

Resettlement Plan

Document Stage: Draft Final for Review
Project Number: 59156-001
May 2026

Nepal: South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Highway Improvement and Ecosystem Restoration Project (SHINER)

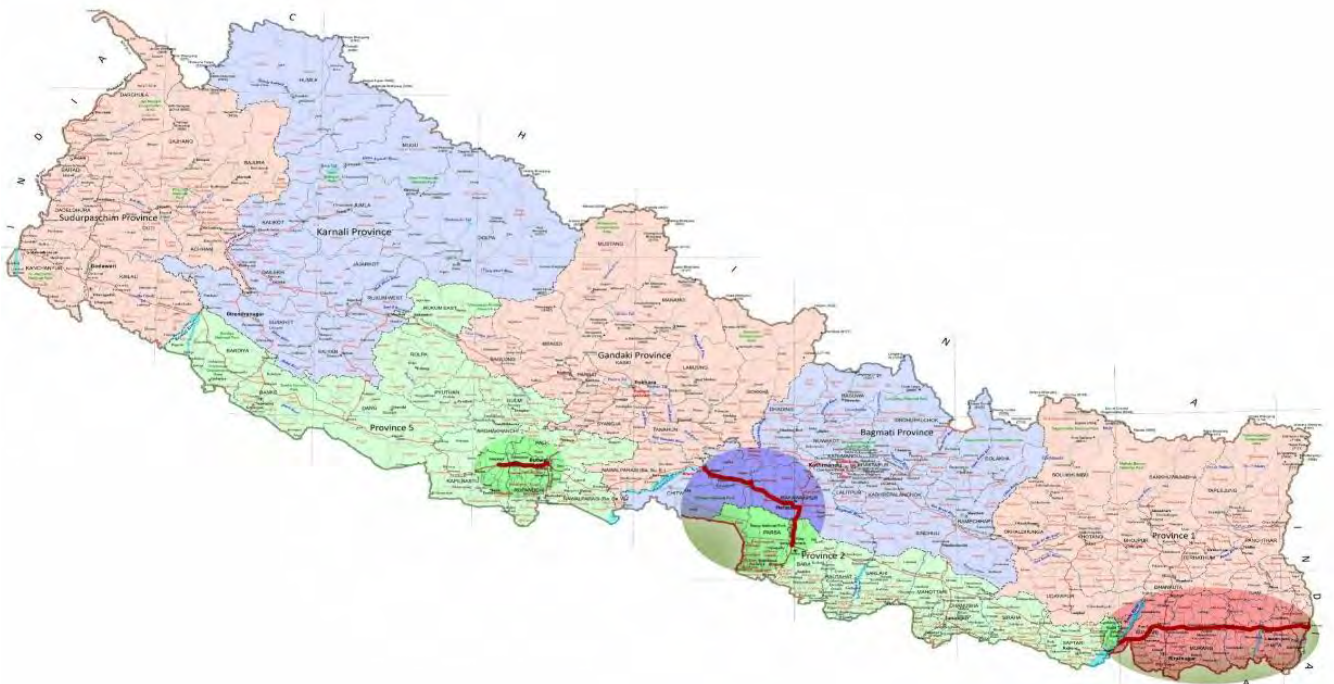
Hetauda- Narayanghat Road (CH 397+560- 467+414) – 70 km

Volume – I: Main Report

Prepared by Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport, Department of Roads,
Government of Nepal for the Asian Development Bank.

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
Department of Roads
Project Directorate (ADB)

SASEC Highway Improvement and Ecosystem Restoration
Project (SHINER)



Resettlement Plan (RP) Report

Hetauda- Narayanghat Road
(CH 397+560- 467+414)

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 31 October 2025)

Currency unit	=	Nepalese Rupee (NPRs.)
Rs1.00	=	\$ 0.0070
\$1.00	=	Rs. 141.62

Prepared by Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport, Department of Roads, Government of Nepal for the Asian Development Bank. This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
APs	-	Affected Persons
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	-	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	-	Chief District Officer
Col	-	Corridor of Impact
DAO		District Administration Office
DLSO	-	District Land Survey Office
DLRO	-	District Land Revenue Office
DoR	-	Department of Roads
CSC	-	Construction and Supervision Consultant
EA	-	Executing Agency
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GoN	-	Government of Nepal
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HPI	-	Human Poverty Index
HHs	-	Households
IA	-	Implementing Agency
MoF	-	Ministry of Finance
MoPIT	-	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
NFIN		Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization
PAF	-	Project Affected Family (Families)
PD	-	Project Director, PID
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PLI		Poverty Line Income
RM	-	Rural Municipality
ROW	-	Right of Way
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RS	-	Resettlement Specialist
SASEC		South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB 2009)
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Disease
Sqm	-	Square meters
ZoI	-	Zone of Influence

GLOSSARY

Affected Person: Any person, who as result of project implementation (i) will lose land/assets/income in their entirety or in part, and have formal legal rights to the land; (ii) persons who will lose the land they occupy in its entirety or in part, and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws, e.g., tenants and leaseholders; and (iii) persons occupying land over which they neither have legal title, nor have claims recognized or recognizable under national law e.g., sharecroppers, squatters, encroachers, wage labour without formal contracts.

Assistance: means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and / or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.'

Below Poverty Line Income (BPL): According to the latest data released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) of Nepal in January 2026 based on the 2022/23 Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS-IV), the revised National Poverty Line Income (PLI) is NPR 72,908 per person per year. Anyone with an annual per capita consumption expenditure (covering both food and non-food items) below this amount is considered to be living below the poverty line.

Compensation: The payment in cash or kind for private property acquired by the government for the project, based on replacement cost.

Corridor of Impact (CoI): Minimum width of land required for the construction of roads and provision of shoulder, width plus safety zone on either side of the road. COI is generally within the RoW, except where construction requirements and topography necessitate the acquisition of wider area.

Cut-off Date: The cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of notification under the Land Acquisition Act. An initial census and socio-economic survey based on detailed measurement survey, for Hetauda- Narayanghat road segment, was conducted from 8 June 2022 to August 31, 2022 and subsequently a re-confirmatory survey (in June 2025) identified the project affected persons. The end date of re-confirmatory survey, 30th June, 2025 is considered as the cut-off-date for non-titleholders.

Dalit (Minor Caste Group): As defined by the National Dalit Commission (NDC), Dalits are defined as "those communities who, by virtue of atrocities of caste-based discrimination and untouchability, are most backward in social, economic, educational, political and religious fields, and are deprived of human dignity and social justice." Dalit is commonly known as so called untouchable in traditional Nepalese society.

Indigenous People (IP): The Nepal National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities- 2002, (NFDIN Act -2002), defines indigenous nationalities (Adivasi Janajati) as distinct communities having their own mother tongue, traditional cultures, written and unwritten histories, traditional homeland and geographical areas, plus egalitarian social structures. The act further says that each indigenous nationalities or *Janajati* has the following characteristics: a distinct collective identity, own language, religion, tradition, culture and civilization, who are the indigenous or native peoples of Nepal, and who declares itself as '*Janajati*'. According to ADB SPS, the Indigenous Peoples are a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Non-titleholders: Displaced persons/ families/ households with 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 cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

Rehabilitation: The measures taken to mitigate social impacts, including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation allowances where required. The rehabilitation measures will ensure to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Replacement Cost: 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. For agriculture land, this includes reference to land of equal size, type, and productive potential in the vicinity of the affected land and land preparation costs where required. For houses and other buildings, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings.

Right of Way (ROW): The legal right to use the land by the Department of Road, Government of Nepal.

Titleholder: The person in whose name the project-affected business land and/or building business is registered and who is authorized to receive the compensation granted for the loss of business or acquisition of the land.

Tenant: A person occupying or utilizing buildings of a titleholder/house owner on rent.

Vulnerable persons: Vulnerable persons are categorized as women head households, households with disabled member, households headed by elderly (*Jestha Nagarik*) and children, landless households, Dalits, indigenous people, people living below the poverty line and households without legal title to land.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	7
A. General Description of the Project	7
B. Description of the Project Road	9
C. Measures to Avoid or Minimize Impact	10
D. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan	11
E. Method of Resettlement Plan Preparation	11
II. SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT.....	13
A. Projects Benefits	13
B. Scope of Land Acquisition.....	13
C. Project Affected Households and Persons	13
D. Impacts on Private Structures	14
E. Impact on Community and Public Structures	16
F. Loss of Crops	17
F. Impact on Livelihood	17
G. Impact on Vulnerable Households	17
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE.....	19
A. Social Profile of the Project Area.....	19
B. Social Profile of Affected Households	20
C. Economic Profile	21
IV. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	23
A. National Policy on Indigenous People.....	23
B. Impacts on Indigenous Peoples' Households	23
C. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Affected Indigenous People Households.....	23
V. DALIT HOUSEHOLDS	26
A. Affected Dalit Households	26
VI. GENDER ANALYSIS	27
VII. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	28
A. Introduction.....	28
B. Methods of Public Consultation	28
C. Key Issues Raised During Social Consultation	32
D. Public Consultation with Women	32
E. Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan and Further Consultations	33
VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS	34
A. Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Project Road.....	34
B. Grievance Redress Procedures	35
IX. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	37
A. Legislation	37
B. Land Acquisition Act of 1977	37
C. Public Road Act, 1974.....	37
D. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for Infrastructure Development 2071 (2015)	38
E. Verdict of The Supreme Court of Nepal, June 2024.....	38
F. ADB SPS (2009), Involuntary Resettlement Standard Requirement	38

G. Comparison Between Government of Nepal’s Legal Framework and ADB SPS on Involuntary Resettlement Requirements.....	39
X. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS.....	45
A. Entitlement Policy.....	45
B. Entitlement Matrix	45
XI. RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION.....	54
A. Relocation Assistance.....	54
B. Livelihood Restoration Measures.....	55
XII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET.....	57
A. Cost of the Public Structures.....	58
B. Assistance and Rehabilitation Allowances.....	58
C. Assistance to the Vulnerable and Significantly Affected Households	59
D. RP implementation and Management Cost	60
F. Contingencies	61
G. Total Cost Estimate.....	61
H. Financing Plan.....	62
XIII. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	63
A. Central level Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Department of Roads (DOR):	63
B. Field-level PIU, DOR	63
C. Compensation Determination Committee (CDC).....	63
D. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs).....	63
E. Supervision Consultant (SC)	64
F. Staff Training at PIU	64
XIV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	65
XV. MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	66
A. Monitoring System	66
B. Reporting.....	67

List of Figure

Figure 1: Shows the location map of the Pathalaiya-Hetauda-Narayanghat road section. 9

List of Table

Table 1: Summary of Key Impacts.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2: Road Improvement and Pedestrian Walkway Facilities across the Hetauda-Narayanghat Road.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 3: Silent Feature of the Project Road.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 4: Details of Affected Assets.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 5: Status of Affected Structures	15
Table 6: Types of Affected Structures by Construction Material.....	15
Table 7: Details of Fully Affected Residential, Residential cum Commercial and Commercial Structures	16
Table 8: Summary of Community Structures and Property Resources	17
Table 9: Affected Households as per Vulnerability Category	18
Table 10: Summary of Affected Households.....	19
Table 11: Age Wise Distribution of the Project Affected Population	20
Table 12: Caste and Ethnic Composition of Households in Sub-Project Location.....	20
Table 13: Educational Status of the Project Affected households (above 5 years).....	21
Table 14: Main Sources of Income of Interviewed Households.....	21
Table 15: Average Annual Income of the Project Affected People & IPs HHs.....	22
Table 16: Poverty Status by Ethnic/Indigenous & Other Caste Groups (HHs).....	22
Table 17: Affected Ethnic Households.....	23
Table 18: Affected Household Per Ethnic Background	23
Table 19: Affected Indigenous People Categorization as per NEFIN	24
Table 20: Main source of Income of the Affected IP Population	24
Table 21: Average Annual Income of Affected IP.....	25
Table 22: Project Impacts on Dalit Households	26
Table 23: Income Range of Dalit HHs & Population	26
Table 24: Methods Employed During the Course of Consultations	28
Table 25: Composition Grievance Redress Committees.....	34
Table 26: Entitlement Matrix.....	47
Table 27: Preference for Relocation Assistance	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 28: Tentative Livelihood & Income Restoration Training for Project APs.....	56
Table 29: Estimated Compensation Cost for different type of Structures by materials used.....	57
Table 30: Estimated Cost for Project Affected Structures by type and extent of impact.	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 31: Details of the Public Structures.....	58
Table 32: Subsistence Allowances for Residential and/or Business Structures	59
Table 33: Shifting Allowances.....	59
Table 34: Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	60
Table 35: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Implementation Activities.....	60
Table 36: Summary of Resettlement Costs for the Hetauda- Narayanghat Road.....	61
Table 37: Implementation Schedule of the Resettlement Plan.....	65
Table 38: Monitoring Issues and Indicators	66
Table 39: Reporting Requirements.....	67

List of Appendices

- Appendix I: Gazette Notification on the Right of Way And Ownership Certification
- Appendix II: A Comparative Analysis of The 1977 Gazette Notification With ADB SPS, 2009 and Mitigations
- Appendix III: List of Affected Private Structures

- Appendix IV: List of Fully Affected Residential Structures
- Appendix V: Private Residence Cum Business Structures
- Appendix VI: Fully Affected Private Commercial Structures
- Appendix VII: Non-Interviewed Households
- Appendix VIII: Public Structures
- Appendix IX: Detail Number of Kiosks
- Appendix X: Public Consultations
- Appendix XI: Photographs
- Appendix XII: Minimum Wage Rate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description. The Government of Nepal (GON) is working towards accelerating the economic development of the country while redressing regional imbalances and inequalities. Access to road transport is a significant determinant of economic development and socioeconomic opportunities. The Government of Nepal requested the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support the improvement of the east-west highway (EWH). The proposed project, South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Highway Improvement and Ecosystem Restoration Project (SHINER), which aims to improve the efficiency and adequacy of the transport system by addressing the deteriorating conditions of road assets, the poor safety of the transport network, and the limited cross-border connectivity. The project will (i) rehabilitate and upgrade about 70 kilometers (km) of national highway between Hetauda-Narayanghat of the EWH in the southeastern part of Nepal, (ii) improve road safety and road maintenance on the EWH and (iii) strengthen the capacity of the Department of Roads (DOR) under the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MOPIT) regarding road safety and road maintenance.

About Project Road. The project road, Hetauda -Narayanghat on the EW Highway, covers two districts, Makawanpur and Chitwan. The length of the project road is about 70 kilometers (km). The proposed road starts from Rapti Bridge of Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City under Makawanpur district, and ends at Godrang, Bishajari Tal of Bharatpur Metropolitan City under Chitwan district. The road passes through one Sub-Metropolitan City, one Rural Municipality, three Municipalities and one Metropolitan city, connecting about 23 settlements along the proposed stretch. The proposed width of the road is 25 m in rural and forest areas, 37.4 m semi-urban areas, and 50 in urban areas. The subproject road involves upgrading and widening of the existing road into four lanes with intermittent service lanes on both sides, additional roadside structures, geometry improvements, pavement construction with asphalt concrete, drainage improvement, retaining structures, slope protection/stabilization; bridge construction, works on traffic management and road safety. According to detailed engineering design, total 23 bridges have been designed for construction. Out of them, 9 are bridges, 10 are box bridges and 4 are animal crossings.

Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan. This Resettlement Plan, for the Hetauda -Narayanghat road, has been prepared by the Department of Road (DoR) under the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT). This Resettlement Plan (i) assess social impacts due to project implementation, (ii) design mitigation measures to ensure lives of affected persons are improved or maintained at the level of pre-project condition, and (iii) assure adequate compensation payment and implementation of safeguards per the ADB SPS, 2009 and agreed entitlement matrix. The resettlement plan is prepared in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2015 and Land Acquisition Act, 1977.

Scope of Land Acquisition. In the year 1977, the Government of Nepal, through a Gazette Notification, has declared 50 m Right of Way (RoW) along the East-West highway. The technical design of the proposed project road is divided into three sectional categories: urban section with 50 m width, semi-urban sections with 37.4 m width, and forest or rural section with 25m width. The project design has adopted varied road width for the proposed project road, which is adjusted within 50 m RoW. Therefore, no new land acquisition is required throughout the section. However, the ownership of especially two bridges approach (Rapti and Lother) which were constructed within RoW, yet to transferred in the name of government. These new bridges were constructed long back and no direct impact has been assessed among the affected people. The Supreme Court of Nepal in compensation-related rulings, on the Right of Way (ROW) for other national highways has standardized at 23 meters on either side of the centerline. Any additional width required beyond this ROW must be compensated to private landowners at market value if there is any legitimate claim on ownership of land; the DOR

mentions that this ruling will be upheld for this road project as well and will be dealt on case to case basis, based on adequate land ownership papers (if any private land owner claims ownership with due land record papers). The structures (private and public) which are erected within RoW is identified as an affected structure and treated as non-titled holders or non-formal settlers. The socioeconomic survey has covered corridor of impact (CoI) as per new road design.

Involuntary Resettlement impacts. The census and the re-confirmatory survey identified that the project will impact 279 households with 1563 affected family members (affected persons), of which 27 households (151 household members) will be significantly impacted (22 households with 123 household members will incur physical displacement due to full loss of residential structure and combined physical and economic displacement to 05 households with 28 household members due to full loss of residential-cum-commercial structures). The project intervention will impact 256 private structures, that includes residential, residential-cum-commercial, commercial and other secondary structures like sheds, cattle sheds, walls, gates, ramps. It is assessed that 48 commercial structures (259 household members) will be fully impacted and will be shifted outside the corridor of impact (COI) along with 43 kiosks (241 household members). The 48 commercial entities (road side shops) and kiosks will face temporary economic displacement, during shifting outside the COI. Minor impacts and partial loss are assessed on 104 structures with 542 household members (residential, residential-cum-commercial, commercial and other secondary structures), and 77 other structures (like cattle shed, wall, gate etc.) will be impacted not amounting to physical or economical displacement or any significant impact. The project is also assessed to impact 161 common property resources. The summary findings of project census survey are presented in the following table.

Impact Summary Table

S.No.	Impacts	Number
1	Total land requirement for the project road(hectare)	254.64
1.1	Private land (hectare)	0
1.2	Government land (hectare)	254.64
2	Total number of affected households	279
2.1	Total number of affected persons	1563
3	Number of households with significant impact	27 HHs (151 household members)
3.1	Total number of physically displaced households due to full loss of residential structure	22 HHs (123 household members)
3.2	Total number of households facing both physical and economic displacement due to full loss of residential-cum-commercial structure	05 HHs (28 household members)
4	Loss of commercial structure and temporary income loss (the commercial structures will be shifted outside COI)	48 HHs (259 household members)
5	Kiosk owner (shifting of kiosk outside corridor of impact and temporary income loss)	43 HHs (241 household members)
6	Partial Loss of minor secondary residential, residential-cum-commercial, commercial structure and other structures	104 HHs (542 household members)
6.1	Loss of Other Structure (Cattle shed, wall, gate etc.)	77 HHs
7	Total number of affected vulnerable households (all being nontitle holders)	279 HHs (1563 HHMs)
8	Total number of affected <i>janajati</i> /indigenous peoples	75 HHs (413 household members)
8.1	Total Number of significantly affected <i>janajati</i> /indigenous peoples	15HHs (83 household members)
9	Total number of CPR (structure) affected	161

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

Socio-economic Information and Profile. The census survey followed by re-confirmatory survey of the affected persons identified, out of the total number of affected persons, 48% are females and 52% are males. The average family size is 5.5. The social stratification of the project affected persons show 54.97% are Brahmin/Chettri, 39.27 % are *Janajatis*/ indigenous people (belonging to Tamang, Newar, Magar, Chaudhary and Gurung community), while 2.09% are *Dalits*. Survey indicates 91.62% males and 88.67% females are literate. The survey of affected persons reveals that most of the affected households are dependent on more than one source of income for their livelihood needs. Business is the main source of income for the affected households followed by foreign employment. All affected households, are identified as vulnerable due to their non-titleholder status.

Impact on Indigenous People. Based on the results of the census and re-confirmatory survey, 75 *Janajati* households (413 household members) have been identified as project-affected. Among them, 15 HHs (83 household members) will be significantly affected and need to be physically relocated. Of the total significantly affected households, 12 households are residential and remaining 3 are residential cum business. The involuntary resettlement impacts on the affected *janajatis* will be mitigated according to the entitlement matrix. It is assessed no Indigenous Peoples impacts are anticipated that would directly or indirectly affect their dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or territories, nor any natural or cultural resources used, owned, occupied or claimed by them as ancestral domains or assets. The affected *janajatis* belong to Tamang, Magar, Tharu, Gurung, and Chepang communities.

Consultation, Participation and Disclosure. Consultations were undertaken at different levels, with affected persons, school teachers, representatives of political parties, civil society organizations, transport entrepreneurs, and representatives of vulnerable groups. Based on the revised technical design, re-consultations were conducted with all Mayors, Deputy Mayors, and Ward Chairpersons of all the project affected rural municipalities and municipalities along the road corridor. They were informed about the affected structures lying within their wards and municipalities. Meeting was held in each major settlement to get feedback of people. Perceptions towards the project and useful suggestions they put forth. A total of 208 persons were consulted for the preparation of this resettlement plan. The participants expressed concern related to dust, noise pollution, water logging issues, proper drainage of waste water during construction phase and expressed appropriate mitigation measures should be adopted to prevent these issues. Adequate traffic management and pedestrian pathway is requested by the community members, especially near the schools and hospitals. The participants were informed by the project authority that all concerns will be mitigated as per the environmental management plan; they were further informed that a project specific GRM will be in place.

The resettlement plan will be disclosed to the EA's and ADB's websites. During the consultation with the mayors, ward chairpersons, affected people, they were fully supportive for implementation of this Highway improvement project of the Hetauda-Narayanghat Road. They have requested for the implementation of the project as soon as possible to cater increased traffic load, provide smooth, easy, and quick access avoiding the existing traffic congestion and moreover, reducing the roadway accidents. The whole section of the road has been rapidly urbanized and has become the major segment of east west highway.

Grievance Redress Mechanism. The Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed for this project is composed of three level committees to ensure issues which can be addressed at the local level and if necessary, delineated to the higher project authority. The first level committee will be field level committee which will approach the field level social mobilizers and social and environmental focal persons from contractors. The second level committee will be

formed in each local level (rural municipality or municipality ward level). Likewise, the third level committee will be at the project level or district-level led by CDO of respective districts. In the first and second level committees, the representation of project affected persons including women is ensured. The mechanism is informed to all project affected households and other stakeholders.

Policy and Legal Framework. There is no scope of private land acquisition under this project. Therefore, the provisions under land acquisition act do not apply. However, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of 2015 will be the main policy documents applied for the payment of compensation of affected structures and other assistances too. Specifically, the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 will guide the process to assist non-titled affected persons in the entire resettlement process.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits. The census and socioeconomic survey of Hetauda-Narayanghat road segment was conducted from 8 June 2022 to August 31, 2022; further a re-confirmatory survey was carried out in June, 2025. The last date of re-confirmatory survey June 30, 2025, is considered as the cut-off-date for this road section. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on involuntary resettlement requires the compensation for the loss of land and assets on land at replacement cost, relocation assistance, assistance for the loss of income and livelihoods as well as special measures for vulnerable households defined as household headed by women, households differently abled persons, landless and household living below the poverty line. Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) considers non-titled holders as eligible for resettlement assistance for the loss of income and assets other than land. The Entitlement Matrix (EM) has provisions in line with the requirements mentioned above. In addition, APs will receive other cash grants, resettlement assistance, such as transportation allowance, and reconstruction allowance. Non-titled holders (NTH) structures owner who have self-relocated after the August 2022 survey, will be eligible for compensation.

Resettlement Budget and Financing. The total estimated resettlement budget for the implementation of this resettlement plan is **NRs. 78,905,983.00**. This cost includes all cost related to compensation/additional assistance for structures, economic rehabilitation of vulnerable HHs, RP implementation and 10% contingencies for the total cost of resettlement and rehabilitation. All cost related to resettlement activities will be borne by the Government of Nepal. The EA will ensure that adequate funds are delivered on time for timely implementation of RP.

Institutional Arrangement. The Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT) will be the executing agency (EA) and the Department of Roads (DOR) will be the implementing agency (IA) of this project. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU), stationed in Kathmandu, headed by the Project Director will be responsible for the overall execution of the project. Second class senior divisional engineer from DOR will be deputed as Project Manager (PM) who will work as project in-charge for the IA. The Project Manager will play a crucial role in coordinating with other line agencies for the verification of affected households and the determination of the rate of affected assets. The PM will also be involved in resolving the grievances at local or project office levels.

The Resettlement Plan will be implemented by the team of resettlement experts and field-level social mobilizers hired under the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). They will be responsible for confirming and updating the list of affected households and assets, identifying vulnerable households, supporting DOR in finalizing the compensation and assistance package for each affected household, facilitating payments, and preparing and conducting the livelihood training programs for severely affected and vulnerable persons. The SC team will also be responsible for facilitating the submission and documentation of the grievances, setting up an internal monitoring system and baseline, and conducting a training program to DOR staff on resettlement activities.

Implementation Schedule. Construction period will be a total of 36 months and is expected to start from the third quarter of 2026 and will be completed at the end of 2029. Major activities to be carried out prior to construction activities are: (i) the substantial payment of compensations and other rehabilitation assistance to the APs and (ii) handing over those sections free of encumbrances to the contractor. Advance actions to accelerate the implementation of the resettlement plan are the establishment of the project office, the recruitment of the Project Manager and supervision consultant (resettlement) staff, and the establishment of grievance redress committees. Possession will not be taken until compensation is paid. Information on this regard will be validated during internal monitoring.

Monitoring and Reporting. The resettlement plan implementation will have internal monitoring systems. Internal monitoring will be the regular activity of the PIU and supervision consultant will oversee implementation of the resettlement plan. The PIU will maintain a record of all transactions in the resettlement database. The project office will be responsible to keep the record of the baseline, socioeconomic census and land acquisition and compensation payment data for field level monitoring.

DOR will submit semi-annual internal monitoring reports of the RP implementation to ADB. The Resettlement Expert from supervision consultant will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB through PIU, DOR office to determine whether the resettlement goals have been achieved in line with the approved Resettlement Plan.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. General Description of the Project

1. The Government of Nepal (GON) is working towards accelerating the economic development of the country while redressing regional imbalances and inequalities. Access to road transport is a key determinant of economic development and socioeconomic opportunities. The Government of Nepal requested the financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support the improvement of the east–west highway (EWH) from Hetauda- Narayanghat. The proposed project, South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Highway Improvement and Ecosystem Restoration Project (SHINER), which aims to improve the efficiency and adequacy of the transport system by addressing the deteriorating conditions of road assets, the poor safety of the transport network, and the limited cross-border connectivity. The project will (i) rehabilitate and upgrade Hetauda- Narayanghat section (70 km) of the EWH in the southeastern part of Nepal which is a part of national highway, (ii) improve road safety and road maintenance on the EWH and (iii) strengthen the capacity of the Department of Roads (DOR) under the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MOPIT) regarding road safety and road maintenance.
2. East West Highway is the main domestic as well as international trade corridor of Nepal forming South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) corridor and runs across the Terai geographical region of Nepal. The project is also designed to improve domestic connectivity between provincial capitals-both in the eastern and western parts of Nepal. This Highway is also called Mahendra Highway. It is the major and much required infrastructure because east-west travel and transportation were previously limited to the Hulaki Highway built during Rana regime. The East–West Highway is also planned to upgrade from two lanes to four lanes under this package. The neighboring countries especially India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar have already initiated to construct the South Asia Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) highway roads under the ADB support. The East West highway is expected to link South Asian countries eventually enabling efficient and safe transport with India and other SASEC member countries upon the completion of its construction.
3. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared by DoR under the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT). This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of other assets except land, removal of squatters and encroachers from the right of way (ROW) resulting in the social and/or economic displacement to households/individuals. and the resettlement plan is prepared in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, Nepal Land Acquisition Act, 1977 and Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2015

4. Given to its moderate involuntary resettlement impacts, the project is classified as **Category B** for Involuntary Resettlement (IR). With respect to the ethnic nationalities present, it is not anticipated that the subproject road improvement will directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. This is because the affected assets on the ROW are private property. Moreover, in the context of the subproject that is an existing highway, the ethnic nationalities present are well integrated in the mainstream population. Therefore the subproject is classified as Category C for Indigenous Peoples as per ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

B. Description of the Project Road

5. This road section covers mainly two districts viz. Makawanpur and Chitwan. The proposed road starts from Rapti Bridge of Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City under Makawanpur district, passes through one (01) Sub-Metropolitan City, one (01) Rural Municipality, three (03) Municipalities and one (01) Metropolitan city as well as 32 wards of those local level administrative bodies. The project road ends at Godrang, Bishajari Tal of Bharatpur Metropolitan City under Chitwan district. The project road section connects two populated municipalities of Bagmati Province including emerging towns along the road section. Thanabhanjyang, Bagthali, Nawalpur, Basamadi, Bastipur, Rajiya, Kharanga, Jyamire, Simpani, Bijauri, Lothar, Sundarbasti, Daduwa, Bhandara, Hardi, Birendranagar, Surtani, Magani Chowk, Parsa, Belsi, Shantichowk, Tadi and Khageri are the major settlements through which this road alignment passes.
6. The population along the project road already have access to existing highway facilities. The entire road passes through built-up Terai urban settlements connecting district headquarters of two districts and further providing access to outside markets in Terai and India. Hetauda constitutes predominantly industrial area whereas Chitwan district has largely agricultural and urban society. Chitwan is famous for paddy followed by wheat, mustard, sesame, maize etc. Chitwan supplies goods required for daily use and other accessories to other cities and rural areas of Nepal. This road section is the gateway to Eastern and Western Nepal as well as to the capital Kathmandu. Its importance seems significant in exporting commodities to abroad.
7. Under this road section, 70 km of road will be rehabilitated and upgraded between Hetauda - Narayanghat on the East-West Highway to 4-lane standard with a design speed of 80 kilometer per hour (km/h), and the civil works contracts will include a 5-year performance-based maintenance period. Key features of this road sub-project are presented below in **Table 1**.

