Social Development Specialist – (1 position in CPMO)

- (i) Prepare and update the RP and IPP based on detailed designs and RF prepared for the project.
- (ii) Ensure the timely disclosure of draft and final RP and IPP in locations and formats accessible and understandable to the public and affected persons.
- (iii) Guide the CPMO to coordinate across the project components in the overall management, implementation, monitoring and reporting of social safeguards compliance.
- (iv) Provide oversight on the social safeguard management aspects of projects and ensure that RP and IPP and impact avoidance measures outlined in the RF are implemented by project implementation offices and contractors.
- (v) Review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of RP and IPP, and recommend necessary corrective actions.
- (vi) Facilitate as a resource person in social safeguards training activities conducted by CPMO for the project implementation offices, contractors, and WUAs for capacity building to implement the RP and IPP.
- (vii) Guide the CPMO and other project implementation offices in addressing any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner.
- (viii) Consolidate monthly and quarterly social safeguard monitoring reports from

- FMIS, HLIP and RIP and submit quarterly and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports to ADB through CPMO.
- (ix) Guide the CPMO to prepare and implement a community awareness and participation plan and support in preparing other information and campaign materials.
 - (x) Lead implementation, monitoring and reporting of the specific activities under IPP and prepare monitoring reports against the indicators outlined in IPP
 - (xi) Identify any non-compliances and assist in preparing time-bound corrective action plans, if and as required.

PIMS Social Development Specialist – (1 position)

- (i) sample RP of HLIP in Baireni based on detailed designs and prepare new RPs for remaining HLIPs in accordance with the RF prepared for the project.
- (ii) Ensure that all conditions in the RP and IPP are implemented and/or complied with before the execution of project works.
- (iii) Supervise voluntary land donation and temporary economic impacts with crop compensation and provide any assistance required for conducting independent third-party verification.
- (iv) Support HLIP implementation offices in supervising voluntary land donation and compensation-related surveys, including: (a) census/inventory of loss surveys for permanent and temporary land use/impacts; and (b) socio-economic surveys of affected landowners donating lands for the reservoir tank if required.
- (v) Assist implementation offices in the implementation of the community awareness and participation plan in the HLIP area.
- (vi) Conduct continuous meaningful consultations and information disclosure with the support of the Community Organizer.
- (vii) Organize courses for training contractors, preparing them for resettlement RP implementation, social safeguard monitoring requirements, and taking immediate action to mitigate IR impacts during RP implementation.
- (viii) Ensure timely submission of monthly, quarterly progress reports, and semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports to CPMO, with the support of implementation offices.
- (ix) Facilitate the establishment of project-GRM at the subproject and SMC levels and ensure it is fully functional prior to or during the award of the first contract or within three months of loan effectiveness, whichever is earlier. Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the RF.
- (x) Identify any non-compliances and assist in preparing time-bound corrective action plans, if and when required.
- (xi) Maintain and update project component-wise database of resettlement/grievance-related issues and inform implementation offices for timely actions.
- (xii) Lead implementation, monitoring and reporting of the specific activities under IPP and prepare monitoring reports against the indicators outlined in IPP
- (xiii) Support CPMO/CAMO/HLIP implementation offices/AKC/WUA in all awareness, training, and capacity-building activities related to social safeguards and GESI-AP.

Community Organizer (1 position)

- (i) The Community Organizers will work closely with the WUA, beneficiary farmers, and implement as instructed by the Social Development Specialist, especially in consultation, training, awareness, institutional development, and coordinating various activities at the subproject level. A total of 122 positions of community organizer will be deployed by concerned project implementation offices. The main duties include:
- (ii) Assist the Social Development Specialist in organizing public consultations to disseminate project information and GRM, ensuring the participation of women, the poor, Dalit, and IP beneficiary households at the subproject level.
- (iii) Assist the Social Development Specialist in identifying vulnerable households (marginal farmers, female-headed households, and landless sharecroppers) and conducting separate meetings to ensure their needs are fully incorporated into project-supported activities.
- (iv) Support the implementation of training, ensuring the representation of women, IPs, Dalit, and marginal farmers, and maintaining records disaggregated by sex, and caste.
- (v) Facilitate CAMO/AKC in the implementation of agriculture development programs, ensuring that women, small and marginal farmers are consulted in the process, and data on farmer group composition are collected and maintained, disaggregated by sex, caste.
- (vi) Support WUAs in their works related to WUA formation/reorganization and mobilization, conduct meetings, WUA contribution, monitoring of construction works, and mobilization of farmers, linking them to AKC and AULL.
- (vii) Support the Social Development Specialist in conducting safeguard and gender capacity and sensitization training for WUA executives at the community level.
- (viii) Support the Social Development Specialist in identifying the need for voluntary land donation for irrigation subproject rehabilitation and discussing arrangements with beneficiaries for such land donation.
- (ix) Lead implementation, monitoring and reporting of the specific activities under IPP and prepare monitoring report against the indicators outlined in IPP
- (x) Collect and maintain disaggregated socioeconomic data in close coordination with WUA and facilitate WUA in attaining equitable representation of Dalit, IPs, and marginal farmers in the WUA executive committee.

Contractor

- (i) In close coordination with the project implementation offices and the PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist, finalize detailed designs while adhering to the social safeguard principles adopted for the project.
- (ii) With the assistance of the PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist, ensure that all design-related measures (e.g., special considerations for vulnerable populations related to project locations or design, mitigation measures for affected persons, etc.) are integrated into project designs.
- (iii) Conduct joint walk-throughs with design engineers from project implementation offices and the PIMS Social Development Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist at sites/sections ready for implementation. Assist in identifying the need for detailed measurement surveys and support PIMS in jointly conducting/updating detailed measurement surveys and census surveys to arrive at the final inventory of loss.

- (iv) Support PIMS Social Development Specialist in updating the draft RP, IRDDR and IPP for submission to CPMO and to ADB for review and approval.
- (v) Ensure strict adherence to agreed impact avoidance and mitigation measures outlined in the RP and IPP during implementation.
- (vi) Assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting, and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received.
- (vii) Submit monthly progress reports including safeguards, health and safety, and sex-disaggregated data as required for monitoring.

98. **Civil works contracts.** The resettlement plan will be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by the SMCs and CPMO. All contractors will be required to designate a social/environment supervisor to ensure implementation of resettlement plan social safeguard provisions during civil works and will also have the responsibility for communication with the public under the guidance of CPMO and SMCs and grievance registration. Contractors are to carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in their contract.

