



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport

Department of Roads

Development Cooperation Implementation Division

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



**Upgrading of Butwal-Gorusinghe Road Section of the East-
West Highway**

Resettlement Action Plan

September 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACCESS Asia	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
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
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 PAPs 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.
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 land acquisition and compensation of affected households and assets.
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.

Terms	Definition
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 Person	Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her or his/her household or community. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.
Project-Affected Family	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 the 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. The replacement value of a project affected assets will be decided by CDC. 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 office 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 the compensation granted for the acquisition of land.

Terms	Definition
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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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). This project aims 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 three components: Component 1: Digital Systems for trade; Component 2: Green and Resilient Transport and Trade Infrastructure; Component 3: Institutional and Policy Strengthening for Transport and Trade and Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was undertaken during the detailed design phase of the project to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project in accordance with GoN's requirements and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The technical design of the Butwal-Gorusinge (BG) road section (50km) of East-West Highway (EWH) along with this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared under DoR-DCID as a part of the project. This RAP is prepared in compliance with World Bank's ESF (Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5), Nepal's Land Acquisition Act 1977, and Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2071 (2015).

Project Description

The proposed BG 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 the existing two-lane road into four 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 50km 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 immediate end of the Tinau river at Butwal of the Butwal Metropolitan city, under Rupendehi district, passes through the Kanchan Rural Municipality, three Municipalities (Sainamaina, Bangaga, and Buddhabhumi), one sub-metropolitan city (Butwal), and terminates at Belwagardwa river at Gorusinghe.

Socioeconomic Information and Household Profile

A total of one hundred and twenty (120) households (HHs) will be directly affected by the BG road upgrade project. Out of a total of 120 HHs, 74 were surveyed and interviewed, whereas the remaining 46 HHs were absent as they were out of the district. The total population of project affected surveyed HHs was 407 (52.58% males and 47.42% females). The size of the family of the project affected surveyed HHs was 5.5, higher than the national figure of 4.8. In terms of ethnicity, 40 HHs (54.05%) of the total surveyed population are Brahmins, followed by 22 Adivasi/Janajatis (Indigenous people) (29.72%), three (3) Dalits (4.05%), eight (8) Muslims (10.81%) and one Madhesi (1.35%). There are 22 indigenous HHs that are partially affected, and very limited impacts have been observed during the census survey and conduct separate consultations with them. Since the land on which they are living is not subject to indigenous ownership, and there is no indigenous heritage under the project that is going to be significantly and adversely affected, a process of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) is not required in this regard.

Of a total of 74 interviewed HHs, 15 belong to vulnerable HHs. Out of these 15 HHs, 2 are female-headed HHs, 4 are PLI and 3 are Dalits, 1 is differently able, five are ethnic minorities (Muslims). Among two women-headed HHs, 1 HH belongs to Brahmin and 1 to Newar HH. Both physically displaced and vulnerable households will be entitled to get additional subsistence allowances except the compensation of affected assets. The details of absentee households are given in the annex.

Absentee Households:

The survey team engaged the local ward office to identify and obtain information about affected households that were not present during the enumeration exercise. With the assistance of the ward members and neighbours who share boundaries with affected assets belonging to absentees, the survey team surveyed and took photographs of impacted assets. During the consultation, it was discovered that the absentee families normally are seasonal residents who typically make their way back home during the festive season of October and November each year. As a result, during disclosure most of people are in contact and hope all will be in touch during implementation phase, it will be necessary to revalidate the identities of the absentee households while targeting the right period when these absentees would be available. The 46 absentee households include one Dalit, twelve Janjati, six members of an ethnic minority (Muslims), 26 Brahmin and Chhetri, and one member of the Terai caste. It is important to note that seven out of the 46 absentee households are female headed households.

Resettlement Impacts

Major effort has been made to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible by adopting an appropriate technical design that minimizes social impacts. The technical

team has decided to follow the RoW of the existing road, which helps to minimize the involuntary resettlement impact. No additional land is required as the present technical design is limited to the 50m RoW. In addition, the 50m RoW was declared as government land 35 years ago. As such, no compensation is envisaged for lands within the 50m ROW. Compensation, however, will be available to affected parties who lay claims to unexhausted improvements within the RoW.

