



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Department of Roads Development Cooperation Implementation Division

**ACCELERATING TRANSPORT AND TRADE CONNECTIVITY IN
EASTERN SOUTH ASIA - NEPAL PHASE - 1**



**Upgrading of Goringhe-Chandrauta Road Section of the
East-West Highway**
Resettlement Action Plan
August, 2026

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has signed the Accelerating Transport and Trade Connectivity in Eastern South Asia (ACCESS) project with the World Bank to be implemented jointly by the Department of Road (DoR) Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID), the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies (MoICS), and the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC) of the Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE). The aim of this project is to support the cost-efficient and resilient movement of goods and people within and across the borders of Nepal along the East-West Highway on the western side which is key to accessing India's western seaports and thus for economic growth. The project comprises four components.

Project Description

The proposed upgrading of the Gorusinge–Chandrauta (GC) road has a total length of 19.2 km and is part of Component 2 of the ACCESS project, which aims to enhance road safety and improve maintenance along the East-West Highway (EWH). The project entails upgrading the existing two-lane road into a four-lane highway, with intermittent service lanes, additional roadside structures, geometric improvements, asphalt concrete pavement construction, drainage enhancement, retaining structures, slope protection and stabilization, and bridge construction, all contributing to improved traffic management and road safety.

The 19.2 km GC road section will be developed as a green-resilient express highway built to Asian Highway standards, traversing Kapilvastu District in Lumbini Province, Nepal. The alignment begins at near to Emiliya Bazar, Buddhabhumi Municipality and end with at Umari Chowk, Shivapur Shivraj Municipalities. The government of Nepal has already declared 50 meter (25 meter either side) right of way for East West Highway as *Mahendra Rajmarga*. So, the right of way (RoW) is owned by East-west Highway (*Mahendra Rajmarga*) and there is no any issues related to land acquisition. There are some encroached structures in this right of way. A total of 52 private structures belonging to 49 households are located either completely or partially within the RoW. Among these, 28 are residential structures including those used for both residential and commercial purposes. The remaining 24 structures, include access¹ slabs to houses and structures with zinc roofs attached to the front of houses. The identified impacts include the likelihood of physical displacement of one HH and economic impacts on additional affected HHs due to partial loss of structures and livelihood disruptions. Given the limited scale of physical displacements, these affected structures and HHs have been included in this Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP).

¹ Such structures were built to provide safe and convenient access from houses and businesses to the road, ensuring smooth movement of people and goods where direct entry is not easily available. These structures connect private properties to the main road network.

This RAP has been prepared to address resettlement impacts arising from the acquisition or displacement of private properties and assets specially structures (other than land). It also covers the displacement of informal shelters and removal of encroachments, leading to direct or indirect social or economic impacts on households or individuals located within RoW 50 meters (25 meter either side from of the centerline). The RAP has been prepared in compliance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (specifically ESS5), Nepal's Land Acquisition Act of 1977, and the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Policy 2071 (2015).

Aims of the Resettlement Action Plan

This RAP has been developed to mitigate adverse impacts and compensate for losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by the project. The RAP is developed to ensure that economic or physical displacement resulting from the project, whether permanent or temporary, is undertaken in a socially responsible manner in line with the Land Acquisition Act (1977) and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), specifically the Environment and Social Standard (ESS5).

Policy, Principles of RAP

The proposed road upgrading activities require acquiring private assets including structures and displacement of some people. Asset's acquisition and compensation, resettlement, rehabilitation measures to the affected people. For these activities, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required as per it is mandatory to follow the Government prescribed ESMF and World Bank ESS-5.

RAP Methods and Activities

Methodology

A reconnaissance survey was conducted at the initial stage of field work to identify the entire project area and to be acquainted with the probable PAPs as well as to estimate the volume of loss of assets. A cadastral survey was conducted as the detailed engineering design was completed. At the time of cadastral survey an inventory of loss assets was prepared. Following all this information a census of the total PAPs was conducted.

Scope of RAP

The government of Nepal has fixed a legal right of way of 50m for the highways. The Gorusinge- Chandrauta road section is the section of East-West Highway. Keeping in view of current situation and use of road, for the time being the Government decided upgrade the Asian highway standard in this section. While upgrading the proposed road section three types of designs have been designed: urban, semi-urban and rural. Since Chandrauta Bazaar is under the urban area the affected structures are distributed along the road corridor between approximately Chainage 640+210 and Chainage 658+995. Detailed inventory indicates that about 52 structures of 49 households within the RoW will have to be removed. Acquisition of private land is not required because of Chandrauta-Gorusinghe road upgrading works expand only within the right of way.

Cut-Off date

The actual cut-off date is the date of notification by the CDC/DoR for acquisition/compensation generally aligned with completion of the census survey and assets inventory. All affected households including title holders as well as non-titleholder, individuals and groups identified during the census will be eligible for compensation and assistance as per entitlement matrix in the case of the Gorusinghe-Chandrauta road project, the cut-off period was April-August 2024 and was disclosed through CDC meetings and notices at District Administrative office, Municipality and respective wards offices. Any RAP implementation delay of up to two years will require a RAP addendum and budget update prior to civil works.

Socioeconomic Profile

Demography

Altogether 49 households have been identified to be affected by the project. Among the total affected households, the population of male is 51 % whereas the population of female is 49%. The average household size is 5.0.

Ethnic Composition

Among the total 49 households, 41 percent are Brahmin, 41 percent Chhetri/ Thakuri, where 8 percent is Muslim. Likewise, the household of Dalit is 6 percent and 4 percent Janajati households.

Occupational Status

Among the total population, 32 percent people are engaged in trade. Similarly, 20 percent in service and 20 percent housewife, 10 percent in agriculture, 5 percent in foreign job, 2 percent in wage labor and 11 percent in engage other types of service.

Income of Affected Households

The average annual income of the affected household is NRS 470,265. According to the socio-economic survey of project affected households, average per-capita income of affected household's is NRS 92,915.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND ASSESSMENT

Impact Analysis

Resettlement impacts have been identified along specific sections of the 19.2 km road corridor where residential, commercial and ancillary structures are located within the existing RoW. The RAP study recorded a total of 52 private structures belonging to 49 project affected households were identified as being either fully or partially affected within the right-of-way. Total 28 structures out of 52 structures, are residential houses, while the remaining 24 comprise other types of structures (slab-access facilities to houses, as well as projection-associated roofs and boundary walls) also going to be affected by this project intervention.

Among the 28 residential structures, 2 structures owned by single HH are situated nearby Belwagarduwa (Grudingkhola) bridge and will physically displace. The remaining 26 structures are only marginally or partially affected, with a small portion of each encroaching into the right-of-way. Details are attached in annex-1 and 2.

Public and Community Structures

Besides these private structures, the total 48 public/community structures will be impacted during road construction. Out of them, 13 are Chautara (the majority of which are under the canopy of big trees), 19 are passenger waiting sheds/resting place, 5 are temples, 5 compound / Temple wall, 3 are police check posts, 2 are public toilets (Public toilets), 1 is Gate. Prior to commencement of works at each location, the activities will be guided by site-specific plans and undertaken in close consultation with affected communities, incorporating cultural considerations and ensuring restoration to original or improved conditions. All affected facilities will be replaced and rehabilitated to ensure continued community access. For temples and other culturally significant structures, relocation or reconstruction shall only commence following community agreement on location, design, cultural requirements, and timing of religious ceremonies. Any relocation shall respect local customs and religious practices. Reconstruction shall be financed through the civil works contract and Contractor's BOQ, supervised by the CSC and verified by DCID/PIU prior to acceptance of works.

Vulnerable Household

During the socio-economic survey of the above-mentioned 49 project affected households, it was found that 2 households were Dalit families and 2 households were headed by women. Therefore, a total of 4 households has been identified under vulnerable households. These households are recommended to provide additional support allowances.

Temporary Acquisition of Assets

Any temporary acquisition of private or public assets for contractor work, laydown areas or accommodation camps will be contracted between owner and contractors specifying written down agreement on period of occupancy, purpose and terms of use and handing over after construction. The site will however be screened to avoid any involuntary acquisition. Where any temporary loss of land use, crops/trees will be impacted, the contractor will provide compensation at replacement value, contractor will be required to protect the land and with proper rehabilitation measures for all types of assets before handing over to the owner. The owner will have access to the project GRM for any complaints.

Table- Resettlement Impact Category

S.N.	Impact Category	No of PAH	Structures	Mitigation Measures
1	Physically Displaced	1	2	Compensation, reconstruction support

2	Physically and Economically Displaced	0	0	
3	Economically displaced	0	0	0
4	Minor loss	48	26 Structures are partially affected minor loss	Compensation, reconstruction support
			24 Structures are other structures such as slab, balcony and boundary wall	
Total		49	52	

PUBLIC CONSULTATION/ GROUP DISCUSSION

Public consultation was conducted in different places and with different stakeholders such as drinking water management committee, community forest users' group (CFUG), local government, women's group, Temple management committee, Electricity Authority, local community and project affected people.

Issues Raised in Public Consultation

Most of the issues raised by the local people are employment opportunity to the local people, construction of sustainable road, minimize damage and support of local people during road construction. People are willing to provide assets within the RoW receiving compensation.

RAP POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT

Disclosure

The final RAP will be submitted to DOR/ DCID and the World Bank and in the DOR. Later this will be disclosed in the client's/ Banks website. For public disclosure, all personally identifiable information (PII) relating to Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including names, contact details, shall be removed or anonymized.

Entitlement

GC road project has been designed to construct the road within the right-of-way (RoW). All affected households' titleholders and non-titleholders identified during RAP study will be eligible for compensation and assistance as per entitlement matrix. Accordingly, the affected structures-i.e. Residence and other structures located within the RoW will be fully and partially displaced. The land falling within the road corridor is not under legal private ownership (i.e. encroachment) it constitutes a Government of Nepal ownership while the remaining parts of these structures are situated on privately owned land."

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

The impact mitigation measures are recommended as cash compensation and livelihood restoration for the PAPs, relocation of the displaced persons/households, support allowances for the business losing households and vulnerable groups (*Dalits and women headed households*).

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

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

- Implementation of procedures to (i) minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and (ii) accurate recording of all project-affected persons, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises, and the issuing of identification; Establishment of systems and procedure for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities.
- Distribution of copies of the approved Entitlement Policy, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full comprehension of its contents;
- Capacity-building initiatives to create a supportive environment for the implementation of RAP activities.

Central Level Arrangement

The central level arrangement of resettlement starts from the financial management for asset acquisition and compensation from the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport. The DCID/PIU will lead the overall management of social issues, review and approval of RAP and monitoring of timely and successful implementation of RAP.

Project Level Arrangement

This road section will have a Project Coordination Unit headed by a Project In-Charge (PIC). The PIC is responsible to form Compensation Determination Committee in association with Chief District Officer (CDO) of concern districts. The PIC will have a road section support team. As the project authority, Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will resume overall responsibility for RAP implementation. Likewise. The Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will also monitor and supervise the RAP implementation, communicate any required changes to the PIC for necessary action, and facilitate coordination among all relevant stakeholders.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established for this road project, which will facilitate project affected persons (PAPs) to lodge complaints related to property compensation, acquisition, and construction activities. A grievance redress register will be maintained at the PIC office and the Consultant's RE office. Complaints may be submitted in person or through multiple channels, including emails, phones and SMS at the PIC, CSC and ward offices. To

support access to the GRM, the project will publicly disclose the name and contact details of the designated contact person at the project office, construction camps, and ward offices. For this, the Social Development Specialist and Social Mobilizer of the Construction Supervision Consultant will provide necessary support to the project and the local community.

All grievances received from complainants shall be formally acknowledged within three (3) days from the grievance received. Each grievance will be reviewed and addressed within thirty (30) working days. In case the grievances are not resolved within the CSC level, it will be escalated to the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for further review and actions. Additionally, if the PAP or local resident is not satisfied with the decision, they will be informed about their right to seek legal action

Similarly, the CSC will establish a separate Workers' Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for construction workers. In addition, a confidential mechanism will be established to address grievances related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment (SEAH), ensuring that cases are handled within survivor centric manner. The Social Development Specialist and Social Mobiliser will serve as the focal person for overseeing this mechanism.

Additionally, a separate and detailed GRM note has been prepared for the project, outlining the procedures and step-by-step process for receiving, reviewing and resolving project-related grievances including GBV/SEA/SH grievances. The anonymous reporting channel for GBV/SEAH will also be made available through confidential referral pathway, subject to the survivor's informed consent.

COST ESTIMATION

Cost estimation of private assets, resettlement, rehabilitation and RAP implementation support is NPR 17699800.97

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Regular monitoring is essential to understand the socio-economic condition of the affected household. Two types of monitoring, internal and external will be administered in three levels: (i) process level (ii) output level and (iii) impact level.

Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring is the job of CSC, PCU and PIU in regular basis with the help of Social Development Expert supervision consultant and Project. Internal monitoring will focus on verification of property valuation and rehabilitation in accordance with the provision of plan. Information dissemination, consultation with PAPs, status of acquisition and timely payments compensation, use of entitlement and check its use, payments for loss of income, relocation of affected persons and supports provide to them, effective operation of the Grievance Redress Committees will come under the jurisdiction of internal monitoring.

External monitoring

External monitoring will be carried out by the DOR. The external monitoring focus on RAP implementation, review of internal monitoring reports, review of compensation status, rehabilitation supports, information dissemination, process and mechanism of compliance redress, employment status of the PAPs, livelihood restoration, awareness in HIV/AIDS and human trafficking. Similarly, prior to RAP closure, a completion audit will be carried out to ensure that affected person's livelihoods and living standards have been fully restored, following which a RAP closure report will be prepared.

१. परिचय

नेपाल सरकारले, विश्व बैंकको ऋण सहयोगमा पुर्व दक्षिण एशियाका यातायात तथा व्यापार आवद्धता अभिवृद्धि कार्यक्रम, Accelerating Transport and Trade Connectivity in Eastern South Asia - Nepal (ACCESS, Phase -1) संयुक्त रुपमा भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गतको सडक विभाग, विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा (DCID); उद्योग, वाणिज्य तथा आपूर्ती मन्त्रालय र वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गत वन तथा भु-संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वयन हुने गरी सम्झौतामाथि हस्ताक्षर भएको छ । यस आयोजनाको मुख्य उद्देश्य पूर्व-पश्चिम राजमार्गको पश्चिम सिमाना तर्फको वारिपारी व्यापार पारवाहन साथै मानिसहरुको सहज आवत जावतको लागि न्यून लागतमा अधिक प्रतिफल उपलब्ध गराउनुको साथै भारतका पश्चिम तटीय बन्दरगाहहरुमा सहज पहुँच बनाइ मूलुकको आर्थिक बृद्धि र विकासमा टेवा पुर्‍याउनु रहेको छ । यस आयोजनामा मुख्य चार घटक रहेको छन । जस्तै

- १) व्यापारलाई सहजिकरण गरि सिमा व्यवस्थापन गर्न डिजिटल स्वचालित प्रणाली
- २) हरित र जलवायु अनुकूल यातायात र व्यापार पूर्वाधार:
- ३) यातायात र व्यापारको लागि संस्थागत र नीतिहरुको सुदधिकरण:
- ४) आकस्मिक आपतकालीन प्रतिक्रिया प्रणाली

२. आयोजनाको विवरण

यस प्रस्तावित गोरुसिंगे चन्द्रौटा सडक स्तरोन्नति कार्य ,पूर्व दक्षिण एशियाका यातायात तथा व्यापार आवद्धता अभिवृद्धि आयोजना (ACCESS, Phase -1) को घटक २ अन्तर्गत पूर्व-पश्चिम राजमार्गको सडक सुरक्षा तथा मर्मत कार्य सुधार गर्ने रहेको छ। यसका अतिरिक्त सडक विस्तार एवं हालको २ लेनबाट ४ लेनमा स्तरोन्नती गरिनुको साथै सडकमा थप सेवा तथा सुबिधा, (फुटपाथ र साईकल लेनहरु) सहित सडक ज्यामितिय सुधार, ढल सुधार, पहिरो नियन्त्रण तथा रोकथाम, पुलहरुको निर्माण, ट्राफिक व्यवस्थापन र सडक सुरक्षा पनि समावेस छ ।

प्रस्तावित आयोजना (गोरुसिंगे चन्द्रौटा सडक -१९.२ कि. मि.) पूर्व पश्चिम राजमार्ग अन्तर्गत लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको कपिलबस्तु जिल्लाको वुद्धभूमी नगरपालिका अवस्थित नजिकैको वेलगदवा पुलबाट शुरु भई शिवराज नगरपालिका अन्तर्गत ईमलीया, चम्पापुर, खरेन्द्रपुर, बनकट्टी, चन्द्रौटा वजार, हुँदै उमरी चोकमा समाप्त हुनेछ । यो सडक खण्ड एशियन राजमार्ग स्तरको हरित र जलवायु अनुकूलीत एक द्रुत गति मार्ग हुने छ । गोरुसिंगे-चन्द्रौटा सडक क्षेत्रमा कुल ४९ घरपरिवारका ५२ वटा निजी संरचनाका पूर्ण तथा आंशिक भाग सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र रहेका छन् । उल्लेखित ५२ संरचनामा २८ वटा घर संरचना रहेका छन् (बसोबास र व्यावसायमा प्रयोग भएका २८ वटा संरचना) तथा २४ संरचना अन्य (घरमा जान

पहुँचका लागि बनाइएका स्ल्याब तथा घर अगाडी जोडिएका जस्ताका छाना)प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छन् , जसलाई यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजनामा समावेश गरिएको छ।

यो RAP ले निजि सम्पत्तिहरु बिशेष गरि संरचनाहरु (जग्गा बाहेक) को अधिग्रहण वा विस्थापन बाट उत्पन्न हुने पुनर्वास प्रभावलाई सम्बोधन गर्न तयार पारिएको हो ।यसले अनौपचारिक आस्रयहरुको विस्थापन र अतिक्रमण हटाउने कुरालाई पनि समेटेछ, जो ५० मिटरको सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र (केन्द्र रेखा देखि २५ मिटर दायाँ बायाँ) भित्र रहेका घर परिवार वा ब्याक्तिहरुमा प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष सामाजिक वा आर्थिक भाँव पाउँछ। ।पूर्व-पश्चिम राजमार्गको Right of Way (RoW) नेपाल सरकारकै स्वामित्वमा भएकोले अतिरिक्त जग्गा अधिग्रहणको आवश्यकताहरु देखिदैन । RAP विश्व बैंकको ESS5, नेपाल सरकारको जग्गा अधिग्रहण ऐन २०३४, तथा जग्गा अधिग्रहण, पुनर्स्थापना तथा पुनर्वास नीति २०७१ अनुरूप तयार गरिएको हो।

३. पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाका उद्देश्य

यो पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजनाका उद्देश्य को उद्देश्य परियोजनाले सिर्जना गर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरु न्यूनीकरण गर्नु, प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई उचित क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराउनु, र उनीहरुलाई सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूपमा पुनःस्थापित गर्न सहयोग पुर्याउनु रहेको छ जसबाट प्रभावित परिवार लाई अधिकतम लाभ पुग्ने छ । भौतिक वा आर्थिक विस्थापन स्थायी वा अस्थायी जुनसुकै प्रकारको भए पनि, RAP ले सामाजिक रूपमा जिम्मेवार ढंगले कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित गर्दछ।

कट-अफ मिति

वास्तविक कट-अफ मिति प्रभावित घरपरिवार र सम्पत्तिहरुको अधिग्रहण/क्षतिपूर्तिको लागि CDC/DoR द्वारा सूचनाको मिति हुनेछ। सामान्यतया, कट-अफ मिति त्यो मिति हुनेछ जुन मितिमा प्रभावित सम्पत्तिको सूची दस्तावेजीकरण गर्न जनगणनाको भागको रूपमा प्रभावित सम्पत्तिको सर्वेक्षण/मापन गरिएको छ। जनगणना सर्वेक्षणको क्रममा पहिचान गरिएका सबै प्रभावित घरपरिवार (हकदार र गैर-हकदार), व्यक्ति र समूहहरु हकदार म्याट्रिक्स अनुसार क्षतिपूर्ति र सहयोगको लागि योग्य हुनेछन्। सामान्यतया, जनगणना सर्वेक्षणको अन्तिम मितिलाई कट-अफ मिति मानिन्छ र प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई जनगणना सर्वेक्षणको अन्त्यमा कट-अफ मितिको बारेमा औपचारिक रूपमा सूचित गरिनेछ। गोरुसिँघे-चन्द्रौटा सडक परियोजनाको हकमा, यो मिति अप्रिल-अगस्ट २०२४ को रूपमा निर्धारण गरिएको थियो। वास्तविक कट-अफ मिति प्रकाशित सूचना मार्फत CDC बैठकको सूचनासँगै खुलासा गरिनेछ। यी सार्वजनिक सूचनाहरु जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, नगरपालिका र सम्बन्धित वडाहरुमा टाँसिनेछन्।

४.सामाजिक-आर्थिक विवरण

जनसांख्यिक विवरण

यस आयोजनाबाट कुल ४९ घरपरिवार प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ। कुल प्रभावित घरपरिवारमध्ये पुरुष जनसंख्या ५१ प्रतिशत र महिला जनसंख्या ४९ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। औसत परिवारको संख्या प्रति घरमा ५ रहेको छ।

जातिगत अवस्था

प्रभावित घरपरिवारमध्ये ४१-४१ प्रतिशत ब्राह्मण तथा क्षेत्री/ठकुरी रहेका छन् भने ८ प्रतिशत मुस्लिम, ६ प्रतिशत दलित, ४ प्रतिशत जनजाति समूहका रहेका छन्।

पेशागत अवस्था

कुल जनसंख्यामध्ये ३२ प्रतिशत व्यक्ति व्यापार व्यवसायिक क्षेत्रमा संलग्न छन्। त्यसैगरी २० प्रतिशत सेवा/ जागिर तथा २० प्रतिशत गृहणी, १० प्रतिशत कृषि पेशामा, ५ प्रतिशत बैदेशिक रोजगार तथा २ प्रतिशत ज्याला मजदुरी आबद्ध रहेको देखिन्छ भने ११ प्रतिशतले अन्य पेशा अपनाएको देखिन्छ ।

प्रभावित घरपरिवारको आय/आम्दानि

प्रभावित घरपरिवारको औसत वार्षिक आय ने.रु. ४७०,२५६ रहेको छ भने औसत प्रति ब्याक्ति आय ने.रु. ९२९१५ रहेको छ । सर्वेक्षण तथ्यांकअनुसार अधिकांश घरपरिवारको आय ने.रु. ७५००० भन्दा बढी रहेको छ ।

५. पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाका नीतिगत आधार तथा सिद्धान्त

प्रस्तावित सडक स्तरोन्नयनका गतिविधिहरूले सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र पर्ने निजी सम्पत्तिहरू—विशेषगरी संरचनाहरू—हटाउनुपर्ने र केही व्यक्तिहरूको स्थानान्तरण आवश्यक पर्नेछ। यसका लागि सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहण तथा क्षतिपूर्ति, पुनर्स्थापन, र प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूका लागि पुनर्वासका उपायहरू लागू गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ।

यी सबै प्रक्रिया कार्यान्वयन गर्न सरकारद्वारा तोकिएको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन रूपरेखा (ESMF) तथा विश्व बैंकको वातावरणीय एवं सामाजिक मापनदण्ड ESS-5 को पालना अनिवार्य भएकाले पुनर्स्थापना कार्ययोजना (RAP) तयार गर्नु आवश्यक हुन्छ।

६. पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाका विधि तथा कार्यहरू

कार्यविधि

क्षेत्रीय कार्यको प्रारम्भिक चरणमा सम्पूर्ण परियोजना क्षेत्रको पहिचान गर्न, आयोजनाबाट सम्भावित प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू (PAPs) संग परिचित हुन र प्रभावित हुने सम्पत्तिहरूको अनुमानित क्षति मापन गर्न अन्वेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण (Reconnaissance Survey) सम्पन्न गरिएको थियो।

विस्तृत इन्जिनियरिङ डिजाइन सम्पन्न भएपछि कितानापी सर्वेक्षण(Cadastral Survey) सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो। कितानापी सर्वेक्षणको समयमा, प्रभावपर्सकने निजि तथा सारबजनिक सम्पत्तिहरूको सूची तयार

गरिएको थियो। यी सबै जानकारी संकलन पछि, सम्पूर्ण प्रभावित परिवार हरूको सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्भेक्षण (Census) सम्पन्न गरिएको थियो

७.पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाकाको कार्य क्षेत्र

नेपाल सरकारले राजमार्गका लागि ५० (केन्द्र रेखा देखि २५ मिटर दायाँ बायाँ) मिटर सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र निर्धारण गरेको छ। प्रस्तावित गोरुसिंगे-चन्द्रौटा सडक सडक खण्ड पूर्व-पश्चिम राजमार्गको को यो खण्डलाई एशियाली राजमार्ग मापदण्डअनुसार विस्तार गर्न लागिएको छ । सडक स्तरोन्नति गर्दा, प्रस्तावित सडक खण्डका लागि तीन प्रकारका डिजाइनहरू तयार गरिएको छन्: शहरी, अर्ध-शहरी र ग्रामीण क्षेत्र ।चन्द्रौटा बजार शहरी क्षेत्रअन्तर्गत पर्दा, उक्त शहरी क्षेत्रमा RoW भित्र रहेका सबै संरचनाहरू हटाउनुपर्नेछ देखिन्छ ।सडक स्तरोन्नती कार्य सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्रै हुने गरि डिजाइन भएकाले स्थाई रुपमा अतिरिक्त जमिनको अधिग्रहण आवश्यक पर्दैन।