Figure 1: Shows the location map of the Hetauda-Narayanghat Road Section



Source: Detailed Project Report for Hetauda-Narayanghat Road, Project Management Unit, Department of Roads (DOR), Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MOPIT), Government of Nepal (GON)

Table 1: Silent Feature of the Project Road

Name of Project	Hetauda-Narayanghat Road
Province	Bagmati
District	Makawanpur and Chitwan,

Resettlement Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road

Metro Politan City/Sub – Metropolitan City/Municipality/Rural Municipality	Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City, Manahari Rural Municipality, Rapti Municipality, Khairani Municipality, Ratnanagar Municipality and Bharatpur Metropolitan City
Start Point	Hetauda (Rapti Bridge)
End Point	Bharatpur (Gondrang)
Total Length (Km)	70 KM
Road Standard	Asian Road Standard
Right of Way	50m (25m either side)
Formation Width	25 m in rural and forest area, 37.4 m semi-urban area, and 50 in urban area
Surface Type	Bituminous
Type of Work	Upgrading existing 2 lanes to 25m in forest areas; 37.4m in semi-urban areas and, 50 m in urban areas

Source: Detailed Project Report for Hetauda-Narayanghat Road, Project Management Unit, Department of Roads (DOR), Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MOPIT), Government of Nepal (GON)

8. In addition to the upgrading and widening of the existing road into four lanes with intermittent service lanes on both sides, additional roadside structures, geometry improvements, asphalt concrete pavement construction, drainage improvement, retaining structures, slope protection, and slope stability; bridges; and traffic management, the subproject involves working on congestion control and road safety improvements. According to detailed engineering design, total 23 bridges have been designed for construction. Out of them, nine (09) bridges, ten (10) are box bridges and four (04) are animal crossings. The rehabilitated road will have safety improvements and pedestrian-friendly features for the project road. Further details are included in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: Road Improvement and Pedestrian Walkway Facilities across the Hetauda-Narayanghat Road

Chainage	Description	Length	Remarks
	4 Lane Road Improvement	33.915 km	The Lane variation has been determined by the Engineering design. Team
	6 Lane Urban with two side Footpath (width 3m)	19.305 km	In major Market Areas
	Intermediate (semi-urban)	16.70 km	
	23 Bridges		9 bridges, 10 box bridges and 4 Animal Crossings
452+255	Simaltandi	UNDERPASS	
452+988	Simaltandi		
454+305	Khairahani		
458+572	Shanti Chowk		
461+885	Bhanu Chowk		
465+600	Tikauli	VIADUCT	

Source: Detailed Project Report for Hetauda-Narayanghat Road, Project Management Unit, Department of Roads (DOR), Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MOPIT), Government of Nepal (GON)

C. Measures to Avoid or Minimize Impact

9. The Public Roads Act, 2031 (1974) of Nepal provides the legal framework for the classification, construction, maintenance, and improvement of public roads. It empowers the government to define road border not exceeding thirty-one meters (31 meters) on both right- and left-hand sides from the central line of such roads (Section 3 of the Act). The 50-meter total right of way (25 meters on both sides from the center line) for National Highways in Nepal is delineated in the 1977 Gazette Notification. The engineering design of the project road has considered varied road width for minimizing impacts (reference Table 2). Additional land acquisition is not needed for the project road.
10. Following measures are proposed to avoid and minimize impacts and disturbances. The project contractors will take into consideration the following measures: (i) distribution of project information including construction schedule to residents and business units and others in the area; (ii) traffic management with proper liaison with police department; (iii) provision of planks to provide temporary access to citizens, access to residential and business units, religious places; (iv) excavation to be carried out in small sections, one section at a time, in order to reduce the time period of possible disruption and inconvenience to business establishments, and residents of the area; (v) inform residents and other stakeholders in sufficient advance time about the date and time of constructions activities in each section through the public announcement system. If required, a diversion way will be constructed temporarily, to facilitate the shops located adjacent to the road, to continue with their business; (vi) careful timing of implementation to avoid peak sale hours/days or school timings and special provisions to avoid accidents, minimize dust and noise pollution near health care centers/ hospitals; (vii) night work in commercial areas, where possible; (viii) minimize construction period to the extent feasible; (ix) liaise with the police department for traffic management for uninterrupted traffic flow; (x) install signages at suitable locations; (xi) display details of GRM (address, contact number and email) for lodging grievances/ complaints, if any, at several locations across the project corridor where works are under implementation. ..

D. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

11. The objective of the Resettlement Plan (RP) is to assess social 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.

Specific objectives of this RAP area as follows:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land/asset acquisition by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of livelihoods restoration, and access to services/facilities.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

E. Method of Resettlement Plan Preparation

12. **Methodology:** The census and socio-economic surveys were carried out along the project road alignment, Hetauda-Narayanghat, following completion of final design and detailed measurement survey (DMS). An inventory of all types of losses caused by project implementation was prepared. The total 70 km long project alignment is divided into two districts, namely Makawanpur and Chitwan includes one metropolitan city, one sub- metropolitan city, three municipalities, and one

rural municipality. The goal of this survey was to determine the social impacts/consequences of the road and bridge construction proposed under the project. The socioeconomic survey team compiled the list of all losses that will be incurred by the affected persons due to construction work. In addition, all affected dwellings, and structures, as well as potentially affected fruit trees (if any) and public properties, were enumerated during the socio-economic survey. The survey procedure included following social actions: pre-questionnaire testing, household interviews, group discussions, data collection, data input, and data processing during the study. The primary information was collected through structured household survey questionnaire. Public meetings, and a focus group discussions with key informants and affected persons were also conducted.

13. **Census and re-confirmatory survey:** The project affected households were subjected to a census survey in the month of August 2022 to obtain socioeconomic information of them; subsequently a reverification/ re-confirmatory survey works was undertaken in June, 2025. A structured household level questionnaire covering information about sources of annual income, occupation and age groups, education level, vulnerability status, and other relevant factors was used in the census surveys of affected persons. The census survey was carried out in accordance with the precise plan and drawings that had been developed by the technical team. The re-confirmatory survey was conducted using the previously prepared affected persons list and the inventory of loss data. The re-confirmatory survey findings identified that Non-tiled holder (NTH) structure owners have self-relocated after the August 2022 survey; nevertheless, the project continues to consider them as affected persons and will be eligible for compensation.
14. **Affected asset inventory:** The resettlement survey team, with the assistance of the local community and affected persons, compiled a list of the impacted assets and their owners who resided inside the Col's jurisdictional boundaries, in August 2022. In the list included the name of the household's head, the address, the assets owned, and the ownership status of each property along the road corridor. The asset inventory of affected persons was reverified during the re-confirmatory survey in June 2025.

II. SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT

A. Projects Benefits

15. The proposed project, which includes the construction of a four-lane road and new bridges, is intended to increase the efficiency and adequacy of the transportation system in general. The most significant benefit of the project is the reduction in travel time and cost. The improvement of the road is expected to increase the sufficient lanes and reduce the number of road accidents. It will provide economic benefits to the local community by saving vehicle operating costs, reducing travel time for passengers and products in transit, and lowering road maintenance costs. It is anticipated that the improvement of this road will bring positive socio-economic impacts, which will contribute to the poverty reduction in the project's target area. The following are the most significant impacts:

- Employment opportunity during construction period.
- Reduction in travel time
- Increase in income-generating activities including development of market centers.
- Easy transport facilities to export and import goods from and to the project districts.
- Increase of land price along the road alignment section
- Development of industrial infrastructures; and
- Development of economic diversification activities.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

16. The East-West Highway is classified as a National Highway. It was constructed more than four decades ago. The Right of Way (RoW) of this Highway was declared to be 50 meters (25 meters on either side) from the centerline by the then Government of Nepal through the publication in the Gazette in 1977. Copy of Gazette has been attached in **Appendix 1** with its translation. The entire RoW was acquired with all private land transferred to the Government of Nepal.¹ The new width of this improved road ranges from 50 meters in major urban (market) areas where 6 lanes are proposed to 37.4 meters in semi urban areas and 24 meters in rural areas where 4 lanes are provisioned. The proposed new bridges' width will be 11 meters and will be adjusted within the existing RoW. Therefore, there is no scope of land acquisition in this road.²

C. Project Affected Households and Persons

17. The census and the re-confirmatory survey identified that the project will impact 279 households with 1563 affected family members (affected persons), of which 27 households (151 household members) will be significantly impacted (22 households with 123 household members will incur physical displacement due to full loss of residential structure and combined physical and economic displacement to 05 households with 28 household members due to full loss of residential-cum-commercial structures). The project intervention will impact 256 private structures, that includes residential, residential-cum-commercial, commercial and other secondary structures like sheds, cattle sheds, walls, gates, ramps. It is assessed that 48 commercial structures (259 household members) will be fully impacted and will be shifted outside the corridor of impact (COI) along with

¹ The **1977 Gazette Notification** is the cornerstone legal instrument that empowers the DoR to enforce the 50-meter RoW. While it provides a clear statutory basis, its rigid application often triggers safeguard concerns. In light of the above situation, a mitigation action plan on use and establishing the right of way is drafted. A comparative analysis of the 1977 Gazette Notification with ADB SPS, 2009 and suggested mitigations is provided in **Appendix 1**.

² The Supreme Court of Nepal in compensation-related rulings, on the Right of Way (ROW) for other national highways has standardized at 23 meters on either side of the centerline. Any additional width required beyond this ROW must be compensated to private landowners at market value if there is any legitimate claim on ownership of land; the DOR mentions that this ruling will be upheld for this road project as well and will be dealt on case to case basis, based on adequate land ownership papers (if any private land owner claims ownership with due land record papers).

43 kiosks (241 household members). The 48 commercial entities (road side shops) and kiosks will face temporary economic displacement, during shifting outside the COI. Minor impacts and partial loss are assessed on 104 structures with 542 household members (residential, residential-cum-commercial, commercial and other secondary structures), and 77 other structures (like cattle shed, wall, gate etc.) will be impacted not amounting to physical or economical displacement or any significant impact. All the affected households are identified as non-title holders. The project is also assessed to impact 161 common property resources. (reference: Impact Summary Table in Executive Summary).

D. Impacts on Private Structures

18. The inventory of loss survey identified 256 private structures belonging to 236 households (1322 household members) plus the 43 roadside kiosks (241 household members) will be incur loss of structure due to project implementation. Out of the 256 private affected structures, 34 (13.28%) are residential, 82 (32.03%) residence cum commercial structures, 59 (23.05%) commercial structures and 81 (31.64%) other structures (see Table 3 below). Details are in **Appendix III and Appendix IX**. The 256 private structures are residential, resident cum commercial, commercial, sheds and others, including one institution having 2 structures. It is jointly assessed by the project team and the affected households, during the surveys, that 12 residential structures, 77 residential cum business structures 11 commercial structures (losing temporary projected shed) and 04 other secondary structures like cattle shed, wall, gate, ramps, etc. will incur partial loss of structure, while the residual structure/s remain viable for use.
19. A total 43 private kiosks need to be relocated beyond the corridor of impact (COI) without being dismantled. These moveable commercial kiosks (locally known as “*gumti*”) have the following characteristics: they are of small size (approx. 4.5 square meters), constructed by wood and zinc sheet and can be easily shifted without hampering the daily business. the affected kiosk owners will receive one-time NRs 15000 as shifting and rehabilitation assistance after verification during project implementation phase. The survey of the Kiosks owner households will be conducted during project implementation phase.

Table 3: Summary of Affected Structures

Type of Affected Assets	Partially Affected			Fully Affected			Total Number of Affected Structures		
	Numbers	HHS	HHMs	Numbers	HHS	HHMs	Numbers	HHS	HHMs
Residential Structures	12	12	67	22	22	123	34	34	190
Residential cum Business Structure	77	74	415	5	5	28	82	79	443
Commercial Structures (temporary shed)	11	11	38	48	48	259	59	53	297
Other Structure (Cattle shed, wall, gate etc.)	4	4	22 xx	77	77	370	81	70	392
Total	104	104	542	152	152	780	256	236	1322
Kiosks				43	43	241			
Total Number of Affected HHS including kiosks				195	195	1021		279	1563

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

20. Out of 256 private structures, only 152 (59.37%) need to be relocated outside the corridor of impacts, on available government land or on their own land adjoining the road. Among the 152 structures, 22 residential and 5 residential cum business structures, in total 27, will cause physical displacement of affected persons, whereas 48 temporary commercial structures will be shifted beyond CoI and these 48 structures is assessed, will be closed for seven (07) days for shifting and re-establishing. **Table 4** presents the details status of structures.

Table 4: Status of Affected Structures

Affected Assets	Total Affected Structures	Fully Affected (Need Relocation)	%	Remarks
Residential Structures	34	22	64.71	Structure and people displacement
Residential cum Business Structure	82	5	6.09	Structure, people, and business displacement
Commercial Structures (temporary shed)	59	48	81.36	Structure displacement outside COI and temporary business disturbance for 7 days
Other Structure (cattle shed, toilet etc.)	81	77	95.06	Structure displacement
Total	256	152	59.38	

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

21. Most of the structures (33.2%) affected are RCC building with brick wall, and *Jasta*/corrugated galvanized iron (CGI sheets) and iron pipe wall structures are (17.18%). For more information on the material of all affected structures, please refer **Table 5**.

Table 5 : Types of Affected Structures by Construction Material

S.N.	Description of Structure	No. of Structures	Affected Area (Sq m)	Avg. Rate (Sq. meter)	Estimated Amount for Structure (NRs.)
1	Bamboo type Wall with Tripal Roof	4	51.75	694.44	35937.67
2	Wood Wall with Tripal/Straw Roof	6	121.14	1115.18	135093.04
3	Bamboo type Wall with CGI Roof	1	6	1128.20	6769.22
4	Wood Wall with CGI Roof	24	663.75	1952.30	1295844.09
5	Jasta and Iron Pipe Wall with CGI Roof	19	377.4	2302.34	868902.19
6	Stone Cement Wall with CGI Roof	1	24	7179	172296.00
7	Block Cement Wall with CGI Roof	31	800.24	4684.35	3748606.44

Resettlement Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road

8	Stone Mud Wall with Wood/ CGI Roof	8	282	4858.32	1370047.14
9	Cement Brick Wall with CGI Roof	44 (17.18%)	1016.35	7604.58	7728924.03
10	RCC buildings with brick wall	85 (33.2%)	1512.31	12269.83	18555785.94
11	Brick wall	8	154.1(mtr)	1811.32	279124.9
12	Fence with RCC Column	1	32(mtr)	400	12800
13	Diesel Nozzle	5		5000	25000
14	Hand Pump	2		20000	40000
15	Tin Wall	1	17(mtr.)	401.17	6820
16	Block wall	9	157.75(mtr.)	3000.00	473250.00
17	Gas Station	1		8528.16	8528.16
18	Tubewell	5		20000	100000
19	Stone Masonry wall	1	8(mtr.)	4064.1	32512.80
	Total	256			34896241.6

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

22. Out of 152 fully affected structures, only 27 structures will result into physical displacement of the affected persons and these structures are shifted beyond the RoW in their remaining land plots. The 48 commercial structures are temporary shed and it is assessed, can be shifted within 7 days. The 48 fully affected commercial structures will shift back outside the corridor of impact (COI) on own private land. Income loss of these 48 structures during period of disruption (07 days) will be covered through subsistence allowance proposed in the resettlement plan budget (see Table 32).