The Government has declared a 50m Right of Way (RoW) of the EWH. Altogether 122 structures belonging to 120 HHs and 5 structures owned by 5 institutions will be impacted by the project. Out of 120 HHs, structures belonging to 34 households are fully affected and 86 households are partially affected. Nineteen (19) of the 34 fully affected households will also endure economic displacement. A total of 5 institutions will be affected by the project with one institution fully affected, and four partially affected. The project impacts 122 private structures, including 50 residences, 15 small business structures, 45 residences/businesses, and 12 other structures. Out of 50 residences, only 16 are fully affected, whereas out of 15 small business structures, 6 are fully affected. If some households may, (about 19 structures) be physically displaced the additional support will be provisioned after verification during implementation phase. Out of this, 16 are residences and 3 are residence/business structures. Similarly, out of these 45 residences/businesses, only 3 (very nominal) are fully affected. Likewise, out of 12 other structures¹, 9 are fully affected. On the other hand, out of the 5 institutional structures, only 1 is fully affected. By analysing above loss details, most of the structures of absentee hhs will be partially affected.

In addition, 206 public structures (temple, resting place and waiting sheds) and 8 fruit trees will be impacted by the project. Out of those, 105 are chautara/resting places, 65 are passenger waiting sheds, 14 are temples/shrines, 10 are police check posts/entrance gates/traffic posts, 2 public figure statues (Buddha stambha), 1 notice board, 4 public water tanks/taps and 2 public toilets. In addition, 1 snakebite treatment, 2 higher secondary schools' wall and gate (Ujirsingh and Jana Chetana) are also affected.

Cash Compensation, Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

All PAHs who would lose assets due to the construction of the road will receive cash compensation at replacement cost. An additional cash allowance will provide for in lieu

¹*Kitchen & store, bathroom and shrine (temple)*

or business disruption and income loss. The project will also provide subsistence allowances² to the 19 physically displaced households and 15 vulnerable³ households. Dalits, ethnic minorities, women-headed households, HHs falling below the poverty line income and HHs with aged members are categorized as vulnerable. Moreover, livelihood restoration training will be provided to vulnerable and displaced households. Similarly, loss of livelihood and income opportunities was assessed and will be compensated or restored following the provisions of DoR-ESMF and ESS5

Institutional Arrangements

The Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT) will be the executing agency (EA), and the Department of Roads (DOR)-Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID) will be the implementing agency (IA) of this project.

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) established in the Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID) under the Department of Roads (DoR) will be responsible for overall project coordination and implementation of the RAP. The Project Office headed by a Project In-Charge (PIC) will be established at the project level. The PIC is responsible for forming the CDC in association with the CDO of concerned districts. The CDC is chaired by CDO, and the CDC determines the rate of compensation in consultation with PAPs and local stakeholders, categorizing land and structures as required. A negotiation process with project-affected persons (PAPs) will take place in a group under the supervision of the CDC to reach a mutually acceptable compensation package equivalent to the replacement value.

A GRM will allow PAPs to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising from the compensation for assets and technical and general project-related disputes. As specified in the DoR-ESMF, PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for the registration of grievances verbally or in writing arising during compensation, survey, and time of compensation. DoR's Geo-Environmental and Social

² *Physically displaced household will get' subsistence allowances equivalent to 90 days district wage rate and business displacement households will also get subsistence allowance equivalent to 60 days district wage rate.*

³ *3 Dalit HHs, 4 PLI HHs, 2 women headed HHs (1 Brahmin & 1 Newar), 1 differently able, 5 ethnic minorities (Muslim HHs)*

Unit (GESU) will lead the review and monitoring of social issues, including overall management and implementation of the RAP.

Monitoring and Reporting

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the Project and the PCU, undertaken on a regular basis with the help of a Social Development Specialist in DCID and the Social Development and Resettlement Specialist from the construction supervision consultant (CSC). Internal monitoring will focus on the verification of property valuation and rehabilitation in accordance with the provision of the plan. Information dissemination, consultation, timely payments, compensation, payments for loss of income, relocation of affected persons etc, will come under the responsibility of internal monitoring. The compliance monitoring will be the responsibility of GESU. This monitoring will be focused on compliance with environmental and social risk management measures.

and the procedures for the registration of grievances verbally or in writing arising during compensation, survey, and time of compensation. DoR's Geo-Environmental and Social Unit (GESU) will lead the review and monitoring of social issues, including overall management and implementation of the RAP.

Monitoring and Reporting

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the Project and the PCU, undertaken on a regular basis with the help of a Social Development Specialist in DCID and the Social Development and Resettlement Specialist from the construction supervision consultant (CSC). Internal monitoring will focus on the verification of property valuation and rehabilitation in accordance with the provision of the plan. Information dissemination, consultation, timely payments, compensation, payments for loss of income, relocation of affected persons etc, will come under the responsibility of internal monitoring. The compliance monitoring will be the responsibility of GESU. This monitoring will be focused on compliance with environmental and social risk management measures.

पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना

कार्यकारी सारांश

१. परिचय

नेपाल सरकारले, विश्व बैंकको ऋण सहयोगमा पूर्व दक्षिण एशियाको यातायात तथा व्यापार आवद्धता अभिवृद्धि कार्यक्रम, Accelerating Transport and Trade Connectivity in Eastern South Asia - Nepal (ACCESS, Phase -1) संयुक्त रूपमा भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गतको सडक विभाग, विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा (DCID) उद्योग, वाणिज्य तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय र वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गत वन तथा भु-संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वयन हुने गरि 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 पुऱ्याई मूलुकको आर्थिक बृद्धि र विकासमा टेवा पुऱ्याउनु 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 सुद्विकरण: ।
- ४) आकस्मिक आपतकालीन प्रतिक्रिया प्रणाली ।

यस आयोजनाले वातावरणीय र सामाजिक प्रभाव मुल्यांकन (ESIA) आयोजनाको विस्तृत डिजाइन अध्ययन चरणमा अपनाईएको अवधारणात्मक डिजाइनमा आधारित रही वातावरणीय र सामाजिक जोखिम तथा प्रभाव मुल्यांकन, नेपाल सरकार, र विश्व बैंकको वातावरणीय र सामाजिक रुपरेखा (ESF) मा उल्लेखित प्रावधानहरुलाई अनुसरण गरि तयार गरिएको छ । यो पूर्व-पश्चिम राजमार्ग अन्तर्गतको बुटवल-गोरुसिंघे सडक खण्ड (५० की.मी.) आयोजना विस्तृत डिजाइनको साथै पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना, सडक विभाग, विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा (DCID) अन्तर्गत तयार गरिएको छ । यस पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना नेपाल सरकारको जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐन २०३४, जग्गा प्राप्ती पुनर्स्थापना र पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना २०१५ तथा विश्व बैंकको वातावरणीय र सामाजिक रुपरेखाको (ESF) स्टयान्डर्ड ५ मा आधारित रही, तयार गरिएको छ ।

२. आयोजनाको विवरण

यस प्रस्तावित बुटवल-गोरुसिंघे सडक स्तरोन्नती कार्य, पूर्व दक्षिण एशियाको यातायात तथा व्यापार आवद्धता अभिवृद्धि आयोजना (ACCESS, Phase -1) को घटक २ अन्तर्गत पूर्व-पश्चिम सडकको सडक सुरक्षा तथा मर्मत कार्य सुधार गर्नु रहेको छ । यसको अतिरिक्त आयोजनामा सडक विस्तार एवं हालको २ लेनबाट ४ लेनमा स्तरोन्नती गरिनुको साथै सडकमा थप सेवा (फुटपाथ र साईकल लेनहरु) सडक ज्यामितिय सुधार, ढल सुधार, पैरो नियन्त्रण तथा रोकथाम विधी, पुलहरुको निर्माण, ट्राफिक व्यवस्थापन र सडक सुरक्षा पनि समावेश छ । ५० कि. मि. यस बुटवल-गोरुसिंघे सडक एशियन हाईवे स्टयान्डर्डको हरित र जलवायु अनुकूलित एक द्रुत गति मार्ग, लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको रुपन्देही र कपिलबस्तु जिल्लामा भएर जाने छ । यो सडक रुपन्देही जिल्लाको बुटवल उप-महानगरपालिका अवस्थित

नजिकैको तिनाउ पूलबाट शुरु भई कन्चन गाउँपालिका, सैनामैना, बाँडगाँगा र बुद्धभूमि गरी तीन नगरपालिका अन्तर्गत बटौली बजार, मैना बजार, नयाँ गाउँ, बेलबास, नयाँ बस्ती, बंकटहवा, मुर्गीया, रामपुर बासगढी, सालभण्डी, पिपरा, बडगाउँ, जितपुर हुँदै गोरुसिँघे बजारमा समाप्त हुनेछ ।