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

Table 18. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

S. No.	Activity	Responsibility
Project Initiation Stage		
1	Disclosure of draft and final RP on ADB website.	ADB
2	Disclosure of summary of RP in local language.	CPMO-PIMS
3	Finalization of network alignments and project components design.	CPMO-PIMS
4	Updating of RP based on final locations of drilling and final detailed design and submission to ADB for approval.	CPMO-PIMS, ADB
5	Meaningful consultation affected persons	CPMO-PIMS, Contractor
6	Establish GRM and GRC through an official notification from the government.	CPMO-PIMS
Resettlement Plan Implementation		
7	Contractor to identify roads for full closure.	Contractor
8	Detailed survey to confirm project impacts and affected persons, and income loss survey on roads/streets that requires full closure.	CPMO-PIMS, Contractor
9	Calculation of compensation and entitlements	CPMO
10	Updated and final RP disclosed to affected persons through consultation.	CPMO-PIMS
11	Awarding of checks for compensation.	CPMO
12	Commencement of physical works after 100% compensation has been completed.	CPMO, Contractor
13	Grievance redressal during project implementation.	CPMO-PIMS
14	Internal monitoring of RP and reporting.	CPMO

A. Safeguards Capacity Development

100. The PIMS Safeguards Experts (environmental and social) will be responsible for capacitating the CPMO safeguard unit, and SMC engineers and safeguards officers. The IEEs and resettlement plans, DDR include indicative training modules on safeguards. The PIMS will coordinate with CPMO and WRIDDs on specific capacity development program, which include but not limited to:

- (i) Sensitization on ADB's policies and guidelines on social and indigenous people's safeguards (ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2 and 3: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples) including meaningful consultation, information disclosure, GRM and accountability mechanism.
- (ii) Introduction to the assessment of involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts and mitigation measures, including best practices, in the design, construction, operation and maintenance roads, and drainage subprojects.
- (iii) Functioning of the GRM and how to make the process effective.
- (iv) Preparation and review of resettlement plans/based on preliminary design and updating of the documents based on the final design.
- (v) Disbursement of compensation, consultation; and
- (vi) Monitoring and Reporting requirements.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

101. The implementation of safeguards measures for the subproject is planned over a period of 6 years. Public consultations will be carried out on a continued basis and safeguards monitoring will be continued on an intermittent basis during the entire duration of the project. The planned implementation schedule for the project is given in Table 19.

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

102. With support from the PIMS Social Development Specialist, internal and regular monitoring will primarily be undertaken by the Irrigation and River Management Office, Gorkha, designated as PIU for the implementation of hill lift irrigation subprojects. The monitoring will track (i) the delivery of the planned social safeguard activities to the affected people and (ii) whether the planned activities are producing the desired outcomes. The PIU and consultant will bring to notice of about observed progress, issues, and challenges during internal monitoring. The monitoring should be carried out of the activities, time frames and budget set out in this RP.

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

104. PIMS Social Development Specialist with the support of the community organizer will document and submit monthly progress reports comprising the information on (i) category wise details of APs, (ii) detail status of affected crops and assistance provided, (iii) nos. of vulnerable households assisted, (iv) number of GRC meeting held and vi) number of complaints received by GRC and details of resolution.

105. The PIMS Social Development Specialist will submit a consolidated progress report to them on a quarterly basis. CPMO will verify the progress mentioned in the quarterly report submitted by PIMS hill lift team and finalize the report. The CPMO with the support of the PIMS will regularly monitor the progress of RP implementation and prepare semiannual social monitoring report and submit to ADB for review and disclosure. Monitoring activities will continue until a project completion report is issued.

Table 20. Indicators for Internal Monitoring

Category	Data requirements/ Indicators
Affected People Database (based on Census/ Socio-economic surveys)	Location Demographic details (family structure, sex, age, education) Gender and Ethnicity Occupation/employment-Income sources and levels Housing type and ownership Land holdings, ownership and cropping patterns
IR impacts and Implementation	Loss of land / structure/ assets acquired and crop losses for each affected household. Compensation and resettlement assistance estimates and disbursement of payment. Number of consultations conducted and disclosure of required documents. GRCs in place, grievances received and addressed. Is there any displacements and relocation?
Training and Capacity Building	Total capacity building and training programs conducted. No. of staff trained at various levels. Number of WUA member trained
Restoration of Livelihoods	Were all VLDs in line with the eligibility criteria. Were all compensation and assistance provided in line with the entitlement matrix and payments made were free of deduction of depreciation, fees or transfer cost to the affected people? Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? Have vulnerable affected households given priority in RP implementation activities and received additional assistance (if applicable) Have the vulnerable affected households provided with jobs in project civil works?

Levels of Satisfaction (From consultations conducted at various levels of RP preparation and implementation)	Number of affected people know all resettlement procedures and entitlements and entitlements offered to them. Do the affected people know if these have been met? How the affected people assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? How much do the affected people know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of Resettlement Planning	Were the affected people and their assets correctly enumerated? Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives? Were entitlements too generous? Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted? How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?
Other Impacts	Were there any unidentified impacts? If yes, how they were addressed?

XI. NEXT STEP ACTIONS

106. The primary tasks involving the RP updating and implementations are given below.

- (i) A 100 percent census survey of project-affected households will be conducted to confirm the scale of impacts on land parcels once the design footprints are confirmed based on the final design and DMS. Based on this survey, the RP will be updated accordingly, and the updated RP will be submitted to ADB for approval before the contract is awarded.
- (ii) Certificates of land ownership for the land proposed for reservoir tank and tubewell locations, outlets, or any other facilities developed under the scope of the project will have to be obtained from the District Office of the Survey Department and included in the updated RP.
- (iii) The area required and available (excluding the forest land) for the reservoir tank has to be assessed during the detailed design.
- (iv) The DMS will be jointly conducted by the PIMS and supervised by the CPMO prior to the start of civil works.
- (v) The vulnerability of a household is more related to the socio-economic condition of the household rather than caste and ethnicity. The list of vulnerable people will be verified through the community endorsement process in order to confirm eligibility for the vulnerable allowance.
- (vi) In case any impact on IR and IP safeguards is identified at any stage of subproject implementation, this RP will be revised (with appropriate revision of project category) in accordance with ADB SPS 2009.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