Table 6: Details of Fully Affected Residential, Residential cum Commercial and Commercial Structures

Types of Structures	No. Structures	Percentage (%)	No. HHs	No. Persons	Remarks
Residential	22	29.33	22	123	Physical displacement of APs
Residential cum Business	5	6.67	5	28	Physical and economic displacement of APs
Commercial temporary shed	48	64.00	43	259	Will be shifted short outside COI/ROW on available land adjacent to road; temporary income loss assessed for 7 days for shifting and re-establishing.
Total	75	100	70	410	

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

E. Impact on Community and Public Structures

23. The census and re-confirmatory survey revealed that 161 community structures are located within the corridor of impact. They include 80 resting places, 19 temples (small size), 27 public tube

wells, 16 police/traffic beats, 3 public toilets, 10 wall and gate and 6 government structures. The temples and the resting places are built by brick-cement mortar and will require to be rebuilt in consultation with the community. **Table 7** presents the details of affected community structures.

Table 7: Summary of Community Structures and Property Resources

S.N.	Structure Types	No.
1	Passenger shed (Pratikshalaya)/Bus Stop	80
2	Temple Small (Like Deities' Place)	19
3	Wall & Gate	10
4	Public Tube Well/Tap	27
5	Public Toilet	3
6	Government Utility Aanterick Karalaya, School Canteen, Valve Chamber, Container, Water Tank, Structure of Pond etc.)	6
7	Police Beat/Traffic Post	16
	Total	161

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

F. Loss of Crops

24. Loss of crops has not been observed during field visits and site assessment during preparation of resettlement plan. If any loss is assessed during implementation, three months prior notice will be given to owner or sharecropper to avoid the loss of standing crops. Compensation for crops loss for one harvest at market value will be provided as provisioned in Entitlement Matrix (EM) in unavoidable cases during implementation.

F. Impact on Livelihood

25. As per the findings of census and re-confirmatory survey, 48 (commercial structures) households (259 household members) and 43 kiosk owners (241 household members) are losing their livelihoods due to the project implementation. The impact is assessed to be temporary, as they will resume operations once shifted back within the available RoW. Hence, livelihood will not be permanently lost and will be re-established. The period of disruption for livelihood loss is assessed to be seven days. Compensation for temporary income loss will be covered through subsistence allowance proposed in the resettlement plan budget.

G. Impact on Vulnerable Households

26. All 279 affected households are non-titleholders and hence, assessed as vulnerable per ADB SPS policies for safeguard requirement 2. The resettlement plan considers all the affected households as vulnerable; however, the other vulnerabilities of the households were also assessed. Out of total 236 HHs of 256 structures, 191 were interviewed households. Only 25 households were identified as vulnerable, representing 13.08% of surveyed affected households. Out of these 25 vulnerable households, 14 are from indigenous community. Considering the potential Vulnerable households from 45 absentee households the report extrapolates 6 numbers of additional households totaling 31 households. Among absentees (45 HHs), vulnerable households will be identified during implementation. The vulnerability categories are households below the poverty Line Income (PLI), landless, female-headed households and households having differently abled person including non-titleholder status for all. **Table 8** outlines the details on the vulnerability categories identified during the survey.

27. The Entitlement Matrix (EM) includes provisions for supplementary financial support for vulnerable impacted households. In exchange for bearing any additional costs incurred because of the relocation procedure, they will get financial help of 90 days local wage rate of unskilled labor as a transitional allowance. It is planned to undertake a joint verification survey during the RP implementation, which will determine the precise socio-economic features as well as the entitlement eligibility for all households. The landless data presented in the RP is entirely dependent on APs' interviews conducted during the socio-economic survey, and it is necessary to reverify this information before compensation payment.

Table 8: Affected Households as per Vulnerability Category

Vulnerability Category	Number of HHs
Below Poverty Line Income	22
Women Headed Households	0
Household having disabled member	2
Landless	1
Extrapolated number of VAPs	6
<i>Janajati</i> /indigenous people	75 (including 15 HHs, 12 physical displacement and 3 physical and economic displacement)
Non-title holders	279

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

28. Detailed socio-economic survey was conducted to collect information on affected household's income, food sufficiency, livelihood options, loss of structures, trees, and other assets. Of the total 236 affected households (including 1 institution), socio-economic survey was carried out for 191 (80.93%) households with 1051 household members; 45 (19.07%) households (including 1 institution) were not present in the site despite the persistent and continuous follow-up. The socio-economic survey of the absentee/closed households and the kiosk owner households will be conducted prior to start of the construction work and will be reported to ADB through the updated resettlement plan and/or semi-annual social monitoring report (SSMR). The **Table 9** provides summary of the affected households.

Table 9: Summary of Affected Households

SN	Variable	No of Affected HHs
1	Total Affected HHs	236 (including one institution)
2	Interviewed HHs	191 (206 structures)
3	Interviewed Population	1051
3.1	Male	546
3.2	Female	505
3.3	Average HHs Size	5.5
3.4	<i>Dalit</i> HHs	4
3.5	<i>Janjati</i> / indigenous people HHs	75
3.6	Brahmin/Chettri HHs	105
3.7	Muslim HHs	4
3.8	Madheshi	3
4	Non-Interviewed HHs	45

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

A. Social Profile of the Project Area

Table 10: Project Road Covering Local Administrative bodies

Project Road	Description	Coverage
Hetauda-Narayanghat Road	Length: about 70 km	District: Makawanpur and Chitwan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City, • Manahari Rural Municipality, • Rapti Municipality, • Khairani Municipality, • Ratnanagar Municipality, and • Bharatpur Metropolitan City

Table 11: Population Coverage along the Project Road

District	Metro Politan City/Sub – Metropolitan	Population
Hetauda- Narayanghat Road		
Bagmati Province		
Makwanpur	Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City	193,576
Makwanpur	Manahari Rural Municipality	47,353

Chitwan	Rapti Municipality	66,617
Chitwan	Khairahani Municipality	67,385
Chitwan	Ratnanagar Municipality	89,905
Chitwan	Bharatpur Metropolitan City	369,268
	Total population	834,104

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2021, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, National Statistics Office, Government of Nepal

B. Social Profile of Affected Households

29. **Demography:** The average family size of the affected Households is 5.5, which is higher than the national average of 4.37. In regard to age distribution of households, 73.03% population comes under the category 15-60 years whereas 13.8% are below 15 years and 13.13% population comes above the category above 60 years. **Table 12** shows age-wise distribution of the project affected population.

Table 12: Age Wise Distribution of the Project Affected Population

HHs Population by Age Group								Total	
Below 15 Yrs.		15-25 Yrs.		26-60 Yrs.		Above 60 Yrs.			
Nos.	Percentage (%)	Nos.	Percentage (%)	Nos.	Percentage (%)	Nos.	Percentage (%)	Nos.	Percentage (%)
145	13.80	219	20.83	549	52.2	138	13.13	1051	100

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

30. According to the census survey, majority households (54.97%) are *Brahmin/Chettri* followed by *Janajatis* (Tamang, Newar, Magar, Chaudhary and Gurung) which are 39.27% among surveyed households. Dalits and Muslim are equally 2.09%, and 1.75% population are Madhesi. Although the ethnic composition is varied, the socio-economic status of the project affected households is similar who are engaged into roadside business including others. **Table 13** below shows ethnic composition of project affected households in the project area.

Table 13: Caste and Ethnic Composition of Households in Sub-Project Location

S.N.	Ethnicity	HHs	Percentage (%)
1	Indigenous Peoples (<i>Janjati</i>)	75	39.27
2	Brahmin/Chettri	105	54.97
3	Dalit HHs	4	2.09
4	Madhesi	3	1.57
5	Muslim	4	2.09
	Total	191	100

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

31. **Literacy and Education:** The 91.62% male and 88.67% female are literate. Only 8.56% of male and 11.56% of female population are illiterate in the project area. Regarding IP, 91.58% male and 89.47% female are literate whereas 8.42% male and 10.53% female are illiterate. The **Table 14** below shows the details of distribution of literacy and educational status of project affected households.

Table 14: Educational Status of the Project Affected households (above 5 years)

Gender/Sex	Education Status	No. of People	Percentage (%)	No. of IPs People	Percentage (%)
Male	Literate	503	91.62	185	91.58
	Illiterate	47	8.56	17	8.42
Female	Literate	399	88.67	170	89.47
	Illiterate	52	11.56	20	10.53
Male	Basic Level	116	21.13	36	17.82
Female	Basic Level	92	20.40	29	15.26
Male	Secondary level	245	44.63	52	25.74
Female	Secondary level	211	46.78	55	28.95
Male	Bachelor's degree	116	21.13	13	6.44
Female	Bachelor's degree	93	20.62	12	6.32
Male	Above bachelor's degree	43	7.83	6	2.97
Female	Above bachelor's degree	17	3.77	7	3.68

Source: Census and socio-economic Survey, August 2022 and Re-confirmatory survey, June 2025

C. Economic Profile

32. **Occupational Background of the Households:** The survey of affected persons reveals that most of the affected households are dependent on more than one source of income for their livelihood needs. Business is the main source of livelihood that comprises of 25.78 % of the economically active population. The services both private and government cover 12.46%, and foreign employment covers 6.40% of economically active population. Regarding IP, 28.88% population is in business, 12.38% are in service and 7.28% population found in foreign employment. Details of main sources of income of the interviewed households are enumerated in **Table 15**.

Table 15: Main Sources of Income of Interviewed Households

Sources of Income	No. of People	Percentage (%)	Indigenous People	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	19	3.29	17	4.13
Agricultural Labour	16	2.77	16	3.88
Govt. Services	26	4.50	18	4.37
Private Services	46	7.96	33	8.01
Business	149	25.78	119	28.88
Foreign Employment	37	6.40	30	7.28
Population with no any economic activities				
Students	148	25.61	117	28.40
Housemakers	137	23.70	62	15.05

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

33. **Poverty Status:** Nepal living standard survey 2022-23 has been taken as reference to identify the poverty of APs. An individual in Nepal is classified as poor if his/her annual per-capita total consumption is less than NRs. 72,908.00 for both food and non-food items. Considering the average HH size of 5.5 for surveyed households, Poverty Line Income (PLI) is established NRs 400,994 per household (**Table 16**). Hence, households having annual income less than NRs 400,994.00 is identified as poor.
34. Based on survey data total 22 households are reported below poverty line and out of total only 12 households are IP among 22 households. **Table 17** provides detailed breakdown of all APs and IPs income separately.

Table 16: Average Annual Income of the Project Affected People and Janajati/ IPs HHs

Income Range	Project Affected HHs		IPs HHs	
	HHs	Percentage (%)	HHs	Percentage (%)
Up to 200,000	6	3.14	3	4
200,001-300,000	12	6.28	6	8
300,001-400,993	4	2.09	3	4
400,994 and above	169	88.48	63	84
Total	191	100	75	100

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

35. The socio-economic survey of the households shows that 22 households (11.51%) in total and only 12 HH (16%) out of 75 IP interviewed households are below the poverty line. **Table 17** provides the breakdown of income levels of affected households as per the average annual income range.

Table 17: Poverty Status by Ethnic/Indigenous & Other Caste Groups (HHs)

Affected Households Type	Total Affected households	Indigenous Groups	
	Number of HHs	Number of HHs	Percent (%)
PLI HHs	22	12	16
Above PLI HHs	169	63	84

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

IV. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

36. The Hetauda–Narayanghat road is an existing two- to four-lane highway. Improving this road is not anticipated to affect traditional customary or tribal lands nor indigenous nationality community as per the national policy framework and the ADB SPS (2009). While individual indigenous nationality households (e.g., Gurung and Magar) are present intermittently on private property scattered along the project alignment, they share the same income-generating activities and access to services and opportunities as other affected households. The social impact assessment indicates that households from these groups tend to have a higher socioeconomic status than others, are well integrated, will not be impacted differently, and will benefit equally from the project. The project road is not anticipated to impact the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of ethnic groups; nor are there territories or the natural and cultural resources that they own, use, or occupy along the alignment.

A. National Policy on Indigenous People

37. The Constitution of Nepal recognizes the rights of Adivasi and Janajati to “participate in state structures on the basis of principles of proportional inclusion” (article. 51) and authorizes the state to implement special measures “for the protection, empowerment and advancement of indigenous nationalities” (art. 42).

B. Impacts on Indigenous Peoples’ Households

38. The data of affected households survey shows that 75 *Janajati* households will be affected. Among them, 15 HHs will have to move back from the ROW within the same community. Out of total 15 households, 12 households are residential and remaining 3 are residential cum business. Based on the meeting/discussion with affected people of the project area and the cadastral survey report, none of the affected land is tribal land or fall in ancestral domain. There are no notable shrines, temples or other religious structures to be affected that are regarded as sacred by Janajatis. Indigenous households which need to be physically relocated have opted for cash compensation at replacement cost. The **Table 18** below shows categories of structures owned by *Janajatis*.

Table 18: Affected Ethnic Households

Description	Title-Holders IPs	Non-title Holders IPs	Remarks
Fully Affected Residential Structures	0	12	Physical relocation
Fully Affected Residential cum Commercial Structures	0	3	Physical relocation
Total	0	15	

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

C. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Affected Indigenous People Households

39. Among the 75 affected ethnic households, 20% are Tamang, 56% are Newar, 13.33 are Magar, 6.67 are Tharu, 2.67 are Gurung and 1.33% Chepang. Details are provided in **Table 19**.

Table 19 : Affected Household Per Ethnic Background

S.N.	Ethnicity	Household Number	Percentage (%)
1	Tamang	15	20.00

2	Newar	42	56.00
3	Magar	10	13.33
4	Tharu	5	6.67
5	Gurung	2	2.67
6	Chepang	1	1.33
	Total	75	100

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

40. The Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) categorizes⁶ indigenous groups into 5 broad categories based on their population, living conditions such as literacy, housing, land holdings, occupation, language, and area of residence. These are; (i) Endangered Group (10); (ii) Highly Marginalized Group (12); (iii) Marginalized Group (20); (iv) Disadvantaged Group (15) and (v) Advanced Group (2). None of the affected Indigenous Peoples' households are in the Endangered Category, which is the category that the Government of Nepal considers at risk of extinction. The **Table 20** below shows the details of the IP categorizations.

Table 20: Affected Indigenous People Categorization as per NEFIN

Categorization of IP	Number of IPs HHs	Percentage (%)
Advanced	42	56.00
Disadvantaged	12	16.00
Marginalized	20	26.67
Highly Marginalized	1	1.33
Total	75	100

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

41. Affected ethnic households take up the same income-generation activities as the rest of other affected HHs. Overall, indigenous households have slightly higher socio-economic status than other non-IPs households. Income range having above poverty line is 63 HHs (84%) out of total 75. None of the households surveyed follows a traditional occupation like hunting, fishing, etc. Altogether 12 households of the IP fall below poverty level. More details on socio-economic characteristics and income level are provided in **Tables 21** and **22** below.