८.प्रभाव मूल्यांकन

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना अध्ययनको क्रममा ४९ घरपरिवारका जम्मा ५२ वटा निजी संरचनाहरू पूर्ण वा आंशिक रुपमा सडकको राइट अफ वे (RoW) भित्र रहेको हुदा योजनाबाट प्रभावित हुनेछन्। यी ५२ संरचना मध्ये २८ वटा आवासीय/व्यावसायिक संरचनाहरू छन्, बाकि २४ वटामा अन्य प्रकारका संरचना हरू (घरहरूलाई सडकसँग जोड्ने स्ल्याब-निर्मित पहुँच सुबिधा साथै घरसँग जोडेर जस्ताका पालि तथा पर्खाल) पनि यो आयोजना बाट प्रभावित हुने छन् । २८ वटा आवासीय / व्यावसायिक संरचना मध्य एक परिवारका २ वटा संरचना बेलवा गुदुवा (डुंगरि खोला) पुल नजिकै रहेका छन् जो सडक निर्माणका क्रमामा भौतिक रुपमा बिस्थापित हुने देखिन्छ बाकि २६ घर संरचना (२४ घरपरिवारहरू)थोरै वा आंशिक रुपमा प्रभावित हुनेछन्, यी संरचनाको धेरै सानो भाग सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र (RoW) भित्र रहेका छन्। यसको विवरण अनुसूची १ र २ मा संलग्न छ ।RAP मा मन्दिर, यात्रु प्रतिकालय, सार्वजनिक शौचालय तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक एवं सामुदायिक संरचना तथा सेवासुविधाहरू लगायत प्रभावित सार्वजनिक तथा सामुदायिक सम्पत्तिहरूको स्थानान्तरण र पुनर्स्थापनाका लागि आवश्यक उपायहरू समावेश गरिएका छन्। यी कार्यहरू स्थल-विशेष योजनाहरूको आधारमा प्रभावित समुदायहरूसँग घनिष्ठ परामर्श तथा समन्वय गरी, स्थानीय सांस्कृतिक संवेदनशीलतालाई ध्यानमा राख्दै तथा संरचनाहरूलाई पूर्ववत् वा अझ सुधारिएको अवस्थामा पुनर्स्थापना सुनिश्चित गर्दै कार्यान्वयन गरिनेछ। प्रभावित सबै सार्वजनिक तथा सामुदायिक संरचना र सेवासुविधाहरूको प्रतिस्थापन तथा पुनःस्थापना गरी समुदायको निरन्तर पहुँच सुनिश्चित गरिनेछ। यस कार्यको कार्यान्वयन CSC/DCID को व्यवस्थापनमा पर्याप्त बजेट विनियोजनसहित सम्पन्न गरिनेछ।

९.जोखिमयुक्तता सम्बन्धि विवरण

अध्ययनका क्रममा प्रभावित घरधुरीको जोखिमयुक्तता सम्बन्धि विवरणमा २ दलित सम्प्रदायका घरधुरी तथा २ महिला घरमुली भएका परिवार यो आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने भएकाले यसलाई जोखिमयुक्तता वर्गका रूपमा लिइएको छ। यी घरधुरीहरूलाई सहयोग भत्ता प्रदान गर्न सिफारिस गरिएको छ।

१०.सामाजिक मुद्दा तथा कार्ययोजना

सम्पत्तिको अस्थायी प्राप्ति / क्षतिपूर्ति

निजी वा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिको अस्थायी प्रयोगसम्बन्धी व्यवस्था जग्गाधनी (अस्थायी रूपमा जग्गाको आवश्यकता परेको खण्डमा मात्र) र निर्माण कम्पनी/ ब्याबसायी बीचको सम्झौताद्वारा तय गरिनेछ, जहाँ प्रयोग अवधि, जमिनमा सामान्यतया उत्पादन हुने बालीको बजार मूल्य)कृषि जमिनको हकमा(, क्षतिपूर्ति भुक्तानीको विधि, जमिन संरक्षण उपायहरू, तथा सम्पूर्ण प्रकारका सम्पत्तिहरूको उचित पुनर्स्थापना उपायहरू स्पष्ट रूपमा उल्लेख गरिनेछ।

सारांसमा प्रभावको तालिका

क्र.स.	प्रभावको प्रकार	प्रभावित परिवार संख्या	प्रभावित संरचना संख्या	न्यूनीकरण उपायहरू
1	भौतिक रूपमा बिस्थापित	१	२	क्षतिपूर्ति, पुनर्निर्माण सहयोग
2	भौतिक तथा आर्थिक रूपमा बिस्थापित	०	०	
3	आर्थिक रूपमा बिस्थापित	०	०	
४	नगन्य क्षेत्री	४८	२६ (आंशिक) २४ अन्य संरचना	आय पुनर्स्थापन कार्यक्रम, सीप प्रशिक्षण

११.सार्वजनिक परामर्श

सार्वजनिक परामर्श विभिन्न स्थानहरूमा र विविध सरोकारवालाहरूसँग जसमा खानेपानी ब्याबस्थापन समिति, विद्युत प्राधिकरण, सामुदायिक बन उपभोक्ता समूह, मन्दिर ब्याबस्थापन समिति, स्थानीय तहका प्रमुख/ प्रतिनिधि, आमा समूह, स्थानीय सरोकारवाला तथा आयोजना बाट प्रभावित परिवार संग सम्पन्न गरिएको थियो ।

सार्वजनिक परामर्शमा उठाइएका सवालहरू

स्थानीयहरूले मुख्य रूपमा उठाएका सवालहरूमा स्थानीयलाई रोजगारका अवसर प्रदान गर्नु, दिगो र गुणस्तरीय सडक निर्माण गर्नु, क्षति न्यूनीकरण गर्नु तथा सडक निर्माणको क्रममा स्थानीय समुदायको सहयोग सुनिश्चित गर्नु सामेल थिए। स्थानीयहरू क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त गर्ने सर्तमा RoW भित्रका सम्पत्ति उपलब्ध गराउन इच्छुक रहेका छन्।

१२. पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाकाको नीति तथा हकदावी

सार्वजनिकीकरण

यो पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना (Resettlement Action Plan) सडक बिभाग अन्तर्गत बैदेशिक सहायता समन्वय महाशाखा (DCID) तथा विश्व बैंकमा पेश गरिनेछ। स्वीकृति पश्चात यसलाई सडक विभागको वेबसाइटमा सार्वजनिक गरिनेछ।

हकदावी (Entitlement)

प्रस्तावित आयोजना सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र सडक बनाउनेगरी डिजाइन गरिएको छ। सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र मात्र प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव हुने हुदा सो क्षेत्र भित्र रहेका निजि सम्पत्ति(घर तथा अन्य संरचना)मा जो निजि जागा मा नरहेको देखिन्छ तसर्थ ति प्रभावित हुनसक्ने घर परिवार जसले अतिक्रमण गरि घर संरचना बनाएका छन् तथा ति संरचना भाडा लिई वा घरधनी आफै रहेका व्यावसाय गर्ने परिवार पनि क्षेतिपूर्ति तथा नियमानुसारको आयोजनाले प्रदान गर्ने सहयोगका लागि हकदार रहने छन् ।

१३.पुनर्स्थापना तथा पुनर्वास

आयोजना प्रभावित ब्यक्ति/ परिवार (PAPs)का लागि सुझाइएको प्रभाव न्यूनीकरणका उपायहरूमा नगद क्षतिपूर्ति तथा जीविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापना, विस्थापित व्यक्ति/घरधुरीहरूको स्थानान्तरण, व्यावसायिक गतिविधि गुमाउने घरधुरी तथा जोखिम युक्ततासम्बन्धि परिवारहरूको समूह र गरिबीरेखामुनिका घरधुरीहरूलाई सहयोग भत्ता, घर पुनर्निर्माण भत्ता, तथा फोहोर व्यवस्थापन र सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्यको उचित व्यवस्था समावेश छन्।

१४. कार्यान्वयन व्यवस्था

पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनामा उल्लेख गरिएका कार्य-विधिहरूको समग्र जिम्मेवारी सडक विभागमा निहित रहने छ । पुनर्स्थापन, क्षतिपूर्ति तथा पुनर्वास कार्यहरू प्रभावकारी रूपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न निम्न मुख्य गतिविधिहरू सम्पादन गरिनेछः

- कार्यान्वयनका क्रममा सामाजिक प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरू न्यून गर्नका लागि (क) योजना, डिजाइन तथा निर्माण चरणभरि भूमि तथा सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहण न्यूनिकरण गर्ने प्रक्रियाहरू लागू गर्नु, तथा (ख) सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्भेक्षण(सम्पूर्ण प्रभावित घर परिवारको), सम्पत्ति प्रमाणीकरण र परिमाण निर्धारणमार्फत परियोजनाबाट प्रभावित सबै व्यक्तिहरूको यथार्थ विवरण अभिलेखीकरण गर्ने र पहिचान गर्ने; साथै पुनर्स्थापन तथा क्षतिपूर्ति गतिविधिहरूको समन्वयका लागि प्रणाली तथा प्रक्रियाहरू स्थापन गर्नु।
- स्वीकृत हकदावी नीति (Entitlement Policy) को प्रतिहरू वितरण गर्नु, र त्यसको पूर्ण बुझाइ सुनिश्चित गर्न समुदायस्तरका बैठकहरूको निरन्तरता दिनु।
- RAP गतिविधिहरूका लागि अनुकूल वातावरण सिर्जना गर्न क्षमता विकास (capacity building) कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्नु।

केन्द्रीय तहको व्यवस्था

पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको पुनर्स्थापनसम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय तहको व्यवस्था भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालयबाट सम्पत्ति प्राप्ति अधिग्रहण तथा क्षतिपूर्तिका लागि आवश्यक वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनबाट सुरु हुन्छ। DCID/PCU ले सामाजिक विषयहरूको समग्र व्यवस्थापन, RAP को समीक्षात्मक मूल्यांकन तथा स्वीकृति, साथै RAP को समयमै र सफल कार्यान्वयनको अनुगमनको नेतृत्व गर्नेछ।

परियोजना तहको व्यवस्था

यस सडक खण्डमा योजना समन्वय इकाइ (PCU) गठन गरिनेछ, जसको नेतृत्व आयोजना प्रमुख (PIC) ले गर्नेछ। PIC ले सम्बन्धित जिल्लाका प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी (CDO) सँगको समन्वयमा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समिति गठन गर्ने जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ। PIC सँग सडक खण्डका लागि सहायक कार्यदल (support team) हुनेछ। योजना अधिकारि संग योजना व्यवस्थापन इकाइ (PMU) ले RAP कार्यान्वयनको समग्र जिम्मेवारी निर्वाह गर्नेछ।

गुनासो व्यवस्थापन संयन्त्र

यस सडक योजनाकालागि एक गुनासो व्यवस्थापन संयन्त्र स्थापना गरिनेछ, जसले परियोजनाबाट प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू (PAPs) लाई सम्पत्ति क्षतिपूर्तिस्म्बन्धी निर्णय, कार्यविधि वा गतिविधिहरूसँग असहमति भएमा उजुरी गर्न सहज बनाउँछ। गुनासो दर्ता रजिस्टर PIC कार्यालय तथा परामर्शदाता (Consultant) का RE कार्यालयमा पनि स्थापना गरिनेछ। परियोजनाबाट प्रभावित व्यक्ति तथा स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूले सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहण तथा निर्माणस्म्बन्धी गतिविधिहरूका स्म्बन्धमा यस कार्यालयमा उजुरी दर्ता गराउन सक्छन्। यसका लागि निर्माण सुपरिवेक्षण परामर्शदाता का सामाजिक बिकाश बिज्ञ तथा सामाजिक परिचालक (Social Mobilizer) ले योजनाका र स्थानीय समुदायलाई आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान गर्नेछ।

गुनासो प्राप्त भएको मितिले ३ दिन भित्र गुनासो प्राप्त भएको जनाकारी दिईने छ भने ३० दिन भित्र ति गुनासो को सुनुवाइ /समाधान गरिने छ। क्षेत्राधिकार भन्दा बाहिरका गुनासो हरुलाई PCUमा पठाइने छ।

निर्माण कम्पनि द्वारा निर्माण कामदारका लागि छुट्टै वर्कर्स GRM तयार गरिने छ। साथै GBV-SEAH संग स्म्बन्धि गुनासोलाई गुनासो कर्ताको सहमतिमा सुनुवाई तथा ब्यबस्थापन को लागि एक गोप्य संयन्त्र निर्माण गरिनेछ जसको मुख्य ब्याक्ति आयोजना प्रमुख रहने छ।

गुनासो दर्ताको सहजीकरणका लागि आयोजनाले सम्पर्क ब्याक्ति को नाम सहित सम्पर्क नम्बर आयोजना कार्यालय, निर्माण सिबिर तथा वडा कार्यालयमा प्रकाशन गर्ने छ ।

१५. लागत अनुमान (COST ESTIMATION)

निजी सम्पत्ति, पुनर्स्थापना, पुनर्वास तथा RAP कार्यान्वयन समर्थनको लागत १७६९९८००.९० नेपालि रुपैया अनुमान छ।

१६.अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन (MONITORING AND EVALUATION)

प्रभावित परिवारहरूको सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थालाई बुझ्न नियमित अनुगमन आवश्यक हुन्छ। अनुगमन दुई प्रकारका हुनेछन्— आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य— अनुगमन। अनुगमन उल्लेखित तीन तहमा सञ्चालन गरिनेछः(क) प्रक्रिया तह (ख) नतिजा तह (ग) प्रभाव तह

आन्तरिक अनुगमन (Internal Monitoring)

DCID, PCU तथा PMU ले सामाजिक अधिकृत तथा सुपरभिजन कन्सल्टेन्टका पुनर्स्थापन विशेषज्ञको सहयोगमा नियमित रूपमा आन्तरिक अनुगमन गर्नेछन्। आन्तरिक अनुगमनको प्रमुख ध्यय योजनामा उल्लेखित प्रावधानअनुसार सम्पत्ति मूल्यांकन तथा पुनर्स्थापनको प्रमाणीकरणमा रहनेछ। साथै PAPs लाई जानकारी प्रवाह, परामर्श, अधिग्रहणको स्थिति, समयमै क्षतिपूर्ति भुक्तानी, हकदावीको प्रभावकारी

ब्याबस्था, आय-आर्जन क्षतिको भुक्तानी, प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको स्थानान्तरण क लागि प्रदान गरिएको सहयोग, तथा गुनासो व्यवस्थापन समितिहरूको प्रभावकारी कार्यसम्पादन आन्तरिक अनुगमनको दायरामा पर्छ।

बाह्य अनुगमन (External Monitoring)

सडक निर्माण पछि सबै क्षतिपूर्ति, जीविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापना, र गुनासो समाधानका उपायहरू पूरा भएको प्रमाणित गर्न RAP कार्यान्वयन समापन लेखापरीक्षण गरिनेछ। यसले प्रभावित घरपरिवारको जीविकोपार्जन र जीवनस्तर पुनर्स्थापित भएको पुष्टि गर्नेछ। लेखापरीक्षणको आधारमा, परिणाम र अनुपालनको दस्तावेजीकरण गर्दै RAP बन्द प्रतिवेदन तयार गरिनेछ।

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACCESS	Accelerating Transport and Trade Connectivity in Eastern South Asia
AH	Asian Highway
AP	Affected Person
BTR	Black Topped Road
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
COI	Corridor of Impact
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DAO	District Administration Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DCID	Development Cooperation Implementation Division
DFO	District Forest Office
DIA	Direct Impact Area
DLRO	District Land Revenue Office
DoR	Department of Road
DLSO	District Land Survey Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ER	Earthen Road

ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GC	Gorsginghe-Chandrauta
GESU	Geo-Environment and Social Unit
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HW	Highway
IIA	Indirect Impact Area
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
LRO	Land Revenue Office
LS	Lump sum
MOPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NHDR	Nepal Human Development Report
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
OHS	Occupational Health Safety
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PAF	Project Affected Family
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIC	Project In-Charge
PLI	Poverty Line Income
PMU	Project Management Unit

R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RDO	Road Division Office
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RM	Rural Municipality
RoW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMPC	Sub-Metro Politan City
SPAF/H	Severely Project Affected Family/Households
SRN	Strategic Road Network
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank
ZoI	Zone of Influence

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Terms	Definition
Compensation	Compensation is the payment to the PAFs in cash or kind for private property acquired by the project, based on replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). However, the depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted while computing the compensation with respect to the replacement value and allows to salvage materials.
Compensation Determination Committee	The district-level committee will be established in each road districts under Section 13 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 B.S. (1977) to determine replacement value and compensation rates against the property acquired under the Act.
Cultural heritage	Resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.
Cut-off Date	The cut-off date will be the date of notification by the CDC/DoR for acquisition/compensation of affected households and assets after which the PAP will be unable to make claims for compensation/resettlement assistance.
Entitled Person	Any person who is entitled to get compensation due to loss of privately owned assets and other rehabilitation assistance.
Forced Eviction	The permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles.
Involuntary resettlement	Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term involuntary resettlement refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.
Livelihood	Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
Project-Affected	Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her of his/her household or community. This

Terms	Definition
Person	includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.
Project-Affected Family	The group of people residing in one house and operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the project. The project affected families are included widow or unmarried daughters (biological or adopted), matured son, adopted son over the age of 18 years who is looking personal business as livelihood management and or acting as household head in absence of parents, will be entitled to rehabilitation measures.
Rehabilitation	The measures are taken to mitigate identified social impacts, including compensation, displacement assistance, rental stipend, trade disturbance allowance and support allowance
Replacement Cost	A method of valuation yielding compensation as per market price of the assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. In accordance with World Bank ESS5, Replacement Cost means the amount sufficient to replace affected assets without deduction for depreciation, salvage value, or age of the asset, and includes all transaction costs, labor, transport, registration fees, and taxes. PAPs shall retain rights to salvage materials from demolished structures at no cost. The replacement value of a project affected assets will be decided by CDC. Before that, the Compensation Fixation Committee (CFC- the subcommittee headed by assistant chief district officer will be formed as an independent assessment to identify the replacement cost and provided this Report for the CDC's consideration) has collect the current rate transaction from bank nearby area, concerned Municipality and rate from DLRO and held discussion meeting along with local representative of project-affected group under the supervision of CDC to reach mutually acceptable compensation package. For houses and other structures, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labour and cost of transporting materials to the building site. Besides these, divisional officer of urban development and building construction or district technical office are the few authentic government organizations that can provide norms and rate of materials and labour. The replacement cost which restore their assets and livelihood better than pre displacement level and further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and building.
Titleholders	The person who owns the project-affected land and/or building and have ownership certificate and the person who is authorized by law to receive

Terms	Definition
	the compensation granted for the acquisition of land.
Non-Titleholders	A person living in others' land and properties on rent, encroachers in private/public land, Kiosks, including marginal income groups (landless, women headed households, ethnic minorities and disables) will be eligible to receive replacement cost for losing their business and sources of income.
Tenant	A person who does not have legal ownership of land and is occupying/using land of a titleholder according to the stipulations of the Land Act, 2021 (1964).
Vulnerable Groups	A social category of persons whose livelihoods may be particularly become vulnerable due to disturbance created by the project. These include those below the poverty line income, the landless, the elderly, women headed households, Dalit households, differently able persons, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons.

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1. Introduction

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has signed the Accelerating Transport and Trade Connectivity in Eastern South Asia (ACCESS) project with the World Bank to be implemented jointly by the Department of Road (DoR) Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID), the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies (MoICS), and the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC) of the Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE). The aim of this project is to support the cost-efficient and resilient movement of goods and people within and across the borders of Nepal along the East-West Highway on the western side which is key to accessing India's western seaports and thus for economic growth. The project comprises four components.

Component 1: Digital Systems for trade: This component will support the adoption and Implementation of Digital and Automated Systems for improvement of Nepal's cross-border clearances: (a) Development of electronic Automated Border Management including electronic cargo tracking system, (b) Business Intelligence and Data Analytics Package and Risk Engine (c) Development of web-based supply MIS for automation of registration processes and permits.

Component 2: Green and Resilient Transport and Trade Infrastructure: This component will support (a) Upgrading of Gorusinghe-Chanauta Road section of East-West Highway from 2 to 4 lanes, (b) Construction of a green resilient urban bridge (including detailed design/urban design and construction), and (c) Support for development and implementation of green resilient highway concept, integrating transportation functionality and ecological sustainability.

Component 3: Institutional and Policy Strengthening for Transport and Trade: This component will provide support in streamlining the policy environment for regional trade and cross-border movement of goods through (a) Bangladesh-India-Nepal Motor Vehicle Agreement related reforms, (b) Customs reforms, (c) Private sector support initiatives, (d) Capacity Strengthening, and (e) Project preparation studies.

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response: This component will support unforeseen emergency needs. In case of a major natural or human made disaster, the Government of Nepal (GoN) may request the World Bank to re-allocate project funds to this component to support its quick response and reconstruction

The proposed GC road upgrading works is part of component two of the ACCESS project, which will improve road safety, and maintenance of the EWH. The project involves upgrading and widening of the existing 2 lane road into 4 lanes, with intermittent service lanes on sides, additional roadside structures, geometry improvements, pavement construction with asphalt concrete drainage improvement, retaining structures, slope protection/stabilization, and bridge construction works on traffic management and road safety. The 19km BG road will be an express highway with green resilient road in Asian Highway standard traversing the Rupendehi and Kapilvastu districts of Lumbini Province. The road starts from the Belgardawa Bridge under Kapilvastu district, passes through the Buddhabhumi municipality and Shivraj

municipality ends at Umari Chowk Shivapur. This RAP has been prepared by DoR-DCID to obtain the baseline information through socio economic census survey of the road.

1.1 Project Background

The National Road Network is the principal means of transport in Nepal. It carries about 90 percents of the passengers and freight traffic. At present, the total length of the National Road Network is 15,308 km, comprising National Highways, Feeder Roads, Postal Roads and Mid-Hill Roads. The total length of the Strategic Road Network (SRN) is 4,977 km, which includes national highways and feeder roads, and, because of their importance, are grouped as 'Strategic Roads'. The SRN falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of Roads (DOR).

The Gorusinghe-Chandrauta (GC) Road is part of the East–West Highway (EWH) which links major cities in the eastern and western parts of Nepal. Chandrauta is a junction of Krishnanagar road network. Chandrauta is a centrally located city of the country that links Kathmandu Valley and junction of western site in Nepal. Many goods and passengers coming from India and other parts of country use this road. Because of its broader connection with different parts of the country, timely improvement of this road is an imperative.

The GC Road is a part of the Asian Highway standard and the most important road corridor in Nepal. The road section from Buddhabhumi Municipality Gorshinghe to Umari Chowk, Shivapur of Shivaraj Municipality lies on a geologically in the Terai region. Since the average daily traffic in this route is comparatively high, the present road condition and available facilities are not sufficient to provide the efficient services.

The GC Road crosses the only Kapilvastu districts. The road starts from the vicinity of Gorshinghe, of Buddhibhumi Municipality, ward no 9 under Kapilvastu district and passes through 2 Municipalities and 5 wards. It ends at Umari Chowk in Shivapur of Shivaraj Municipality ward no 1 under Kapilvastu district. Imaliya, Champapur, Kharendrapur, Bankatti, Chandrauta Bazar, Umari chowk, Shivapur are the major settlements crisscrossed by this road alignment. The total length of this road sub project is 19.2 km.

The right of way (ROW) of this GC road section is under the ownership of the Department of Roads (DoR). In August 2024, an inventory survey was conducted, which confirmed that most of the project interventions would be conducted within the RoW and additional land is therefore not required under the project. As such, no compensation is envisaged for land as this is already state owned. Compensation will be provided for assets built within the ROW. The location of this road subproject is presented below in **Figure 1**.



Figure 1: Location Map of Gorusinghe-Chandrauta Road

1.2 Objectives of the RAP

The need for this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is triggered as implementation roadmap that project will have a displacement impact on households that have assets within the project area, and largely within the existing RoW. The RAP has been prepared following the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, and relevant regulations of the Government of Nepal (GoN) which emphasize avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement as per the Land Acquisition Act 1977 and the Land Acquisition, Resettlement, and Rehabilitation Policy Framework 2015. Where the acquisition of private assets is unavoidable, involuntary resettlement, and appropriate mitigation, should be as an integral part of project design and preparation. The acquisition of private assets will be minimized as far as possible, and the displacement of people will be avoided to the extent possible. This is principally achieved adhering to social considerations, through optimizing alignment selection and road design so as to avoid displacement.

The objectives of this RAP are 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 acquisition or restrictions on land use 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, in real terms, to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities.

- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons in order to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation of those affected.