S. N	Name	Contact	Gender of respondent	Caste & Ethnicity	Population			Gender of HH head	Per capita income	Scale of Impact
					Male	Female	Total			
1	Laxmi Poudel	9846487239	Female	Brahmin	2	1	3	Male	200,000	Minor
2	Kul Narayan Tiwari	9846497510	Male	Brahmin	5	2	7	Male	121,429	Minor
3	Kajiman Pariyar	9823328012	Male	Dalit	2	4	6	Male	77,500	Minor
4	Nawaraj Adhikari	9846093755	Male	Brahmin	3	1	4	Male	300,000	Minor
5	Som Bahadur Botai	9846233475	Male	IP	2	2	4	Male	152,500	Minor
6	Dil Bahadur Dau	9806509413	Male	IP	3	2	5	Male	120,000	Minor
7	Purna Bahadur Botai	9846138871	Male	IP	1	3	4	Male	182,500	Minor
8	Visnumaya Karki		Female	Brahmin	3	3	6	Male	66,667	Minor
9	Lila Botai	9846840264	Female	IP	1	3	4	Male	137,500	Minor
10	Bishnu Bahadur Gurung	9846090743	Male	IP	4	4	8	Male	118,750	Minor
11	Lokmaya Magar	9824157769	Female	IP	2	2	4	Male	128,750	Minor
12	Dhan Bahadur Darai	9823304662	Female	IP	5	3	8	Male	128,125	Minor
13	Narayan Prasad Adhikari	9856060621	Male	Brahmin	4	2	6	Male	185,000	Minor
14	Radha Ram Neupane	9805800493	Male	Brahmin	4	5	9	Male	173,333	Minor
15	Prem Bahadur Daraha	9821964654	Male	IP	2	1	3	Male	116,667	Minor
16	Ram Chandra Adhikari	9846091140	Male	IP	3	3	6	Male	183,333	Minor
17	Khadga Bahadur Daraha	9804168505	Male	IP	2	2	4	Male	87,500	Minor
18	Madhav Poudel	9826190424	Male	Brahmin	3	1	4	Male	125,000	Minor
19	Devidatta tiwari	9846195812	Male	Brahmin	2	3	5	Male	120,000	Minor
20	Dil Bahadur Darai	9709719420	Male	IP	2	2	4		100,000	Minor

S. N	Name	Contact	Gender of respondent	Caste & Ethnicity	Population			Gender of HH head	Per capita income	Scale of Impact
					Male	Female	Total			
21	Sita Devi Subedi	9846055777	Female	Brahmin	2	1	3	Male	233,333	Minor
22	Banila Devi Kuwar	9826676249	Female	Chhetri	1	3	4	Male	62,500	Minor
23	Pawitra Devi Misra	9816132832	Female	Brahmin	6	2	8	Male	125,000	Minor
24	Krishna Bahadur Gurung		Male	IP	2	3	5	Male	100,000	Minor
25	Harikala Tiwari		Female	Brahmin		1	1	Female	150,000	Minor
26	Akal Bahadur Daraha	9702019274	Male	IP	5	6	11	Male	72,545	Minor
27	Mahima Daraha		Female	IP	1	2	3	Male	75,000	Minor
28	Ram Krishna Karki		Male	Chhetri	2	2	4	Male	100,000	Minor
29	Raju Darji		Male	Dalit	1	2	3	Male	116,667	Minor
30	Sakuntala Neupane	9846165227	Female	Brahmin	3	3	6	Male	133,333	Minor
31	Maniraj Darai	9886195486	Male	IP	3	3	6	Male	50,000	Minor
32	Prakash Basaula		Male	Brahmin	2	3	5	Male	110,000	Minor
33	Padam Bahadur Darai	9817124194	Male	IP	2	2	4	Male	87,500	Minor
34	Rohit Darai		Male	IP	3	2	5	Male	100,000	Minor
35	Dipak Priyar	9843931736	Male	Dalit	3	2	5	Male	120,000	Minor
36	Nir Bahadur Darai	9826131862	Male	IP	2	2	4	Male	125,000	Minor
37	Purwa Bahadur Darai		Male	IP	5	3	8	Male	75,000	Minor
38	Malati Nepali		Female	Dalit	3	3	6	Male	58,333	Minor
39	Shiddha Bahadur Darah	9816195052	Male	IP	3	2	5	Male	90,000	Minor
40	Buddhi Maya B.K	9819119857	Female	Dalit	2	2	4	Male	125,000	Minor
41	Bishwa Chandra Baniya	9806618103 2	Male	Brahmin	1	1	2	Male	150,000	Minor
42	Saraswoti Ghimire	9846489437	Female	Brahmin	2	1	3	Male	233,333	Minor
43	Kisor Baniya	9806607202	Male	Chhetri	4	2	6	Male	66,667	Minor

S. N	Name	Contact	Gender of respondent	Caste & Ethnicity	Population			Gender of HH head	Per capita income	Scale of Impact
					Male	Female	Total			
44	Shanti Botai	9806585153	Female	IP	0	2	2	Female	68,000	Minor
45	Daan Bahadur Botai	9846043112	Male	IP	2	1	3	Male	133,333	Minor
46	Tirtha Raj Adhikari	984637089	Male	Brahmin	2	1	3	Male	216,667	Minor
47	Ghanashyam Adhikari	9846055023	Male	Brahmin	3	3	6	Male	90,000	Minor
48	Krishna Hari Neupane	9867682617	Male	Brahmin	2	2	4	Male	125,000	Minor
49	Tikaram Dhakal	9846091230	Male	Brahmin	3	3	6	Male	89,167	Minor
50	Buddhi Bahadur Darai	9807262832	Male	IP	1	4	5	Male	66,000	Minor
51	Khadga Bahadur Darai	9806778184	Male	IP	2	3	5	Male	65,000	Minor
52	Babu Ram Poudel	9846233020	Male	Brahmin	1	4	5	Male	120,000	Minor
53	Bhagwati Adhikari	9846373044	Female	Brahmin	2	2	4	Male	150,000	Minor
54	Thuprimaya Daraha	9842266023	Female	IP	3	2	5	Male	70,000	Minor
55	KhusiRaj Gautam		Male	Brahmin	3	3	6	Male	150,000	Minor
56	Yamuna Dakal	9856044542	Female	Brahmin	2	2	4	Male	162,500	Minor
57	Purna Bahadur Darai		Male	IP	1	2	3	Male	133,333	Minor
58	Dinesh Bahadur Darai		Male	IP	1	2	3	Male	100,000	Minor
59	Surya Bahadur Gurung		Male	IP	2	2	4	Male	125,000	Minor
60	Bhim Prasad Dhakal	9846233552	Male	Brahmin	3	1	4	Male	275,000	Minor
61	Krishna Prasad Adhikari	9846227444	Male	Brahmin	2	2	4	Male	200,000	Minor