३. सामाजिक-आर्थिक र घरधुरी प्रोफाइल

यस बुटवल गोरुसिँगे सडक आयोजना अन्तर्गत जम्मा प्रत्यक्ष रुपमा १२० घरधुरी प्रभावित हुनेछन् । यी प्रभावित घरधुरीहरू १२० मध्ये ७४ प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको मात्र सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्तर्वाता गरीएको थियो भने ४६ प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको जिल्ला बाहिर भएको हुनाले अनुपस्थिति थिए । जम्मा आयोजना प्रभावित जनसंख्या ४०७ (५२.५८% पुरुष, ४७.४२ महिला) रहेको छ । आयोजना प्रभावित सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्तर्वाता गरीएको घरधुरीहरूको परिवार संख्या ५.५ जुन आकडा राष्ट्रको आकडा ४.८ भन्दा बढि छ । जाति तथा जनजातिको सवालमा ४० घरधुरी (५४.०५%) ब्राह्मण, ३ घरधुरी दलित (४.०५%), ८ घरधुरी मुस्लिम (१०.८१%), १ घरधुरी मधेसी (१.३५%) र २२ घरधुरी जनजाति (२९.७२%) छन् । यी २२ घरधुरी जनजातिहरू संग छुट्टै छलफलको कार्यक्रम गर्दा, त्यति ठुलो प्रभाव नपरेको र यिनीहरूको घर आसिक रुपमा मात्र क्षति हुने देखिन्छ । उनीहरू बसोबास गर्दै आएको थलो साँस्कृतिक तथा सामुहिक महत्वको नभएको र उनीहरूको सामुदायीक सम्पत्तिमा खासै ठुलो असर नपर्ने देखिएकोले ESS 7 को प्रावधान अनुरूप कुल ७४ घरधुरी मध्ये १५ घरधुरी जोखिममा परेको अति विपन्न समुदायमा पर्दछ । जसमध्ये २ घरधुरी महिला (१ ब्राह्मण र १ नेवार) घरमुलि, ४ गरीबीको रेखा मुनि परेको, ३ दलित, १ अपाङ्ग, ५ मुस्लिम छन् । उक्त जोखिममा परेको अति विपन्न परिवारलाई केहि थप आर्थिक सहयोग सहित मुआब्जा प्रदान गरिने छ । अनुपस्थित परिवारको विस्तृत विवरण अनुसूचीमा दिइएको छ ।

३.१ अनुपस्थित घरधुरी परिवार

सर्वेक्षणको समयमा केहि घरधुरी अनुपस्थित भएको हुनाले अध्ययन टोली सम्बन्धित वडा कार्यलयको वडा सदस्य तथा छिमेकिको सहायताले उनीहरूको बारेमा तथ्य संकलन गरेको छ । अध्ययन टोलीले प्रभावित घरधुरीको फोटो लिई आवश्यक मूल्याङ्कन गरिएको छ । छलफलको क्रममा यी अनुपस्थित घरधुरी परिवारहरू विभिन्न चाडवाड दशैं तिहारको समयमा मात्र घर आउने अरुवेला कामको लागि बाहिर बस्ने कुरा जानकारीमा आएको छ । परिणाम स्वरूप, यो पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना सार्वजनिक समय सम्म सबै अनुपस्थित घरधुरी परिवारहरू सम्पर्कमा आइसकेको छन् भने केहीलाई आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको समयमा सम्पर्क गरिने छ । अतः ४६ अनुपस्थित घरधुरी परिवारहरू मध्ये १ दलित, १२ जनजाति, ६ मुस्लिम, २६ ब्राह्मण र १ तेलि रहेका छन् । महत्वपूर्ण कुरा यो छ की, ४६ अनुपस्थित घरधुरी परिवारहरू मध्ये ७ परिवार महिला घरमुली रहेका छन् ।

४. पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाको सामाजिक प्रभावहरु

अनैच्छिक पुनर्वास निरुत्साहित तथा सामाजिक प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरुको न्युनीकरणको सिद्धान्त अनुरूप आयोजनाको विस्तृत डिजाइन गरिएको छ । आयोजनाको विस्तृत डिजाइन प्राविधिक टोलीले हालको सडक सिमा भित्र रही काम गर्ने निर्णय गरेको छ । जसले अनावश्यक सामाजिक प्रतिकूल प्रभावहरुलाई घटाउनुको साथै नयाँ थप जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्नु पर्दैन । यसको साथै ३५ वर्ष अगावै नेपाल सरकारले यस सडकको सडक सिमा ५० कि.मि.निर्क्योल गरि सकेको छ । तसर्थ जग्गाको मुआब्जा दिनु पर्दैन । नेपाल सरकारले पूर्व पश्चिम राजमार्गको सडक सिमा ५० मि. धेरै पहिला नै घोषणा गरिसकेको छ । कूल १२० घरधुरीका १२२ वटा निजि संरचनाहरु, ५ संस्थागत संरचनाहरु सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र (ROW) अतिक्रमण गरि बनाएकोले प्रभावित हुनेछन् । प्रभावित कूल १२० घरधुरी मध्ये ३४ घरधुरी पुर्ण रुपमा क्षति हुने देखिन्छन् भने ८६ घरधुरी आंशिक रुपमा क्षति हुने देखिन्छन् । त्यस्तै गरी ३४ पुर्ण रुपमा क्षति हुने घरधुरी मध्ये १९ घरधुरीको व्यापार व्यवसाय पनि गुम्ने देखिन्छ । कुल ५ संस्थागत संरचनाहरु मध्ये १ पुर्ण रुपमा क्षति हुने देखिन्छ भने ४ आंशिक रुपमा क्षति हुने देखिन्छ ।