1.3 Scope of the RAP

The scope of this RAP is upgrading of GC Road section 19.2 km in length (25 metres either side within the 50m RoW) of East–West Highway from 2 to 4 lane. This RAP is focused on the private and public assets loss assessment along the GC road alignment. A total of 52 private structures belonging to 49 households fall within the Right of Way (RoW) of the road and will be affected by the project. Of these, 28 are residential/commercial structures, 16 have slab-built access roads connecting the houses to the road, and the remaining 8 structures have extended roofs encroaching on the RoW. Of the above-mentioned house structures, only one household will lose its entire two residential structures, while the remaining households will be partially affected, losing only a very small part of their structure. In addition, 48 public structures are within the scope of this RAP. Construction-induced impacts may occur during the project implementation phase from construction-related activities, such as cutting, rolling and curve improvement works which may damage structures. These impacts may result from the vibration of heavy machinery works, causing impacts to, or loss of, structures, land, and/or crops are also the scope of this RAP.

The scope of this RAP focuses on the assessment of construction-induced impacts of the 19.2 km long GC road section (25 m on both sides within 50 m RoW) of the East-West Highway, including construction-related activities such as cutting, turning and turning improvement works during the project implementation phase, and the assessment of damage to private and public properties within the road jurisdiction (25 m right and left). As per the approved design, the 50 m ROW must be kept clear, however, project implementation does not require the complete removal of all existing structures. Only the portions of structures that fall within the ROW will be removed. As the remaining parts of these structures will be usable relocation will not be required, except in the case of two structures one household.

2. Methodology for the Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

In the detailed design phase, due consideration was given to the social safeguard aspects in accordance with the ESF and GoN Acts and policies. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared based on ESS-5 and adhering to relevant acts and policies of Nepal government and applicable methodology. These include a census, socio-economic survey, public consultation and a key informant survey. Details of the methodology used are elaborated upon below:

2.1 Orientation to Field Team

Before field mobilization, a field team including field enumerators, cadastral surveyor and assistant surveyor was recruited. A start-up internal meeting was held for those involved in the field survey. Furthermore, internal study team meetings were held intermittently as per the field requirement. One-day orientation training was conducted for the survey team. All the relevant documents including project background, policy and guidelines, formats, questionnaire and checklists were discussed to share the necessary information during orientation training.

2.2 Consultation Meetings

Prior to the field visit, a consultative meeting with the Development Cooperation Implementation Divisions (**DCID**) team as an implementing agency, (especially with the social safeguards team) was held by the Social and Resettlement Specialist (Consultant Team). This consultative meeting helped to ensure common awareness about the approach and methodology of the study and to explain the proposed course of action that was followed.

Community-level consultation meetings at different wards and municipalities were also held to sensitize the local community during these meetings; participants raised concerns and put forth their agenda. For example; management of the Drinking Water Supply System (WSS,) irrigation, electricity, telephone, wildlife crossing, drainage within the project area; underground management of electric wires and telephone poles, demand for inclusion in the local workforce during construction, etc. These issues were recorded and included in the RAP.

2.3 Census Survey

A census of affected households was carried out after the inventory of affected assets. The objective of the census was to record the profile of project affected people and record the anticipated loss of assets. The census helped to prepare a complete inventory of affected persons and their affected assets as a basis for compensation.

2.4 Inventory Survey of Asset Loss

As part of census of project-affected people, an inventory of affected assets was recorded. This was based on the cadastral survey of all affected households. The affected households were also participants during the assets inventory. The asset loss inventory was undertaken at the time of cadastral survey which was followed by the census and socio-economic surveys. The asset inventory and census of PAFs were verified and updated, where required, with changes influenced by revisions to detailed design, and relevant updated data/impacts as reflected in the ESIA.

2.5 Socio-Economic Survey

Household survey was conducted as part of socio-economic survey. During the survey all 49 HHs were interviewed. This survey helped to assess overall socio-economic status, occupational status, educational status, and household income and expenditures.

2.6 Key Informants Survey

Key informant's surveys were conducted in all settlements of the project areas. Key informants (social leaders, Ward Chairs, local traders, teachers, vendors etc.) were consulted to generate information regarding their perception towards the project and to help identify the land value of the project area. This survey was also conducted among Project Affected Families (PAFs) which helped identify project affected vulnerable households and other relevant issues to be incorporated in the RAP.

2.7 Consultations with Public including PAPs

In total 17 public consultations were carried out in different settlements during the project preparation. Individual consultations with rural municipality/municipality level authorities, ward representatives, women's groups, project affected people and potentially project affected vulnerable people were conducted during the field study. The group consultations were held in a spread of different settlements. Consultations with all project affected households, potentially project affected vulnerable households including women's groups were also undertaken. While consulting with PAFs and vulnerable groups including women's groups; their issues, interest, expectations, needs and demands were recorded and included in the RAP. The major concerns raised during the consultation were road safety, disbursement of compensation in a reasonable within given time frame (before alienation of the asset).

In consultations, PAFs have indicated a preference for cash compensation. Cash compensation value was determined based on extent of impact and at a value that represents replacement cost. As set out below other rehabilitation and additional assistance will be provided above the replacement cost.

2.8 Cut-off Date

The cut-off period was established as April-August 2024 and was disclosed through public notice of the CDC meeting. This meeting minute was posted at the District Administrative office, the Municipality and respective wards offices. It should be noted that if the RAP implementation is delayed by up to two years, a RAP addendum and budget update will be required prior to the commencement of civil works.

2.9 Eligibility Criteria for compensation and resettlement/livelihood assistance

ESS5 recognizes the need for providing timely compensation for loss of assets of both titleholders and non-titleholders (informal settlers/informal occupiers) at replacement cost including Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance to affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement. There is a recognized need to improve, as appropriate and feasible, living conditions of poor and vulnerable persons who are physically displaced by the project.

2.10 Basis for the Design and Budgeting

The RAP was developed based on extensive consultations with project-affected households, vulnerable groups, and relevant stakeholders within the RoW. These consultations assessed losses and identified their needs. In case of residence, residence/business, business and other structures; replacement cost refers to the market cost of materials and labour, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site and other cost that may be incurred. These costs may increase if cost fluctuations occur and there will be necessary inflationary adjustments to the compensation schedule applied where required. Additionally, the replacement cost further includes the cost of registration and transfer charges for land & building. Prevailing rules and norms of local government will be followed for valuation of the affected structures.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides a brief overview of the requirements influencing the process of land acquisition including preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), in terms of the national rules and regulations as well as the applicable requirements of the World Bank's Environment and Social Standards (ESS).

3.1 Laws and Regulations of the Government of Nepal

Constitution of Nepal, 2072 BS (2015)

The key references in the Constitution of Nepal are below:

- Article 25(1) establishes the right to property for every citizen of Nepal, whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use, sell and exercise their right to property under existing laws;
- Article 25(2) states that except for public interest, the state will not requisition, acquire or otherwise create any encumbrances on property of a person;
- Article 25(3) states that when the state acquires or establishes its right over private property, the state will compensate for loss of property and the basis and procedure for such compensation will be specified under relevant laws.

Land Acquisition Act, 2034 BS (1977)

The Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) is a key law which has provisions related to land acquisition and resettlement in Nepal. The Act empowers the Government of Nepal (GoN) to acquire land for development purposes by paying compensation to the landowners. Some of the key features of the Act are as follows:

- The Act empowers the GoN to acquire any land required for public purpose or for operation of any government institution-initiated development project by giving compensation pursuant to the Act (Sections 3 and 4);
- As per the prevailing government rules, the compensation to be provided for land acquisition should generally be in cash as per current market value. However, there is also a provision under Clause 14 of the Act to compensate land for land, provided that government land is available in the area;
- The process of acquisition and compensation includes;
 1. Initial procedures
 2. Preliminary investigation process
 3. Acquisition notification
 4. Compensation notification, and
 5. Appeal procedures.
- The public notification process is undertaken by the Executing Agency (EA). The notification includes information dissemination pertaining to land and structures that will be affected by the project;

- A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) formed under the chair of the Chief District Officer (CDO) of the district begins its tasks once the GoN grants approval for the land acquisition;
- In determining the compensation, the CDC must consider the loss incurred by persons due to land acquisition process, shifting of residence or place of business to another place etc. If the land needs to be acquired for institutions other than the municipality and institutions fully owned by the government, the CDC needs to consider the following while fixing the compensation amount:
 1. Price of land prevailing at the time of notification of land acquisition;
 2. Price of standing crops and structures, and
 3. Damage incurred by being compelled to shift the APs residence or place of business.
- Compensation to be paid for (a) damages caused as a result of land investigations during the preliminary process, (b) property permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees and houses); and
- Compensation to be paid in-cash (lump sum), although landowners who have lost their entire landholdings may require in-kind land replacement rather than in-cash compensation, depending upon joint decision of PAP and project proponent as well as availability of replacement land in nearby areas.
- However, under Section 14 of the Act it is stated that, the Government may allot replacement land to those people whose land has been acquired, from land it possesses such as ailani, or other Government-owned land if they prefer in-kind land for land compensation. Further project proponent will do provision for improvement of replaced land in order to improve the productivity to at least the same level as the land that was acquired by the project.

Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development Projects, 2015 (2071 BS):

In September 2015, the GoN formulated the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development Projects, 2071 BS (2015 AD). The main objective of the policy is to make the process of land acquisition for development projects smooth. Key provisions of the policy (relevant to the RAP) are as follows:

- Social mobilization income restoration and life skill program: Project affected persons should be given necessary training for the development of life skills, income-generating schemes, savings and credit schemes so that PAFs can take up self-employment projects at the resettlement zone. Preference should be given to women;
- Vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities (Janajati/ Adivasi), female-headed, widowed, poverty groups and senior citizens are entitled to special benefit and assistance packages in addition to compensation and resettlement.

Public Road Act 1974

The Public Road Act 1974 prohibits the construction of permanent structures (buildings) within in a defined distance from a rural road i.e. the road agency has the authority over everything within the ROW. The Act makes provision for cases where the road projects temporarily require land and/or other properties during construction, rehabilitation and maintenance. A CDC 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 landowner is interrupted, and where the landowner has to incur expansions to restore the land after its return. Compensation is determined between DOR and the titleholder, or through mediation, involving officials from the relevant Village Development Committee (VDC) and district.

Land Reform Act (1964)

The Land Reform Act 1964 is also relevant as it establishes the rights of tillers and tenants over the land. As per the Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than he is entitled to under the law. The Act additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for the development purposes. The Act amendment in 2001 has established a rule that when the state acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50 percent of the total compensation amount.

Malpot Ayn or Land Revenue (Land Administration and Revenue) Act 2034

This Act is the main Act to carry out land administration including maintenance and updating of records, collection of land revenue and settlement of the disputes after completion of survey and handing over the records to the Land Revenue Office (LRO) by the Survey Parties. It authorizes the LRO to undertake registration, ownership transfer and deed transfer of land. This Act also authorizes the LRO to transfer ownership and deeds of individual land, if any person applied for the ownership and deeds of individual land, if any person applied for the ownership transfer of his/her land with mutual understanding for public use with recommendation of relevant committee.

Land Use Policy 2015

The Land Use Policy 2015 is a policy document of the GoN relating to limits and protection of land and land resources (LLRs), optimum use and effective management thereto. The policy brings about benefits from using lands and land resources by creating a situation of distributing land in a just manner.

Road Board Act 2002

This Act has been established to carry out regular, occasional, periodic and casual repair and maintenance works of roads and levy tolls on, and collect tolls from, motor vehicles plying on the road.

3.2 Applicable World Bank's Environment and Social Standards (ESS)

In addition to national regulations, the following international standards requirements will apply in the preparation and implementation of this RAP.

ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS5 puts in place various processes and systems to avoid/minimize the social and economic impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement. In cases where avoidance of such impacts is not possible, ESS5 requires the mitigation of impacts through compensation at replacement cost (which is defined as current market price plus transaction cost) for the losses suffered and improvement of the living conditions of the affected communities in the form of comprehensive compensation packages.

3.3 Valuation Methodology and timing of payment

The valuation methodology and timing of payment will be as follows:

- Inventory of affected private assets private and housing structures including public infrastructures
- Acquisition notification
- Arrangement for valuing for compensation at replacement cost
- Compensation notification
- Appeals procedures
- Establishment of grievance redress committee (GRC)
- Formation of compensation determination committee (CDC)
- Disbursing compensation.

The project will publish a notice for application of compensation claim shortly after the World Bank provides approval of the RAP. The claimants will be verified and compensated.

3.4 Comparison between National and WB ESS5 Requirements

This section presents a gap assessment of Land Acquisition Act 1977 vis-à-vis requirements of ESS5 and indicates the measures to be taken by the Project to address gaps in relation to key aspects of RAP preparation and implementation.

Table 0-1: Comparison of WB's ESS5 and Land Acquisition Act 1977

Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
Avoidance or impact minimization	The LAA allows land acquisition for “public purposes”. It does not specify avoiding or minimizing resettlement.	ESS5 requires avoidance/minimizing of involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.	The Project will avoid and minimize impacts wherever possible. An alternative analysis was carried out as a part of the ESIA.
Impact Mitigation	The LAA provides for compensation of land and assets and in certain cases of landlessness, for provision	Provision of compensation at replacement cost along with rehabilitation assistance and commitment to improve and/or	A series of consultation meeting with affected PAFs will take place in a group under the supervision of CDC to reach at a

Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
	of replacement land. The CDC chaired by the Chief District Officer (CDO) determines criteria.	restore livelihoods to pre-project levels.	mutually acceptable compensation. This will not be below replacement cost. If it fails, an independent assessment (through a subcommittee) of replacement cost will be conducted and provided this report for the CDC's consideration.
Timing of Compensation	Executing agency may acquire land by depositing money with the competent authority for compensation determination.	Possession of acquired land and related assets will be taken up by the project only after compensation has been made available and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation	Land access will be initiated only after payment of full compensation (except in case of legally disputed cases, if any). Forced evictions will not be carried out. PAFs will be given reasonable time (up to 12 months) to identify temporary accommodation within project area until they are able to build their new replacement houses.
Eligibility	Provisions are made for land owners and registered tenants under the Constitution and the LAA. However, there are no provisions for informal rights holders, unregistered land owners, squatters, undocumented tenants, other family members or landless.	Includes: those with formal legal rights to the land/assets; those with no legal rights but with a claim to land recognized under national or customary law; or those with no recognizable legal right to land or assets.	This RAP considers all PAFs including those without any recognizable legal titles (for compensation of affected structures and livelihood restoration support).
Informed Consultation and Participation	During the land acquisition process, the CDO is the appellate authority. Otherwise, the LAA does not require on-going consultations with affected persons and other stakeholders.	Disclosure of relevant information; meaningful consultations with affected persons communities, and other stakeholders; consultations must be ongoing and inclusive.	PAFs were informed about the intended acquisition of their land and consulted multiple times in this process of preparation of RAP. Their preferences for resettlement and rehabilitation options were incorporated in this RAP.
Livelihood Restoration	The legal frameworks for resettlement provide for rehabilitation of displaced settlements and compensation to affected persons through land-based resettlement strategies. However, land-based livelihood is not used as a	Provision of compensation at replacement cost along with rehabilitation assistance and commitment to improve and/or restore livelihoods and standard of living to pre-project levels.	Both non-land and land-based livelihood restoration strategies are considered in this RAP.

Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
	criterion for application of such land-based resettlement strategies wherever possible.		
Grievance Redress Mechanism	The affected entities may approach the CDO and/or the Ministry of Home Affairs within a defined period for compulsory expropriation. Under Clause 25.7, appeal against the compensation may be directly filed with the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, entities other than legally registered land owners and tenants are not considered.	The project is required to establish a grievance redress mechanism, which should seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible.	The project has established a GRM which will be used for this purpose as well. The GRM also includes access to legal redress at any stage in the process.
Special assistance for vulnerable households	The landless families with legal ownership can get additional compensation at the discretion of the CDC.	Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable as a part of the resettlement process, however no specific package or entitlement for vulnerable groups.	Vulnerable PAFs are identified in this RAP and specific benefits are included for them.
Support during transition	No such provision in the LAA.	Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.	The RAP makes provisions for transitional support for all PAFs who are physically displaced.

4. Socio-Economic Baseline

4.1 Socio-economic profile of Project District

Kapilbastu is one of the major districts of Lumbini Province. It is located in southwestern part of Lumbini province. The total area of Kapilbastu district is 1738 Sq. Km. mostly flat as it lies in the fertile Terai plains of Nepal. Taulihawaa city is the district headquarters of Kapilbastu. Krishnanagar city is one of the most important trade centres of Lumbini Province. It is bordered with Rupandehi in east, Arghkhanchi in north, Dang in west and India in south. Kapilbastu is renowned for its historical and religious significance as the birthplace of Siddhartha Gautama, who later became Gautama Buddha.

4.1.1 Demography of Project District

Total population of the project district is 682,961. The population of male is 334,687, which is 49.0 percent of total population. Similarly, the population of women is 348,274, which is 51.0 percent of total population. The average household size of the project district is 5.6. Population of project affected district is presented below in Table 4.1.

Table 0-1: Population Distribution of Project District

District	HH	Male		Female		Total Population	Average HHs	Sex Ratio
		Population	%	Population	%			
Kapilbastu	121,946	334,687	49	348,274	51	682,961	5.6	96.1

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2021, CBS, 2022

4.1.2 Demography of Project Municipality

The total population of the project zone of influence area is 161,317. The population of male is 78,279 and the population of female is 83,038. The percentages of male and females are 48.5 and 51.5 respectively. The average household size of the project area is 4.5. Population composition of project zone of influence is given in Table 4.2.

Table 0-2: Population of Project Influence Municipality/Rural Municipality

S.N	Local Level	HH	Male	Female	Total	Average HHs	Sex Ratio
			Population	Population			
1	Buddhabhumi M	15,379	36,951	39,556	76,507	5	93.4
2	Shivaaraj M	16,241	41,328	43,482	84,810	4	95
Total		31,620	78,279	83,038	161,317	4.5	94.2

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2021, CBS, 2022

4.1.3 Ethnic /Caste Status of Project Districts

Nepal is multi-ethnic nation with diverse languages, religions and cultural tradition. The project District is dominated by Musalman, Tharu, Dalit, Yadav, Brahman, Kshetri, and Magar etc. The population of Musalman is (17.1%), Tharu (10.9%) followed by Dalit (10.7%), Yadav

(10.1), Brahmin hill and tarai (9.8%), Kshetri (3.8%) and Magar (3.5%). Caste/ethnic composition of project area is presented below in Table 4.3.

Table 0-3: Population of Project Districts by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste	Kapilbastu	
	Total	Percentage
Musalman	118839	17.1
Tharu	75119	10.9
Yadav	66796	10.1
Brahman - Hill	49825	7.1
Kurmi	42440	6.4
Dusadh/Pasawan/Pasi	28495	4.3
Kshetri	27210	3.8
Magar	24069	3.5
Chamar/Harijan/Ram	23313	3.3
Brahman - Tarai	17604	2.7
Others	209251	30.8
Total	682961	100.0

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2021, CBS, 2022

4.1.4 Literacy Rate of Project Districts

The overall literacy rate in Nepal is 76.2% and being specific literacy rate of male is 83.5% and for female is 69.3% (CBS, 2021). The overall literacy rate of project district is 72.3 percent. The male literacy rate is 80.1 percent where female literacy rate is 64.9 percent. The literacy rate of all project districts is lower than national literacy rate. The literacy rate of project districts is presented below in Table 4.4.

Table 0-4: Literacy Rate of Project Districts

District	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Kapilbastu	80.1	64.9	72.3

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2021, CBS, 2022

4.1.5 Literacy Rate of Project Municipality

The overall literacy rate of project district is 72.3 percent. The male literacy rate is 80.1 percent where female literacy rate is 64.9 percent. The overall literacy rate of project proposed local

level is 72.5 percent. The male literacy rate is 80.2 percent where female literacy rate is 65. 3 percent. The literacy rate of all project local levels is higher than district and national level literacy rate. The literacy rate of project local levels is presented below in Table 4.5.

Table 0-5: Literacy Rate of Project Municipality

RM/M	Male	Female	Total
Buddhabhumi Municipality	79.9	64.3	71.8
Shivaraj Municipality	80.5	66.3	73.2
Average total	80.2	65.3	72.5

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2021, CBS, 2022

4.1.6 Occupational Status of Project Districts

The project area is characterized as plain Terai area and most of the people of the project area are engaged in agriculture based economic activities. The main occupation of the project area is agriculture followed by trade and service. Among the total population, 82.2 percent is involved in agriculture. Similarly, 4.3 percent people are engaged in trade and business. Service and sale workers is another source of income and the people involved in this occupation is 3.9 percent. Table 4.6 provides information regarding occupational status of the project districts.

Table 0-6: Occupational Status of Project Districts

Occupation	Kapilbastu (%)
Agriculture	82.2
Craft and related trades workers	4.3
Managers	3.2
Service & sale workers	3.9
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	2.2
Professionals	2.5
Technicians and associate professional	0.9
Office assistance	0.6
Armed forces	0.3
Occupation not stated	0.1
Total	100

Source: National Population and Housing Census of Nepal 2021, CBS,

4.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected Households

4.2.1 Project Affected Households

Altogether 49 households have been identified to be affected by the project. All 49 households were surveyed during field study. Table 4.7 presents the project affected households and surveyed households.

Table 0-7: Project Affected Household and Surveyed Households

Municipality	Male		Female		Total Population	Total Household	Average HH Size
	No.	%	No.	%			
BuddaBhumi	12	44%	15	56%	27	5	5.4
Shivraj	115	52%	106	48%	221	44	5.0
Total RM	127	51%	121	49%	248	49	5.0

Source: Field Study, 2025

The socio-economic information of surveyed households has been presented below. Furthermore, the projected affected households identify those houses whose structure exist in the right of way in the road. In this situation, the structure owners have to update their structure either in right of way of. But significant number of projects affected people did not update their structure which resulted large number of encroachments.

Again, here, the socio-economic survey of the homeowners of the structures falling within the project area and right of way has been conducted. The remaining 24 structures, these structures such as slabs for touch to the house and added tin roofs, are considered to be of a common type, the socio-economic survey of the homeowners has been conducted.

The age distribution of the surveyed population is categorized into four groups as below 5 years, 5-15, 15-60 and above 60 years. Among the total population, 77 percent is within the age group of 15-60 years or economically active population. The population of children or dependent is 16 percent. The population of above 60 years is 8 percent. Table 4.8 presents the age composition of study area.

Table 0-8: Age Composition of Surveyed Population

Municipality	< 5 Years		5-15 years		16-60 Years		>60 Years		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
BuddaBhumi	0	0%	4	15%	19	70%	4	15%	27
Shivraj	9	4%	25	11%	171	77%	16	7%	221
Total RM	9	4%	29	12%	190	77%	20	8%	248

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.2 Ethnic Composition of Project Affected Household

The project area is multi-ethnic composition. Brahmin, Chhetri and Janajati are dominant groups in the area. Among the total 49 households, 41 percent are Brahmin and 41 percent Chhetri/ Thakuri, where 8 percent is Muslim. Likewise, the household of Dalit is 6 percent and 4 percent Janajati households. The ethnic composition of the project affected surveyed household is presented in Table 4.9.

Table 0-9: Ethnic Composition of Project Affected Household

Municipality	Brahmin		Chhetri/Thakuri		Dalit		Janajati		Muslim		Total
BuddaBhumi	4	80.0%	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	5
Shivraj	16	36.4%	20	45%	2	5%	2	5%	4	9%	44
Total RM	20	41%	20	41%	3	6%	2	4%	4	8%	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.3 Educational Status of Project Affected Household

The educational status of projected affected household's population is in general. In the project affected households, 3.7 percent population are illiterate. The population of graduate and above is 28 percent, 40 percent population are in secondary level education. Educational status of school going age and above of surveyed population is given in Table 4.10.

Table 0-10: Educational Status of Study Area (5 Years and Above Population)

Municipality	Illiterate	Just Literate	1-8 Class	9-12 Class	Graduate	Graduate & Plus
BuddaBhumi	3. %	7%	22%	41%	26%	0%
Shivraj	3. %	9%	20%	39%	22%	6%
Total RM	3. %	9%	20%	40%	22%	6%

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.4 Occupational Status of Project Affected Household

Here, occupation refers to the work done by economically active people to earn an income. The age group above 15 years and below 60 years is considered economically active people, so the population of students, children, and the elderly is not mentioned here.

The project area is characterized as plain Terai area in East-West highway section. The main occupation of the study area is Trade, followed by service, agriculture and foreign job, labour and housewife. Trade is the main source of income and the people involved in this occupation is 32 percent. Table 4.11 provides information regarding occupational status of the project area.

Table 0-11: Occupational Status of Study Area

District	Agriculture	Service	Trade	Labor	Foreign Job	Housewife	Others	TotalActive population
Buddhabhumi	0 %	35 %	17 %	0 %	4 %	17%	26 %	23
Shivraj	12 %	18 %	34 %	3 %	5 %	23%	9 %	153
Total	10 %	20 %	32 %	2 %	5 %	20%	11 %	176

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.5 Land Holding Size of Project Affected Household

Agriculture land is one of major source of livelihood in the area. The land found in the project area is irrigated lowland followed by non-irrigated lowland upland and fallow land. The average land holding size of the project affected households is 1.5 hectare including all types of land. Table 4.12 below summarizes the land holding pattern in the project area.