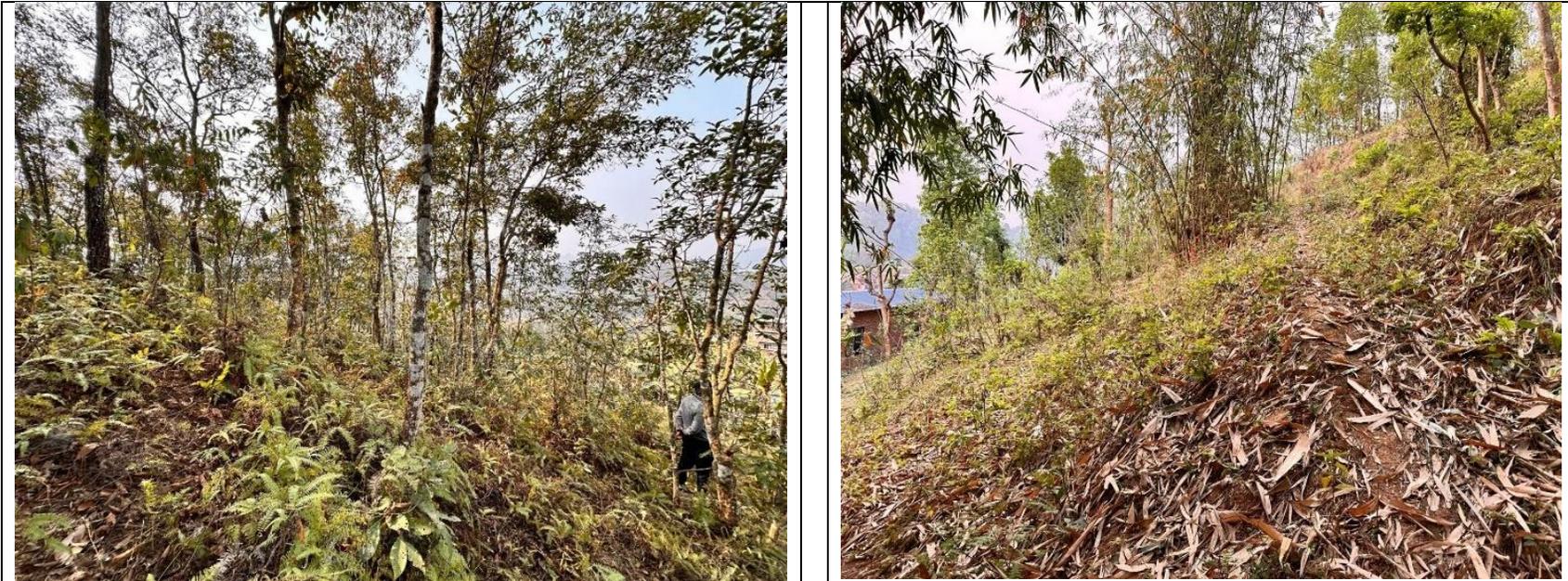
APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHS AND ATTENDANCE SHEETS OF CONSULTATIONS



Consultation with local beneficiaries



Consultation with Benefacaries



Proposed locations for Lower tank (Right) and upper tank (left)



Proposed Location for Tubewell

Scanned copy of attendance sheet of Mass meeting: Date 31 October 2023

आप्र मितो 31 अक्टोबर 2023 तारीख 9:45 तारीख दिन व्यास सभा 9:45
 अन्तर्गत सर्वोच्च निपट विभागे यो प्रस्ताव लाया गित हुन भाग
 विचारि आभोत्सवको आभोत्सव यो पडा 9:45 ला पुडा सफल
 ईश्वर पौडेल यो अध्यक्षतामा तपासिने पत्रोलेखी उपस्थित
 र्थ अलावा इत्येक बुक करिशी।

उपस्थित

1	अध्यक्षता श्री ईश्वर पौडेल (9:45)	प. 08
2	उपयोक्ता " महाशयम कुमाला देव" (9:45)	प. 08
3	" भक्तवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
4	" ज्ञानवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
5	" चक्रवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
6	" विष्णुवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
7	" पुस्तकालय करे" (9:45)	प. 08
8	" अगवती आयोगारी" (9:45)	प. 08
9	" विद्याराज पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
10	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
11	" स्वयंभवाहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
12	" रामचन्द्र डी. सी" (9:45)	प. 08
13	" लक्ष्मण पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
14	" रामचन्द्र मिश्र" (9:45)	प. 08
15	" श्रीराम कुपर" (9:45)	प. 08
16	" नाबायण प्रसाद आर्या" (9:45)	प. 08
17	" कृष्णवहादुर गुरुङ" (9:45)	प. 08
18	" प्रभा पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
19	" उर्मेश भास्कर" (9:45)	प. 08
20	" बाबुवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
21	" यमप्रसाद सापेठिया" (9:45)	प. 08
22	" आयाबाथ चौहान" (9:45)	प. 08
23	" चेतवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
24	" देवप्रसाद पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
25	" गोमनाथ पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
26	" गरीबान्त बाबा" (9:45)	प. 08
27	" रण करे" (9:45)	प. 08

28	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
29	" लोकनाथ तिवारी" (9:45)	प. 08
30	" अरुणवहादुर सिक्का" (9:45)	प. 08
31	" विष्णुवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
32	" रामचन्द्र पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
33	" लक्ष्मी पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
34	" देववहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
35	" पुष्पनाथ पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
36	" देववहादुर तिवारी" (9:45)	प. 08
37	" गणेश पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
38	" दुर्गाप्रसाद पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
39	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
40	" पार्वती गुरुङ" (9:45)	प. 08
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43	" देववहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
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79	" रामचन्द्र पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
80	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
81	" रामचन्द्र पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
82	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
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90	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
91	" रामचन्द्र पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
92	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
93	" रामचन्द्र पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
94	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
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96	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
97	" रामचन्द्र पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
98	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
99	" रामचन्द्र पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08
100	" श्रीमदवहादुर पौडेल" (9:45)	प. 08