Table 21: Main source of Income of the Affected IP Population

Source of Income	Tamang Population		Newar Population		Magar Population		Chaudhary Population		Gurung Population		Chepang Population	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Agriculture (own and lease)	4	5.128	4	1.32	5	5.68	2	7.14		0	0	0
Agricultural Labor	4	5.128	4	1.32	4	4.55	2	7.14		0		0
Business	18	23.077	81	26.64	28	31.82	6	21.43	5	45.45	2	33.33
Private and Govt. Services	6	7.692	42	13.82	5	5.68	2	7.14	1	9.09		0
Foreign Employment	6	7.692	18	5.92	7	7.95	2	7.14		0		0
House Maker	8	10.256	50	16.45	12	13.64	5	17.86		0	1	16.67
Population with no any economic activities												

Resettlement Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road

Students	24	30.77	69	22.7	20	22.73	5	17.86	4	36.36	3	50
Others	8	10.26	36	11.84	7	7.95	4	14.29	1	9.09		0
Total	78	100	192	100	49	100	28	100	11	100	6	100

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re-confirmatory survey June 2025

Table 22: Average Annual Income of Affected Indigenous Peoples

SN	Income Range	Tamang HHs		Newar HHs		Magar HHs		Chaudhar y HHs		Gurung HHs		Chepang HHs	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Up to 200000	1	6.667	2	4.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	200001-300001	2	13.33	2	4.76	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	300001-400993	3	20	2	4.76	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	400994 and above	9	60	36	85.71	8	80	5	100	2	100	1	100
Total		15	100	42	100	10	100	5	100	2	100	1	0

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re-confirmatory survey June 2025

42. It was observed that households belonging to either the *Janajati* or non-*Janajati* communities share identical socio-economic characteristics, except for their national identification as *Janajatis*. The project neither directly or indirectly will affect their dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples nor affect their territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain. The project or its consequence will not impoverish any *janajati*/indigenous peoples or their families. There is no anticipated degradation of Indigenous Peoples' conditions resulting from the project intervention. As the *janajati*/indigenous peoples communities of sub-project area has been using transport facility since last four decades, improvement of the road does not cause significant impact in the cultural practice, livelihood strategy and economic activities of those communities. The enhanced transport facility will just facilitate their existing economic activities with all-weather access and reduced travel/freight time.

V. DALIT HOUSEHOLDS

A. Affected Dalit Households

43. In comparison to other castes, the socioeconomic level of Dalits is supposed to be low in the society. According to the 2021 census survey, Dalit population of Nepal is estimated to be around 16.20% of the country's population. The affected population of Dalits was 23 in the project area. Based on the survey findings, the socio-economic status of the Dalit communities of the project have been summarized below (**Table 23**).

Table 23 : Project Impacts on Dalit Households

S. N.	Types of structures	Total Structure Nos	Fully Affected	Partially Affected	APs
1	Business	4	3	21	23
	Total	4	3	1	23

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

44. Among the affected Dalit households' population, one household falls below poverty level and his income is less than NRs 400,994. The table below shows the income range of the Dalit affected households.

Table 24: Income Range of Dalit HHs and Population

S.N.	Income Range	Households		Population		
		Nos	%	Male	Female	Total
	Up to 200,000	0	0	0	0	0
2	200,001-300,000	1	25	3	2	5
3	300,001-400,993	0	0	0	0	0
4	400,994 and above	3	75	10	8	18
	Total	4	100	18	14	23

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

VI. GENDER ANALYSIS

45. **Project's Impact on Women:** Vulnerability of female member is expected comparatively insignificant if the affected household is headed by male. But in case of female headed household, female member has to take responsibility of relocating structure including management of different family needs during transitional period. In such condition, household head females are impacted differentially. The project resettlement team has carefully carried out impact assessment and paid high attention for mitigation measures.
46. **Women headed affected households:** During the impact assessment, PPC resettlement team concluded that none of the women headed households are impacted by the project intervention. This data shows that there is no risk of vulnerability to the women headed households. During the implementation of the project, construction supervision consultant further assesses whether there are any households headed by women among project affected.
47. **Work participation of women:** Household chores are the main involvement of women in this project area. However, women in the subproject area are involved in small hotels, highway-based businesses, grocery shops, farming, and household activities. The engagement of women in service is extremely low. Women are involved in these businesses because of the increased tendency of males to go into foreign employment. The establishment of private industries has created opportunities for women in income-generating sectors.
48. **Public consultation with women:** A total of 28 consultations were conducted at different places of the project area which had women participant representation. It included both men and women. One of the most important project benefits perceived by women is that the road improvement will facilitate easier access to health facilities particularly during childbearing. Besides, discussions among the women revealed that the improved transport facilities would greatly benefit their mobility by reducing the travel time and cost. Upon completion of the project, it is expected that there will be proper footpaths, zebra crossings and streetlights and thus it will be safer for pedestrians, commuters, school going children and other road users. Similarly, improvement of the road has been an opportunity for women engaged in small trade for selling and purchasing goods as market access will be easy and nearby. Likewise, they have shown interest to work during construction phase.

VII. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Introduction

49. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared based on census, inventory of loss and socioeconomic households' survey across the project road alignment with affected households and representatives of vulnerable groups and other key informants in the community. Some of the basic objectives of the consultations were:

- Assessment of socioeconomic information required for the study;
- Information dissemination on the project's impacts and resettlement mitigation measures to the people;
- Understanding the perceptions of affected persons; and
- Understanding expectations of affected people.

B. Methods of Public Consultation

50. The task of public consultation was carried out in different places during the resettlement plan preparation. The consultation process was initiated since the beginning of the field reconnaissance survey to the period of carrying out the census, the process of consultation remained continuous. **Table 25** presents a description of the type of stakeholders consulted and methods adopted for the consultations according to their specific purposes. Please see stakeholder consultation in **Appendix- X** along with photographs (**Appendix- XI**).

Table 25: Methods Employed During the Course of Consultations

Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
More than 6 meetings were conducted with local government in the presence of mayor, deputy mayor, administrative chief, and engineer.	Detailed work assigned to consultant in this road and required document technical design and working approach were discussed during the consultation meeting. During the meeting, local government views were also collected, and these suggestions will be reflected in road design as well.	Both meetings were held at municipality office. Individual discussion and question answer session was conducted.
Transport entrepreneurs especially short route bus, micro, tempo-e- rikshaw and taxi drivers and owners	Views and suggestions and types of further improvement required in technical design were discussed. The small vehicles are facing proper parking places. The case of taxi parking is one of the emerging issues.	Individual discussion and question answer session were conducted.
District level line agencies (Divisional Road Offices)	To share necessity of the design structure like Overhead Bridge, Cross Drainage status of roads, feedback and suggestions about the design and implementation of the project was sought since design phase so that issue will be resolved right from the beginning.	Individual discussion and group meetings with the officials of the respective offices were carried out.

Resettlement Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road

Project Affected persons (based on the design and required support from community at different Municipalities i.e., one metropolitan city, one sub metropolitan city, 3 municipalities and 1 rural municipality)	To prepare the inventory of affected assets, get measurements and conduct interviews with affected families	Individual interviews of the affected households by means of structured questionnaire.
--	---	--

Table 26: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

Sl. No.	Date	Type of Consultation	Location	Total No. of Participants	No. of Male Participants	No. of Female Participants
1	2079/4/31 16 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Rapti Municipality Office	12	11	1
2	2079/4/31 16 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ward Office, Rapti Municipality, Ward 5	6	5	1
3	2079/4/31 16 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ward Office, Rapti Municipality, Ward 8	4	3	1
4	2079/4/31 16 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ward Office, Rapti Municipality, Ward 2	4	3	1
5	2079/4/31 16 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ward Office, Rapti Municipality, Ward 6	9	7	2
6	2079/4/31 16 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ward Office, Rapti Municipality, Ward 3	5	2	3

Resettlement Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road

Sl. No.	Date	Type of Consultation	Location	Total No. of Participants	No. of Male Participants	No. of Female Participants
7	2079/4/31 16 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ward Office, Rapti Municipality, Ward 4	4	3	1
8	2079/4/31 16 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ward Office, Rapti Municipality, Ward 2	6	5	1
9	2079/5/2 18 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Hetauda Sub- Metropolitan City Office	16	15	1
10	2079/5/3 19 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Rapti Municipality, Ward 6	26	15	11
11	2079/5/3 19 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ward Office, Rapti Municipality, Ward 6	30	15	15
12	2079/4/22 7 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Manahari Rural Municipality Office	9	7	2
13	2079/5/6 22 nd August, 2022	Community Consultation	Khaireni Municipality Office	10	8	2
14	2079/5/9 25 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ratnanagar Municipality Office	12	11	1
15	2079/5/9 25 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Bharatpur Metropolitan Office	8	8	0

Resettlement Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road

Sl. No.	Date	Type of Consultation	Location	Total No. of Participants	No. of Male Participants	No. of Female Participants
16	2079/5/10 26 th August, 2022	Community Consultation	Ward 9 and 12, Bharatpur Metropolitan City Ward 9 and 12	5	4	1
17	2079/5/17 2 nd September, 2022	Community Consultation	Transportation Management Service, Bharatpur Metropolitan City	18	17	1
18	2081/09/14 29 th December, 2024	Community Consultation	Khairahani Municipality	7	5	2
19	2081/09/16 31 st December, 2024	Community Consultation	Jyamire Kalika Community Forest, Manahari Rural Municipality	9	4	5
20	2082/01/06 19 th April, 2025	Community Consultation	Ratnanagar Municipality	58	44	14
21	2082/01/08 21 th April, 2025	Community Consultation	Bharatpur Metropolitan City	29	25	4
22	2082/01/09 22 nd April, 2025	Community Consultation	Rapti Municipality	35	26	9
23	2082/01/09 22 nd April, 2025	Community Consultation	Khairahani Municipality	43	37	6
24	2082/01/10 23 rd April, 2025	Community Consultation	Manohari Rural Municipality	55	51	4

Resettlement Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road

Sl. No.	Date	Type of Consultation	Location	Total No. of Participants	No. of Male Participants	No. of Female Participants
25	2082/01/10 23 rd April, 2025	Community Consultation	Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city	26	18	8
26	2082/07/30 16 th November, 2025	- Community Consultation	Ratnanagar Municipality-02, Rapti	43	36	7
27	2082/07/30 16 th November, 2025	- Community Consultation	Bastipur, Hetauda Sub-metropolitan city	46	27	19
28	2082/07/30 16 th November, 2025	- Community Consultation	Manohari Rural Municipality	36	29	7
	Total			571	441 (77.23 %)	130 (22.77 %)

C. Key Issues Raised During Community Consultation

51. The project and consultant team carried out several rounds of consultations meetings with the concerned stakeholders regarding different social safeguard issues. Major issues during consultation were relocation of public structures, road safety, employment, and training. Public consultation with women was also held and women's problems and expectations were noted. Women groups especially showed interest to participate in various trainings including Gender Based Violence, reproductive health, financial literacy, and other skills enhancement trainings. Consultations included issues related to potential impacts due to project implementation and the compensation policy, the grievance redress mechanism. Based on the recorded information, the project and consultant team carried out 28 consultation meetings with communities along the road alignment; 571 persons participated in these meetings, including 22.77% (441 men and 130 women). Apart from the recorded information, there were some undocumented social consultation meetings as well. The key issues discussed during consultation include the following: assurance of proper drainage, adequate road safety features, stringent environmental impact monitoring, and timely project completion. See Appendix VIII for details on the issues discussed during consultations.

D. Public Consultation with Women

52. There were 28 consultation meetings held at various locations throughout the project areas that included both men and women. One of the most significant benefits recognized by women in relation to the subproject is that the construction of four lane road will make it easier for them to access health services and other essential basic utilities. Furthermore, conversations among the women suggested that enhanced transportation facilities would considerably assist to reduce travel time. Further, the upgrading of the road will provided a better facility for those women involved in

small business to sell and buy things of everyday need. Likewise, they believed the start of construction on the road would afford them with an opportunity to get employment during the construction phase.

53. Women have also been involved into savings and credit groups as well as self-help groups, which have ensured collective ownership to them. There are a variety of women's organizations, such as saving and credit cooperative groups, that are devoted to assisting women in the financial and economic affairs.
54. Women also expressed the hope that if employment opportunities were provided to them, they would indeed be capable to save the money or invest it in future initiatives. They are optimistic that there would be no wage discrimination in the government-initiated works. Their contributions to the project will also help reverse the traditional gender roles in domestic works.
55. Some women were also observed working with different businesses, like selling fruits and vegetables. These women will also benefit from lower transportation costs and reduced journey times following the improvement in road conditions.
56. Females are more interested in learning about road safety precautions that have been implemented in technical design, and they are more concerned about how their children cross the road. They have also suggested that overhead pedestrian bridges should be constructed at appropriate locations.
57. Other important considerations include the safer road and proper drainage and waste management which are of top priorities of local community. To give enough road access, it is necessary to construct an overhead bridge as well as an underpass. While making consultations with concerned stakeholders, they stated that there will be no disruption of business operations due to the construction of overhead bridges and underpasses. Traffic signals should be installed to retard traffic congestion, and pedestrians should be ensured to cross the street using zebra crossings. Underpasses for crossing wild animals were also demanded by the community. People-friendly public restrooms should be made to be accessible, especially for female users, so that they may be used without difficulty. Work on the road project should include provision of employment opportunities for community members, especially women, as well as skill enhancement training sessions. It is expected that these training will assist them in raising their standard of living, improving their decision-making abilities, and opening new possibilities for their future.
58. As a result of the high risk of transmission of infectious diseases such as HIV// AIDS among construction workers, high labor influx in the construction process, high risks of trafficking including women and children will be resulted. Hence, extensive awareness is a must in these sensitive areas. Awareness programs and trainings should be carried out on reproductive health and hygiene, STDs, Gender Based Violence (GBV), drugs and HIV AIDS prevention training.

E. Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan and Further Consultations

59. It is the responsibility of the implementing agency (IA) to disclose the resettlement plan to the affected households. A summarized translated version of the resettlement plan in Nepali will be made available to affected and local people through the respective municipality. A leaflet summarizing key impacts, the entitlements, payment processes, grievance redress committee and contact information will be translated into Nepali and distributed to the affected people through the CSC social mobilizers and resettlement specialists during implementation. An approved resettlement plan will be disclosed on the IA's and ADB's websites and hard copy of the reports will be made available at the Rural Municipalities, at the local level along the project road stretch.
60. For effective RP implementation, additional consultative meetings with affected persons will be carried out during project implementation. Should the scope of resettlement impact change during construction, a verification survey will be conducted by the implementing agency through project consultants (CSC).

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

61. There are provisions of compensation for losses or any damages during land acquisition under the Land acquisition act of Nepal 1977. The Act allows for interested persons (i.e., APs) during a land acquisition process to file or represent their cases to the Chief District Officer (CDO), raise objection against the acquisition by a notice to the Ministry of Home and get redressed under the LA Act clause 11 Section 1, 2 and 3.
62. DOR will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project and ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards all affected persons. This mechanism is not intended to bypass the government's own legal process but is intended to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The aggrieved party should be free to approach national legal system at any time. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the Project. The complaints and problems related to resettlement that are likely to rise but not limited to, during and before the implementation of a project include the following:
- Project affected persons are not listed in the compensation list;
 - Losses that are not identified correctly.
 - Compensation/assistance inadequate or not as per the entitlement matrix
 - Dispute about ownership
 - Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance and
 - Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership
 - Grievances related to the proper relocation of physically affected households
 - Grievances related to the livelihood and business restoration of the economically affected households.
63. Through public consultations, the APs will be informed that they have a right to grievances redress and provided with the local and project-level contact information to submit their complaints. The APs will be eligible to call upon the support of the social mobilizer to assist them in submitting or presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC.

A. Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Project Road

64. The table below illustrates the purposed grievance redress mechanism of the Hetauda-Narayanghat road section. In Local Level Committee, PD Office will nominate Municipal/Rural Municipal Mayor as convenor in previous SASEC projects. However, involvement of Mayor could not be effective due to his/her time constraint. So, in this project the PD office has provisioned to nominate Ward chairperson as convenor of the local level committee.

Table 27 : Composition Grievance Redress Committees

Field-Level Committee	Local-Level Committee	Project-Level Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social mobilizers • Contractor Environmental/Social Focal Point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoR site engineer • Municipality/ Rural Municipality Representative (Ward Chairperson) • CSC Social mobilizer • 2 representatives designated by affected community of the local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM DOR • Chief District Officer • CSC Resettlement Expert • CSC Environmental Expert

	level (at least one woman)	
--	----------------------------	--

B. Grievance Redress Procedures

65. The following steps of grievance redress procedures will be adopted for resolving complaints/grievances during the implementation of this RP. Although the GRM is a three tier process, a complainant or aggrieved can register his/her complaint directly to any of the three tiers. However, affected persons are free to approach the country's legal system at any time. In addition, the affected person may submit their complaint in writing directly to the ADB Accountability Mechanism :<http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

<p>Step-1 Field-level Grievance Committee</p>	<p>In case of any grievances, the complainant approaches the locally based field level social mobilizers or PIU official for clarification or s/he submits any formal complaints. The social mobilizer will provide clarification to the affected person and try to resolve the problem at local level with the involvement of the PIU resettlement representative if necessary. The social mobilizer and environment focal point person from the contractor will document the cases and call a meeting with Grievance Committee and affected persons. If this is not resolved (maximum 7 days), The social mobilizer will recommend that the affected person submit his/her complaint to the local-level GRC.</p>
<p>STEP-2 Local-Level GRC</p>	<p>The local level GRC committee will be formed at site specific on the road alignment at each Municipality or Rural Municipality level headed by ward chairperson as a coordinator. For the Hetauda-Narayanghat road, 1 Metropolitan City, 2 sub- metropolitan cities, 3 Municipalities and 1 Rural Municipality are involved. The APs may submit their concerns or grievances verbally or in writing to this Committee. The committee shall make a field-based assessment (as and when required) to verify/examine the grievances, if necessary. After proper examination/verification of the grievances, the Committee will make a proposed action/decision and the complainants will be informed orally and in writing within 15 days.</p>
<p>Step-3 Project-Level GRC</p>	<p>If the complainant is not satisfied, s/he with the support of the CSC resettlement specialist will forward the grievances to the project-level GRC. The DoR project manager will play as lead role to settle the complaint. (30 days)</p>

66. The complainant is free to lodge their case in court any time. If the complainant does not accept

the project-level Committee decision, he/she may want to submit directly (in writing) to the ADB's Resident Mission in Nepal or South Asian Transport and Communication Division.

67. **Additional grievance management.** In addition to the project-level grievance [redress] mechanism provided by the borrower [executing agency] [implementing agency], people who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project have a range of forums available to them for purposes of raising their complaints, grievances, and concerns. These include applicable judicial or administrative forums and ADB through the resident missions and the ADB project teams. The borrower [executing agency] [implementing agency] will help ensure that project-affected people are made aware of these forums to address their complaints, grievances, and concerns. The borrower [executing agency] [implementing agency] should provide the applicable ADB contact details as part of stakeholder consultations and information disclosure, including in response letters to a complaint where appropriate, so that project-affected people know how to reach out to ADB.
68. **Court of Law:** Under the project specific GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. However, as none of the impacts are complex, long-term or significant in nature, it is unlikely that there will be any unresolved issues after the first three stages. The PIU will submit resettlement plan/due diligence report EMP/SEMP implementation report to ADB's review and will ensure that affected persons will receive compensation and other assistances as per entitlement matrix prior to impact / displacement and before commencement of civil works. The issues relating to the environment will be redressed as per the guidance provided in EMP/SEMP.
69. **ADB's Accountability Mechanism.** The people who may /are in future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach ADB accountability mechanism.

xx

IX. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

70. The policy, legal framework, and resettlement safeguards principles and entitlements in this resettlement plan are guided by the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and Government of Nepal's (GoN) Acts, laws and regulation. The objective of the review of legislative provision is to understand existing policies that are applicable for the implementation of the project. The overview of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs.

A. Legislation

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

B. Land Acquisition Act of 1977

72. The Land Acquisition Act (1977) specifies the procedures for land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the government to acquire any land for public interest or for the execution of any development works. There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) under the leadership of Chief District Officer (CDO), which will fix the rate of compensation for the affected assets. The other members in the committee are the Chief of Land Revenue Office, Mayor of concerned municipality and Project Director/Manager.

73. The basic function of the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) is to review and determine the compensation rate of affected structure, identify the proper owners, distribution of compensation and address the issues related to affected assets and compensation distribution. District Administrative Office (DAO) will also be responsible to notify affected people through PIU regarding the details of the affected structure and other assets with the support of local government.

74. **The 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).

C. Public Road Act, 1974

75. The Public Road Act, 1974 prohibits the construction of permanent structures (buildings) within a defined distance from a road. The road agency has the authority over everything within the Right of Way (RoW). The Act also makes provision for those cases where the road projects temporarily require land and/or other properties during construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance. A CFC determines compensation in case of loss of assets, business, or production. The Act empowers DOR to acquire any land on temporary basis during construction and upgrading. The Act does not provide for leasing of land. DOR is required to pay compensation for any damages caused to buildings, crops, and trees, where the farming activities of the landowners are interrupted, and where the landowner must incur expenses to restore the land after its return.

D. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for Infrastructure Development 2071 (2015)

76. 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 Act also provisioned for the project affected families to be entitled to compensation if works like installation of transmission, telephone and underground drinking water pipelines affect livelihood. And in case the projects affect yields of registered commercial crop, fruit or flower producers, compensation equivalent to five years of revenue must be given in cash.
77. The policy adds that all expenses related to land acquisition, compensation and the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans should be considered as project cost and interest should be paid on compensation amount depending on the days it took to release funds to those affected by the project. The interest calculation begins from the day a formal decision was taken to operate the project, says the policy.
78. The compensation determination committee formed under the Chief District Officer will fix the rate of affected assets. The committee can form a subcommittee to assist the main committee to determine the compensation amount of affected assets.
79. Those not satisfied with land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes can lodge complaints through GRC. If verdict issued by the GRC is also deemed unsatisfactory, the person can knock on the doors of court.

E. Verdict of The Supreme Court of Nepal, June 2024

80. In June 2024, the Supreme Court of Nepal ruled that landowners affected by energy transmission projects must receive fair and just compensation not only for tower footprints but also for the Right of Way (ROW) under transmission lines. The verdict mandates that "justifiable compensation" must be provided for land falling under the Right of Way (the strip of land needed for safety and maintenance, where construction is restricted). The verdict mandates that "justifiable compensation" must be provided for land falling under the Right of Way (the strip of land needed for safety and maintenance, where construction is restricted). The compensation must be determined in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act 1977. The Supreme Court verdict sets a precedent that can be applied to transport projects like highways.

F. ADB SPS (2009), Involuntary Resettlement Standard Requirement

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

- Involuntary Resettlement (IR) should be avoided wherever possible;
- Where IR is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- Enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Gender analysis is required to identify related resettlement impacts and risks;
- Resettlement Plans (RP) should be prepared in full consultation with affected persons

(APs), host communities, and concerned non-government organizations (NGOs) including disclosure of the RP and project related information;

- Preference will be given to land-based resettlement for affected persons whose livelihoods are land-based. However, if the land is not the preferred option or the land is not available at reasonable price, the APs will be provided opportunities for employment, or self-employment, in addition to the reasonable cash compensation for land and other assets lost;
- Cash compensations for the loss of structures, other assets and incomes should be based on full replacement cost;
- Absence of formal legal title to land, the affected person will not be eligible to get compensation of the land but will not be a bar to compensation of other non-land assets such as trees, crops and structures.
- The rate of compensation for structures and other assets should be calculated at full replacement cost based on fair market value; transaction cost; interest accrued; transitional and restoration cost, and other applicable payments, if any.
- All compensation payments and related activities must be completed prior to the commencement of the civil work;
- Special attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children and indigenous people and those without legal title to land.

G. Comparison Between Government of Nepal's Legal Framework and ADB SPS on Involuntary Resettlement Requirements

82. The difference between the GoN's land acquisition policies and the principles laid down in ADB SPS, 2009 is compared in Table 28 below and the measures to bridge the gaps are discussed.

Table 28: Comparison between Government of Nepal Laws and ADB Safeguards Policies on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Sl. No.	ADB SPS, 2009	Government of Nepal Legal Framework	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 (LAA). 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.	<p>The Project will undertake screening of all projects in the line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.</p> <p>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 SPS 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.</p>
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government 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	<p>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, 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</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

Sl. No.	Resettlement ADB SPS, 2009	Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road Government of Nepal Legal Framework	Gaps Between Government of Nepal Legal Framework and ADB's Policies and Gap Filling Measures
	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.	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.	development such as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and postimplementation, including the monitoring phase. The project specific grievance redress mechanism will be established. The resettlement plan includes the GRM process. Grievance redress committees will be established at (i) Field-Level, (ii) Local-Level, and (iii) Project-Level at Kathmandu.
3	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.	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. The LAA does not specify how compensation is to be determined. Section 13 states that the amount of compensation may be determined separately for persons whose land is wholly acquired and persons whose land is partially acquired.	This resettlement plan and its entitlement matrix ensure compensation to non- titled holders on government land. The LAA differs from ADB SPS policy in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, at replacement cost. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation. The compensation will be to title as well as non-titled households for temporary or permanent impacts, including livelihood loss.
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	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 taken into account 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 (i) shifting allowances equivalent to two times shifting (affected location to rented premise and from rented premise to new constructed house), (ii) right to salvage materials, (iii) 12 months rental assistance as per current market rates in the vicinity, and additional transitional assistance for the loss of business and employment.

Sl. No.	Resettlement	Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road	Gaps Between Government of Nepal Legal Framework and ADB's Policies and Gap Filling Measures
	ADB SPS, 2009	Government of Nepal Legal Framework	
	infrastructure and community services, as required.		
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 entitlement matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups, as defined by ADB SPS.
6	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.	The Civil Code of Nepal is the legal basis for contractual agreements on the transfer of land from affected persons to the government. A negotiated purchase clause is provided under the Land acquisition Act (LAA) of Government of Nepal.	The project will ensure a fair and transparent process, an independent third-party will be appointed to certify whether the process of negotiated settlement was undertaken without coercion, in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner. Negotiated purchase of land is not assessed for this project.
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 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.
8	Prepare a resettlement plan/RIPP 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
9	Disclose a draft resettlement plan/RIPP, 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	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	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

Sl. No.	Resettlement	Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road	Gaps Between Government of Nepal Legal Framework and ADB's Policies and Gap Filling Measures
	ADB SPS, 2009	Government of Nepal Legal Framework	
	stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan/RIPP and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	door/compound wall in the prescribed form and manner, stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	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.
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 take into account 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 assistances as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be part of the project cost. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the executing agency.
11	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation. 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.	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. The ordinance only ensures the initial notification or the acquisition of a particular property.	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 start of civil construction work. (Affected households who have voluntarily shifted outside the 50 meter ROW after census survey in 2022, will be treated as affected persons and will be entitled to receive compensation, based on compensation policies outlined in the entitlement matrix). 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.

Sl. No.	Resettlement ADB SPS, 2009	Plan Hetauda-Narayanghat Road Government of Nepal Legal Framework	Gaps Between Government of Nepal Legal Framework and ADB's Policies and Gap Filling Measures
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. For the project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS.

X. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Entitlement Policy

83. An Entitlement Matrix is devised based on ADB Safeguard Policy 2009, the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation policy 2015. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on involuntary resettlement requires compensation for the loss of assets (like, structures or any other assets like trees, machinery etc.) at replacement cost to both titled and non-titled holders. The social safeguard document provisions compensations to the affected persons for all types of losses. In addition to the compensation for affected assets, the affected persons will also receive other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as; shifting allowance, temporary loss of income, income restoration, transitional assistance for those facing physical displacement and additional financial assistance to the vulnerable affected persons. Further, the principles adopted herein contain special measures and assistance for vulnerable affected households, such as household headed by women, households having differently abled persons, landless, and household living below poverty line.

B. Entitlement Matrix

84. All the APs will be compensated at replacement costs. Rehabilitation allowances will be paid to the severely affected families (who have lost more than 10% of their assets and income). Similarly, additional assistance to vulnerable groups will be provided for restoring their livelihoods. Both vulnerable and severely affected households will also be eligible to participate to the livelihood/skill development trainings. The rate of compensation for structures and other assets is calculated at full replacement cost without depreciation cost, on the basis of fair market value, transaction cost, interest accrued, transitional and restoration cost, no taxes on compensation such as capital gain taxes will be applicable and other applicable payments, if any. The livelihood restoration program will be in place, budgeted and implemented, as discussed with the affected people during TNA. Compensation will be given for the loss of crops/vegetation as per entitlement matrix if any loss occurred during construction. The contingency cost will cover the compensation of crops loss. It will be calculated based on the net production of one time crop in the affected area. This RP will be further updated in accordance with the likely changes in impact to be resulted from joint construction survey after mobilization of contractor and Construction Supervision Consultant.

85. **Cut-Off-Date.** The timeframe for concluding the census and socioeconomic survey of Hetauda- Narayanghat road segment was from 8 June 2022 to August 31, 2022; subsequently, a verification and re-confirmatory survey was carried out in June, 2025. The last date of there-confirmatory survey, **June 30, 2025**, is considered as the cut-off date for the proposed project road. All proprietors of structures who are non- title holders will be notified and will be eligible for compensation during the implementation process, according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development Project 2015 and ADB Social Safeguard Policy 2009. The re-confirmatory survey identified that some of the households, facing physical and economical displacement, have voluntarily moved outside the COI of impact and have constructed their structures on their own land; such affected persons will receive all the compensation as per the entitlement matrix, as ensured by the project authority. A detailed Entitlement Matrix has been provided in the following **Table 26**.

86. All compensation and allowances will be paid prior to any physical or economic displacement. All affected persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas before the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income- earning capacity and production levels. People moving

in the area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any kind of compensation or assistance as per provision made herein. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, to vacate premises/dismantle in the case of affected structures prior to project implementation.