Table 0-12: Land Size of Study Area (in hector)

Municipality	Total Land (Ha.)	Average Land (ha.)	Total HH
Buddhabhumi	5.08	1.0	5
Shivraj	68.92	1.6	44
Total	74.00	1.5	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.6 Household Income of Project Affected Household

The average annual household income of the project area is NRs. 470,265 whereas the per capita income is NRs. 92,915. According to Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS, 2022), below poverty line income of Nepal is NRs. 72,908. This indicates the better economic status of the project area. Table 4.13 shows the annual and per capita income of the study area.

Table 0-13: Annual Household Income (NRs.)

Municipality	Total Household Income	Average Household Income	Per Capita Income	Total Household	Total Population
Buddhabhumi	3,050,000	610,000	112,963	5	27
Shivraj	19,993,000	454,386	90,466	44	221
Total	23,043,000	470,265	92,915	49	248

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.7 Household Expenditure of Project Affected Household

The average annual household expenditure of the project area is NRs. 376,618. Likewise, the per capita expenditure of is NRs. 74,413. The household expenditure of the project area is presented in Table 4.14.

Table 0-14: Household Expenditure (NRs.)

Municipality	Total HH Expenditure	Average HH Expenditure	Per Capita Expenditure	Total Household	Total Population
Buddhabhumi	1,672,000	334,400	61,926	5	27
Shivraj	16,782,300	381,416	75,938	44	221
Total	18,454,300	376,618	74,413	49	248

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.8. Food Security Status of Project Affected Household

The status of food security is not that high in the study area. Regarding food sufficiency status, 29 percent households have enough food that sustains them from their own production. Households having less than 3 months of food sufficiency are 24 percent. The households having 9-12, 6-9 and 3-6 months food sufficiency is 2016 percent, 10 percent respectively. Table 4.15 presents the food security status of the study area.

Table 0-15: Food Security Status of Households

Municipality	12 Month & Above		9 to 12		6 to 9		3 to 6		Below 3 Months		Total
			Months		Months		Months				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Buddhabhumi	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	2	40%	5
Shivraj	13	30%	10	23%	8	18%	3	7%	10	23%	44
Total	14	29%	10	20%	8	16%	5	10%	12	24%	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.9 Types of Residential Houses of Project Affected Households

The study area has urban and semi-urban setting. Most of the houses are of modern and semi-modern types. Among the total households, 82.1 percent have modern houses while 10.7 percent have semi-modern houses. The households having traditional houses is 7.1percent. Table 4.16 shows the types of houses in the study area.

Table 0-16: Type of Houses

Municipality	Traditional	Semi-modern	Modern	Total
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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Buddhabhumi	2	40.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	5
Shivraj	0	0.0	2	8.7	21	91.3	23
Total	2	7.1	3	10.7	23	82.1	28

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.10 Drinking Water Service of Project Affected Households

Tape/Piped water is the major source of drinking water in the area. Households using Tape/Piped water is 84 percent. Similarly, 16 percent household has used well/hand pump water. Table 4.17 shows the status of drinking water services in the project area.

Table 0-17: Source of Drinking Water

Municipality	Tap/Pipe Water	Well	Spout	River	Other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	HH
BuddaBhumi	100	0	0	0	0	5
Shivraj	80	20	0	0	0	44
Total	84	16	0	0	0	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.11 Toilet Facility of Project Affected Household

The status of sanitation in the project area is reflected in terms of the availability of toilet facility. In the study area, almost all households use toilet. Among the total households, 76 percent have modern type toilet, 24 percent pan type. Table 4.18 presents the type of toilet facility in the study area.

Table 0-18: Type of Toilet Facility

Municipality	Flush toilet	Pit / Pan toilet	Total HH
	%	%	
BuddaBhumi	100%	0%	5
Shivraj	70%	30%	44
Total	76%	24%	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.12 Energy Use of Project Affected Household

Most of the people in the project area use fire LP gas for cooking purpose. LP gas is the major source of cooking energy for the majority of the households in the project area where 76 percent

households use it for cooking. The households using firewood and bio-gas is 20 percent and 16 percent respectively. Table 4.19 presents the cooking energy sources in the project area.

Table 0-19: Sources Energy for Cooking

Municipality	Firewood	L.P Gas	Electricity	Bio-Gas	Others	Total HH
	%	%	%	%	%	
BuddaBhumi	0%	40%	0%	60%	0%	5
Shivraj	15%	75%	5%	5%	0%	44
Total	12%	68%	4%	16%	0	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

Electricity is the main source of lighting energy in the project area. Almost all households use electricity in the study area for lighting purpose. Table 4.20 shows the sources of lighting energy.

Table 0-20: Sources Energy for Lighting

Municipality	Electricity		Solar		Kerosene		Others		Total HH
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	
BuddaBhumi	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5
Shivraj	44	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	44
Total RM	49	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.2.13 Knowledge on HIV/AIDS of Project Affected Households

The survey data reports that about 88 percent of the respondents are aware about HIV/AIDS where 12 percent are still not aware about it. Table 4.21 below shows the knowledge on HIV/AIDS of surveyed households.

Table 0-21: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Municipality	Yes		No.		Total HH
	No.	%	No.	%	
Buddhabhumi	4	80%	1	20%	5
Shivraj	42	90%	2	10%	44
Total	46	88%	3	12%	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

Those who are aware about HIV/AIDS, they have multiple source of information. The data shows that, 56 percent sources is radio/television, 19 percent learnt from newspaper, 9 percent learnt from social worker and 3 percent learnt from other sources. Table 4.22 below shows the different sources of acquiring knowledge on HIV/AIDS.

Table 0-22: Sources of Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Municipality	Radio/TV	Newspaper	Social Worker	NGO	Others	Total
Buddhabhumi	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	5
Shivraj	52%	19%	15%	11%	4%	44
Total	56%	19%	13%	9%	3%	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.3 Knowledge of Project

Regarding the knowledge of project, 98 percent households were aware where 2 percent households were unaware. Table 4.23 present the knowledge of households of the study area about project.

Table 0-23: Knowledge about Project

Municipality	Yes	No	Total HH
Buddhabhumi	100 %	0 %	5
Shivraj	98%	2%	44
Total	98 %	2 %	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.4 Preference of Compensation

The project affected families were asked about their preference for compensation in regard of the acquisition of the assets. Total 63 percent prefer cash and 37 percent households did not get response. Preference of compensation of the project affected people is presented below in Table 4.24.

Table 0-24: Preference of Compensation

Municipality	Cash	Not Response	Total Household
Buddhabhumi	100%	0%	5
Shivraj	59%	41%	44
Total	63%	37%	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

4.5 Acceptance of Project

Almost all households of the project area have shown their idea for the construction of project. Regarding level of acceptance, 80 percent households fully accepted where as 8 percent households accepted. Table 4.25 shows the perception of households towards the project acceptance.

Table 0-25: Acceptance of Project

Municipality	Fully Accepted	Accepted	Don't Know	Total
Buddhabhumi	100%	0%	0%	5
Shivraj	77%	9%	14%	44
Total	80%	8%	12%	49

Source: Field Study, 2025

5. Key Issues and IMPACTS

5.1 Overview of Impacts

The government of Nepal has already declared 50 meter (25 meter either side) right of way for East West Highway as *Mahendra Rajmarga*. So, the right of way (RoW) is owned by East-west Highway (*Mahendra Rajmarga*) and there is no any issues related to land acquisition. However, the proposed road project will have impacts related to loss of residential and small business operating houses, shops as well as its impact on livelihoods. These affected households will be eligible for compensation of lost assets at replacement cost², assistance and allowances as per the entitlement matrix and participation in the livelihood restoration program to restore their lost income.

5.1.1 Private Structures

Based on the cadastral survey and project design, 52 structures owned by 49 HHs were identified as either fully or partially affected within the Row. The impacts are limited to structures, including 28 are residential/commercial structure ,16 have slab-built access roads connecting houses to road and 8 are extended (zinc roof) also be affected. Out of 28 residential/commercial structures, 26 structures are partially affected and 2 structures owned by a single household will be fully affected. Details of affected structures is attached in **Appendix-1**.

Table 0-1: Details of Affected private Assets

Affected Assets	Partially Affected	Fully Affected	Total number of Structure	HHs	Remarks
Residential Structures	6	2	8	7	
Business Structures	7	0	7	7	
Residential/Business	8	0	8	8	
Associate structures	5	0	5	3	(Toilet, shed, etc)
Total structures House/ Business Structures	26	2	28	25	
Minor structures ³ (Underground and extended part structures)	24			24	
Total private structure	52			49	

² Replacement cost: A method of valuation yielding compensation as per market price of the assets, plus all necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.

³ Home access underground structures and extended part structures

Source: Field Survey, 2025

5.1.2 Public Structures

The total 48 public/community structures will be impacted during road construction. Out of them, 13 are Chautara (the majority of which are under the canopy of big trees), 19 are passenger waiting sheds/resting place, 5 are temples, 5 compound / Temple wall, 3 are police check posts, 2 are public toilets (Public toilets), 1 are Gate.

Additionally, 35 public water hand pumps and underground water supply pipelines will also be affected. While relocating these structures during road construction, there will be temporary disruption in the routine of life of the affected communities who are making use of these structural amenities. The detailed list of public/community structures is attached in **Appendix 4**.

Table 0-2 : Project Affected Public Structure

S. N		Types of Structures	Number
1		Temple	5
2		Chautara	13
3		Resting Place	19
4		Public toilets	2
5		Government structures ⁴ (Police check post)	3
6		Public figure Schools Gate	1
7		Others Structure (Compound wall)	5
•		Public Water Hand Pump	35
		Total	83

Source: Field Survey, 2025

For the rehabilitation and maintenance of public/ government structures such as toilets, temples, resting platforms (chautaras), boundary walls, drinking water pipelines, and similar community assets, the procedures will follow during implementation. CSC/DCID/ Project jointly plan take action in consideration with given process for relocation /rehabilitation of public structure.

- Develop a project information sharing and communication plan

⁴ Police check post, entrance gate, Traffic post,

- Prepare an appropriate and remedial relocation and rehabilitation plan for management of public and cultural resources:
- Community consultation will be conducted before relocation and rehabilitation work
- The cost is allocated at the BoQ item, in Provisional Sum (PS)

With regard to the passenger waiting sheds, new bus waiting shelters will be constructed by the project at the designated locations identified in the design. In addition, the existing waiting sheds will be removed in consultation with the local communities.

5.1.2 Construction-Induced Impacts

During the construction phase, there may be construction-induced impacts due to the vibration of heavy machinery and back cutting works. Construction-induced impacts may cause impacts to, or loss of, structures or crops, temporary displacement due to safety concerns obstruction of access to road). The procedure for construction induced impacts will be as follows: a baseline survey, inventory of assets at risk, assessment and measurement of those deemed impacted. The contractor will have to pay compensation in line with these procedures. Details are as follows:

- A baseline survey of structures at risk will be undertaken by the contractors before construction works commence.
- Awareness generation will be undertaken on how households can access the project level GRM.
- In the case that construction damage-related complaints are received, or noted, the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will investigate and will determine the damage caused from the construction.
- The CSC will propose an action plan to address these impacts, based on principles provided in this RAP.
- The contractors will implement the action plan proposed by CSC.
- CSC will verify the implementation of the action plan of the contractors.

5.1.3 Additional Assistance to the Vulnerable HHs

As indicated, and based on the census data, there are 4 vulnerable households of different categories. The Entitlement matrix (EM) has made provisions for compensation for such vulnerable households. These vulnerable households will be eligible to get additional assistance equivalent to 30 days' wage labor rate (670 per day) as a "subsistence" allowance along with targeted livelihood support training as envisioned in the EM. This additional assistance to such vulnerable groups will be distributed after the finalization of assessment of resettlement impact and its extent, and after confirmation of the vulnerability of the households in close collaboration with the local communities and CDC. Different rehabilitation measures as per Entitlement Matrix for such vulnerable households are summarized as follows in **Table 5-3:**

Table 0-3: Additional Assistance to Vulnerable HHs

S.N.		Vulnerable Categories	No of Households	One Time Cash Assistance (NRs.)	Total cost for assistance
1		Women Headed Households	2	20100	40200
2		Dalit HHs	2		40200
		Total	4		80400

Source: Field Survey, 2025

5.2 Temporary use of land

Construction activities will require the temporary use of land for labour camps, work camp (Contractor's camp) material holding sites, vehicles/equipment parking base, quarries and other service stations. It has been determined that these are located on public lands with no encroachers, or third-party interests.

5.3 Considerations for Avoidance and Alternatives Options

The proposed project aims to avoid involuntary resettlement and where this is unavoidable the project will show that it has worked to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives 5. To this end analysis of alternatives was done for the proposed widening/upgrading of this highway in accordance with the principle of mitigation hierarchy for the management of E&S risks and impacts. The mitigation hierarchy principles will be applied to explore predicted impacts and to suggest the most suitable solutions including avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts.

5 The design team has decided to follow RoW of existing road as a design alternative which finally avoids Involuntary Resettlement (IR).

6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Organization Structure and agencies responsible

This section outlines the organizational framework for the implementation of the RAP. It also discusses monitoring requirements before concluding with an overview of the major planning, administrative, and logistical requirements for the successful implementation of the RAP. As the project authority, the Department of Roads (DoR), under the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT), has the overall responsibility for execution of this RAP. The key responsibility of Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID-PCU) is to recheck, review and finally approve RAP with the help of Social Development Expert. The Project Coordinator, heading the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) of the DCID will be responsible for overall project coordination, management and endorsement of this RAP. The Project Office headed by a Project In-Charge (PIC) will be responsible for overall implementation of this RAP at the project level. The PIC will work with respective Chief District Officers to constitute the Compensation Determination Committees (CDC).

6.2 Responsibilities for Implementation of the RAP

As the project authority, DOR will retain overall responsibility for the implementation of management requirements as set out in the RAP. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities are:

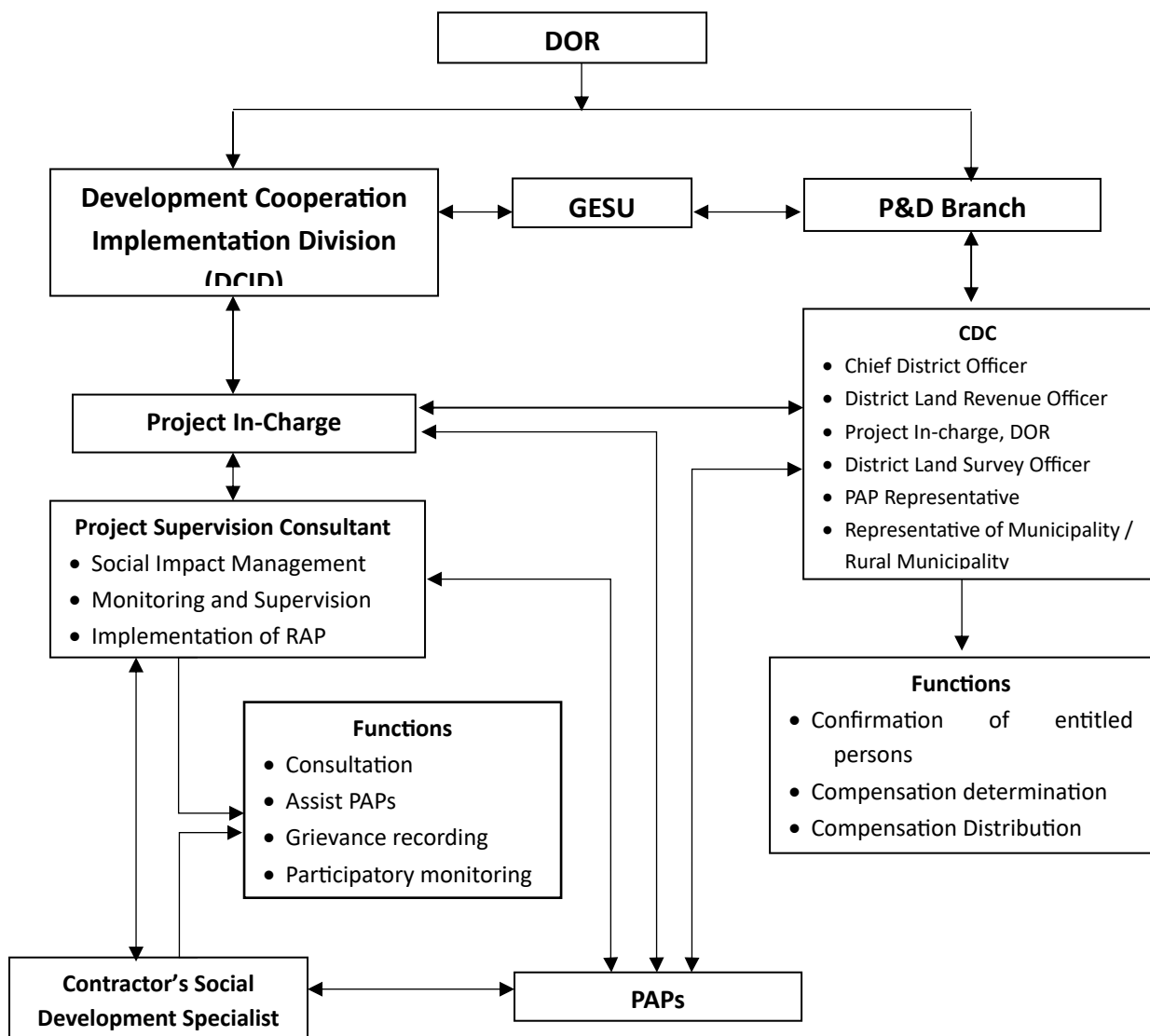
- Implementation of procedures to: (i) continue to minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases; and (ii) verification to ensure accurate recording of all project-affected persons, by means of review of the census and asset verification and quantification exercises, and the issuing of identification.
- Establishment of systems and procedures for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities.
- Effective stakeholder engagement to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households; (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between roadside communities; and (c) involve affected communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring.
- Distribution of copies of the approved Entitlement Policy, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full awareness and comprehension of its content;
- Capacity-building initiatives to create a supportive environment for the implementation of RAP activities, including training on accepted resettlement and rehabilitation practices, and training in the establishment of compensation plans for affected household;
- Coordination with other relevant government agencies to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures;
- Collaboration with non-governmental agencies to provide grassroots expertise and local human resources in areas such as project information campaigns, poverty alleviation and

income-generation activities.

6.3 Organization Framework for Implementation RAP

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

Figure 2: Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation



6.4 Central Level Arrangement

The central level arrangement of resettlement starts from the financial management for land acquisition and compensation from the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT). Funds go to the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) through DOR. The DOR PCU is responsible for drafting policy documents and project implementation strategies. The PCU

Project Coordinator with the PCU team will be responsible for overall project coordination and management of RAP implementation. The Geo-Environment and Social Unit (GESU) within DOR will lead the compliance monitoring works on geo-technical, environmental and social issues and successful implementation of the RAP.

6.4.1 Project Level Arrangement

While central level arrangements are necessary for coordination of RAP activities, project level arrangements are required for effective RAP implementation. The project office headed by a Project In-Charge (PIC) will be established at subproject level. The PIC will be responsible for forming the CDC in association with the Chief District Officer (CDO) of the concerned Districts Administration Office (DAO). The CDC is chaired by the CDO. The CDC determines the rate of compensation in consultation with PAPs and local stakeholders, categorizing land, and structures. The PIC will have a support team. Other relevant district officials will be deputed to the project team during the land and assets acquisition process when required. As the project authority, Project, PIC Office will resume overall responsibility for RAP implementation. This will require:

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

6.5 Institutional Capacity Analysis

As indicated, the main implementing agency of the program will be DoR. From years of implementing donor-funded projects and programs, DoR has developed its own Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) based on national laws and policies of donor agencies, which is periodically updated to conform to the donor system and the demands of particular donor-funded projects. GESU was previously the lead unit in geo-technical and environmental aspect of road projects and has published manuals and guidelines on roadside bioengineering technology. At present, an Environment and Social (E&S) advisor recruited project has been providing input to enhance the capacity of GESU. There is some capacity enhancement provision mentioning ACCESS project for gap-filling measures of GESU.

7. Community Participation

Meaningful consultation provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the project to consider and respond to them. It is a two-way process that begins early in the planning process to gather initial views, and encourages stakeholder feedback.

In total, 11 public consultations were carried out in different settlements during project preparation during the 21 August 2024 to 25 August, 2024 in different settlement under Buddhabhumi and Shivraj Municipality, Kapilbastu district. Specifically, Forest Office individual and group consultations with municipality level authorities, ward representatives, women's groups, project affected people, NEA, Telecom and potentially project affected vulnerable people were conducted during the field study. The group consultations were held in different settlements along the road route. During consultations, the main discussion agenda concerned compensation along with the expressed need for additional assistance. The majority of affected people were also concerned about construction commencement time, safety measures such as under pass and over passes, provision of sufficient light and zebra crossing, timely reinstatement of community structures (WSS, irrigation, electricity, telephone, wildlife crossing, drainage, cross drainage structures, culverts). A large number of affected people showed an interest to participate in skill development trainings and livelihood trainings. Material issues have been forwarded to project teams for incorporation into the project design.

Consultations with project-affected households including women's groups were a key focus. During consultations, these directly affected people raised additional issues ranging from repair and restoration of community infrastructures if damaged or destroyed during construction to facilitation of different trainings. These issues, community interests, expectations, needs and demands were all recorded and included so as to inform the RAP. The community people are committed to support the project if they are consulted and participated in the construction period. Details of major issues and concerns raised in the public consultation are provided in a consultation matrix in annex 10 and details of the consultation meeting minutes have been provided in Annex- 5.

7.1 Description of Consultation Strategy

The consultation strategies adopted while developing the RAP covered the following key elements:

7.1.1 Consultation scope and objectives

The consultation strategy was aimed at ensuring that all relevant issues were taken into account, including information and communications regarding costs, societal impacts, and the potential benefits of the project. The overall stakeholder engagement process included: stakeholder identification and analysis; planning on how engagements with stakeholders would take place; disclosure of information; actual consultation with stakeholders; addressing and responding to grievances; and reporting to stakeholders. Through public consultation, project affected people and local stakeholders were given the opportunity to express their concerns, suggestions and demands related to the project.

7.1.2 Identification of stakeholders

Different types of stakeholders, both project-affected parties and other interested parties, were identified in the early stages of the RAP development. Local communities, concerned project officials as well as local authorities (representatives from wards, municipalities), non-governmental organizations, and representatives of auto-rickshaw associations and Vendors were the major stakeholders that were contacted and consulted during the field survey. Individuals or groups that are affected, or likely to be affected, by the project were identified as project affected parties while other individuals or groups that had an interest in the project were also identified as other interested parties. Those affected parties (individuals or groups) that are defined as vulnerable were identified during the census survey. Among the identifies 4 vulnerable households, 2 are women headed and other two are Dalit community.

7.1.3 Timing and Language Requirements

Stakeholders were given prior information regarding meeting venues and time. This was achieved with the help of a ward member and a school teacher. While holding consultations, the stakeholders were provided with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information by the field team. The process of consultation was free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. Since most of the communities along the road alignment were heterogeneous in nature, and many of them were conversant in Nepali, consultations were mostly carried out in Nepali. There, no separate translator was required during stakeholders' consultation.

7.1.4 Discussions with Women

Two direct consultations were undertaken with project-affected women. During the consultations, the women raised a number of concerns including their interest to be involved as construction workers. Women groups having a combined total of 70 participants took part in the consultations. Details of consultation minutes are presented in **Appendix 5**.

7.1.5 Summary of Views Expressed and Concerns Raised during the Consultations

Key queries and concerns discussed during consultations related to the improvement and upgrading of the GC road included: compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement for private property; commitment of community people to support the project; avoidance of impacts on public infrastructures and cultural heritage; safety measures at crowded areas such as schools, hospitals and market centers; first priority to be given to local people regarding construction works and other opportunities; reducing noise pollution; livelihood enhancement training; and protection of existing structures related to public amenities.

The queries and concerns raised during consultations were forwarded to the concerned project team to be incorporated into the project. Appropriate compensation, with rehabilitation and resettlement measures, will be provided to affected households, and priority for employment, to the extent possible, will be given to local people if they are willing and capable to work during construction. Before construction commences, the exact number of willing PAPs who are seeking employment will be finalized and they will be involved to the extent possible in construction works. This will be verified in coordination with the contractor's representatives and environmental and social specialists at the project level.

7.1.6 Resettlement Alternatives Presented and Choices Made by Displaced Persons

During the consultations held amongst the 49 affected structure owners, all of them stated that they prefer cash, at replacement cost, as the compensation option. In the same way, the 4-project affected vulnerable HHs will be eligible to get a subsistence allowance for economic rehabilitation equivalent to 90 days' minimum wage (NRs. 67,500). Additionally, 10 % of replacement cost will be provided to all affected 50 HHs as shifting allowance.

On the same way, fully affected 2 business running households requested business disruption assistance (subsistence allowances) equivalent to 60 days minimum wage (NRs 45,000) and reconstruction and shifting allowances equivalent to 10% of calculated replacement cost.

8. Disclosure of RAP

The final RAP will be disclosed on the website of DoR and made available to PAFs and other communities. For public disclosure, all personally identifiable information (PII) relating to Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including names, contact details shall be removed or anonymized. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout project execution in a planned and transparent manner. Executive Summaries of the RAP with key mitigation measures proposed in the document will be translated into Nepali and paper copies will be made available to the PAFs of the subproject area through the concerned offices of local governments and offices of government line agencies. As per Clauses 3, 7 and 8 of Right to Information Act, 2064 (2007), copies of these documents will be provided to anyone who makes a request. They will pay the cost of the photocopy. Key aspects of the final RAP will also be disseminated through appropriate means of communication such as social media, FM radio broadcasts through local radio stations, community meetings, focus group discussions, participatory appraisal techniques, household interviews and social mobilization techniques.

9. RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

Compensation and Relocation

Acquisition, compensation, and relocation is a key impact on resettlement activities. The impact analysis indicated that the impact of loss of structures on households is significant. During consultation with the affected property owners, it was found that the majority of project affected persons prefer cash compensation for all types of loss. In addition to cash compensation, the project will give priority to the affected people, where possible, in construction jobs and provide them livelihood restoration training during the project implementation phase.

9.1 Relocation Needs and Approach

As indicated, 2 residential structures belonging to a family seems encroachment of RoW, will be fully affected during project implementation and need to be relocated for a new plot located nearby. Since household will be relocated within the remaining land outside the RoW where the family is currently residing acquisition of the affected house structure owner's land is not required, the affected. Partially affected household owners will stay in the same structures/houses (location) after maintenance, as an unaffected portion would still be viable for use and no relocation would be required. During road construction, partial demolition of houses located within the RoW may make those houses temporarily uninhabitable. In such cases, the affected households may need to reside elsewhere for a certain period. Therefore, all such households will be provided with displacement assistance in accordance with Table No. 10.6.

For the two fully affected household, compensation at replacement cost will be provided to enable them to build a new house of similar or better quality. A reasonable relocation timeline will be provided to ensure that the alternative housing arrangements are in place before demolishing their home. The proposed alternative site will meet established criteria, including minimum housing standards, availability of basic services (water, sanitation, electricity, access), secure tenure or tenure regularization, and allow sufficient time for relocation so that households have alternative housing prior to the demolition of their existing homes.

A package of cash compensation will be provided to affected households as entitled. The package includes cash compensation for the loss assets at replacement value as ratified by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) with input from Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC). Compensation will include all assistance and allowances as per the Entitlement Matrix. Compensation at full replacement cost is required by ESS5 and the DoR-ESMF. The total package of compensation for structures will normally be provided in two tranches for practical reasons. As such, 50% compensation or the first installment is paid prior to dismantling the structures, and 50% remaining compensation, the second installment is paid after dismantling. Therefore, full 100% compensation will pay before any civil works under the project start of the section. However, it is noted that the CDC

will ensure prior consent with affected owners regarding final payment modality to ensure that asset replacement takes place prior to full alienation.

9.1.2 Rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable households

During the socio-economic survey regarding the projected affected families, there were 4 households were identified in vulnerable category. Among them two are found in women-headed and remaining two are Dalit families. These vulnerable households will provide vulnerable assistance for extra support for their livelihood support. These households are eligible for livelihood support allowance for three months⁶ [2082/83 district rate for (30 days*670)]. The vulnerable households who lose their residences and need to reconstruct new houses are still eligible to receive compensation for lost assets at replacement cost. Livelihood support training will also be provided to these vulnerable households, and they will be given additional priority for employment in construction works if they wish to work and if they meet the necessary criteria for the work available. In addition to vulnerable households, there are 1 physically displaced household who will also get a subsistence allowance equivalent to 90 day's minimum wage rate (NPs. 60300).

Livelihood support schemes will be designed in consultation with PAPs and will be commensurate with the level of impact on income sources and livelihood strategy. As a part of the income restoration program for rehabilitation of the physically/economically displaced and vulnerable households, livelihood support training will be conducted on the basis of a need assessment during project implementation as a project benefit program.

9.1.3 Shifting Dismantling and rental stipends Allowance

Altogether 52 private structures will be affected by the project. The shifting and dismantling allowance will be provided based on the structure type. The affected private structures have been categorized into five categories made of different materials. With consultation from local stakeholders, wage rate as per days (15 days to 75 days) has been determined based on the type of structure, subject to agreement from the CDC. Specifically, it is been proposed to provide NRs. 11,500 to small types of structures, NRs. 22,500 to the hut/shed structures, NRs. 33,750 to the traditional type of structures, NRs. 45,000 to the semi-modern types of structure and NRs. 56, 250 to the modern types of structure as material shifting and dismantling allowance (refer to Table 18 Entitlement Matrix).

9.1.4 Temporary Acquisition of Land

As per the project design, the proposed road will be constructed within the RoW only so there is no permanent acquisition of land. In the case of temporary acquisition of private land or structures, compensation will be provided to the owners as a rental payment. For agricultural land, the rental payment will be equal to the cost of a standing crop at maximum production value and calculated as full loss during the temporary acquisition period. Likewise, contractor should develop a planning of activities to minimize impact on crops such as early warning should be given to farmers to harvest crops or not to seed the crop if construction is scheduled.

⁶ One-time assistance for 90 days to 4 affected HHs (vulnerable group) at NRs. 670 as per the Entitlement Matrix.

The Contractor shall maintain a clear timeline for the temporary acquisition of private and agricultural land.

Rent as per current market rate for private structures will be used as the basis for compensation calculation for the temporary loss. Before temporary acquisition of land and private structures, the contractor must prepare lease agreements with respective owners. Permission from concerned local authority in case of public land will also be required. The contractors will be responsible for the rental payment and the restoration of the land to its previous productive status after construction.

9.2 Compensation disbursement

Compensation

The Chief District Officer (CDO) is the key person who will conduct/chair CDC meetings regarding determining the compensation amount. The CDC is formed to undertake the review and determination of compensation rates, to identify actual owners, disburse compensation, and provide necessary administrative support for addressing associated issues.

In determining the compensation, the CDC must consider all of the losses incurred by persons in the acquisition process. If land needs to be acquired, the CDC needs to consider the following while fixing the compensation amount:

1. Price of structures
2. Damage incurred by being compelled to shift the APs residence or place of business.

Compensation can be paid in cash where the PAH requests.

As noted, the replacement value of a project affected assets will be determined by the CDC following a series of market investigations and with the input from Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC). Compensation will include all assistance and allowances as per the Entitlement Matrix which will be provided for the CDC's considerations and, upon determination of value representing replacement, will be adopted as needed.

Compensation payments will be made into the joint accounts of both spouses of the project-affected households. Furthermore, business disruption allowance will also be given to those people who have another structure in which to operate their business. Compensation includes rehabilitation and restoration assistance.

9.3 Government and Community Property

Government infrastructures and facilities affected by the project will be repaired or relocated in consultation with the relevant departmental authorities. In the case of community property, all affected properties will be relocated or rehabilitated during project implementation in consultation with local community specifically the PAPs, Dalits, and vulnerable people.

9.4 Entitlement Policy Matrix

The Entitlement Matrix will be later reviewed and updated, if required, based on lessons learnt from the implementation process in order for better management of the resettlement and rehabilitation in future Entitlement Matrix for the project is presented in below Table.

Table 9-1: Entitlement Policy Matrix

Type of loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlement and Implementation Procedures	Implementation Measures
1. House and Other Structure			
1.1 Loss of own house and other structures	Titleholder Non-titleholder Tenant (own accommodation) Landless squatter/encroachers on public land /RoW	• Compensation for full or partial loss of house at replacement cost of material and labor according to house type, with no deduction for depreciation • Every displaced (residential) household (SPAFs) (not applicable for shed or other types of structures) will receive housing displacement allowance as mentioned in budget chapter •	• Replacement cost at market value of structure without deduction for depreciation, salvage value, or age of the asset, and includes all transaction costs, labor, transport, registration fees, and taxes. This will be determined by the CDCs and compensation prices will be finalized with active participation of PAF representatives. • Materials may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation in the basis of structures aging and depreciation.
2 Damage Caused During Construction			
2.1 private building and structures, infrastructure, land crops and trees	Entitled persons / Tenant (own accommodation) Landless squatter/encroachers on public land /RoW	• Extreme care should be taken by contractors to avoid damaging public and private property unnecessarily • Where damages do occur to public or private property as a result of construction works, the affected families, groups, communities, or government agency shall be compensated for damages to crops and trees; damage land, structure, and infrastructure shall be restored to their former conditions.	• Replacement cost at market value of structure with no depreciation will be determined by CDC and compensation prices will be finalized with active participation of PAF.

Type of loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlement and Implementation Procedures	Implementation Measures
3. Community Facilities and Resources			
3.1 Loss of building and structures	Local Community	• Restoration of affected community building and structure to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities. • Restoration before commencement of the project where necessary, to be determined in consultation with the community.	• Community building and structures includes; schools, temple, graves, ghats, waiting sheds, irrigation channels, water points, trails/foot paths and bridges. • Site-specific restoration plans shall be prepared before demolition. • 19 waiting sheds and 2 public toilets shall be reconstructed at agreed locations in consultation with local governments and users. • Restoration shall be completed before removal wherever feasible. • Temples and religious structures shall be relocated or reconstructed only after consultations with temple management committees, religious leaders, local communities and municipalities. • Religious rituals and cultural protocols associated with relocation shall be financed by the project. • No demolition of temples shall occur until replacement arrangements are agreed and documented. • Restoration costs shall be included in the Contractor's BOQ

Type of loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlement and Implementation Procedures	Implementation Measures
4 Temporary Loss of land	Local community or user groups	Restoration of access to community resource.	The Department of Agriculture and Forestry will be requested to assist communities so that impacts on grazing areas are adequately mitigated.
5.1 Loss of community forest due to construction	Forest user groups	- Compensation amount will be decided by CDC with participation of representative of Users Group and District Forest group - Mitigation measures should be initiated as per EMP.	EMP will address the mitigation measures.
5.4 Loss of drinking water	Community that owns the water points.	- Replacement and restoration of the water points at suitable location - Replacement should be made before construction damage the systems	- As far as possible, alternative sources of water should be made available during the construction period. - Immediate repair or replacement of damaged pipelines, valves, taps, reservoirs, and hand pumps. - Monitoring and verification of restored systems by CSC and water user groups
5.5 Loss of irrigation systems due to construction	Water user groups using affected irrigation systems Farmers using irrigation systems	- Irrigation systems will be restored to their original conditions - Farmers will be entitled to compensation at replacement cost for all losses caused by damage to irrigation systems during construction, including loss of crops.	- Schedule works affecting irrigation structures outside critical planting and irrigation seasons where feasible - Contractors' contracts should specify compensation for damages and restoration of irrigation systems to their original condition. - Contractors should also be required to have linesmen whose responsibilities should

Type of loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlement and Implementation Procedures	Implementation Measures
			include liaison with communities to monitor damages and ensure immediate compensation and repairs.
6. Displacement /Dismantle Allowances			
6.1 Displacement of households	Titleholder Tenant Landless squatter/encroachers on public land as per clause 4 of this policy	Every SPAF household will be entitled to a housing displacement allowance.	- Each displaced household will receive displacement allowance equivalent to 90 days wages. This housing displacement allowance will be based on daily minimum wage as established at the national or local level, whichever amount is higher. The value of the allowance will be adjusted annually for price escalation. - Allowance will be paid prior to displacement.
6.2 Displacement squatters/ encroacher in ROW	Squatters/ encroacher on public land	Squatters/ encroacher on public land who have established residential house along ROW of alignment before cut of date will be eligible for displacement allowance and compensation for structures constructed on the occupied land.	- Non-titleholders, squatters, and encroachers occupying the ROW prior to the cut-off date shall be entitled to compensation at full replacement cost for affected structures and other fixed assets they have constructed without depreciation, together with applicable shifting, transitional, and livelihood restoration assistance, - Required to supporting document from concern Rural Municipality/Municipality offices for calming compensation.
7. Government Property			

Type of loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlement and Implementation Procedures	Implementation Measures
7.1 Loss of infrastructure and facilities	Relevant agency	Facilities will be repaired or replaced.	To be undertaken in consultation with the relevant department or ministry.
7.2 Loss of forest areas	Department of Forest	Mitigation as per IEE/ESIA	To be undertaken in consultation with the relevant Department of Forestry.

9.5 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance.

Fully displaced residential and residential cum commercial structure owners will be eligible to get a one-time support allowance equivalent to three months' minimum wage rate (at 750 x 90 days) (NRs. 67,500) as a reconstruction, rental stipend and shifting allowance equivalent to structure. Likewise, physically displaced commercial structures will be entitled to reconstruction, rental stipend and shifting allowance. In addition, project affected vulnerable households will get one-time support allowance equivalent to three months' minimum wage (NRs. 67,500)

9.6 Livelihood Restoration/Support Plan

Livelihood support activities have been designed in consultation with PAPs. As a part of income restoration program for rehabilitation of the physically/economically displaced and vulnerable households, livelihood support training will be provided. During the household survey, the participants training interest areas have been identified. Benefits of the project includes potential employment opportunities in the project construction works for those members of the affected families who are willing and capable to work and are selected by the contractor are available.

In discussion with affected groups, different types of livelihood support trainings were identified. The livelihood support training includes small hotel and lodge assistant, beauty parlour, boutique training, mobile repair technician etc. Before RAP implementation, a training needs assessment will be carried out and finalization of the training along with training modules, time frame and place will be set out. The training program will be conducted in close coordination with district level institutions having relevant expertise and exposure.

The DCID PCU will be responsible for overall coordination and implementation of the livelihood restoration plan. DOR will disburse the required budget to DCID for implementation of the livelihood restoration plan. The project coordinator and his/her safeguard team based in DCID/PCU will be responsible for overall coordination, planning, budgeting, approval and overseeing of the implementation of the livelihood restoration plan. The Geo-Environment and Social Unit (DoR-GESU) is responsible for monitoring of the livelihood restoration plan.

Eligibility for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation to the project affected people has been given below in Table 9.2.

Table 9-2: Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance and Rehabilitation

S. No.	Eligibility
1.	The cut-off date for entitlement will be the date on which notification is issued on public newspaper by Department of Road.
2.	Eligibility of different categories of PAFs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix shown in the section below.
3.	Titleholder PAFs/SPAFs will be eligible for compensation as well as assistance provided by project.
4.	Non-titleholder PAPs will not be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them however; they will receive compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as replacement value of structures and other assets. They will also be eligible for rehabilitation assistance as per Resettlement Policy and Entitlement Matrix.
5.	The list of PAFs will be updated and finalized during project implementation.
6.	PAFs will be entitled to take away or salvage the dismantled materials free of cost without delaying the project activities.
7.	If a notice for eviction has been served on a person/family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAP will be considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and the PAP will be eligible for compensation/assistance in accordance with the RP provisions.

9.7 Implementation Schedule of RAP

The schedule for implementing the RAP is provided below:

Table 9-3: RAP Implementation schedule

S. No.	Tasks	Time
1.	Submission of RP to DCID	During detail design and Survey
2.	Finalize list of affected people consultation with PAPs	During detail design and Survey
3.	Notice publication for land acquisition	Before contractor mobilization
4.	CDC meeting and Compensation Determination of affected property	Before contractor mobilization
5.	Verify the application and prepare final list of affected people	Before contractor mobilization
6.	Compensation payment for eligible affected persons and landownership transfer to Government	Before contractor mobilization

S. No.	Tasks	Time
7.	Formation of Grievance Committee	First quarter of contractor mobilization
8.	Skill development training for SPAFs	During project implementation
9.	Monitoring and Evaluation	During project implementation

No civil works shall commence in any chainage until 100% of compensation/assistance is paid (except disputes in escrow). ⁷

⁷ Where compensation cannot be paid directly prior to displacement due to unresolved ownership disputes, absentee claimants, court proceedings, or refusal to accept compensation, the compensation amount shall be deposited into an escrow account consistent with ESS5 requirements. Such arrangements shall not delay PAP access to their entitlements, and all assistance measures shall remain available pending resolution of the dispute.

10 COSTS AND BUDGET

Cost Estimation of Project Affected Private Structures

As noted earlier, 28 permanent major private house/business structures belong to 25 households will be impacted. Likewise, 24 other minor structure (16 have slab-built access roads connecting the houses to the road, and 8 structures extended roofs) will also be impacted by the road upgrading works. The total estimated compensation cost⁸ for the project affected structures is **NRs. 11590328.15**. Additionally, 10 % of the total compensation cost will be added for all 52 structures in respect of shifting charges of dismantling materials. Detailed estimation of the project affected private structures types by typology of construction and impacted area are given in **Table 10.1**. These will be verified and updated after the CDC deliberations.

Table 10-1: Cost Estimation of Project Affected Private Structures

S. N	Description of structure	No. of Structures	Affected Area (Sq. feet)	Avg. Rate (Sq. feet)	Estimated Amount for structure (NRs.)
1	Brick Cement Wall with RCC	21	3184.53	1819.7	5794889.24
2	Cement block wall and Jasta	5	622.40	1588.53	988701.00
3	Stone wall with roof Grass	2	401.70	953.12	382868.00
4	Access slab structure towards the house (Underground) and extended part temporary Structure	24	2925+ extended roof	LS	4423869.91
	Total	52			11590328.15

10.1 Cost Estimation of Project Affected Public Structures

A total of 48 public/community structures will be affected by the road improvement works. The estimated compensation cost of the project affected 48 public structures is **NRs. 4,550,025/-**. Additionally, 35 public hands pump were also identified during survey and estimated compensation cost is included in the RAP. The total cost for public structure including hand pump will be **NPR 4,830,025**. Details are presented in **Table 10.2** below:

⁸ The estimated budget is equivalent to replacement cost and standard norms and rates are taken from current district technical office/Local Government. The approved norms present in annex-6

Table 10.2: Cost Estimation of Project Affected Public Structures

S.N	Description of structure	No of Structure	Affected Area (Sq. m)	Estimated Compensation Amount (NRs.)
1	Public Chautara (Resting Place)	13	282	911,202
2	Police Bit and Checkpost	3	46	142,601
3	Passienger Waiting Place	19	211	1,855,600
4	Round wall/Temple Wall	4	63	659,470
5	Gate	2	9	94,210
6	RCC Temple	5	80	840,039
7	Public Toilet	2	8	46,903
	Sub-Total(A)	48	699	4,550,025
8	Public Hand-pump(B)	35	0	280,000
Grand Total(A+B)		83	699.1	4,830,025

10.2 Cost Estimation of Displacement/Dismantle Assistance

The assistance covers the housing displacement allowance and business disruption assistance on the basis of one-month income (per-capita income or one-month wage as mentioned in DoR ESMF 2007 amendment in 2013) as per value at the district daily wage rate. Residential and business households will receive 2 months' displacement assistance whereas temporary business structure owners will receive only 1 months' assistance. The households whose residential house along with the business requires relocation will receive business disruption assistance. The resettlement cost includes displacement and business disruption assistance. Estimated cost for the displacement assistance is presented in **Table 10.3**.

Table 10-3: Cost Estimation of Displacement Assistance

Allowance	Quantity (HH)	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
Business Shifting Allowance	15	58,500	877,500
Dismantle assistance	25	58,500	1,462,500
Total	40	58500	2,340,000

Source: Field Survey, 2025

10.3 Cost Estimation of Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable Households

Among the total affected households, 4 households are belonging to the vulnerable category. One-time rehabilitation assistance (one-month income at a rate of NRs. 670*30 days) will be provided to the vulnerable group for their livelihood support.

Table 10-4: Cost Estimation of Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable Households

S.N.	Vulnerable Categories	No of Households	Total cost for assistance*
1	Women Headed	2	40200
2	Dalit HHs	2	40200
Total		4	80400

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

There will be various additional resettlement activities that to be carried out during implementation of RAP at project level by the Project In-Charge (PIC). The activities include: (i) public/stakeholder consultation meetings and information dissemination; (ii) organizing CDC meetings, implementing CDC decisions, field verification and updating the RAP process with CDC findings; (iii) organizing and mobilizing local grievance redress committee meetings; and iv) compliance monitoring by GESU. The RAP implementation cost has also been calculated and incorporated as shown in **Table 10.5** below.

Table 10-5: Estimated Cost for Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Activities

S. No.	Description	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
1	Information dissemination/public meeting	10	10,000	100,000
2	CDC meeting and follow-up activities	12	15,000	180,000
3	GRC meeting	50	12,000	600,000
4	Public notification/resettlement leaflet	Lump sum (LS)	-	500,000
5	GESU Monitoring	LS		500,000
6	RAP updating/ additional survey if required	LS	-	200,000
Total				2,080,000

10.4 Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Cost

The summary of resettlement cost includes all the expenses required to compensate for the affected private assets including resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. The summary cost contains an additional 10 percent contingency. The summary cost for the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and Resettlement Action Plan implementation is given in **Table 10.6**.

Table 10-6: Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Cost

S.N.	Items	Unit	Total Estimated Cost (NPRs.)	Remarks
1	Compensation of private structures	28	7,166,448.24.00	Structure no.
2	Compensation of minor structure	24	4,423,869.91	Structure no.
3	Displacement /Dismantle assistance	40	2340000	HH
4	Assistance to vulnerable households	4	80,400.00	HH
7	RAP implementation activities		2,080,000.00	LS
Total (A)			16090728.15	
Contingencies (10%) (B)			1609072.81	
Grand Total Estimated (A+B)			17699800.97	

The resettlement cost is prepared in the based on recent norms and standards during time RAP preparation. The actual compensation rate will be reviewed and determined by CDC before the project implementation based on the updated market surveys to ensure full replacement cost. In case of delays in project implementation or compensation payments, compensation amounts will be recalculated to reflect updated market values, inflation, and any changes in applicable rate so that affected persons are not disadvantaged due to such delays. It is should be noted that if the RAP implementation is delayed by up to two years from the date of approval, a RAP addendum and budget update will be required prior to the commencement of civil works.

11. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

As per the project SEP prepared in line with the requirements of the ESS10, the ACCESS project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to allow affected persons and other related stakeholders to, where they feel it is necessary, appeal any decisions, practices, and activities that may arise during preparation and implementation of the RAP. The PAPs were made aware of their rights and the procedures for filing the complaints and grievances verbally and in writing during the consultation, survey, and this will be repeated at the time of compensation. The project's GRM is at no cost to complainants and guarantees that there will be no retribution for people who lodge complaints on project activities. Furthermore, the grievance mechanism will not impede access to judicial and administrative remedies.⁹ The Land Acquisition Act 1977 provides that any person unsatisfied with the decision and process of acquiring their land/assets can appeal to Ministry of Home Affairs. This must be done within 7 days of publication of a land acquisition notice. The Act also allows that those unsatisfied can appeal to the district court within 35 days of decision date of land acquisition.

Level 1: This is based at the project office at the subproject site and will serve as entry points for all complaints related to the project. Once a grievance is registered, it would come into the Level 1 of the GRM system. The Level 1 GRM committee will be led by the Chief of the project site office and supported by E&S Specialist, representative/s of the construction contractor and a technical engineer from the project office. Together, these officials constitute the members of the four-member local level GRM committee. If required, the Level 1 GRM committee may seek support from the Judicial Committee¹⁰ at the local government level. The Level 1 GRM committee will assess and decide upon greens submitted.

Level 2: If the complainant rejects the resolution made by the Level 1, or if the GRM Committee remains unable to make any resolution within the stipulated time, the grievance will be escalated to Level 2 of the GRM system. The Level 2 GRM committee will be based in the PCU headed by the chief of the DOR-DCID-PCU, and supported by the Social Specialist

⁹ As envisaged by the SEP prepared for the project, the project will conduct meaningful consultations with all the project identified stakeholders, including project-affected people, other interested parties and IPs, and vulnerable people for arranging for proper resettlement and compensation mechanisms. Public consultation includes comprehensive and timely dissemination of RAP related information to the project-affected people, while involving at the same time all agencies who will implement and monitor the process. Care will be taken to maintain transparency of the Project, reduce potential conflicts, minimize the risk of project delays, and enable the Project to design the resettlement and the rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program to suit the needs and priorities of the PAPs.

¹⁰ Article 117 of the Constitution of Nepal prescribes a three-member Judicial Committee at the local level coordinated by its Vice-Chairperson in the case of a Rural Municipality and by its Deputy Mayor in the case of a Municipality, to settle disputes under their respective jurisdictions in accordance with the law.

or Staff at the PCU and CDC. The two-member committee (PCU-head, Social Development Expert) can seek support from other experts or institutions in course of investigating and resolving complaints. If complainants remain unsatisfied or reject the resolution provided by the Level 2 GRM, they will be advised to seek recourse through the courts or any formal system available.

Hence, consistent with the project RPF and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to allow project affected persons (PAPs) including all stakeholders to raise their concerns about the RAP and any project related concerns. The GRM will readily be accessible to all project affected parties to address complaints promptly and in a culturally appropriate manner. The project's GRM is at no cost to complainants and guarantees that there will be no retribution for people who lodge complaints on project activities. Furthermore, the grievance mechanisms will not impede access to judicial and administrative remedies.

Two layers of GRC have been envisioned. The GRM will consist of a Local Grievance Committee (also referred to as Project Level Grievance Redress Committee). The GRC will include the Project In-Charge (PIC), Social Safeguard Specialist from CSC, Construction Contractor representatives, representation of the project affected people or Indigenous communities and representative of the respective affected ward/municipality. A variety of methods and mechanism (through written application, mail, phone call and verbally at project office, Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) office, Contractor's Office and also using online GRM portal of DoR-DCID) will be available through which stakeholders can lodge grievances.