ॐ श्री गणेशाय नमः
 ३२ ॥ दिल्लीया २६
 ३५
 ३५

संस्थाओं की प्रतीति अधिकारी (वैरेनी लिफ्ट सिंचाई १९९०) दिल्ली

- प्रस्ताव नं. -
- १. तदर्थ आगति प्राप्त अवश्य है।
 - २. अगला व्यवस्थापन अवश्य है।
 - ३. आस्था दर्ता अवश्य है।
 - ४. धरती तथा जलसंचयन अवश्य है।
 - ५. सुचना तथा आगारी अवश्य है।
 - ६. विवाद व्यवस्थापन अवश्य है।
 - ७. सर्वोच्च टंकी अवश्य है।

निर्णय नं. १ प्रस्ताव नं. १ मा फलफल हुआ वैरेनी लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना निर्माणकार संस्था दर्ता एवं योजना अगली वनउत्तरी तपाशिल समीक्षाओं तदर्थ आगति अव्यवस्थापन कार्यालय दिल्ली आस्था सिंचाई कार्यालय पदाधिकारी सहित आगति प्रदान करते हैं।

- तपाशिल
- अध्यक्ष श्री आचार्य श्री वैरेनी
 - उपाध्यक्ष ॥ वैरेनी पीडिल
 - सचिव ॥ श्री विद्या दूरीना
 - कोषाध्यक्ष ॥ वैरेनी पीडिल
 - सदस्य ॥ सायबान पीडिल
 - ॥ ॥ प्रभाकर पीडिल
 - ॥ ॥ मणवती अधिछारी
 - ॥ ॥ अकबरदुब विठ्ठल
 - ॥ ॥ रामकृष्ण काशी
 - ॥ ॥ सिता चौहे
 - ॥ ॥ कलपदादुब दर्

निर्णय नं. २ प्रस्ताव नं. २ मा फलफल हुआ (Drump Well) मुहान दिल्ली मुख्य सर्वोच्च टंकी तथा अन्य निवृत्त संगठन संस्था सेवानुवृत्त या प्रति अभिन नुवृत्त संस्था साध प्रदान गर्ने प्रतिपदा आहोत निर्माण कार्य

(४)

निर्णय नं. ३ प्रस्ताव नं. ३ उपर मैलाभा फलफल हुआ योजना कार्यालय नुवृत्त काममा यस वैरेनी लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना अगली संस्थाको विधान तयार गरि संस्था दर्ता प्रक्रियाओं काम अगली वनउत्तरी निर्णय गरियो।

निर्णय नं. ४ प्रस्ताव नं. ४ उपर फलफल गर्दा योजना कार्यालय नुवृत्त काममा आवश्यक पर्ने कार्यमा ०.५% मगद धरती पद्धिर्ता हुने गरि सविनी हु र (अनुसन्धानगिता) अनुसन्धान कार्य निपात अवकाश सर्व दात संस्थाओं नियमानुसार गरिने निर्णय गरियो।

निर्णय नं. ५ प्रस्ताव नं. ५ अनुसार (संकल्प) मैलाभा फलफल हुआ योजना अगली वनउत्तरी अव्यवस्था योजना संग संवन्धित हुने स्थानिय क्षेत्रको सुचना आगारी आवश्यकता अनुसार प्रदान गराउने निर्णय गरियो।

निर्णय नं. ६ प्रस्ताव नं. ६ मा मैलाभा फलफल हुआ योजना कार्यालय नुवृत्त काममा विवादक कथमउदासित आईएलमा यस वैरेनी लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना अगली समितिने व्यवस्थापन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

निर्णय नं. ७ प्रस्ताव नं. ७ उपर मैलाभा फलफल हुआ यस वैरेनी लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना अगली १० वैरेनी वनउत्तरी मुख्य सर्वोच्च टंकी निर्माणकार कामलायकी वनउत्तरी निर्माण क्षेत्र पुरै हुदा उक्त सामुदायिक वनउत्तरी संग सम्भवत गरि टंकी निर्माणको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने अभिन व्यवस्था गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

श्री केशव...

APPENDIX 3: CENSUS AND BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY GUIDELINES

A. Census Requirements

1. The cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of notification under the Land Acquisition Act. For the non-titleholders, the census survey date in each locality will be considered as the cut-off date. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to support. Persons who were not enumerated during the census but can show documentation or evidence that he/she is rightfully an affected person will be included. The SMC, with the support of the PIMS, is responsible for such verification. Only those affected persons within the project impact area will be considered eligible for support under the IMEP.

B. Census Requirement and Contents

2. A census of households and individuals located within the project has to be undertaken to register and document the status of potentially affected population within the project impact area. It will provide a demographic overview of the population covered by the resettlement plan/ and profiles of household assets and main sources of livelihood. It will cover 100% of the potentially affected population within the project impact area.

- (i) **Resource Base** – The resource base including land, water, and forest, etc., with an assessment of its development and ecological potential in the pre-project conditions. During the conduct of the census, legal boundaries of affected properties and the right of way (ROW) are to be verified. Structures, trees and other assets are to be recorded.
- (ii) **Economy Base** – The economy base of the affected people including the modes and magnitude of production, consumption pattern, related economic institutions.
- (iii) **Household Census** – Household census covering immovable property owned by the affected persons and other resources in their possession/use. These surveys would be carried out in association with local and host communities as well as with the local representatives.
- (iv) **Social Structures** – The social structure, norms, customs, cultural centers, traditions, patterns of leadership and institutions of social network.
- (v) **Affected Persons** – The census will identify the affected population including tenants, leaseholders, sharecroppers, encroachers, employees and agricultural workers. During such census, those affected persons dependent on the existing infrastructure link for their livelihood, shall also be identified and listed along with their identified income. The census will also identify affected persons falling in the vulnerable category. The vulnerable groups include households falling below poverty line, households with persons with disability, female-headed households, households having elderly (JesthaNagarik) and children, *Dalits*, indigenous people, landless households and households without legal title to land.

C. Census Procedures

3. The following procedure is to be adopted in carrying out the census:
- (i) Preliminary screening to provide initial information on social impacts;
 - (ii) Verification of legal boundaries and ownership of the project area, to document existing structures, land plots, and others physical assets. This involves:
 - (a) All encroachments, private land holdings and other assets in the project area is to be documented;

- (b) Identification of suitable resettlement sites, in close proximity to the affected area if required;
 - (c) Assets, structures, land holdings, trees, etc. to be recorded;
 - (d) All information is to be computerized; photography to be used to document existing structures; and
- (iii) The baseline socio-economic survey shall cover information on the various categories of losses and other adverse impacts likely under the project;
 - (iv) The census will identify potentially affected populations with special attention to vulnerable groups; and
 - (v) Assessment of the value of various assets to be made.