आयोजना प्रभावित १२२ निजि संरचनाहरु मध्ये ५० आवसिय, १५ साना व्यापारिक टहराहरु, ४५ आवसिय तथा व्यापारिक संरचनाहरु, १२ अन्य संरचनाहरुमा प्रतिकूल असर पर्ने छ । ५० आवसिय संरचनाहरु मध्ये १६ पुर्णरुपमा क्षति हुने देखिन्छ भने बाँकीमा आंशिक क्षति हुनेछ । त्यस्तै गरि १५ साना व्यापारिक टहराहरु मध्ये ६ वटा पुर्णरुपमा क्षति हुने देखिन्छ भने ९ वटा आंशिक रुपमा क्षति हुनेछ । आयोजनाको कारणले केहि (१९ परिवार) घरवार विहिन हुन सक्ने भएमा यसको आवश्यक जाँचपणताल आयोजना कार्यान्वयन हुनु अगावै गरिने छ । त्यस्तै गरेर ४५ आवसिय तथा व्यापारिक संरचनाहरु ३ वटा मात्र पुर्ण क्षति हुने देखिन्छ भने बाँकी आंशिक क्षति हुनेछ । त्यस्तै गरेर १२ अन्य संरचनाहरु (भान्सा कोठा, स्टोर, बाथरुम आदि) मध्ये ९ वटा पुर्ण क्षति हुन्छन् भने बाँकी आंशिक क्षति हुने छन् ।

यसको अलवा, २०६ वटा सार्वजनिक संरचनाहरु (मन्दिर, पाटि, चौतारो प्रतीक्षालय) मा प्रभाव पर्ने देखिन्छ भने ८ वटा फलफुलको रुखहरुमा असर गर्ने छ । २०६ वटा सार्वजनिक संरचनाहरु मध्ये १०५ चौतारो ६५ प्रतीक्षालय, १४ वटा मन्दिर, १० वटा पुलिस विट, २ वटा मुर्ति, १ सुचना पाटी, ४ वटा सार्वजनिक धारा, २ वटा सार्वजनिक शौचालय, १ सर्प दंस उपचार केन्द्र र २ स्कूलको पर्खाल छन् ।

५. नगदि मुआब्जाको व्यवस्था, आय प्रतिस्थापन तथा पुनर्स्थापन

सबै प्रभावित घरधुरी जसले आफ्नो निजि संरचनाहरु सडक निर्माणको दौरानमा गुमाउछन्, उसले प्रतिस्थापन मुल्यमा नगदि मुआब्जा पाउछ । यसको साथै यदि कसैको व्यापार हानि नोक्सानी भएमा थप नगदि सहयोगको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । आयोजनाले घरवार विहीन, जनजाति, दलित, जोखिममा परेको समुदाय तथा महिला घरमुल घरधुरी परिवारलाई थप आर्थिक सहायताको पनि व्यवस्था छ । त्यस्तै गरेर जिविकोपार्जन तथा आय आर्जनमा पर्ने प्रभावको समेत क्षतिपुर्तिको व्यवस्था सडक विभागको DoR-ESMF and ESS5 अनुसार गरिने छ ।

६. संस्थागत व्यवस्था

भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय कार्यकारी निकाय हो भने, सडक विभागमा, विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा (DCID), यस बी.जी. सडक स्तरन्तोती कार्यान्वयनको लागि प्रमुख निकाय हो । सडक विभागमा, विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा DCID अन्तर्गत आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाइ (PCU) यस पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाको कार्यान्वयन तथा व्यवस्थापनको जिम्मा र आयोजनाको योजनातर्जुमा कार्यान्वयन तथा समन्वयको सम्पूर्ण कामका लागि जिम्मेवार हुनेछ । आयोजना प्रमुख मुख्य हुने गरि आयोजना कार्यालयको व्यवस्था स्थानिय स्तरमा गरिने छ । आयोजना प्रमुखले सम्बन्धित जिल्ला कार्यालयसंग समन्वय गरि, मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति (CDC), गठन गर्न जिम्मेवार हुनेछ । प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारीको संयोजकत्वमा, प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी अध्यक्ष हुनेगरी, मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति (CDC), ले मुआब्जा निर्धारण गर्न सक्ने छ यदि आवश्यक सम्भेमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूसंग छलफल गरि जग्गा र संरचनाको वर्गिकरण गर्ने छ । मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिको मातहतमा रहि प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु आवश्यक छलफल गरि आपसि सहमतिमा प्रतिस्थापन मुल्यमा मुआब्जा निर्धारण गर्न सक्नेछ ।