This GRC will allow affected persons and other related stakeholders to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising related to compensation for land, assets and general project related disputes. The GRC meeting shall be chaired by PIC and all

Correspondence related to the grievance will be documented maintaining grievances register book and excel sheets for monitoring, reporting, and disclosure of grievances management outcomes. The project regularly engages stakeholders as per SEP. GRM related information will be provided during each stakeholder engagements. Stakeholders will be informed where they can raise and lodge project-related grievances such as compensation amounts, any construction-induced impacts, and requests for further project information. The APs will be made fully aware of their rights and procedures for grievances lodging verbally, in writing application and online GRM portal, during consultation. A resolution modality is developed through acknowledging the grievances, screening and assessing the grievance and preparing resolution statement note and respond the complainant as soon as possible but not later than 30 days. The GRC Chair shall seek input for decision from concerned GRC members as well as CSC and Construction Contractors, as required. If the AP is not satisfied with the decision of GRC or in the absence of any response of its representatives, the AP may submit the case to the District Court.

All grievances shall be managed in accordance with the project's Grievance Procedure. The addressing of received grievances will be monitored through monthly progress reports. If the complainants became satisfied with the solution, he or she will sign in the register book or grievance close- out form. A separate parallel GRM will be established under the project for worker-related grievances, and GBV/SEA/SH related grievances. PIC will be the focal point of both grievances. A detailed GRM concept note will be prepared for project level, including the workers and GBV/CSEA/SH GRM.

A simple and accessible grievance registration mechanism will be established to receive grievances during project implementation. For grievance registration, banners/posters containing the name, photograph, and contact number of the focal person will be displayed at the project office and CSC office. In addition, arrangements will also be made for grievances to be lodged through the local government and ward offices.

Information regarding the registration or receipt of grievances will be communicated to the complainant, either verbally or in writing, within three days of submission. The received grievances will then be screened and endorsed to the GRC, and will be resolved within a maximum of 30 days based on the severity and nature of the grievance. In cases where the grievance or request is unrelated to the project, the complainant will be informed accordingly.

12.MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

12.1 Monitoring Mechanism

The project will have a monitoring and supervision mechanism to ensure that the socioeconomic conditions of the affected households will not worsen after project implementation. Regular monitoring requires an instrument to understand the socioeconomic condition of the affected households. Two types of monitoring, internal and external, will be administered in three levels namely: (i) process level; (ii) output level, and (iii) impact level. The types of monitoring will (a) record and assess project inputs and the number of persons affected and compensated and (b) confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established. Monitoring is envisaged to be instrumental in providing feedback to management on implementation and to identify problems encountered as early as possible. The project affected households will be consulted throughout the monitoring process, and they will be informed about monitoring results.

The RAP will adopt an adaptive management approach whereby the monitoring data against the key performance indicator (KPIs) will be reviewed regularly to identify emerging issues and implement timely corrective actions.

12.2 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PCU- DCID on a regular basis with the help of Social Development Expert of DCID and Social Development and Resettlement Specialist including GESU, and the construction supervision consultant. The PIC office will maintain records of all transactions in its resettlement database, including entitlement records signed by the affected persons and documentation of survey-based monitoring of resettlement and land acquisition progress. The local consultative forums will play an important role in monitoring thereby providing feedback on community concerns, grievances and requests. Internal monitoring focuses on the following key features:

- Verification that there are no outstanding or unresolved land acquisition issues and that property valuation and economic rehabilitation is undertaken in accordance with the provision of plan;
- An information campaign, dissemination and consultation with affected persons in place;
- Valuation of entitlement received equal to that of actual structure acquired has been under;
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets has taken place;
- Effective use of compensation for the purposes intended;
- Payment for loss of income has taken place;
- Relocation of affected persons and support is provided as planned;
- Implementation of economic rehabilitation and income restoration measures has been put in place;
- Effective operation of the GRCs.

The Project Office will be responsible for ongoing monitoring of resettlement activities. The social mobilizers will assist the project field office in monitoring. The socioeconomic survey data and assets acquisition data provides the necessary baseline for field level monitoring. Field level monitoring will be carried out through:

- Review of socio-economic survey data information for project affected persons;
- Consultation and informal review with project affected persons as to impacts;
- Informal sample survey of project affected persons;
- Key informants' interviews;
- Public consultation meetings.

An internal performance data sheet will be developed to monitor the project at the field level. The Social Development and Resettlement Specialist will monitor the RAP implementation and will generate quarterly reports for DoR and the World Bank.

12.3 Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring will be undertaken by GESU and will be performed bi-annually. Compliance monitoring will be conducted to assess the RAP implementation and its impact, and suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures if necessary. Additional monitoring surveys of a sample of affected households will be undertaken as a part of this activity. Specifically, a sample survey (25% among the PAFs) of affected households will be undertaken to assess the degree to which the project's resettlement objectives have been met. The socio-economic survey undertaken during RAP preparation will form a baseline data, from which many of the indicators can be measured. A sample survey at the end of the project period will cover all the categories of PAPs and assess changes caused by the project. The aim of the sample monitoring survey will be to measure the extent to which PAPs living standards have been restored/improved. The evaluation will focus on:

- Evaluating socioeconomic impacts of land acquisition and economic rehabilitation of the project affected persons;
- Verifying the objectives of economic condition of PAPs, or at least restoration of income levels and standard of living of the affected persons;
- Furnishing creative suggestions and modifications in land acquisition and economic rehabilitation, if necessary;
- Making ex-post evaluation to ensure all resettlement and land acquisition activities are properly conducted.
- Verifying internal and external monitoring to ensure the appropriateness of activities carried out by program implementation unit in the field;
- Conducting household survey of PAPs to monitor progress comparing with pre-project, pre-resettlement standard;
- Evaluating delivery system to the PAPs and assessing impacts of entitlements to determine the approved resettlement action plan (RAP);

- Evaluating consultation and grievance redress procedures to identify the levels of public awareness of grievance –redressed procedures, accessed by project affected persons and households for information and rapid conflict resolution;
- Evaluating actual operations of grievance committee to assist project affected persons as required and to act as observers;
- Declaring successful implementation for summing up of activities related to entitlements, distribution and resettlement;
- Recommending follow-up action relating to outstanding actions required to complete achievement of objectives of the RAP and resettlement policies, additional mitigation measures for project affected persons.

The purpose for mid and end term evaluations will be to ascertain the results (output, outcome, impact) of the RAP and assess the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, appropriateness and sustainability of the intervention. Furthermore, the evaluation shall assess challenges and best practices and provide findings. GESU will present a comprehensive report after each Compliance Monitoring mission.

Monitoring Indicators

The internal monitoring indicators and frameworks for internal monitoring (and aspects of compliance monitoring) is presented in **Table 10.1** below.

Table 12-1: Frameworks for Internal and Compliance Monitoring.

Type	Indicator	Variables	Frequency	Responsibility
Process Indicators	Staffing	No of staffs for RAP implementation	Monthly	
		No of other line agencies available for RAP	Monthly	
	Consultations	No of project affected HHs contacted	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of HHs affected losing housing structures	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of project affected vulnerable HHs	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of grievances provided	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of field visits made	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS

	Procedures in operation	Census and asset verification/qualification procedures	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of consultations held to facilitate compensation delivery system	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
	Compensation & Rehabilitation	Total No of HHs affected	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of HHs affected by losing private structures	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of private structures affected	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Number of private structures losing HHs compensated	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of vulnerable HHs provided rehabilitation assistance	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Amt. of rehabilitation assistance provided.	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of affected private structures shifted and dismantled (with other structures including 1 institution structures)	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
	Training and Income restoration	Total No of HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of project affected vulnerable HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of severely project affected vulnerable HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
Output level	Paid of Compensation	number of the PAF who received compensation.	Monthly	Project/CSC
		Recording and resolved number of Grievances.	Monthly	Project/CSC

		number of projects affected public structure and relocation status.	Monthly	Project/CSC/ Contractor
		Number of trainings conducted on women entrepreneurship.	Semi-Annual	Project/ Consultant
		Number of the support/ assistance regarding the project affected families and Vulnerable HH.	Monthly	Project/CSC
		No of severely project affected vulnerable HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	Annually	Project/CSC/ Contractor
Impact level	Change in household level income and economic activities	Employment status of economically active members	Post period	External consultant
		Market development	Post period	External consultant
		Changes to income earning activities (on farm)	Post period	External consultant
		Changes to income earning activities (off farm)	Post period	External consultant
		Changes in living standards of project affected HHs	Post period	External consultant
		Change sin amount and balance of income and expenditure	Post period	External consultant
	Changes at local community levels	Employment of local labour including women and children	Post period	External consultant
		Campsite management including lodging arrangement and campsite facilities.	Post period	External consultant
		Use of health and safety measures	Post period	External consultant
		Temporary leasing of private land and house	Post period	External consultant
		Discrimination of wage rate between male and female workers	Post period	External consultant
		Encroachment into public land like grazing land, temples	Post period	External consultant

		Development of new settlements/slum along the roadside	Post period	External consultant
		Migration to the road side/displacement of local people	Post period	External consultant
		Incidence of road accidents	Post period	External consultant
		Incidence of communicable diseases like respiratory, STD, HIV/AIDS etc.	Post period	External consultant
		Changes in the land price, land use and agricultural practices, productivity and crop export	Post period	External consultant
		State of social harmony and social security like alcoholism, narcotics etc.	Post period	External consultant
		Changes in the living standard of local community	Post period	External consultant
		Condition of cultural and historical areas and aesthetic qualities	Post period	External consultant

12.4 Evaluation Reporting

Similarly, prior to RAP closure, a completion audit will be carried out to ensure that affected person's livelihoods and living standards have been fully restored, following which a RAP closure report will be prepared.

The final completion auditing of the RAP will be undertaken through the hiring of an independent audit firm after declared completion of the key activities that make up implementation. The audit reports will be disclosed through DoR web portal and this will also be disclosed through organizing public hearing events at the local community levels.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 List of Project Affected Private Structures

S.N.	CH.	Distance from Centerline	ID	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Side	Types of Structures	Present Uses	Story	Total Affected area (Sq. feet)	Total Cost	Affected Status category
1	640+350	23	1	Buddhabhumi	9	Imiliya	L	Mud +Brick	Residence	1	213.09	203101	fully -1
2	640+350	23	1	Buddhabhumi	9	Imiliya	L	Mud +Brick	Residence	1	188.61	179770	fully -1
3	640+400	23.6	2	Buddhabhumi	9	Imiliya	L	Brick+Cement	Residence	1	82.62	150335	Partially-4
4	640+420	23.1	3	Buddhabhumi	9	Imiliya	L	Brick+Cement	Residence	1	124.87	227226	Partially-4
5	640+550	23.5	4	Buddhabhumi	9	Imiliya	R	Brick+Cement	Not in use	2	200.09	364109	Partially-4
6	650+000	23.9	5	Shivaraj	3	Deurali Tol	R	Brick+Cement	Business/Residence	1	59.18	107690	Partially-4
7	650+000	22	5	Shivaraj	3	Deurali Tol	R	Brick+Cement	Cow Shed	1	96.84	153833	Partially-4
8	650+580	22	6	Shivaraj	4	Deurali Tol	R	Brick+Cement	Toilet/Ladder	1	58.49	106437	Partially-4
9	651+325	24.6	7	Shivaraj	4	Kharendrapur	R	Brick+Cement	Residence	2	51.78	94219	Partially-4
10	651+790	23.5	8	Shivaraj	4	Kharendrapur	R	Brick+Cement	Residence	1	141.32	224494	Partially-4
11	652+260	23.2	9	Shivaraj	4	Bankatti	R	Brick+Cement	Shed	1	64.02	116501	Partially-4
12	652+430	24.8	10	Shivaraj	4	Kharendrapur	R	Brick+Cement	Business	1	14.19	25826	Partially-4

S.N.	CH.	Distance from Centerline	ID	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Side	Types of Structures	Present Uses	Story	Total Affected area (Sq. feet)	Total Cost	Affected Status category
13	553+850	23.9	11	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business/Residence	3	177.54	323070	Partially-4
14	654+000	23.6	12	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business/Residence	2	241.02	438591	Partially-4
15	654+020	24.4	13	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business/Residence	2	79.02	143795	Partially-4
16	654+030	24.7	14	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business/Residence	1	22.27	40531	Partially-4
17	654+060	24.4	15	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business/Residence	2	168.93	307406	Partially-4
18	654+075	24.1	16	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business/Residence	4	145.26	264330	Partially-4
19	654+090	24.1	17	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business	2	77.47	140976	Partially-4
20	654+100	24.1	18	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business	2	77.47	140976	Partially-4
21	654+120	24.1	19	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business	2	71.66	130403	Partially-4
22	654+120	24.1	20	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business	4	604.28	1099611	Partially-4

S.N.	CH.	Distance from Centerline	ID	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Side	Types of Structures	Present Uses	Story	Total Affected area (Sq. feet)	Total Cost	Affected Status category
23	654+150	23.4	21	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Brick+Cement	Business/Residence	3	705.00	1282880	Partially-4
24	654+950	23.7	22	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	L	Truss Prifab	Business	1	58.75	93326	Partially-4
25	656+900	23	23	Shivraj	5	Khairi Chwok	R	Brick+Cement	Business	1	165.70	263226	Partially-4
26	658+500	24.7	24	Shivraj	1	Belauti Chwok	R	Brick+Cement	Residence	2	47.45	86348	Partially-4
27	658+750	23.7	25	Shivraj	1	Belauti Chwok	L	Brick+Cement	Residence	1	111.90	203632	Partially-4
28	658+751	22.7	25	Shivaraj	1	Belauti Chwok	L	Mud +Brick	Poultry Shed	1	159.79	253825	Partially-4

Appendix 2 : List of Other Structure (SLAB, And Extended jasta roof)

S.N.	Chainage	Distance from CL (M.)	ID	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures Categeory-4	Affected area (sq. feet)	Tentative Cost (N.R.)
1	641+450	24	26	Buddhabhumi	9	Dumra Chowk	L	Extended Zinc Roof		35000
2	651+325	24.5	27	Shivaraj	3	Kharendrapur	R	Extended Zinc Roof		35000
3	651+690	24.5	28	Shivaraj	3	Nahar Chowk, Kharendrapur	L	House Access/ Ladder	96.66	153547

S.N.	Chainage	Distance from CL (M.)	ID	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures Categrory-4	Affected area (sq. feet)	Tentative Cost (N.R.)
4	653+280	24.5	29	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta	R	House Access/ Ladder	96.66	153547
5	553+460	23.2	30	Shivraj	5	Chandrauta	R	House Access/ Ladder	46.3968	73703
6	653+230	15	31	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	224.466	356571
7	653+240		32	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	161.1	255912
8	653+850	15	33	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	204.06	324155
9	654+450	15	34	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	80.3352	127615
10	654+620	24.5	35			Chandrauta	R	House Access/ Ladder	154.656	245676
11	654+850	15	36	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	80.3352	127615
12	655+340	16	37	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	57.996	92128
13	655+50	22	38	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	62.292	98953

S.N.	Chainage	Distance from CL (M.)	ID	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures Categeory-4	Affected area (sq. feet)	Tentative Cost (N.R.)
14	655+620	19	39	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	68.736	109189
15	655+730	20	40	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	90.216	143311
16	655+820	23	41	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	96.66	153547
17	655+930	23	42	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	599.292	951993
18	655+950	23	43	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	R	House Access/ Ladder	186.876	296858
19	655+620	23	44	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	L	Extended Zinc Roof	154.656	147387
20	655+730	23	45	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	L	Extended Zinc Roof	154.656	147387
21	655+820	23	46	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	L	Extended Zinc Roof	154.656	147387
22	655+930	23	47	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Bazar	L	Extended Zinc Roof	154.656	147387
23	658+780	23	48	Shivaraj	1	Khairi	L	Not in use		50000
24	656+000	23	49	Shivaraj	1	Khairi	L	Boundry	10.9 m. length	50000

Appendix 3: List of Project Affected Vulnerable Households (Person)

SN	District	Municipality	Ward	Remarks
1	Kapilvastu	Buddhabhumi	9	Dalit
2	Kapilvastu	Buddhabhumi	9	Women headed HH
3	Kapilvastu	Shivraj	5	Dalit
4	Kapilvastu	Shivaraj	4	Women headed HH

Appendix 4: List of Project Affected Public Structure

SN	Chainage	Distance from	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	Side	Roof Type	Wall type	Affected Types	Remarks
1	640+210	20	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi	9	Emaliya	R	RCC	Brick+RCC	Fully	
2	640+220	20.1	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi	9	Emaliya	R	RCC	Brick+RCC	Fully	
3	640+440	19.8	Chautara	Buddhabhumi	9	Bhariya Chowk	L			Fully	
4	640+445	20.2	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi	9	Bhariya Chowk	R	RCC	RCC	Fully	
5	640+450	23	Chautara	Buddhabhumi	9	Bhariya Chowk	R		PCC	Fully	PCC
6	641+090	18.2	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi	9	Dumra	R	RCC	RCC	Fully	
7	641+180	20	Temple	Buddhabhumi	9	Dumra	L	RCC	RCC	Fully	
8	641+580	21.8	Police Bit	Buddhabhumi	9	Dumra	L	Iron	Jasta	Fully	
9	641+630	23.2	Toilet (Police Chauki)	Buddhabhumi	9	Dumra	L	RCC	RCC	Fully	
10	641+890	18	Round wall	Buddhabhumi	9	Dumra	L	RCC	RCC	Fully	
11	641+530	21.3	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi	9	Barkalpur	R	Jasta	Wood	Fully	
12	641+640	21.6	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi	9	Chaunnapur	R	Jasta	Wood	Fully	
13	643+070	19	School Gate	Buddhabhumi	9	Barkulpur	R	RCC		Fully	
14	643+470	23	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi	9	Champapur	R	Jasta	Wood+PCC	Fully	
15	643+670	22.3	Temple	Buddhabhumi	9	Champapur	R	RCC	RCC	Fully	

SN	Chainage	Distance from	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	Side	Roof Type	Wall type	Affected Types	Remarks
16	644+260	21	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi	9	Champapur	R	Jasta	PCC	Fully	
17	644+100	23.5	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi	9	Gauaashram	R	Jasta	Wood	Fully	
18	643+670	20.8	Chautara	Buddhabhumi	9	Chaunnapur	R		Brick	Fully	Brick
19	648+400	19	Supadeurali Temple	Shivaraj	3	Supadeurali Temple	R	RCC	RCC	Fully	
20		21.75	Chautara	Shivaraj	3	Jaeya khola	R			Fully	
21		21.2	Chautara	Shivaraj	3	Jaeya khola	R			Fully	
22	651+850	21.8	Resting Place	Shivaraj	4	Nahar Chwok	L	RCC		Fully	
23	652+050	8	Resting Place	Shivaraj	4	Nahar Chwok	R	RCC		Fully	
24	652+450	16.6	Chautara	Shivaraj	4	Bankatti	R			Fully	
25	652+850	16.6	Chautara	Shivaraj	4	Bankatti	R			Fully	
26	653+450	23.2	Temple wall	Shivaraj	4	Bankatti	R		Brick+RCC	Fully	
27	650+990	21	Chautara	Shivaraj	4	Bankatti	R		Brick+RCC	Fully	Brick+RCC
28	651+540	23.2	Chautara	Shivaraj	4	Kharendrapur	L		Brick+RCC	Fully	Brick+RCC
29	651+540	23.1	Chautara	Shivaraj	4	Kharendrapur	L		Brick+RCC	Fully	Brick+RCC
30	651+550	22	Chautara	Shivaraj	4	Kharendrapur	R		Brick+RCC	Fully	Brick+RCC
31	651+560	22	Resting Place	Shivaraj	3	Nahar Chwok	L	RCC	RCC	Fully	

SN	Chainage	Distance from	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	Side	Roof Type	Wall type	Affected Types	Remarks
34	651+990	23.5	Resting Place	Shivaraj	3	Khairenipur	L	RCC	RCC	Fully	
35	652+990	23.5	Resting Place	Shivaraj	3	Bankatti	R	RCC	RCC	Fully	
36	652+200+	23.5	Resting Place	Shivaraj	4	Samiti Chwok	L	RCC	RCC	Fully	
37	654+100	22	Round wall	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Chowk		PCC	PCC	Fully	
38	654+110	22.2	Police checkpoint	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta Chowk	R	Brick+Grass	Brick	Fully	
39	655+250	21.3	Resting Place	Shivaraj	1	Khaire chowk	L	RCC+Slab	RCC	Fully	
40	655+860	22.4	Resting Place	Shivaraj	1	Chainpur	L	RCC+Slab	RCC	Fully	
41	655+930	22	Temple	Shivaraj	1	Chainpur	L	RCC	RCC	Fully	
42	658+650	19	Chautara	Shivaraj	1	Belauti chowk	R		Mesonary	Fully	Mesonary
43	658+700	22.5	Police Bit	Shivaraj	1	Belauti chowk	L	Jasta	Iron	Fully	
44	658+740	23	Toilet	Shivaraj	1	Belauti chowk	L	Brick	Mesonary	Fully	
45	658+760	23.5	Resting Place	Shivaraj	1	Belauti chowk	L	RCC		Fully	
46	658+810	22.2	Temple	Shivaraj	1	Umari chowk	L	RCC		Fully	
47	658+995	20.5	Resting Place	Shivaraj	1	Umari chowk	L	RCC		Fully	
48	653+710	23	Compound Wall	Shivaraj	5	Chandrauta			Brick Masonary	Partially	Nawadurga Temple

There are altogether 35 hand pumps noted indifferent places in to public land. These handpumps will be reverify and relocate during RAP implementation.