D. Database Management

4. **Data Sources.** As a pre-requisite for conducting the primary household surveys, relevant information is to be collected from secondary sources. These include:

- (i) Revenue records maintained, with regard to land particulars for facilitating acquisition of properties and resettlement of displaced;
- (ii) Census records for demographic information;
- (iii) Development agencies to get information on various development programs for special sections of population like those living below poverty line, indigenous peoples, etc.; and
- (iv) Local organizations including non-government organizations (NGOs) in order to involve them and integrate their activities in the economic development programs of the displaced population.

5. **Data Collection.** Household level contacts and interviews with each affected family for completing the household socio-economic profile. Each of the households surveyed and the structure/land likely to be affected by the project has to be numbered, documented and photographed. Public consultation exercises in different project areas to be conducted with the involvement of affected persons. In these exercises, women among the affected persons are to be involved to elicit their views and options on the overall planning of resettlement activities. Discussions with a cross-section of the affected population will help towards understanding the problems and preference of the affected persons.

6. **Data Analysis.** The analysis would cover the following: population, population density, age, sex ratio, literacy rates/education, gender issues, tribal issues, religious groups, income, occupation and poverty line.

7. **Data Update.** The SMC responsible for implementation of resettlement plan, should conduct a rapid appraisal to continuously update information.

APPENDIX 4: CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Part I: Socio-economic Information

1. General Information

S. No	Question	Answer
1.1.	Questionnaire No. (Code)	
1.2.	Date of Interview	
1.3.	District	
1.4.	Name of Municipality	
1.5.	Ward Number	
1.6.	Name of the Village/tole	
1.7.	Name of the Respondent	
1.8.	Gender of Respondent	Male 1 Female 2
1.9.	Contact Number of Respondent	
1.10.	Relation with Household Head (if HHH is other than respondent)	
1.11.	Gender of Household Head	Male 1 Female 2
1.12.	If Women-headed household, what positioned her to such situation?	Out Migration of Spouse ----- 1 Widow ----- 2 Separated ----- 3 Male members provided such role --- 4 Cultural region ----- 5 Other (Specify) ----- 6
1.13.	Caste/Ethnicity of Household: (Please circle the correct one) [see attached sheet for classification of Janajatis in Nepal]	Brahmin /Chhetri/Thakuri ----- 1 Janjati (Advantaged-Newar&Thakali) 2 Janjati (Disadvantaged) ----- 3 Janjati (Endangered/Marginalized) --- 4 Dalit (Kami/Dama/Sarki/Badi/Gaine) - 5 Religious Minority (Muslim/Churaute)- 6 Madhesi ----- 7 Other (Specify) 8
1.14.	Religion: (Please circle the correct one)	Hindu 1 Buddhist 2 Muslim 3 Kirat 4 Christian 5 Prakriti 6 Other (Specify) 7
1.15.	Type of Family: (Please circle only one)	Nuclear1 Joint2 Extended3

Vulnerability Status of household - Tick if any of the following is true for the household

S. No.	Vulnerability Parameters	Tick '✓' if applicable for family	If applicable, mention no. of members
1.	Person with disability* in the family, with or without disability certificate (indicate if medical certificate is available or not)		
2.	Widow in the family		
3.	Women headed household with dependents		
4.	Elderly* over 65 years with no immediate family members to support		

5.	Household belongs to an indigenous peoples group (if yes, indicate the IP classification and the specific region/IP group from Table 1)		
6.	Household is 'Below Poverty Line' or BPL* family or in abject poverty or having no income source		
7.	Household is landless (not having land with or without title)		
8.	Household does not have legal title for any land parcel		
9.	Any other (please mention)		
*Disability, Elderly, BPL, ethnic minority, indigenous or tribal as defined by the government			

Table 1: Classification of Adivasi Janajatis (Indigenous) Group in Nepal

Region	Classification of Adivasi Janajatis				
	Endangered (10)	Highly Marginalized (12)	Marginalized (20)	Disadvantaged (15)	Advantaged (2)
Mountain (18)		Shiyar, Shingsawa (Lhomi), and Thudam	Bote, Dolpo, Larke, Lhopa, Mugali, Tokpegola, and Walung	Bara Gaule, Byansi (Sauka), Chhaintan, Maparphali Thakali, Sherpa, Tangbe, and Tingaunle Thakali	Thakali
Hill (24)	Bankariya, Hayu, Kusbadiya, Kusunda, Lepcha, and Surel	Baramu, Thami (Thangmi), and Chepang	Bhujel, Dura, Pahari, Phree, Sunuwar, and Tamang	Chhantyal, Gurung (Tamu), Jirel, Limbu (Yakthumba), Magar, Rai, Yakkha, and Hyolmo	Newar
Inner Terai (7)	Raji, and Raute	Bote, Danuwar, and Majhi	Darai, and Kumal		
Terai (10)	Kisan, and Meche (Bodo)	Dhanuk (Rajbansi), Jhangad, and Santhal (Satar)	Dhimal, Gangai, Rajbansi (Koch), Tajpuriya, and Tharu + Rana Tharu		

1.2. Demographic Information

Household Profile

SN	Family Members (Start with HH Head and other members in relations): Code-1	Sex (Circle)		Age (Completed Years)	Marital status-Code -2	Education (>5 Yrs age) Code-3	Occupation (>14 Yrs age) Code-4	Currently at home or not ((Circle)	
		M	F					Yes	No
1		1	2					1	2
2		1	2					1	2
3		1	2					1	2
4		1	2					1	2
5		1	2					1	2
6		1	2					1	2
7		1	2					1	2
8		1	2					1	2
9		1	2					1	2
10		1	2					1	2
11		1	2					1	2

Codes: HH head-1, Spouse -2, Daughter-3, Son-4, Daughter in Law-5, Father-6, Mother-7, Grandson-8, Grand Daughter-9, Sister-10, Elder Brother-11, Elder Brother's wife -12, Younger Brother-13, Younger Brother's Wife-14, Cousin male -15, Cousin Female-16, others- 17

2. Marital Status: Married-1, Unmarried -2, Divorce-3, Widow

3. Education: Illiterate-1, Can read and write-2, Primary/ lower secondary-3, Secondary-4, SLC/ Higher Secondary-5, College Dropout-6, Graduate-7, Postgraduate-8, Professional (doctor, engineer, lawyer and so on)-10, others-11

4. Occupation: Agriculture-1, Service-2, Trade/Business-3, Labor (agriculture / non agriculture)-4, Foreign Employment-5, Student-6, Housewife-7, Disable-8, Pension-8, others (specify)-9