६.१ उजुरी निवारण संयन्त्र

आयोजनास्तरमा उजुरी निवारण संयन्त्रको निर्माण गरिने छ । आयोजना सार्वजनिक छलफलको दौरानमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई उनीहरुको गुनासो मौखिक तथा लिखित रुपमा दर्ता गर्ने अधिकार भएको कुरा जानकारी दिईनेछ । आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको समयमा उठेका मुआब्जा सम्बन्धि जतिपनि विवादहरुलाई आयोजनाले समाधान गर्नेछ । उक्त गुनासोको उपयुक्त समाधान आयोजनाका अन्तर्गत समाधान वा कुनै चित्त बुझ्दो जवाफ नदिएमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिले आफ्नो गुनासो PCU/DOR online GRM प्रक्रियामा लान सक्नेछ ।

७. अनुगमन तथा जानकारी

सडक विभाग, भु-वातावरण तथा सामाजिक ईकाइको यस पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाको अनुगमन, सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय सवाल तथा व्यवस्थापनमा मुख्य भुमिका हुनेछ । आन्तरिक अनुगमनको लागि आयोजना कार्यालय र आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाइ (PCU) मा अवस्थित सामाजिक सुरक्षण तथा पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना विज्ञ र निर्माण तथा सुपरीवेक्षकको सामाजिक सुरक्षण तथा पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना विज्ञको सहायतामा गर्नेछ । आन्तरिक अनुगमन मुख्यतया, प्रभावित निजि सम्पतिको यस पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना अनुरूप परिक्षण तथा पुनर्स्थापनमा केन्द्रित रहन्छ । यसको साथै सुचना प्रवाह, छलफल कार्यक्रम, समयमा मुआब्जाको वितरण, प्रभावित व्यक्तिको पुनर्स्थापना, आयआर्जनको व्यवस्थापन आन्तरिक अनुगमनको जिम्मेवारि हो ।

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Road Network Scenario

The National Road Network is the principal means of transport in Nepal. It carries about 90% of the passengers and freight traffic. Currently, the total length of the National Road Network is 15,308 km, comprising National Highways, Feeder Roads, Postal Roads and Mid-Hill Roads. The full 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).

1.2 Proposed Road Project

The Butwal-Gorusinghe (BG) Road is part of the East-West Highway (EWH), which links major cities in the eastern and western parts of Nepal. Gorusinghe is a junction of the Gulmi and Arghakhachi road networks. Butwal is a centrally located city in the country that links Kathmandu Valley and other cities. Bhairahawa, 25 km from Butwal is a bordering city with India and carries significance in trade and business. Many goods and passengers from India and other parts of the country use this road. Because of its broader connection with different parts of the country, timely improvement of this road is imperative.