Table 29: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
A-1	Temporary loss of land due to construction activities, access roads and diversions	Land is occupied temporarily and will be viable after construction activities	Title holders with land records Renter or sharecropper of land with legal lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Payment as per the contract rental rate for the temporary use of land agreed between the owner and contractor. ▪ Land should be returned to the owner at the end of use period and restored to its original condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DoR/CSC/contractor
B-1	Residential structure	Partially impacted (i.e., the unaffected portion of structure is still viable for use and no relocation is required)	Owners of the structures with or without legal title, including squatters and encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the affected portion. ▪ Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the date of construction. ▪ Affected households will be allowed to take salvage materials free of cost 	DoR CDC CSC
B-2	Residential structure	Fully affected (i.e., structure is no longer viable for use)	Owners of the structures without legal title, including squatters and encroachers losing their residence and who have to physically relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the entire structure. ▪ Reconstruction and shifting allowance equivalent to 10% of replacement cost of the structure to cover two times shifting (affected location to rented or transitional location and from rented/ transitional location to new constructed house). ▪ Transition allowance equivalent to 6 	DoR CDC CSC

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
				<p>months' minimum wage of labor³ OR minimum 6 months rental assistance as per current market rates in the vicinity, which ever is higher.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum six months advance notice prior to start of road construction work and physical displacement (after payment of compensation);. ▪ Affected households will be allowed to salvage materials free of cost ▪ Opportunity to involve one family member in skill development training 	
B-3	Residential cum commercial structures	Marginal Impact (i.e., unaffected portion of the structure is still viable for the use and no relocation is required.	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land, including squatters and encroachers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the affected portion. ▪ Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the date of construction. ▪ Affected households will be allowed to salvage materials free of cost 	DoR/CDC/CSC
B-4	Residential cum commercial structures	Severe Impact i.e., Structure is no longer viable for continued use and the entire structure is to be acquired.	Owners of the structures without legal title, including squatters and encroachers losing their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the entire structure. ▪ Reconstruction and shifting allowance equivalent to 10% of replacement cost of the structure to 	DoR/CDC/CSC

³ The respective District Rate Determination Committees of Makwanpur and Chitwan districts have determined NR900 and NR 850, respectively as daily wage rate (2082). The average daily rate of the two districts is NR 875, which is considered in the resettlement plan budget. (Appendix XII)

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
			structures and who must physically relocate	<p>cover two times shifting (affected location to rented or transitional location and from rented/ transitional location to new constructed house).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transition allowance equivalent to 6 months' minimum wage of unskilled labor OR minimum 6 months rental assistance as per current market rates in the vicinity, whichever is higher. ▪ Minimum six months advance notice prior to start of road construction work and physical displacement (after payment of compensation). ▪ Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost. ▪ Opportunity to involve one family member in skill development training 	
B-5	Residential	Severe Impact i.e., Structure is no longer viable for continued use and the entire structure is to be acquired.	Tenant and lease who must physically relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equivalent of 6 months rental stipend as per current market rates in the vicinity, to find alternative place to stay. ▪ Minimum six months advance notice prior to start of road construction work and physical displacement (after payment of compensation). ▪ Affected households will be able to salvage materials, (if the structure 	DoR/CSC

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
				<p>is constructed by the affected renter/lease).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rental deposit if any to be reimbursed to renter (deducted from structure owner's entitlement) 	
B-6	<p>Residential, commercial and residential cum commercial</p> <p>Commercial structure (Permanent /Temporary Shed)</p>	Partially affected	Owners of structures with or without title to land squatters and encroachers losing their commercial and who are not to physically relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the affected portion. ▪ Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the date of construction. ▪ Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost 	DoR/CDC/CSC
B-7	Commercial structure	Fully impacted (i.e., structure is no longer viable that can be relocated without being dismantled for use)	Owners of structures with or without title to land squatters and encroachers losing their commercial and who must physically relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation ▪ Reconstruction and shifting allowance equivalent to 10% of replacement cost of the structure (towards transportation, loading/unloading labour charges, development of the new reconstruction site, and any other cost related to reconstruction). ▪ Minimum 3 months advance notice prior to start of road construction work and physical displacement (after payment of compensation);. 	DoR, CSC

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
				<p>Affected households will be allowed to salvage materials free of cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business loss allowance equivalent to six-months minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labour (as per applicable laws) or loss of income will be calculated as per average daily income arrived at from census and socio-economic survey, whichever is greater. 	
B-8	Mobile kiosk	Change of structure location	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land, including squatters and encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-month notice to move structure outside the corridor of impact. ▪ Lump sum NRs 15000 as shifting cost and loss of income. Out of total cost, NRs 5500 is shifting cost and remaining NRs 9500 is allocated for income loss. 	DoR/CSC
C-1	Secondary structures (kitchen, latrine, etc)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land, including squatters and encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation ▪ Affected households will be able to salvage materials without any cost 	DoR/CDC/CSC
D-1	Crops and fruit trees	Loss of or damage to assets	Owners regardless of tenure status, including squatters and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affected person will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to cut and clear the affected trees. For fruit bearing trees 6 months' notice will be given. 	DoR/CDC/CSC

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
			encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for crops for one harvest at current market value ▪ Compensation for trees including fruit bearing trees at prevalent market rates,⁴ to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by number of productive years remaining. ▪ Compensation for one-year net harvest for seasonal fruit trees at prevalent market rates. ▪ Compensation at market value of timber in case of timber-bearing trees. ▪ Business loss allowance equivalent to two-months minimum wage of unskilled labor. 	
E-1	Public facilities, common property structures and facilities	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will be rebuilt by the project as in public land and as coordinated with the community. 	DoR/Contractor /CSC
F-1	Vulnerable affected people allowances	Vulnerable households and those significantly affected	Affected vulnerable households defined as: Female-headed Household, below poverty levels, households with disable member land less	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-time rehabilitation allowance equivalent of 3 months minimum wage rate as vulnerability assistance; ▪ Livelihood enhancement program will be provided – This will include provision of skill training for any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DoR/CSC

⁴ Valued by an experienced person in the field of horticulture/forestry etc.

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Responsibilities
			households, non-titleholders households <i>(Vulnerable Household can only qualify to one of the categories above)</i>	<p>one member of the affected vulnerable household or household significantly affected; this will be organised by any NGO/agency for any productive activity at the rate of NRs. 20,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerable persons or significantly affected (one household member) will be entitled to preferential employment in the project construction, if interested; 	

XI. RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

A. Relocation Assistance

87. Based on the census and re-confirmatory survey, it is identified 22 households will incur physical displacement and 05 households will be physically and economically displaced. The families have relocated on their own private land, adjacent to the project road. While consultations with other physically displaced households indicated that they will shift and construct house on their own land in adjacent villages on receiving the compensation. The households preferred cash compensation and self-relocation. The households who have shifted voluntarily will be entitled to receive complete compensation as per the entitlement matrix.
88. Consultation with households losing residential cum commercial structures in totality, mentioned that some of them will shift outside the corridor of impact and reconstruct shop cum residences on adjacent private land; 07 number of households have been identified as abandon and in dilapidated condition, since the census survey in August 2022, and the condition of these houses continues to be the same even during the re-confirmatory survey in June 2025. The project has enumerated these closed, abandon houses and they are entitled to receive compensation as per the agreed entitlement matrix. The socio-economic survey and focused discussion with these displaced households indicated that none of them will be rendered homeless and they can continue to undertake their economic activities beyond the corridor of impact.
89. The compensation for loss of **residential structures** resulting into relocation impact is mentioned as following:
- Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the entire structure.
 - Reconstruction and shifting allowance equivalent to 10% of replacement cost of the structure to cover two times shifting (affected location to rented or transitional location and from rented/ transitional location to new constructed house).
 - Transition allowance equivalent to 6 months' minimum wage of unskilled labor OR minimum 6 months rental assistance as per current market rates in the vicinity, which ever is higher.
 - Minimum 6 months advance notice prior to start of road construction work and physical displacement (after payment of compensation).
 - Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost.
 - Opportunity to involve one family member in skill development training.
 - Additional vulnerability assistance and those significantly impacted as per entitlement outlined in row # G-1 of entitlement matrix.
90. The compensation for loss of **residential cum commercial structures** resulting into relocation impact is mentioned as following:
- Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the entire structure.
 - Reconstruction and shifting allowance equivalent to 10% of replacement cost of the structure to cover two times shifting (affected location to rented or transitional location and from rented/ transitional location to new constructed house).
 - Transition allowance equivalent to 6 months' minimum wage of unskilled labor OR minimum 6 months rental assistance as per current market rates in the vicinity, which ever is higher.
 - Minimum six months advance notice prior to start of road construction work and physical displacement (after payment of compensation).
 - Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost.
 - Opportunity to involve one family member in skill development training.

- Additional vulnerability assistance and those significantly impacted as per entitlement outlined in row # G-1 of entitlement matrix.
91. The tenant and lease holders are entitled for the following compensation, facing relocation impact.
- Equivalent of 6 months rental stipend as per current market rates in the vicinity, to find alternative place to stay.
 - Minimum 3 months advance notice prior to start of road construction work and physical displacement (after payment of compensation).
 - Affected households will be able to salvage materials, (if the structure is constructed by the affected renter/lease).
 - Rental deposit if any to be reimbursed to renter (deducted from structure owner's entitlement).
92. In addition to the above 48 commercial road-side shops and 43 kiosks will be shifted beyond the corridor of impact, with the ROW of government roads. The commercial shops are entitled to receive compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation being charged. The 48 households losing commercial structures will be entitled to receive the following:
- Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation
 - Reconstruction and shifting allowance equivalent to 10% of replacement cost of the structure (towards transportation, loading/unloading labour charges, development of the new reconstruction site, and any other cost related to reconstruction).
 - Minimum 3 months advance notice prior to start of road construction work and physical displacement (after payment of compensation);.
 - Affected households will be allowed to salvage materials free of cost.
 - Business loss allowance equivalent to six-months minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labour (as per applicable laws) or loss of income will be calculated as per average daily income arrived at from census and socio-economic survey, whichever is greater.
93. The 43 kiosks owners will shift their structures outside the COI, within the ROW, towards the edge of the road. The kiosk owners will receive one-month advance notice to remove their structures outside the corridor of impact and lump sum NRs 15000 as shifting cost and loss of income. Of total NR 15,000, NRs 5,500 is transfer cost and remaining NRs 9,500 is allocated for income loss, during shifting.

B. Livelihood Restoration Measures

94. A Livelihood Improvement Training will be provided for one member of each of the vulnerable household who are also significantly affected; the 27 households (22 HHs facing physical displacement and 05 HHs facing both physical and economic displacement); preferred skill trainings h will be identified during training need assessment in implementation phase. Based on the socio-economic status and preliminary information of the 191 surveyed households, a tentative livelihood improvement training plan and budget has been prepared, which is summarized in **Table 30**. A short questionnaire related to training need assessment was developed and asked the surveyed households during census households survey and the training type and participants was proposed based on their response. Besides that, households eligible for the livelihood improvement program notably include vulnerable households, and those significantly affected due to full loss of structures and business. The households entitled for the livelihood improvement program will be confirmed and updated during implementation. Training courses will also be screened and finalized during the implementation of the RP through a training needs assessment of the participants and will be closely monitored during implementation of the program.
95. The surveyed households have shown interest on different trades which include plumber, electrician, beauty parlor, light vehicle driver, Mobile phone repairer technician and doll and

cushion making. The CSC social safeguard expert will support DOR Senior Sociologist in assessment, identifying agencies who conduct the skill trainings and facilitate in implementation of the training program. The following table shows the tentative livelihood restoration training for the project affected people. The project's livelihood specialist will ensure all entitled households that will be matched with proper training activities under The Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT). Tentative cost⁵ of livelihood and income restoration non-residential training for APs are mentioned below **Table 30**.

Table 30: Tentative Livelihood and Income Restoration Training for Project APs

S. N.	Activities	Duration	Per Person Cost	Responsibility
1	Plumbing	30 Days	15000	DOR/CSC
A2	Electrician	45 Days	20000	DOR/CSC
3	Heavy Equipment Driving	30 Days	30000	DOR/CSC
4	Mobile Phone Repairer Technician	45 Days	15000	DOR/CSC
5	Doll & Cushion Making	20 Days	15000	DOR/CSC

Source: Field Survey, August 2022

96. It is assessed that the affected commercial entities will incur temporary income loss. The commercial structures and kiosks will shift outside the corridor of impact and re-establish their shops and continue with their income activities. The households incurring loss of residential cum commercial structures and commercial structures, will be compensated as per following for the economic loss. Business loss allowance equivalent to six-months minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labour (as per applicable laws) or loss of income will be calculated as per average daily income arrived at from census and socio-economic survey, whichever is greater.
97. The affected kiosk owners are entitled to receive lump sum NRs 15000 as shifting cost and loss of income. Out of total cost, NRs 5500 is shifting cost and remaining NRs 9500 is allocated for income loss.

⁵ Regarding training cost, it will be reassessed and finalized during the RP implementation period

XII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

99. A total of 256 private structures belonging to 236 households (HHs) are expected to be affected by the project road. Of these, a survey covering 191 households, corresponding to 206 structures, was carried out during the field assessment. In accordance with the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix (EM), compensation costs for the affected structures have been estimated based on the measured affected area (in square meters) recorded during the field survey. The valuation of structures was undertaken without applying any depreciation to the construction materials used. The estimated compensation cost for the private structure is presented in **Table 31**. The compensation rate for the affected buildings and structures were estimated according to the type of structures such as frame structures, cement mortar RCC structure, Bricks/stone and mud mortar structures, block bricks and cement mortar with zinc roofed. The total cost for 256 structures is estimated as **NRs. 34,896,241.60**. However, the final compensation amount will be decided by the CDC.

Table 31 : Estimated Compensation Cost for different type of Structures by materials used

S. N.	Types of Structures	No. of structures	Total Cost NRs
1	Bamboo type Wall with Tripal Roof	4	35937.67
2	Wood Wall with tarpaulin/straw Roof	6	135093.04
3	Bamboo type Wall with CGI Roof	1	6769.22
4	Wood Wall with CGI roof	24	1295844.09
5	CGI and Iron Pipe Wall with CGI Roof	19	868902.19
6	Stone Cement Wall with CGI Roof	1	172296.00
7	Block Cement Wall with CGI Roof	31	3748606.44
8	Stone Mud Wall with Wood/ CGI Roof	8	1370047.14
9	Cement Brick Wall with CGI Roof	44	7728924.03
10	Brick Cement Wall with RCC Roof	85	18555785.94
11	Brick wall	8	279124.9
12	Fence with RCC Column	1	12800
13	Diesel Nozzle	5	25000
14	Hand Pump	2	40000
15	Tin Wall	1	6820
16	Block wall	9	473250.00
17	Gas Station	1	8528.16
18	Tubewell	5	100000
19	Stone Masonry wall	1	32512.80
	Total	256	34,896,241.60

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

100. The table below shows the estimated cost of all affected structures including 43 kiosk which is going to affect due to upgrading the road. The private structures include 22 fully affected residential structures, 5 fully affected residence cum business structures, 48 fully affected commercial structures and 181 partially affected and other structures. The estimated costs for private affected structures are briefly presented in **Table 32**.

Table 32: Estimated Cost for Project Affected Structures by type and extent of impact

S. N.	Items	Nos of Structures	Total Estimated Cost (NRs.)
1	Compensation of Fully Affected Private Residential Structures	22	4,540,094.88
2	Compensation of Fully Affected Private Residence cum Business Structures	5	2,734,429.20
3	Compensation of Fully Affected Private Commercial Structures	48	4,902,675.51
4	Total Compensation of Partially Private Structures, and other structures	181	22,719,042.01
5	Kiosk	43	645,000
	Total Estimated Cost NRs	299	35,541,241.6

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

A. Cost of the Public Structures

101. The public structures are constructed in different period by different institutions. Most of the resting places are built by the various cement industries as part of Corporate Social Responsibility publicity of their products. Most of the resting places are found constructed considering two lanes road which are not possible to adjust into 4 lanes proposed road. Therefore, these resting places/passenger sheds (*Pratikshalaya*) should be relocated. These are public assets that should be rehabilitated and re-established during project implementation period in close coordination with the concerned local communities. The replacement cost for the reconstruction of public structures is estimated **NRs. 11,187,546.80**. The types and budget of public structures are presented in **Table 33**.