1.3 Land Ownership

S. No.	Name of landowner	Type of ownership ¹	Number of parcels	Total Area			Unregistered land cultivated				
				B	K	D	Sq. ft	B	K	D	Sq. ft
1											
2											
3											
4											
	Total										

B=Bigha, K=Kattha, D=Dhur (1 Bigha = 20 Kattha = 6772.63 m²: 1 Katha 20 Dhur = 338.63 m²: 1 Dhur = 16.93 m²)

¹Titleholder. 1; Nontitle holder 2; Right to use granted by Local Authority.4; Encroacher 5, Squatter 6

1.4 Annual Income:

Please provide the household income from all (different) sources as follows (Provide last one year figure. Enumerators will require calculating the income from household's own production as well as from rented in and rented out lands)

S.No.	Sources of Income	Total Income (Rs)
1.	Cereal Crops	
2.	Vegetable and Cash Crops	
3.	Fruits	
4	Non-Timber Forest products/Herbs	
5.	Livestock and Poultry	
7.	Service/Remittances/Foreign Employment/Pension	
8.	Trade/Business/Cottage Industry	
9.	Local Employment/Wages/Paid Labor	
10.	Rent/Interest	
11.	Others (Specify)	
Total gross income		

Part II. Impact Assessment

2. Assets affected by the proposed project

2.1. Impact on Land			
2.1.1 Ownership of affected land	Private1	2.1.2 Status of ownership	Project Affected Persons Type/Category:
	GoN.....2		
	Religious.....3		Titleholder1
	Community4		Non-titleholder.....2
	Other specify...5		Right to use granted by Local Authority.....4

		_____	Encroacher.....5 Squatter.....5
2.1.3 Number of affected parcels No:	2.1.4 Area of affected parcels <i>Kattha:</i> <i>Dhur:</i>	2.1.5 % loss of affected parcels	2.1.6 Current use of affected land _____ _____ _____
2.1.7: Location of affected land parcel: left.....1: Right2			Cultivation.....1 Residential..... 2 Commercial.....3 Barren.....4 Other5
2.1. 8: Is remaining part of land viable to continue cultivation/use Yes.....1; No.....2			

2.2. Impacts on Structure and other Assets

2.2.2 Present use of affected structure	2.2.3: Type of construction material used in affected structures.	2.4.4 Type of the affected utilities and number
Residential1 Commercial2 Residential + commercial3 Toilet.....4 kitchen..... 5 storeroom6 cattle shed.....7 compound wall8 Other specify9	Permanent 1 Semi-permanent2 Temporary.....3 Dismantable Projection / Extension4	Handpumps.....2 Open well3 Bore well4 Water tap.....5 Other6

2.2.5 scale of impacts on affected Structure	Affected structures	Total area of structure m ² .	Affected area m ² .	Scale of impact (Circle 1 for less than 10% and 2 for above 10%)	
	1			1	2
	2			1	2
	3			1	2
	4			1	2

2.4.6: Is the remaining part of the Structure sufficient to continue to use /live or enough area available to shift the structure.
Yes.....1
No.....2

2.3. Impacts on Business

2.3.1: Name of the owner	2.3.2 Affected business run in Rental property1 Own property.....2	2.3.3: Year of establishment
2.3.4. Level of Impacts Permanent1 Temporary2		
2.3.5 Nature of business (name of affected shop)	Grocery1 Fresh house2 Furniture.....4 Dairy.....5 Kiosk6 Canteen.....7 Other specify8	2.3.6: Number of employees/family Employee Man: Women: Family worker: Man: Women:
2.3.7: Total family member Men: Women:	2.3.8: Initial investment in business NPR.	2.3.9: Monthly net income NPR:

Question	Answer	Skip
	Pukka Toilet 4 Others 5	

4.3 What types of facilities do you have for drinking water? Please circle all sources used.

S. No.	Sources	Used the Source		Order the sources starting from most frequently used
		Yes	No	
1.	Pipe water (Private tap)	1	2	
2.	Ground water	1	2	
3.	Both			
8.	Others (Specify)....	1	2	

5.0 Social Participation

SN	Question	Answer
1	Does your family have membership (s) in the local social organizations?	Yes 1 No 2

If yes, mention the organization,

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

5.1 Skill requirements:

10.3	If skill enhancement is required, what kind of training do you prefer? Specify 3 trainings in order of importance	1.		
		2.		
		3.		
10.4	What kind of livelihood measure do you suggest for households? Please mark the relevant responses		Yes	No
		1. Employment	1	2
		2. Skill training	1	2
		3. Soft loan	1	2
		4. other	1	2

6.1 What is your opinion on the positive and negative impacts of IMEP project? (Tick the appropriate answers)

6.2. Do you have any other concerns to share with us which is not covered in the questionnaire?

Name of enumerator: _____

Date: _____

Enumerator's Observations: Please note key observations.

Thank You!

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE TEMPLATE OF PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET

About the Project	
Name of the Executing Agency/Implementing Agency	
Proposed Project technical details and Project Benefits	
Summary of Project Impacts	
Compensation and Entitlement	
Resettlement Plan Budget	
Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule	
GRM Information	
Contact Number of SMC, CPMO and contractor	

Note: List of affected persons and entitlement matrix to be attached with this leaflet.

APPENDIX 6: SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING REPORT TEMPLATE

1. This outline can be used for semi-annual monitoring of the RP and IPP implementation. A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

A. Executive Summary

2. This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

B. Background of the Report and Project Description

3. This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- (i) Background and context of the monitoring report, which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards impacts;
- (ii) Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of the monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission, and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable; and
- (iii) Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

C. Scope of Impacts

4. This section outlines the detail of

- (i) Scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts;
- (ii) Vulnerability status of the affected people and/or communities; and
- (iii) Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final resettlement plans and IPPs.

D. Compensation and Rehabilitation

5. This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan, including:¹⁵

- (i) Payment of compensation for the affected assets, allowances and/or loss of incomes to the entitled persons; and
- (ii) Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.
- (iii) Specific provisions or beneficial and mitigation measures identified for indigenous peoples.

6. Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

E. Public Participation and Consultation

7. This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project

¹⁵ Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report, this activity might not yet have started. Provide instead the information on the expected date the activity will be conducted.

implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with affected people/indigenous peoples during resettlement plan finalization after the completion of the detail design, the numbers of activities conducted, issues raised during consultations, and responses provided by the project team, implementing nongovernment organizations, project supervision consultants, and/or contractors.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

8. This section described the implementation of the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as designed in the approved resettlement plan. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints received, timeliness to resolve issues and complaints, and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attention should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

G. Institutional Arrangement

9. This section describes the actual implementation, or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit or team and appointment of staff in the executing agency and/or implementing agency, implementation of the GRM and its committee, supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, and the roles of nongovernment organizations including indigenous people's organizations and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

H. Monitoring Results – Findings

10. This section provides a summary and describes the key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of involuntary resettlement compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of involuntary resettlement rehabilitation measures including livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, resettlement plan, , timeliness and adequacy of capacity building.). The section also compares the findings against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g., involuntary resettlement impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced). If noncompliance or any major gaps are identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

I. Compliance Status

11. This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) and the approved final social safeguards planning documents.

J. Follow up Actions, Recommendations, and Disclosure

12. This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lessons learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included, with the following:

- (i) List of affected persons and entitlements;
- (ii) Summary of resettlement plans with entitlement matrix

- (iii) Copies of affected people's certification of payment (signed by the affected peoples);
- (iv) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations; and
- (v) Summary of complaints received and solution status.

APPENDIX 7: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM
(in English and Nepali)

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage people with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback.

Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

Date		Place of registration		Project Town	
				Project:	
Contact information/personal details					
Name			Gender	* Male * Female	Age
Home address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/suggestion/comment/question Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY					
Registered by: (Name of official registering grievance)					
Mode of communication: Note/letter E-mail Verbal/telephonic					
Reviewed by: (Names/positions of officials reviewing grievance)					
Action taken:					
Whether action taken disclosed:			Yes No		
Means of disclosure:					

गुनासो दर्ता फारम

सिँचाई आधुनिकरण अभिवृद्धि आयोजना सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवाला ब्यक्ति/संस्थाहरुलाई आयोजना कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धमा कुनै गुनासा/जिज्ञासा/सल्लाह/सुझाव भए सो बारे जानकारी गराउन अनुरोध गर्दछ । तपाईंले दर्ता गर्नु भएका गुनासा, जिज्ञासा, सल्लाह, सुझाव उपर गरिएका निर्णय बारे जानकारी गराउन सहज होस् भन्नका लागि आफ्नो नाम तथा ठेगाना प्रदान गर्न अनुरोध गर्दछौ । यदि तपाईं आफ्नो व्यक्तिगत विवरण गोप्य राख्न चाहनुहुन्छ भने आफ्नो नाम को माथि “गोप्य” अंकित गर्नु होला ।

मिति:	दर्ता गरिएको स्थान:	आयोजनाको नाम:
सम्पर्क विवरण		
नाम:		
ठेगाना	गा.पा/न.पा: वार्ड: गाउ /टोल:	फोन: इमेल:
गुनासा, जिज्ञासा, सल्लाह, सुझाव: गुनासो सम्बन्धित बिषय, स्थान, कारण तथा सो मा संलग्न व्यक्ति आदि बारे बिस्तृत विवरण उल्लेख गर्नुहोला ।		
दर्ता भएका गुनासा/जिज्ञासा/सल्लाह/सुझाव उपर गरिएको छानविन / निर्णय बारे तपाईंलाई जानकारी गराउने उपयुक्त माध्यम		
कार्यालय प्रयोजनका लागि		
दर्ता गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम:		पद:
संचार को माध्यम: (क) चिट्ठी (ख) इमेल (ग) मौखिक (घ) अन्य		
प्राप्त गुनासो सम्बोधनमा संलग्न पदाधिकारी:		
नाम:		पद:
प्राप्त गुनासो सम्बोधन गर्न लिईएका निर्णय कार्यान्वायनको अवस्था:		
प्राप्त गुनासो सम्बोधन गर्न लिएका/कार्यान्वयन गरिएका निर्णय सार्वजनिकीकरण : (क) भएको (ख) भएको छैन		
सार्वजनिकीकरण गर्न उपयोग गरिएको माध्यम:		

APPENDIX 8: CONSENT LETTER



“विधितायुक्त गाउँ शहर, समृद्ध मेरो व्यास नगर”
व्यास नगरपालिका
Vyas Municipality
१० नं. वडा कार्यालय
10 No. Ward Office
 तनहुँ, Tanahun
 २०७३, 2073



गण्डकी प्रदेश, नेपाल
 Gandaki Province, Nepal

पत्र संख्या: ०७९/०८०
 चलनी नम्बर: ८९३

मिति: २०७९/०७/२३

विषय: सिफारिस सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री जलश्रोत तथा सिंचाई विभाग
 ललितपुर ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा यस व्यास नगरपालिका वडा नं. १० खहरेमा नेपाल सरकार उर्जा जलश्रोत र सिंचाई मन्त्रालय, जलश्रोत तथा सिंचाई विभागबाट लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजना परेको हुदा उक्त परियोजनाका लागी मादिनदि किनारमा रहेको सार्वजनिक जग्गामा योजनाको सम्प वेल र परेवाडाडा माथिको सार्वजनिक जग्गामा रिजर्व वायर टर्कि निर्माणका लागी स्थानिय कोहि कसैको बाधा विरोध नहुने भएकाले सोही व्यहोराको सिफारिस पाउ भनि यस वडा कार्यालयमा निवेदन पेश भई सिफारिस माग भएको हुदा सो सम्बन्धमा बुझ्दा व्यहोरा मनाशिव देखिएकाले सोही बमोजिम सिफारिस गरिएको व्यहोरा सिफारिस साथ अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

बोधार्थ:
 CMIASP-AF कार्यक्रम
 ललितपुर

२०७९/०७/२३
 खेम राज पोख्रेला
 वडा अध्यक्ष

Unofficial translation of Recommendation Letter from Ward letter.

Ref No: 892.

Date 9 November 2022

To
Department of Water Resource and Irrigation
Jwalakhel Lalitpur

Subject: Recommendation

In order to develop the proposed Lift irrigation subproject in Vyas Municipality Ward 10 Bahrain by the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Water Resource and Irrigation, Department of Water Resource and Irrigation, has proposed undisputed public land in Madi riverbed for tubewell drilling and public land for reservoir construction in the area adjoining to the office of the Baireni Drinking Water and Sanitation User Committee and requested recommendation from ward office for the same. The ward office, based on the investigation on the demand, recommends that there will be no dispute and hurdles while developing proposed hill lift system in proposed area.

CC
CMIASP-AF Jwalakhel

Khem Raj Pokharel
Ward Chairperson
Sign
Seal
9 November 2022