1.3 Project Area

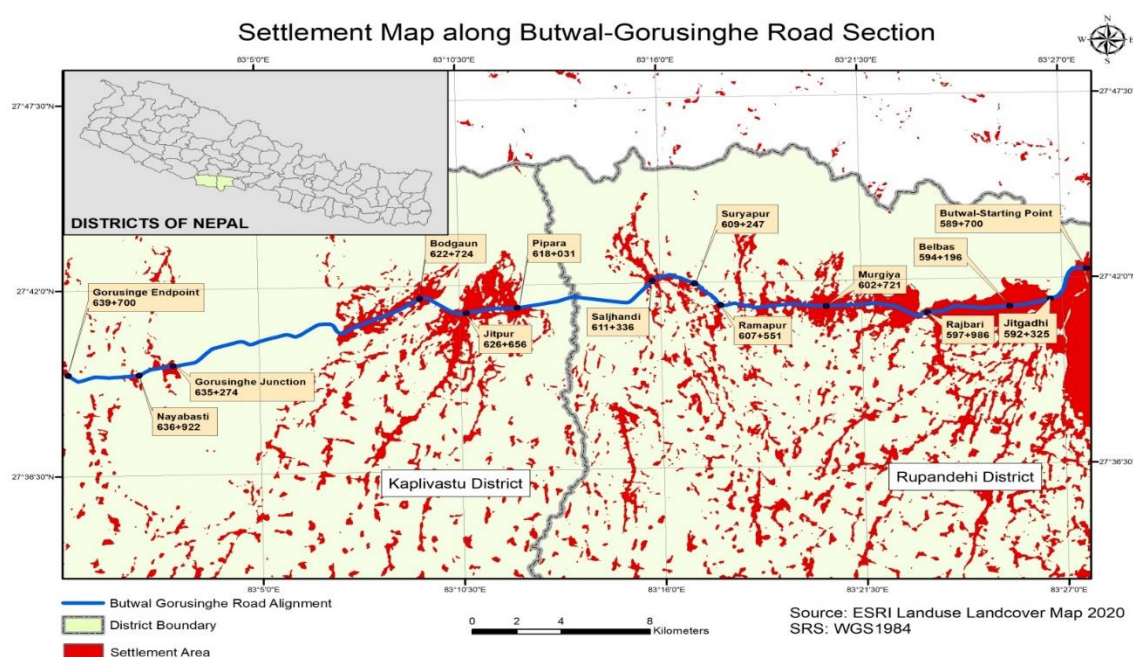
The BG Road is a part of the Asian Highway standard and the most crucial road corridor in Nepal. The road from Butwal metropolitan city to Gorusinghe of Buddhabhumi Municipality lies geologically in the Terai region. Since the average daily traffic on this route is comparatively high, the present road condition and available facilities are insufficient to provide efficient services.

The BG Road crosses the Rupendehi and Kapilvastu districts. The road starts from the vicinity of Tinahu River, of Butwal metropolitan city, ward no 1 under Rupendehi district and passes through 1 Rural Municipality and 3 Municipalities and 1 sub-Metropolitan city and 23 wards. It ends at Belwagardwa Nadi in Gorusinghe of Buddhabhumi Municipality ward no 4 under Kapilvastu district. Fulbari, Nayabasti, Taamnagar, Baansgadhi, Saljhundi, Kanchan gate and Gorusinghe are the major settlements crisscrossed by this road alignment. The total length of this road sub-project is 50 km.

The right of way (ROW) of this BG road section is under the ownership of the Department of Roads (DoR). In December 2021, 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 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Location Map of Butwal Gorusinghe Road



1.4 Objectives of the RAP

The need for this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is triggered as the proposed subproject will displace households that have assets within the project area and largely within the existing RoW. The RAP has been prepared in line with 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 seen 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 by adhering to social considerations through optimising alignment selection and road design to avoid displacement. The RAP has also been prepared based on the provisions and principles set out in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal (BBIN) Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) Regional Program.

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 the 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 the living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced through the provision of adequate housing and access to services and facilities.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons 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.

1.5 Scope of the RAP

The scope of this RAP is to upgrade the BG Road section 50km in length (25 metres on either side within the 50m RoW) of the East-West Highway from 2 to 4 lanes. This RAP also focuses on the private and public assets that will be lost due to the project development. Altogether, 122 structures of 120 households, 5 public institutions, 8 fruit trees and 206 public structures are within the scope of this RAP. In addition, construction-induced impacts may occur during the project implementation phase from construction-related activities, such as cutting, rolling and curve improvement, 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 impact.

1.6 Project Impacts

The proposed road project will have impacts related to the loss of residential and small business operating houses and shops as well as its impact on livelihoods. These affected households will be eligible for compensation of lost assets at replacement cost⁴, assistance and allowances as per the entitlement matrix and participation in the livelihood restoration program to restore their lost income. The number of affected persons, categories of impacts and entitlements are further analysed in Section 3.1.

1.6.1 Project affected Private and Public Structures

Altogether 127 structures are affected by the BG road upgrading project within the 50 m RoW, which includes 122 private structures belonging to 120 households and 5 structures owned by institutions. The 122 private structures include 50 residences, 15 small business structures, 45 residences/businesses, and 12 other structures. Out of 50 residences, only 16 are fully affected, whereas out of 45 residences/businesses, only 3 are fully affected. Of the total 15 small business structures, 6 are fully affected. Most of the affected business and commercial enterprises are small-scale in size and of relatively modest investment. These businesses include grocery shops, small tea shops, and hotel enterprises. Likewise, out of 12 “other” types of structures, 9 are fully affected. There are also 5 institutional structures, out of which 1 will be fully affected. All project affected HHs will receive compensation together with a business disruption allowance. A summary of affected structures is attached in Table 1 and its details are attached in **Appendix-1**.