Table 33: Details of the Public Structures

S.N.	Structure Types	No.	Estimated Cost (NRs)
1	Resting Place (Pratikshalaya)/Bus Stop	80	
2	Temple Small (Like Deities' Place)	19	
3	Wall & Gate	10	
4	Public Tube Well/tap	27	
5	Public Toilet	3	
6	Government Utility Inland revenue office, school canteen, valve chamber, container, water tank, structure of pond etc.)	6	
7	Police Beat/Traffic Post	16	
	Total	161	11,187,546.80

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

102. All affected public structures will be reinstated by the project and required budget for the affected structures within 50m has been allocated in contractor's BoQ.

B. Assistance and Rehabilitation Allowances

103. The reconstruction and rehabilitation allowance covers the physical and economic displacement and relocation allowances. The Entitlement matrix provisions cash

compensation for vulnerable households equivalent to three months wage rate for restarting their livelihood. Households whose houses need to be relocated will receive a reconstruction and shifting allowance equivalent to 10% of replacement cost of structure and transition allowance equivalent to 6 months' minimum wage of skilled labor⁶ OR minimum 6 months rental assistance as per current market rates in the vicinity, whichever is higher. However, transportation allowance and transition allowances is not considered for the structures having partial loss. Estimated cost for the rehabilitation/ subsistence allowances is presented below in **Table 34**. Similarly, **Table 35** present the shifting allowance of those structures which are fully affected having displacement.

Table 34: Transition and Business Restoration allowance Allowances for Residential and Business Structures

Description	No of HHs	Total Cost NRs.
Transition Allowances for Fully Affected Residential Buildings (875*180 days)	22	3,465,000
Transition and Business restoration Allowances for Fully Affected Residential cum Business Buildings (875*180 days)	5	787,500
Business restoration Allowances for Fully Affected commercial Structures (875*180 days)	48	7,560,000
Total	75	11,812,500.00

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

Table 35: Shifting Allowances

SN	Description	Structures Nos	Total Cost NRs
1	Shifting allowance @ 10% of replacement cost of residential structures	22	454,009.48
2	Shifting allowance @ 10% of replacement cost of residential cum commercial structures	5	273,442.92
3	Shifting allowance @ 10% of replacement cost of commercial structures	48	490,267.55
	Total	75	1,217,719.95

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

C. Assistance to the Vulnerable and Significantly Affected Households

104. All 279 affected households are non-titleholders and hence, assessed as vulnerable per ADB SPS policies for safeguard requirement 2. The resettlement plan considers all the affected households as vulnerable. The Entitlement matrix provisions cash compensation for

⁶ The respective District Rate Determination Committees of Makwanpur and Chitwan districts have determined NR900 and NR 850, respectively as daily wage rate (2082). The average daily rate of the two districts is NR 875, which is considered in the resettlement plan budget.

vulnerable households' equivalent to three months wage for re-establishing their livelihood. The project assesses 27 households will be significantly affected who are also vulnerable as well. The significantly affected households are entitled to receive livelihood enhancement or skill training over and the vulnerability assistance (**Table 36**). Assistance to significantly affected vulnerable households will be re-confirmed by project authority and project consultants, local key stakeholders during resettlement plan implementation.

Table 36: Assistance to Vulnerable and Significantly Affected Households

S.N.	Vulnerable Categories	No of Households	One Time Cash Assistance (NRs.)	Total Cost for Assistance
1	Vulnerable (875*90 days)	279	21,971,250	21,971,250
2.	Livelihood Enhancement Training of severely affected households (20000*27)	27	540,000	540,000
Total amount				22,511,250.00

Source: Field Survey, August 2022 and re confirmatory survey June 2025

D. RP implementation and Management Cost

105. There are also several RP implementation activities that need to be carried out at subproject level by the Project Authority. Some of such activities are: (i) public consultation, and information dissemination, (ii) field verification and updating RP (iii) organizing CDC meetings, and implement CDC decision, (iv) organizing and mobilizing local grievance redress committee meetings, so on. To ensure such expenses, RP implementation cost has also been calculated and incorporated as shown in **Table 37** below:

Table 37: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Implementation Activities

S.N.	Description of Tasks	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Estimated Costs (NRs.)
1	Information dissemination about the project, resettlement impacts, and compensation provision	7	10,000	70,000
2	Organizing CDC meeting and follow up activities	4	20,000	80,000
3	Organizing GRC meetings and follow-up activities	30	10,000	300,000
4	Public notification of Affected assets and invitation to receive compensation	4	50,000	200,000
Total				650,000

106. Resettlement Plan implementation cost covers the entire cost required for the implementation and management of resettlement related activities. It includes activities such as information dissemination campaign, public consultation, CDC meeting, local grievance redress committee

formation and conducting meetings with APs, among others.

F. Contingencies

107. A contingency amount of 10% comprising of the allowances and rehabilitation costs is included.

G. Total Cost Estimate

108. The total resettlement cost estimated for the widening and upgrading of existing road from Hetauda- Narayanghat Road including allowances and rehabilitation measures is **NRs. 78,905,983.00** which has been presented in the **Table 38** below:

Table 38 : Summary of Resettlement Costs for the Hetauda- Narayanghat Road

S. N.	Items	Nos of Structures/	Total Estimated Cost (NRs.)
1	Compensation of fully affected private residential structures	22	4540094.88
2	Compensation of fully affected residence cum Business structures	5	2734429.20
3	Compensation for fully affected commercial Structures	48	4902675.51
4	Compensation for other and partial private structures	181	22719042.01
5	Shifting Allowance (10% of compensation cost)	75	1217719.95
6	Kiosk	43	645000
7	Transition allowances for residential structures (875*180 days)	22 HHs	34,65,000.00
8	Transition and business restoration allowances for residential cum Business structures (875*180 days)	5 HHs	7,87,500
9	Business loss allowance for Fully Affected commercial Structures @ (875*180 days)	48 HHs	75,60,000
10	Vulnerable (875*90 days)	279	2,34,77,850
11	Livelihood Enhancement Training of significantly affected HHs (NR 20000*27)	27	5,40,000
	Sub-Total(A)		71,082,711.55
12	RP implementation activities (B)		650,000
	Sub-Total (C) = A+B		71,732,712.00
13	Contingencies (10% of C) (D)		7,173,271.155
14	Grand Total = C+D		78,905,983.00

H. Financing Plan

109. All costs related to resettlement budget would be borne by the Government of Nepal. Only the cost of the human resources support for the RP implementation will be borne by ADB financing. The cost for CPR restoration is considered in the Contractor's civil construction cost. The EA will ensure that adequate funds are delivered on time to the project office for timely implementation of the RP.

XIII. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Central level Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Department of Roads (DOR):

110. The Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT) will be the executing agency (EA) and the Department of Roads (DoR) is the implementing agency (IA) for this project. DoR has established a Project Directorate (PIU) Office at the central level (Kathmandu). For resettlement activities, the PIU will be supported by a resettlement consultant who will review the monitoring data, conduct his/her own field level data verification and consultation with affected persons and provide advice to DoR in follow-up actions. The central level PIU (Project Directorate) will assume the following responsibilities while implementing RP:
- Establish field office(s) headed by Project Managers (PM) responsible for the implementation of the Hetauda-Narayanghat Road improvement project;
 - Establish the three tiers of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC);
 - Establish and approve the procedures for the resettlement and compensation activities;
 - Review the monthly monitoring report prepared by the field PIUs and supervision consultant; and
 - Review and submit the semi-annual social monitoring report.

B. Field-level PIU, DOR

111. The IA will establish one field-level Project Office headed by a Project Manager (PM) in rank of Senior Divisional Engineer. The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the resettlement activities at the field level with the help of the resettlement team from the Supervising Consultant (SC). The PM will coordinate with the CDO in the formation of CDC at district level and keep coordination with other line agencies at district level for the implementation of the RP. Key activities of the PM are:
- Approve the survey verification and update of affected persons and entitlement cards
 - Liaise with CDO and participate in CDC;
 - Distribute resettlement benefits;
 - Verify the field and prepare the RP addendums and updates;
 - Conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits;
 - Conduct internal monitoring of the RP activities and prepare monthly progress reports;
 - Establish the second tier Grievance Redress Committee (GRC); and
 - Convene the GRC.

C. Compensation Determination Committee (CDC)

112. However, private land acquisition is not anticipated in this project, the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which is established under the Land Acquisition Act and which determines compensation rates for affected assets and other assistance will play an important role in the project's implementation. They are headed by the Chief District Officer, and they are comprised of representatives from the Chief Land Revenue Office, the Mayor of the relevant municipality, and the DOR Project Manager, among other individuals. The committee can invite representatives from affected persons. Their role will be to fix the rate of affected assets.

D. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

113. There will be a three-tiered GRM, composed of three GRCs. Affected persons can submit

grievances verbally or written to this committee for resolution. The field-level committee will be composed of the social mobilizer working in the area and the contractor environmental focal point. The local level committee will be composed of a representative from the ward, the site engineer, the social mobilizer and affected persons. The project-level committee will be composed of the project manager, the municipality representative, the chief district officer, the CSC resettlement specialist and Environment Specialist.

E. Supervision Consultant (SC)

114. To implement resettlement activities, the CSC will include (i) one national resettlement expert (ii) one livelihood restoration expert; and (iii) four social field mobilizers; A team of resettlement specialist and field level social mobilizers will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of resettlement activities. More specifically, the CSC resettlement team will perform the following activities.

- Inform affected persons of entitled compensation and methods of receiving compensation payments;
- Conduct the survey verification and update of affected persons;
- Assets prepare identification and entitlement cards;
- Assist CDC in determining the compensation for various affected assets;
- Conduct and document consultations;
- Support to the affected persons in gathering their documentation to collect their award payment at the district's office;
- Support the PIU in the distribution of resettlement benefits;
- Support the field data gathering for the preparation of the RP addendums and updates;
- Conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits;
- Conduct internal monitoring of the RP activities and prepare monthly progress reports;
- Keep and update all resettlement activities and submit monthly resettlement implementation progress report to PIU, DoR;
- Address grievances at local level;
- Act as secretary in grievance redress mechanism and document grievances and resolution process;
- ensure community structures are rebuilt by the contractor and in consultation with community members;
- Support affected persons in filing grievances;
- Identify vulnerable groups and severely affected persons and recommend additional assistance and livelihood assistance and skill development training to them;
- Arrange skill development training through recognized training institution at project level.

F. Staff Training at PIU

115. DOR does not have sufficient staff with experience in resettlement activities. At least 2 day-long orientation training regarding the ADB Safeguard Policy 2009 will be provided for the DOR staff who are involved in the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities of this project. The CSC resettlement expert will be responsible to provide orientation to all staffs to be involved in the project implementation.

XIV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

116. The project is expected to be implemented from the third quarter of 2026. Advance actions such as establishment of project office, recruitment of Project Manager, establishment of grievance redress committee, formation of CDC is to be carried out beforehand. The major activities to be carried out during the period include (i) compensation payment and other rehabilitation assistance to the APs and (ii) handing over of site to the contractor and (iii) income restoration assistance to the APs. All activities will be completed before construction work commence or prior to the awarding of contract of civil works. However, income rehabilitation measures may continue and be completed even after civil works have begun. **Table 37** provides the status and implementation schedule of project resettlement activities.

Table 39: Implementation Schedule of the Resettlement Plan

S. N	Activities	Time Period	Responsibility
1	Establishment of project office	Jun, 2026	DOR/ Design Consultant
2	Mobilization of Supervision Consultant	Jul, 2026	DOR
3	Joint survey with contractor	Oct, 2026	DOR/ Supervision Consultant
4	Formation of CDC	July, 2026	DOR/PO
5	Dissemination of information, public consultation, distribution of summary of RP in Nepali	Sept, 2026	DOR/PO/Consultant
6	Determination of compensation of affected assets	Nov, 2026	CDC/DOR/PO
7	Formation of GRC	Sep, 2026	DOR/PO
8	Publish notice to collect compensation	Dec, 2026	DOR/PO
9	Distribution of compensation	Jan, 2027	DOR/PO/LRO/LSO
10	Payment of rehabilitation allowances to SPAF & Vulnerable groups	Jan, 2027	DOR/PO
11	Recruitment of External independent monitoring agency	May, 2027	DOR/PO

XV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring System

117. An internal monitoring system will be established by DOR, the PIU and the CSC resettlement staff. A set of process, outcome and baseline indicators will be developed, and the baseline will be gathered at the onset of the RP implementation. The PIU and CSC resettlement staff will maintain record of all activities related to the resettlement in a database. Key indicators for the resettlement plan can be found in **Table 38**.

Table 40: Monitoring Issues and Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and time frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has all resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? ▪ Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? ▪ Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved according to agreed implementation plan? ▪ Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? ▪ Have funds been disbursed according to the RP? ▪ Has the land been made encumbrance-free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?
Delivery of entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have all affected persons received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? ▪ How many affected households have relocated and built their new structures at new locations? ▪ Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? Have affected businesses received entitlements? ▪ Have the community structures been compensated and rebuilt at new sites? ▪ Have all processes been documented? ▪ Are there discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons as per the RP and number of affected persons from the most updated joint verification survey. ▪ Compensation disbursement rate for Nontitle holders ▪ Share of non-titled holders who have received compensation of structures vs total non-titled holders identified. ▪ Share of non-titled holders who have received their other resettlement allowances vs total non-titled holders identified. ▪ Is the rate for compensation for land and structure equivalent to replacement cost?
Relocation assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have affected households benefitted from support of NGO to find alternative place to rent/buy? If so, how many and what services were

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Consultation, grievances, and special issues	<p>provided?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? Have consultations taken place as scheduled, including meetings, groups, and community activities? ▪ Have any affected persons used the grievance redress procedures? What grievances were raised? What were the outcomes? ▪ Have conflicts been resolved? ▪ Have grievances and resolutions been documented? Have any cases been taken to court?
Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Resettlement Benefit/Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? ▪ What changes have occurred in income, expenditure and livelihood patterns compared to pre-project situation? ▪ How many physically displaced households have relocated? Where are they relocated (i.e., remaining plot of land, newly purchased plot, rented plot/structure) ▪ How many households have purchased plot? ▪ What was compensations/resettlement benefits spent on? ▪ Have the participants of the livelihood-training program used their new skills? What was the seed grant spent on?

B. Reporting

118. The PIU/CSC resettlement staff will prepare Monthly Progress Report (MPR) highlighting progress, issues, constrains, targets for every month. These reports will closely follow the resettlement monitoring indicators as mentioned above. The project directorate Social Safeguard Specialist will review the MPRs and produce a Semi-annual resettlement report. **Table 39** below provides details on the contents and timing of various progress monitoring reports.

Table 41: Reporting Requirements

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
Monthly progress report	Progress on resettlement activities, progress on indicators, results, issues affecting performance, constraints, variation from the RP (if any) and reason for the same and corrections recommended	Monthly	PIU/CSC
Semi-annual resettlement monitoring report	Progress on resettlement activities, indicators, and variations if any with explanation and outcome, recommended corrective actions.	Semi-annually	DOR/CSC