Appendix 5: Minutes of public consultations

DATE _____

दिने २०१५/०४/०२ गतेका दिन पूर्वपक्षियसु राजभाजि अल्लतत
कोर, सिद्ध, चन्द्रीरा सादर खबर सुतारोन्तरी गर्ने चमक
पुष्पुमी, लागा वडा नं स्थित खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन
समितिको पुष्पुमीमा खबर दिका भित्र रहेको पानीका
खेत र खानेपानीको बारेमा इमलिया खानेपानी समिति
का अध्यक्ष श्री दिव्यराज पन्थी र पूर्व अध्यक्ष पदमा सराका
बन्ति र आयोजनाका प्रतिनिधि बन्ति भित्र उपस्थितमा
वैद्य रति दत्तले जानकारी ।

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क्र.सं.	नाम/वर्ग	पद/वर्ग	हस्ताक्षर
१.	शिवराम पन्नी	अध्यक्ष	Jurani
२.	रविवर पन्नी	सहसचिव-संघ	Jurani
३.	शिवराम शहराई	"	अध्यक्ष
४.	चुणामाते पोखरेल	"	अध्यक्ष
५.	पुनम झाकीर	"	अध्यक्ष
६.	चिन्तामणी प्रसासि	"	अध्यक्ष
७.	इंद्रा वेल्कासे	"	अध्यक्ष
८.	कमला - पोपारे	"	अध्यक्ष
९.	पुनराम ठळक	परोपकार/LEA	अध्यक्ष
१०.	कृष्ण भंडाल	" " "	अध्यक्ष
११.	कुका खडका	" " "	अध्यक्ष

हलफलका पिचपह,

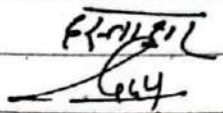
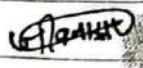
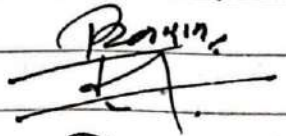
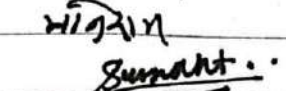
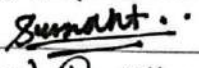
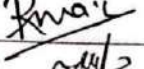
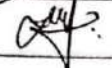
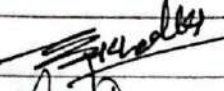
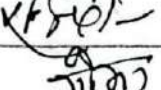
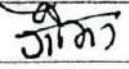
- १- इमेलिया वजाणा वरेंको अन्डरग्राउंड खानेपान पाश्र्प सन्केन्द्र
२- कापिलबधन निम्न-वधन

राम / मुन्नावह :-

१. इमालिया वजारणा खानेपानीका पाइण्डरु त्रिमि भूनि रहेकोले
कापेगढी खानेपानीको पाइपलाइनलाई व्यवस्था गर्दै कार्य
गर्नु पर्ने।
२. कापेगढी स्थानीयलाई खरै पुग्दा नपर्ने गरी
दियो र गुणालगीय रुपमा गर्नु पर्ने।

आम्र मिति २०८१/०५/०६ गतेको दिन पूर्व पश्चिम
राजमार्ग अन्तर्गत जीमूछिडे - चन्द्रोरा (१४ कि.मी) सडक
रन्तरेन्नतीको ऐतिहसिकताको स्मरणार्थमा निम्न हस्ताक्षर
हलउलानो न्यायिकताको स्मरणार्थमा यस युद्धभूमि न.७
वडा नं. ८ स्थित हरिहरप्रसाद रानेको को मन्त्रालय
सामुदायिक वन उपमार्ग स्मृतिगत अक्षरमा - श्री-
पद्म प्रसाद वैलवाले को अध्यक्षतामा विभिन्न सामाजिक
तथा वातावरणीय पक्षको प्रियदर्शनमा हलउलाने गर्ने कार्य
सुगमपन्न गरियो । हलउलामा निम्न उपस्थित रहेको
हः -

उपस्थितहरू

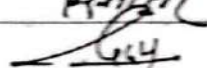
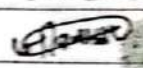
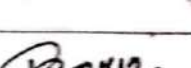
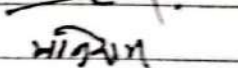
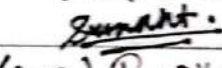
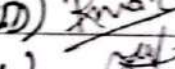
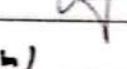
क्र.सं.	नाम	संस्था/पद	हस्ताक्षर
१.	पद्म प्रसाद वैलवाले	अध्यक्ष -	
२.	मिनारायण प्रोखेल	सदस्य	
३.	मल प्रसाद पाख्र	सदस्य	
४.	मान व. खड्का	सदस्य	
५.	दिवाकर थाकुर	कोषाध्यक्ष	
६.	कमल प्रसाद पन्थी	सदस्य	
७.	मनिराम पाख्र	उपाध्यक्ष	
८.	सुमन्त थाकुर	वडा अध्यक्ष	
९.	रमा चौधरी	सामाजिक प्रिन्स (DCC)	
१०.	प्रवराज खड्का	वातावरणीय प्रिन्स (..)	
११.	प्रवराज कटवाल	वातावरणीय प्रिन्स (प्रमोद)	
१२.	कुन्ठा भुषाल	Bio - Expert	
१३.	कुन्ठा व. खड्का	सामाजिक प्रिन्स (प्रमोद)	
१४.	रजिनी थाकुर	सचिव	
१५.	गोमा चौधरी		

निम्न विषयमा हलउल गरियो :-

- सामुदायिक वनमा रहेको प्रमोद, वन्यजन्तु, स्मृतिगत वन्यजन्तु तथा वन्यपक्षीको सडक स्मृतिगत को स्मरणार्थ पूर्व रानेको प्रभाव सम्बन्धि
- वन्यजन्तुको सडक वातावरण गर्ने समय पूर्व सम्बन्धि

आज मिति २०८१/०५/०६ गतेको दिन धर्म परिचय
राजभाषी अन्तर्गत उद्दिष्टः - चन्द्रोरा (वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्)
सन्तान्तरालीको ऐतिहासिकताको सरोकारबाला विचार संगठन
हलउल्लोको न्यायप्रकारको सरोकारमा चर्चा बुद्धिजीवी न.प्रा.
वडा नं. ८ स्थित हरिहरबुद्धमा रहेको यो प्रत्यक्षता
सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समितिको अध्यक्ष - श्री-
पद्म प्रसाद वैतवाले को अध्यक्षताको विविध सामाजिक
तथा वातावरणीय पर्यावरणीय विषयमा हलउल्लोको गर्ने कार्य
सु.प्र.प्र.को गतिविधि / हलउल्लोको निम्न उद्दिष्टमा रहेको
हः -

उपस्थितहरू

क्र.सं.	नाम	संस्था/पद	सिनाङ्क
१.	पद्म प्रसाद वैतवाले	अध्यक्ष -	
२.	मिनारामा प्रो.बुद्ध	सदस्य	
३.	मल प्रसाद पाण्डे	सदस्य	
४.	मान व. खड्का	सदस्य	
५.	दिवाकरा थारु	कोषाध्यक्ष	
६.	कमल प्रसाद पन्थी	सदस्य	
७.	मनिराम पाण्डे	उपाध्यक्ष	
८.	सुमन्ता थारु	वडा सदस्य	
९.	रमा चौधरी	सामाजिक विज्ञ (DCC)	
१०.	प्रवराज खड्का	वातावरणीय विज्ञ (..)	
११.	प्रवराज कुँडेल	वातावरणीय विज्ञ (अध्यक्ष)	
१२.	कुँडा भुषाल	Bio - Expert	
१३.	कुँडा व. खड्का	सामाजिक विज्ञ (अध्यक्ष)	
१४.	रविजित थारु	सचिव	
१५.	गोडा चौधरी	गोडा	

निम्न विषयमा हलउल्लोको गरियो :-

- सामुदायिक वनमा रहेको प्रजाती, वन्यजन्तु, सरोवरको वन्यजन्तु तथा वन्यजन्तुको सडक सरोवरको वा सरोवरको धर्म सरोवर प्रजाति सम्बन्धि
- वन्यजन्तुको सडक वातावरण गर्ने त्यसको धर्म सरोवर

पुष्प, सडक, दैतमा रहेका गलतलाई, पोखरीको उपस्था
का कारण हुनेछन्।

६. सामुदायिक वन बाट निस्कने वन उत्पादनको उपयोग
र सामुदायिक वन लक्ष्य जोडिएका गलतहरू सडक, पन
रुक्ने जवाब गर्ने हुनेछन् गरियो।

८. सामुदायिक वन क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण सम्बन्धि कार्यहरू
हुनेछन्।

सुझावहरू:

१. हरिहरपुर क्षेत्रमा करिव पाँच हेक्टर भूमिमा माछा
मिस्रमा क्षेत्र रहेकोले उक्त स्थानमा माछा, अर्जुन (सोझ)
क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण गर्ने लक्ष्य।

२. सडक स्तरोन्नती गर्ने लक्ष्यमा वन्यजन्तु तथा वरिपरिका
वस्तीहरूलाई पुष्प वडमा हुने गरि कार्य गरिनुपर्ने।

३. सडक स्तरोन्नती का लक्ष्यमा आवश्यक २ जोडिमा
हाम्रा सम्बन्धित साधन वडा हुनु राखिनुपर्ने।

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

आज मिति २०८१-०४-०६ गते विद्यमान रिन की एक डिप्टि
वन कार्यालय एवेरपुर कोपलबन्तु तथा कोपलबन्तु साकेवाी व
भवस्थापन समिति एवेरपुर कोपलबन्तुको परिसरमा, पूर्व-पश्चिम
राजमार्ग अन्तर्गत गोकर्णिके, चन्द्रौच सडक खण्डको स्तरोन्नतीको
दौरान, खातावरणीय भूखण्डको उपमा (प्रारम्भिक खातावरणीय परिसर
प्रतिवेदन तपारीको तेल्लास्त्रिमा विमान प्रहानुभाव भएको उपस्थितिमा
इलाफल कार्यालय सम्पन्न गरियो।

क्र.सं.	नाम/थर	ठेगाना/संस्था	फोन नं.
१.	श्री गणेश गुरु तिमली	भद्रपथ, क.सा.प.म.स.	९८८८८८८८
२.	श्री रंजित कुमार मिश्र	सिन्धुवन कोपलबन्तु, सडिक का.वेरपुर	९८८८८८८८
३.	श्री विजय सिंह चौधरी	सम्प, क.सा.प.म.स.	९८८८८८८८
४.	श्री शिव नारायण थापा	" "	९८८८८८८८
५.	श्री सर्वेश्वर प्रहारी	क.सा.प.म.स. एवेरपुर	९८८८८८८८
६.	श्री रेकराज रानाकोटा		
७.	श्री रामा कुमारी ऋषि	SDE, DOR-DCD	
८.	श्री युवराज सल्लान	E.S. DOR-DCD	
९.	श्री युवराज ठगान		
१०.	श्री वृष्ण प्र. मुखल		
११.	श्री वृष्ण लडाका		
१२.	श्री हरिके चौधरी		

इलाफलका विषयहरू

- १) सडक विस्तारको उपमा ठरान गति वनपेनका (का.व/पोलहरू)
इलाफलका सम्बन्धमा

- 2) वन्यजन्तु भावागमनल्लिए सदसिकरण तथा पुष्पाव-प्रीतिकरण-सम्बन्धमा
- 3) वस्ती क्षेत्रमा सवारी भावागमनल्लिए सदसिकरण सम्बन्धमा
- 4) वन्यजन्तुलाई भावप्रकृष्ट गर्ने water whole को व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धमा
सम्बन्धमा wildlife awareness (चेतनामूलक) सूचना (harding board) र
रक्षाकोष सम्बन्धमा ।

राष्ट्रियकान्ति

Row क्षेत्रीय रङ्ग तथा

- 9) सडक स्तरोन्नतिको योजना, यस्तो कृषिबालु साकेदारी वन व्यवस्थापन
समितिको क्षेत्रीय कृषि जारिने हाव तथा लेखिविह्वार यस हा. व. व. म.
समितिको एकदली लाग्ने कृषि तथा पोलरु समितिलाई उपलब्ध
गर्दाउने व्यवस्था मिलाइनुपर्ने ।

- 10) सडक स्तरोन्नतिको योजना वन्यजन्तुको सडक भावागमनको निमित्त यस्तो सा.
व. व्यवस्थापन समितिको क्षेत्रीय कृषि रक्षा सम्बन्धमा ठाडी गिबु, वेल नदी
तथा नदी रेलगाडी रङ्गको existing bridge र culvert लाई स्तरोन्नती
गरी वन्यजन्तु भावप्रकृष्ट गर्ने योजना गर्नुपर्ने ।

- 2) सडक स्तरोन्नतिको योजना हाल, कुसुम, तथा हेडलाई वस्ती प्रवेशको
निमित्त सार्थ नहर-चोड-चौराहा, खेल्नुपुल बजार क्षेत्रमा गाडी
पुर्काउनु दिने (U-turn) को व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्ने ।

- 8) वन्यजन्तुलाई भावप्रकृष्ट गर्ने water whole हरू सम्बन्धमा हाल सडकको
दामोवापौ रहेको existing water whole लाई व्यवस्थापन गरिनुपर्ने र भावप्रकृष्ट
परेको नदी water whole समेत निर्माण गरिनु उपलब्ध हुने । साथै
वन्यजन्तु संरक्षणको निमित्त जनचेतनामूलक harding board हरू सडक
क्षेत्रमा राखिनुपर्ने ।

त्यस्तै compensatory plantation को सवर्धन, यस क्षेत्रमा कारिने
हवाको अतिशय विनाशोपेक्षा यसै साकेदारी वन व्यवस्थापन समिति-
मार्फत कार्यन्वयन गर्ने गरी व्यवस्थापन मिलाउनु उपलब्ध हुने ।

[Signature]

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આમ મિતે ૨૦૧૪/૦૪/૦૬ ગાતેના દિન પૂર્વે-
પશ્ચિમ રાજમાર્ગ ક્ષેત્રના જોડાણે -ચન્દ્રોદય
સહ્ય સહ્ય ક્ષેત્રના સહ્ય સ્તરનાં ગર્ભ
શિલાશિલામાં પણ વુદ્ધમુખી નાં પા વડાનાં ૨,
સેવિત વરહરૂપમાં દરિયાની વન ઉપખોલા ૫
સામેનાં કા અમદાવાદ મિત્રા કુમારી થાકુ કો અમદાવાદ મિત્રા
આમા સમૂહ તમાને દેશકુલા સામેનાં પુત્રિનિધિ સામેનાં
સામાજિક તમા વાતાવરણીય પદ્ધતિમાં નિમ્ન અધિકારીના
હાથેનાં ગાંધી જેઠક વસિથો।

ઉપરિશીલક :-

ક્ર.સ	નામ	દેશના/પદ	સ્થાના
૧.	મિત્રા કુમારી થાકુ	અમદાવાદ - દેશકુલા	મિત્રા
૨.	સિંહપંથી થાકુ	ગુજરાત - વરહરૂપ	સિંહપંથી
૩.	સહિત થાકુ	સહાય - આમા મમ્મ (વરહરૂપ)	સહિત
૪.	સિતા થાકુ	સહાય - આમા મમ્મ	સિતા
૫.	સુશિલા થાકુ	અમદાવાદ - દેશકુલા	સુશિલા
૬.	પૂજા થાકુ	સહાય - વરહરૂપ	પૂજા
૭.	રવરી થાકુ	સહાય - દેશકુલા	રવરી
૮.	સાવિત્રી થાકુ	સહાય - વરહરૂપ	સાવિત્રી
૯.	મગવતી થાકુ	સહાય - દેશકુલા	મગવતી
૧૦.	રતના થાકુ	સહાય - ..	રતના
૧૧.	રિના થાકુ	કોષાદમાં - દેશકુલા	રિના
૧૨.	કલ્પના થાકુ	સહાય - આમા મમ્મ	કલ્પના
૧૩.	સંગિતા થાકુ	સહાય - ..	સંગિતા
૧૪.	કુશિયા થાકુ	સહાય - આમા મમ્મ	કુશિયા
૧૫.	અમતા થાકુ	સહાય - વરહરૂપ	અમતા
૧૬.	મિસિયા થાકુ	સહાય - આમા મમ્મ	મિસિયા
૧૭.	રામગુડી થાકુ	સહાય - આમા મમ્મ	રામગુડી
૧૮.	આશા થાકુ	સહાય - આમા મમ્મ	આશા
૧૯.	રમા શીઠ	સામાજિક નિયંત્રક	રમા
૨૦.	પ્રવરમ રાખાલ	વેતારણી	પ્રવરમ
૨૧.	પ્રવરમ વાળા	વેતારણી	પ્રવરમ
૨૨.	કુશા મુકાલ	વેતારણી	કુશા
૨૩.	કુશા & રમણ	વેતારણી	કુશા

9. वनमंडलमा रहेका खाली भूमिमा वृक्षारोपण गर्ने
सामर्थ्यमा

३. सड़क निर्माण कार्यहरूमा स्थानीय दल तथा श्रमिकहरूको भागदण्ड प्राप्त हुनुपर्ने आवश्यकता
४. सड़क बाटोबाट नजिकै रहेका घरहरूको विषयमा जनचेतना सृजना
५. बज्रप्रवृत्तहरूको सड़क दुर्घटना सम्बन्धमा
६. स्थानीय व्यापार/व्यवसाय सम्बन्धमा बाटोबाटोको विषयमा स्थानीय तहबाट आफ्नो क्षेत्रको सम्बन्धमा उत्पादित वस्तुहरूको बजारीकरण सम्बन्धमा ।
७. लैङ्गिक तथा सामाजिक समानताको सम्बन्धमा

सय सुफावह

प्रश्न 3 वाक्यात् उत्तर द्या

9. पत्रपत्रिका, दूरदर्शन, तेलक, निर्माण का काम, स्वास्थ्य/प्रवर्धन कार्य, गतिविधि, सभी आवश्यक होना सम्बन्धित गतिविधि, 1.
10. सुलेखी, रंगोदरमुखार सम्बन्धित तालिमको व्यवस्थापन गतिविधि, 1.
11. सख सुखा सम्बन्धित मनचैतनामूलक कार्यरत किनने
12. सडक निर्माण गर्ने काममा सडक बाटपादको लागी पैदा हुसिङ्ग को व्यवस्था गरिने 1.

मिना
सुहासिनी
सिता
वामन
दिना
आमर
आशा
कल्पना
भीष्म
राजकुमारी
नरपति
आकाश
रमेश
पूजा

आज मिति २०८५/०५/०६ गतेको दिन पूर्व पश्चिम
बाममार्ग अन्तर्गत चौकसिद्धे - चन्द्रौरा सडक खण्डमा
सडक छरारिलो/स्तरौन्नरी गर्ने काममा शिवमाम
नगरपालिकाको कार्यालयमा यस नगरपालिकाका
नगरप्रमुख जी अमर थापा को अध्यक्षतामा यस खण्ड
क्रिच पर्ने विभिन्न स्थाभामिक तथा वातावरणीय सम्बन्धित
विषयहरूमा प्रभावित वडा अध्यक्ष समिति निम्न उपस्थित
हलफल गरेर बैठक बसियो।

उपस्थितिहरू

क्र.सं	नाम	पद/संगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१-	अमर थापा	नगरप्रमुख	
२-	लामाचन्द्र चौधरी	नि. प्रमुख प्रशासकिय	
३-	रविम बिजुम चेस्ती	वडाअध्यक्ष - १	
४-	राम शीवढ	DCID	
५-	सुव्रतम बालवाल	DCID	
६-	सुव्रतम बालवाल	UPCOM	
७-	कुण्डा भुसाल	UPCOM	
८-	कुण्डा. खड्का	UPCOM	
९-	नारायण वैल्वाले	वडाअध्यक्ष - २	
१०-	महेन्द्राव अलाम खो	वडाअध्यक्ष - ६	

हलफलका विषयहरू:-

- १- अमर सडक खण्डको सडकको डिजाइन सम्बन्धित विषयमा
- २- चन्द्रौरा बजार कैरवे पश्चिममा रहेको बालाप्रख मोडमा रहेको भोग्ग सम्बन्धित विषयमा हलफल
- ३- सडक सुरक्षा सम्बन्धित सुरक्षाका विषयमा
- ४- महिलाहरूको सिबिकोपार्सन र आगमनिर्भर सम्बन्धित जिवनउपयोगी तालिमको सम्बन्धमा।
- ५- नाला र नालाको पान विकास सम्बन्धमा।

राय/सुझावहरू

- १- समिती चौक कैरवे बालाप्रख मोड सम्म हल गर्नको लागि आवश्यकता सम्बन्धित
- २- बालाप्रख मोड कैरवी पश्चिममा रहेको खैरीताल लई

विस्तारित गारे पार्क बनाई योजना भूखोले
विभागा कार्यमा एगन निर्मित हुनुपर्ने।

३. शिवपुर वडा नं. १ कार्यालय बार्डपारी (बैलौरी-को)
२०० मि. हलनको २ खण्डहरू प्रथम-चौत
४. दोलेश्वर पूर्व पश्चिममा २०० मि. गारे ६ लेनको
सडक स्तरोन्नति गारेदिने।

५. पूर्व डिलिमको जीवनउपयोगी तथा अल्पमिमी
सम्बन्धि तालिमहरू निर्माणकाले उक्त तालिम
प्राप्त महिलाहरूलाई ^{साथमा} स्तरोन्नति गर्ने
गर्ने भन्नामा भोड गारेदिनुपर्ने।

६. वजार क्षेत्रमा कार्यालयको विताहत आवश्यक रहेको
हुँदा प्राक्कृतिक कार्यालयको व्यवस्था आयोजना
वार भएको खण्डमा उचित हुने।

७. बालापुर भोडहरूको पानी कुल्पायाँ नालीमा
निकास गरिनुपर्ने साथ नालालाई डिपरेमा
बनाउनुपर्ने।

८. प्रशाना कुल्भर् भन्ने क्षेत्र भन्ने ठाउँमा वस्ती र
व्यक्तिगत अगगा भन्नेको गालिहवाह भन्ने
पानीको विकास कुल्भर् वार विकास नहुने
हुँदा त्यसको विकासमा भोड गरिनुपर्ने।

12/11/20

12/11/20

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12/11/20

આજ મિત્રે ૨૦૮૫/૦૫/૦૬ ગતે શુક્રવારના દિ
 ર્વે પશ્ચિમ રાત્રમાર્ગે અંતરગત ગોઠવિડે. નવદૂર
 રાડકે રવળ સિંચા ત્રિવરાજ નગર પાલિકા મહા
 ને ૨ સિંચા દાસિંગ રહરકાલ મુખલાક્ષી વહુજીય
 સમુદકે અરુપા શ્રીમતી મિરા ચૌધરીનો -
 અરુપાલામા રાત્રમાર્ગે સારડાલી ગરાડને ખડમા
 રાત્રમાર્ગે તથા વાતાવરણીય પક્ષકા વિષયમા
 નિમ્ન ઉપસ્થિતીમા દલાડા ગારે વેઠક
 સુ. સમ્પન્ન ગારિયો।

ઉપસ્થિતીદ્ધ:-

ક્ર.સં.	નામ	દેગાના/પદ	હસ્તાક્ષર
૧.	શ્રીમતી મિરા ચૌધરી	અરુપા	મિરા
૨.	વિખની થાકુ		વિખની
૩.	મન્ની થાકુ	સદાપ	મન્ની
૪.	અન્ન થાકુ	સદાપ	અન્ન
૫.	કાજલ કુમારી ચૌધરી	સદાપ	કાજલ
૬.	અનિતા થાકુ	સદાપ	અનિતા
૭.	રામકુમારી ચૌધરી	સદાપ	રામ કુમારી
૮.	ગિતા થાકુ	સદાપ	ગિતા થાકુ
૯.	સુન્તલી થાકુ	સદાપ	સુન્તલી થાકુ
૧૦.	કાજલ થાકુ	સદાપ	કાજલ
૧૧.	મોનિકા ચૌધરી	સદાપ	મોનિકા
૧૨.	સુશીતા થાકુ	સદાપ	સુશીતા
૧૩.	સુશીતા થાકુ	સદાપ	સુશીતા
૧૪.	રમા શ્રીવઠ	DCID	રમા
૧૫.	પૂવરાજ સત્યાલ	DCID	પૂવરાજ
૧૬.	પૂવરાજ બટાલ	6190com	પૂવરાજ
૧૭.	કુશા બુસાલ	6190com	કુશા
૧૮.	કુશા રવડા	6190com	કુશા
૧૯.	સુરજ થાકુ	સ્થાનિય	સુરજ

द्विपक्षीय विषय :-

- १- राजभारत स्तरीयता जी नुमा हुने सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक प्रभाव हुने बारेमा
२. मिनिटोपार्जन सम्बन्ध तालिम तथा सदन सुरक्षा चेकित अभिमुखीकरण सम्बन्ध
३. महिला सम्बन्ध विभिन्न उन्माद चरणमा तथा बाह्य दिसाहरु को सम्बन्धमा
४. बासस्थान परिवर्तन वन वन्यजन्तु सम्बन्धित तथा निनीहरुको संरक्षण साथै सुरक्षा सम्बन्धमा
५. छाडा चर्पाया सम्बन्ध विषयमा साथै प्रसारण सम्बन्ध
६. स्वास्थ्य विमा सम्बन्ध विषयमा साथै शैक्षिक स्थिति सम्बन्धमा ।

साम/सुझावहरु :-

१. महिलाहरुको अवस्था पहाडी बर्गकोले विभिन्न किसिमका जिवनउपयोगी तालिम र सम्बतनाकुल जेला कार्यक्रमहरु आयोजना गरी पुगत भएको देखिन्छ र सन्त हुने ।
२. राजभारत करानिनी ननाउने कुरा आयोजना गरी निर्माण कार्यमा रचनायि कडा तथा भद्रता कामदारलाई प्राथमिकता दिइएको देखिन्छ र सन्तमा राजगणको भवरार गर्ने ।
३. आयोजना गरी सन्तमा भएको भएतापनि दुर्घटना हुने वढी निम्ताउने र खेतीबाडीमा लाग्ने पु-गाउने भएकोले निनीहरुको व्यवस्थापन गरिनुपर्ने ।

मुकती

सिजिना

मोनिना

सि

काभल

उपाधितिहिन

क्र.सं.	नाम/थर	ठेगाना	मौखिकीकरण	हस्ताक्षर
७	श्री देव कुमार धारु	(डिप्टर विनिर्देश) (अध्यक्ष)	९८४०३३३३९	<i>[Signature]</i>
८	श्री यदुप कर्मा	बुद्धमूर्ति - इ.कुमरा	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
९	श्री गोविंदराज भाचार्य	" "	९८४११०३३९९	<i>[Signature]</i>
१०	श्री विमा देवी खनाल	" "	९८४०२३३४०६	<i>[Signature]</i>
११	श्री चिन्का धारु	" "	९८ -	<i>[Signature]</i>
१२	श्री दिनेश खनाल	" "	९८४०४३५०२९	<i>[Signature]</i>
१३	श्री बाबुदेव खनाल	" "	९८४०२३३५३	<i>[Signature]</i>
१४	श्री मोतीलाल खनाल	" "	९८३००३३५४४	<i>[Signature]</i>
१५	श्री प्रमोद भाचार्य (छा.अध्यक्ष)	" "	९८४०२२६४६	<i>[Signature]</i>
१६	श्री प्रमोद धारु	बुद्धमूर्ति - इ. "	९८९९४२३३३७	<i>[Signature]</i>
१७	श्री धनेश्वर पौखेल	" "	९८	<i>[Signature]</i>
१८	श्री हरिप्र सावन	" "	९८२९३३०२८८	<i>[Signature]</i>
१९	श्री लालन.कै.सी.	" "	९८४२३४३३२४	<i>[Signature]</i>
२०	श्री मिलाल पुरी	" "	९८४०३३३४०९	<i>[Signature]</i>
२१	श्री रमा श्रेष्ठ (DCID)			<i>[Signature]</i>
२२	श्री सुवराज सत्याल (DCID)			
२३	श्री सुवराज ठकाल	(वातवरणीय विशेषज्ञ (जिओडम/लि.)		
२४	श्री कृष्ण भुषाल	(जैविक विशेषज्ञ " ")		
२५	श्री कृष्ण बहादुर खड्का	(सामाजिक विज्ञान विशेषज्ञ जिओडम/लि.)		
२६	श्री नरेन्द्र ठवर	(सामाजिक परिचालक) जिओडम/लि.		

प्रस्तावहरू तथा निर्णयहरू

प्रस्ताव नं. - १२: मन्दिर (डिउहार) व्यवस्थापन (निमि) सम्बन्धमा:

प्रस्ताव नं. १ मा व्यापक सुलभता गर्दा बुद्धमि-१ डुमरा स्थिति चौधरी (धाम), समुदाय, लगायत अन्य समुदायको सौमन्दिर (डुमरा)को देखि उत्तरपट्टीमा रहेको शाकमिनिङ्ग ठाउँमा (प्रान्ती कुवा) मा व्यवस्थापन (निमि) गरिने योजना रहेको साथै पिपलको कौटको घाने विमुक्तता लगाउने योजना रहित सङ्क आयोजनालाई सम्पन्न गर्ने सहयोग तथा सहजीकरण गर्ने निर्णय पारित गरियो।

सुलभता/सुभाषण

(१) मन्दिर व्यवस्थापन (निमि) गर्दा सौमन्दिरको अवरोधलाई साधनमिति को प्रज्ञारी तथा समुदायको साथ-सल्लाह अनुसार व्यवस्थापन गरिमा सहज हुन सक्ने।

(२) मन्दिर भित्र रहेको विभिन्न जनावारको मूर्ति तथा अन्य मूर्तिलाई मन्दिर व्यवस्थापन गर्दा हन निर्मि गरिमा राम्रो हुने थियो।

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

आज दिनांक 20/09 मा 08 गते शनिवार दिन पूर्व पश्चिम राजमार्ग
भन्तर्गत चौकसिंह-चन्द्रोटा (उमरीचौक) शिवपुर जसक सडक स्थित
शिवराज नगरपालिका वडा नं. ६ रैरीचौकमा सडक विमा
मित्र पत्नी प्रभावित घर भूमी रू सडकको उपहिचारीमा
हलचल गरि ठेठक बसियो।

उपरिथली

क्र.सं.	नामाधार	वेप्रा	मोबिल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	श्री रमा श्रेष्ठ	DCID		
२	श्री युवराज सुब्बा	DCID		
३	श्री युवराज ढकाल	वातावरणीय-विज्ञ-जिओडम/लि		
४	श्री कृष्ण भुसाल	(जेविक बिडा)	" "	
५	श्री कृष्ण बहादुर खड्का	(सामाजिक विज्ञान प्रिमेर)	" " "	
६	श्री गणेश प्रसाद भुसाल	थापुली (धरणी शिवराज-६)	(९८४४४४४४४४) १२/१२	
७	श्री वल बहादुर विक	(वाहनी) शिवराज-६	(९८४४४४४४४४) १२/१२	
८	श्री बम प्रसाद आचार्य	" "	(९८४४४४४४४४) काम प्रसाद	
९	श्री धनकुला भुसाल	(वाहनी)	" " (९८४४४४४४४४) १२/१२	
१०	श्री नरेन्द्र कुवर	(सि. सामाजिक परिवर्तन) जिओडम/लि.	नं. १९९४	
११	श्री रेवराज चौपाने	समाजीय	२-११११११	रेवराज

सल्लाह/सुझावहरू

- १) शिवराज-६ रैरीचौक सडक सेत्र मित्र २२.६ मिटर सडक
विमा रहेको भन्ने जानकारी प्राप्त भएको।

ज्ञान दिनांक २०१९ माघ ९ गते अङ्कितवारका दिन पूर्व पश्चिम
राजमार्ग स्तरोन्तर) गर्ने - कुम्मा गोपमिने, चन्द्रोटा
सडक खण्डकोट परे विद्युतीय पोलाहको विषयमा
नया विद्युत पुर्णिकरण चन्द्रोटाको कार्यालय
पुम्मा श्री लामको वडापुर पोलाहको इस्तेमालमा
सडक तिरमा रहेको पोलाहको लागूधमा निम्न
उपविधिमा हलफल गर्ने कर्क सु. लामपल) गर्नेवा

उपविधि

क्र.सं.	नामा/थर	हेगाना	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१)	श्री लामको वडापुर पोरेलेत	(वायलिय मन्दि-चन्द्रोटा)	(९८८७०९९१७९)	
२)	श्री श्रीवस्तन थारु	(विद्युत प्राविधि ॥)	९८८७०९९१९३	
३)	श्री कृष्ण भुसल	(नैविड विविधता विज्ञ जिओडम लि.)		
४)	श्री कृष्ण वडापुरवडा	(समागित विद्या विशेचन)	॥ ॥	
५)	श्री नरेन्द्र उवासी	(समागित पविधल जिओडम लि.)		
६)	श्री सुकराम ठकाल	(वातावरणीय विज्ञ)		

१

प्रस्तावक तथा निर्माहक

प्रस्ताव नं. १ आयोजनाको जनतदारी सम्बन्धमा

प्रस्ताव नं. २ सडक सिमा (क्षेत्र) भित्र रहेका विद्युतिय पोला/ इन्सुलाम
स्थानान्तरण सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्ताव नं. ३ सडक सिमा (क्षेत्र) भित्र रहेका विद्युतिय पोलाहको ठेक्का
प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्ताव नं. ४ सडक सिमा पोलाहको स्थानान्तरण गर्ने प्राविधिकरणबाट
प्राविधिक तथा सहजीवण गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

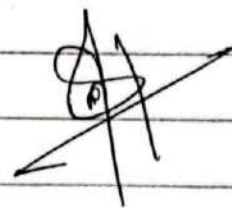
प्रस्तावहरू तथा निर्माणहरू सम्बन्ध (राय) सुझावहरू
प्रस्ताव नं. १ आयोजना संचालन तथा निर्माण कार्यका विधुतीय
पोलहरू राख्ने कार्यमा ठेक्का को रद्दमा
आयोजनाले सडक सिमानाको पोल सार्नेलाई
आवश्यक सामग्री लिएर कार्य गरिएमा राम्रो
हुने। साथै सडक निर्माता गार्दी ठेक्काको भाउ फराकिलो
नराउनु पर्ने।

संलग्न नं. १ संलग्न - सुझावहरू

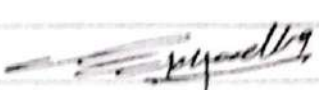
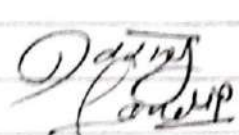
- १) आयोजना संचालन (निर्माण) गार्दी सडक क्षेत्र भित्र पर्ने विद्युत पोल,
आदि स्थानान्तरण गार्दी पोलको तथा सामानको (विद्युतीय) ट्रेडिङ्ग को प्रभाव
मा सामान खरिद भन्ने लिइमा पारदर्शी एवं छिटो हुने थियो।
- २) ठेक्काको स्वयं ट्रेडर लगाएर आफ्नै सामानको दररेटको मागेर (NEA)
को स्टेटमेन्ट अनुसार NEA को अनुगमन माफित आयोजना (आयोजना)
संचालन (निर्माण) गरिएमा राम्रो हुने थियो।

६)

मिनि.

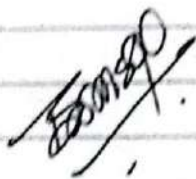


इसमें मित्र 20 एच / प्र। ६ आहतकार का दिन
 ५०६ पाईचम, रामभागे इन्तर्गत नौकसिद्ध - नन्दौरा
 सड्ड, सुन्दरी, ग्रामी - नन्दगा प्रियदास, न. पा. न. ५
 ०. २ स्थित तबियराम न. पा. आद्याथुने प्रकाश
 रनेका अन्तर्गतकाये) आद्याथुने आद्याथुने स्वाध्य केना अन्तर्गत
 प्रियदास - ६ का प्रकाशन अधिकृत श्री निरेन्द कुमार पादवको आद्याथुने
 तामा प्रकाश्य केना अन्तर्गतमा किन उपस्थितिमा कलकत्ता गणितो
 उपस्थितिमा

क्र.सं.	नाम/थर	पद/देगाना	मोबा.नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१)	श्री निरेन्द कुमार पादव (अधिकृत)		8786042133	
२)	श्री अभित पादिय (प्रमिथिद्ध प्रमुख)			
३)	श्री श्वरान कडान (जगन्नाथ/प्रमिथि)			
४)	श्री कृष्ण श्रुदाम (जैविक विज्ञ)			
५)	श्री कृष्ण सुन्दर (आद्याथुने विज्ञ)			
६)	श्री नरेन्द्र नर (सा. पा)			
७)	श्री नन्दगा केलासे (कर्मचारी)			
८)	श्री ज्योतिष मदन			

सन्तुष्ट

कि सड्ड विज्ञान के स्वास्थ्य प्रभाव अन्तर्गतमा - सड्ड आधौनता विज्ञान -
 (स्वास्थ्यन गदी केही मात्रामा मानिस के स्वास्थ्यमा प्रभाव पर्ने लगेने
 कलकत्ता गणितो)



સત્તાદે તથા સુખાવદક

- ૧) સરકારી કાર્ય સંચાલન કાર્ય- સમય- સમયમાં પાની દબાવે
જાણવા ગણિતમાં ઘૂલે. ઘૂલ નિયંત્રણ કમિ સહિત
- ૨) સ્વાસ્થ્ય શિક્ષા સમ્બંધિત અસરમાં અસરોના કારણે સંચાલન ગણિત
માં કઠી પ્રમાણકારી હોય થિયો

(Signature)

आज दिनांक २०१५ भाद्र ०९ को आदिवासी दिन एवं पश्चिम राजमार्ग
विकास बोर्ड - चन्द्रौटा सड़क खण्ड शिवाज-६ मा रहेको चन्द्रौटा खो-
याती तथा सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता समिति का अध्यक्ष श्री - तथापन भार
इनेनी को अध्यक्षतामा वलपुल तथा सल्लाह अनुभाव संकुलन कार्य-
सम्पन्न गरियो ।

उपाधिविहृत

क्र	नाम/पद	पद/हेजाना	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	श्री तथापन भार इनेनी	अध्यक्ष च. खा. सु. समिति	९८६०६६०००	
२	श्री नत्तिप्रमोद पौडेल	चन्द्रौटा-६ शिवाज	९८६०९४६००	
३	श्री चैनाबलि थापा	स्थानीय		चैनाबलि
४	श्री अरुण चोपाने	"		अरुण
५	श्री कृष्ण भुसाल	७९००००/८८८		
६	श्री मरेन्द्र बस्नेत	८८		
७	श्री नवविमल पत्नी	स्थानीय		नवविमल
८	श्री प्रकाश ठकुरा	७९००००		
९	श्री कृष्ण खड्का	"		
१०	श्री रामेश पौडेल	स्थानीय		रामेश

वलपुलका विषयहरू

- स्वतन्त्रता समिति का स्वतन्त्रता सम्बन्धमा २ एवं पश्चिम राजमार्ग विकास
बोर्ड - चन्द्रौटा सड़क खण्डमा पर्ने शिवाज-६ मा पर्ने समितिको क्षेत्र
वाल्मीकि भौम सम्पत्ति दाया-बाया उरी ४ नं. श्री स्वतन्त्रता का पद
अन्तिम व्यवस्थापन गरी आयेका सम्बन्धन गरेमा ।

(Signature)

સત્યતાદ સુઝાવણ

- ૧) ઘણી બધાવાપન સત્તાદ સુઝાવણ આયોજના સત્તાત્તન (નિમ્ન) ગતિનુપત
- ૨) સત્તાત્તનની બાપન તથા ઘણીવાર નિગાશા કમ હૈન ગરી આયોજના સુઝાવણ ગરીન પત
- ૩) આયોજના નિમ્ન કાર્ય ગરી સંકલ્પ ક્ષેત્ર મિત્ર પત સત્તા સત્તાત્તન તથા ઘણીવાર હૈન ગરી સુઝાવણ કાર્ય સત્તાત્તન ગતિનુપત
- ૪) સત્તાત્તનની સત્તાત્તનની સત્તાત્તન ગરીન પત
- ૫) સુઝાવણ નિમ્ન ગરી વજાવ ક્ષેત્રમા ઘણી-ઘણી (ક્ષેત્ર કુટાલ) નિમ્ન કાર્ય સત્તાત્તન ગરીમા સત્તાત્તન હૈન મિત્ર

૭/૪/૨૦૨૦

Appendix 6 : the copy of approved rate from provincial government

सूचिबन्धी प्रवेश (रूपरेखा) भवन म्युनिकन परदेष्ट, ने.र.)									
क्र.सं.	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष			वर्ष			
			वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
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50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	

नोट : १. विद्यार्थी सत्रांत अपनी इच्छासे ३३, ४१, ४०३०० (गणित-३) एवं गणित-४ : (१) भाषित सत्रांतको विद्यार्थी

६. सोडियम ट्रायसिल्ट्रेट सोल पिट (soak pit) बचपको समयमा बचपको कुल सुम्बाउनुमा रु १२९००१/५-सयौं बाँके) गठानुपनीत ।

६. प्रवेशक कक्षा विद्यार्थ्यांच्यासाठी प्रत्येक अभ्यासित विद्यार्थ्याची इंग्रजीत बारीक व शैक्षणिक पिकाटशा घनेपत्ताई बांधात याची सुसज्जत कार्य ठरविण्यात येईल.

४. अपार्टमेन्ट (Apartment) र Housing का व्यवस्थाको सुझाव पछि यसको शीर्षको भाग, यसको छत र पिच रोक लगाउन, निम्नित्तु पुनः व्यवस्था गर्न सकिने र Landscaping गर्नको लागि सुझाव दिने।

४. कानिज विविधकार्यस्य परीक्षण आचार्य विविधका चण भण्डा भववहस्यो लागि निर्धार्य गरिएको हो । अन्य विविधका भण्डाको हकका चण

complex (combined/mat) षट्पद वा Pile Foundation षट्पद ढाँची छी। मुष्ठा/अव गरी मरकको कुल मुष्ठा/अवना समायैत गर्दै ।

६. इससेल अनुपात का सही प्रयोग नहीं करने से मुख्यतः पर्याप्त मात्रा में वास्तविक अनुपात का निर्धारण (Formula) * यद्यपि सापेक्ष मुख्यतः कार्यविधि २००३ से निर्दिष्ट हो गया है।


 डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
 अध्यक्ष

ई. अविनाश साधन
इंजिनियर

आ. प्रवीण के
इंजिनियर

ई. रमेशा धर्माचार्या
वि. वि. ई.

ई. चक्रवर्ती कृष्ण
उपमहानिर्देशक
(भवन महाशाखा)


 डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
 महाप्रबन्धक

Appendix 7: Photographs of Private structure



Structure no.1 , Buddhabhumi Municipality,9, Imiliya



Structure no.2 , Municipality,9, Imiliya



Structure no.3 , Buddhabhumi Municipality,9, Imiliya



Structure no.4 , Buddhabhumi Municipality,9, Imiliya



Structure no.5 , Buddhabhumi Municipality,9, Imiliya



Structure no.6-Shivaraj Municipality,3, Deurali tol, Home



Structure no.7- Shivaraj Municipality,3, Deurali tol, Extended shed



Structure no.8 –Shivaraj Municipality,3, Deurali tol, Toilet +ladder



Structure no-9 Shivraj Municipality,4, Kharendrapur –Business / Residence



Structure no-10 Shivraj Municipality,4, Kharendrapur –Business / Residence



Structure no-11 Shivraj Municipality,4, Kharendrapur –Business / Residence



Structure no-12, Shivraj Municipality,4, Kharendrapur –Business / Residence



Structure no-13 Shivraj Municipality,4, Kharendrapur –Business / Residence



Structure no-14 Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Business / Residence



Structure no15,- Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Business / Residence



Structure no 16, - Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Business / Residence



Structure no-17, Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Business / Residence



Structure no-18, Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Business / Residence



Structure no19, - Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Business / Rent



Structure no-20, Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Business / Rent



Structure no-21, Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Business / Rent



Structure no-22, Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Business house



Structure no-23, Miya Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta – Business house



Structure no...24-. Shivaraj Municipality,5, Chandrauta –Extended room with Prifab



Structure no25,- Shivaraj Municipality,5, Khairi Chwok, Rent



Structure no.26- Shivaraj Municipality,1, Belauti Chwok, Home



Structure no27, Shivaraj Municipality,1, Belauti Chwok, Home



Structure no28,- Shivaraj Municipality,1, Belauti Chwok, Shed

Appendix 8: Photographs of Public Structure



Photo no-1, Passenger Longue



Picture no.-2, Passenger Longue



Picture no.- 3 Passenger Longue, Emiliya



Picture no.- 4, Passenger Longue, Bairiya Chwok



Picture no.- 05 , Resting Place, Bairiya



Picture no.- 06 , Bus Longue, Dumara+ chaudhari worship Place



Structure no.07 , Temple, Dumara



Picture no.-8,Police Bit



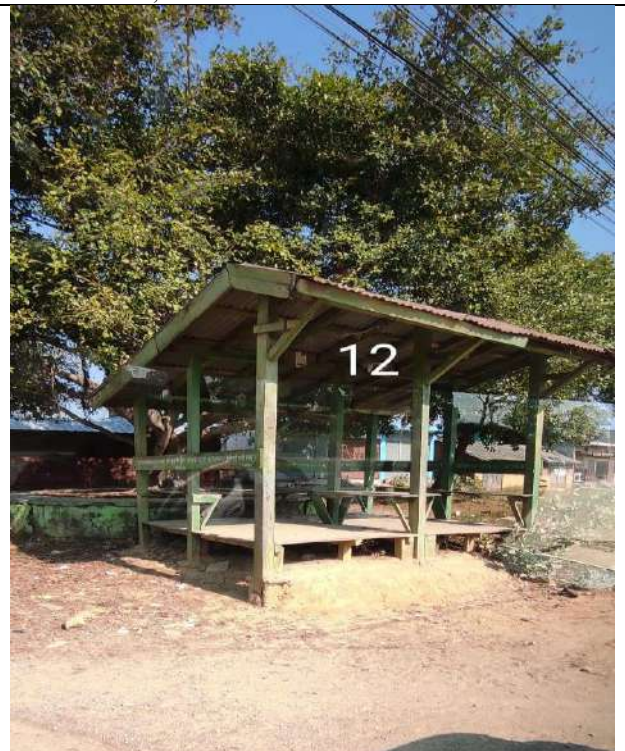
Structure no-09, Toilet, Dumara police post



Picture no.-10, Round Bod



Picture no.- 11 , Bus Longue, Barkulpur



Picture no.- 12, Bus Longue



Picture no.- 13, School Gate, Barkulpor



Picture no.-14 Bus Longue, Champapur



Structure no.15, Temple, Champapur



Picture no.-16, Bus Longue, Champapur



Picture no.- 17, Passenger Longue



Picture no.- 18, Resting Place



Picture no.- 19, Supadeurali Temple



Picture no.- 20, Resting Place, Jaeya Khola



Picture no.- 21, Resting Place, Jaeya Khola



Picture no.-22 Bus Longue, Nahar Chwok



Picture no.- 23, Bus Longue, Nahar Chwok



Picture no.- 24, Resting Place, Bankatti



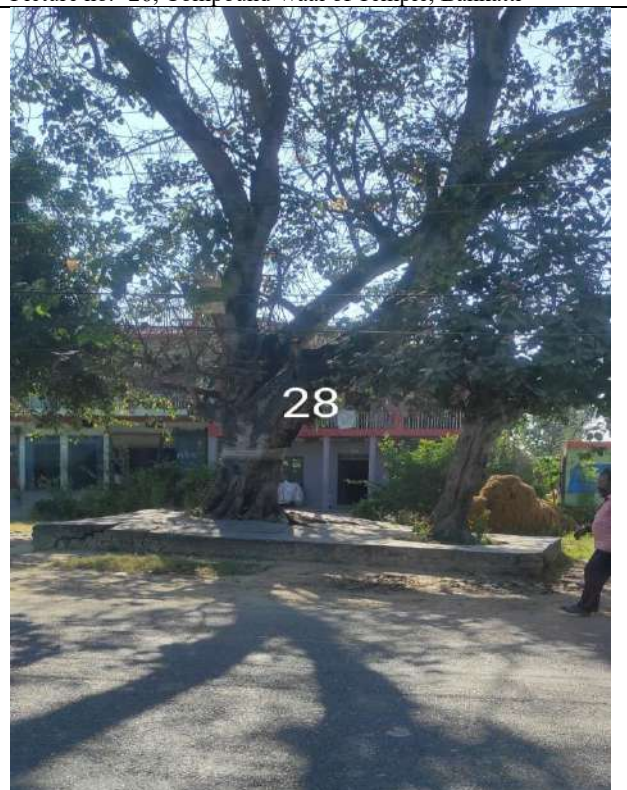
Picture no.- 25, Resting Place, Bankatti



Picture no.- 26, Compound Waal of Temple, Bankatti



Picture no.- 27 , Resting Place, Bankatti



Picture no.- 28, Resting Place, Khaurenipur



Picture no.- 29, Resting Place, Kharendrapur



Picture no.- 30, Resting Place, Kharendrapur



Picture no.-31 Resting Place, Nahar Chwok



Picture no.-34, Resting Place, Khairenipur



Picture no.-35 Bus Longue, Bankatti



Picture no.-36 Bus Longue, Samiti Chwok



Picture no.-38 Round Bod, Chandrauta



Picture no.-38, APF check post, Chandrauta



Picture no.-39 Bus Longue, Khairi



Picture no.-40, Bus Longue, Chainpur



Picture no.-41, Temple, Chainpur



Picture no.- 42, Resting Place, Belauti Chwok



Picture no. 43, Police Bit, Belauti Chwok



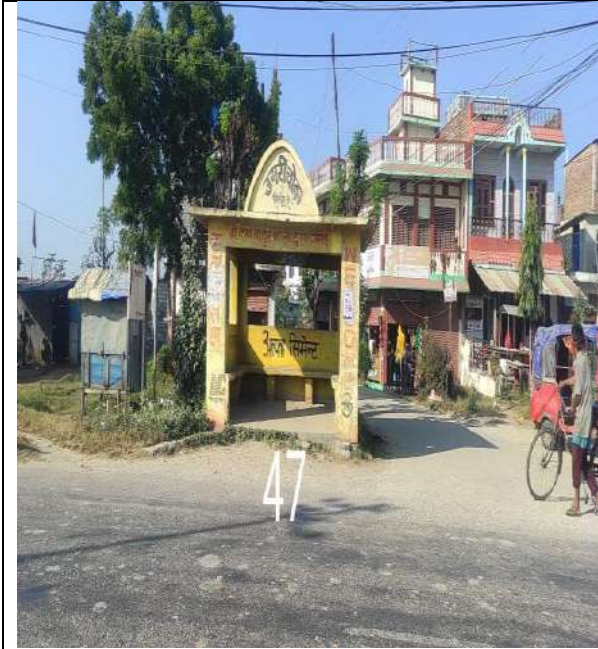
Picture no. 44, Public Toilet, Belauti Chwok



Picture no.-45 Bus Longue, Belauti Chwok



Picture no. 46, Nawadurga Temple, Umari Chwok



Picture no.-47 Bus Longue, Umari Chwok



Picture no.-48 Nawadurga Temple Compound Wall

Appendix 9: Photographs During RAP study



Municipality/Ward Chair



Consultation with Mayor



Group photo with stakeholders after meeting.



Site Measurement by the team.



Consultation with local stakeholder at Chandrauta Bazar



Socio-economic survey with PAF



Consultation with PAFs Participation

Appendix 10: Table of Public Consultation Matrix

Municipality	Settlement	Date	Participants	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
Buddhabhumi	Imiliya	Aug 21,2024	11	Affected public utilities should be maintained during construction.	Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities	CDC, Project, Contractor
Buddhabhumi	Hariharpur	Aug 22,2024	15	Animal crossing zone provide at appropriate area.	Consideration will be given during design and construction.	Project,
Buddhabhumi	Kharendra pur	Aug 22,2024	12	- Properly manage to traffic management during road construction at settlement area - Install safety signboard along the road around settlement area	Consideration will be given during construction.	Project, Contractor
Buddhabhumi	Barakarpur	Aug 23,2024	23	- Employment opportunity should be provided to the local people in road construction activities - Manage Zebra crossing in the settlement area.	- Employment priority will be given to the affected families and local people so far as possible. - Consideration will be given after completion the road construction.	Project, Contractor
Shibaraj	Chadrauta	Aug 23,2024	10	- The road should be built wider in the market area. - Provide Skilled training for the local people	Efforts will be made to incorporate suggestion of local people.	Project, Contractor

Municipality	Settlement	Date	Participants	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
				- Construct a public toilet - Properly manage the drain at Chandrauta bazar		
Shibaraj	Dakshin Raharpul	Aug 23,2024	19	- Employment opportunity should be provided to the local people in road construction activities - Provide Skilled training for the local people - Built the road including the road safety matter	- Employment priority will be given to the affected families and local people so far as possible. - Efforts will be made to incorporate suggestion of local people.	Project, Contractor
Shibaraj	Dumara	Aug 24,2024	20	If the relocation needs to the temple during road construction, please consulted with local people.	- The local stakeholders will be consulted during the road construction regarding this matter. - Efforts will be made to honor the public voice.	CDC, Project, Contractor
Shibaraj	Khairi chwok	Aug 24,2024	10	The road should be built wider in the market area.	Efforts will be made to honor the public voice.	Project, Contractor
Shibaraj	Chandrauta	Aug 25,2024	6	Regarding relocation of electric pole	Properly relocation will be conduct before construction	Project, Contractor
Shibaraj	Chandrauta	Aug 25,2024	8	- Minimalize the dust pollution during road construction. - Conduct health related awareness program during the road construction.	Efforts will be made to honor the public support during construction.	Project, Contractor

Municipality	Settlement	Date	Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
Shibaraj	Chandrauta	Aug 25,2024	10	Properly manage water supply system should be protected or rebuilt if damaged.	- Relocate public utilities during road construction - Consideration will be given to during construction phase.	Project, Contractor