In addition to these 127 structures, upgrading this road will also impact 206 public/community structures. Out of 127 structures, 105 are chautara/resting places (the majority of which are under the canopy of big trees), 65 are passenger waiting sheds, 14 are temples/shrines, 10 are police check posts/entrance gates/traffic direction posts, 2 are public figure statues (Buddha stambha) and 1 is notice board, 4 are public water tanks/taps and 2 are public toilets. In addition, 1 snake-bite treatment centre and 2 higher secondary schools' walls and gate (Ujirsingh and Jana Chetana) are also affected. While relocating these structures during road construction, there will be a temporary disruption

⁴ Replacement cost: A method of valuation yielding compensation as per market price of the assets, plus all necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.

in the routine of life of the affected communities using these structural amenities. The detailed list of public/community structures is attached in **Appendix 6**.

Out of 120 project affected HHs, 19 HHs will be physically displaced. Out of 19, 16 will lose their residences, while 3 will lose combined residence/business structures. The number of HHs losing only business structures will be 6. These affected business structures are used only for business purposes, not for residence. Details of the structures are listed in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Details of Affected Assets

Affected Assets	Partially Affected	Fully Affected	Total Structures Numbers	HHs	Remarks
Residential Structures	34	16	50	50	
Small Business Structures	9	6	15	15	
Residential/Business structures	42	3	45	44	
Other structures	3	9	12	11	bathroom
Sub-total without institution	88	34	122	120	
Institutions ⁵	4	1	5	-	
Total structures, including institutions.	92	35	127	120	

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

As observed during the Household Survey (as set out in Section 3), out of a total of 74 interviewed HHs, 15 have been identified as vulnerable⁶ HHs along the road alignment.

⁵Banganga Supply office (Small temple), Banganga Transport (cantilever), School (store room and Toilets), Butwal Eye Hospital (parking shed) and Maya Devi college (Canteen).

⁶A social category of persons whose livelihoods may be particularly become vulnerable due to disturbance created by the project. These include those below Poverty Level Income (PLI), women headed households, differently able persons, ethnic minorities, and aged member or other displaced persons.

This is based on national poverty line indicators and those identified as vulnerable have been drawn from the data collected as a part of the baseline survey. Out of 15 vulnerable households, 4 HHs are living below the Poverty Line Income (PLI) ⁷, 2 are female-headed HHs, 3 are Dalit HHs, 1 is a differently abled HH, and 5 are ethnic minorities (Muslims). Among 2 female-headed HHs, 1 HH belongs to a Brahmin and 1 to a Newar HH. The detailed list of project affected vulnerable households is given in **Appendix- 5**.

As mentioned above, the census survey could not cover all affected households, as 46 HHs were not available at the time of the surveys. Nonetheless, data for the 46 HHs was sourced from representatives from the local ward office and neighbours of affected households. The 46 absentee HHs include 1 Dalit, 12 Janjati, 6 Muslims, 26 Brahmin and Chhetri and 1 terai caste. Out of 46 HHs, 7 are female-headed HHs. Out of these 46 absentee households, 7 female-headed households are vulnerable and physically displaced. The project will provide additional allowances as set out in the Entitlement Matrix (Table 18).

Table 1.2: Project Affected Public Structures

S. N	Types of Structures	Number
1	Chautara	105
2	Passenger Waiting shed	65
3	Temple's	14
4	Public Toilet	2
5	Public Water Tank, Water Taps.	4
7	Public figure statue (Buddha) & Notice Board	3
8	Small shed of Schools (Ujir Singh Higher Secondary School & Jana chetana Higher Secondary and primary health care centre (Snake Bite treatment centre)	3
9	Police check post, entrance gate, Traffic direction post	10

⁷According to the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS Survey 2011), an individual is considered poor if his/her per capita total annual consumptions is below NRs.35738 at 2020/2021 prices (Rs. 19,261 in 2010/11 prices).

S. N	Types of Structures	Number
Total		206

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

1.6.2 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 and/or crops. 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 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 by 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.

1.6.3 Loss of fruit trees

The Census Survey shows that 8 private fruit trees are within the RoW. Details regarding the list of fruit trees impacted, along with the owners' name and proposed cost, is attached in **Appendix-8** and also enumerated in **Table 1.3** below.

The land under the 50m RoW is almost barren/undeveloped and no standing crops were observed during Census Survey

S.N	Name of Owner	Name of the Fruits Trees	Nos.
1	Chabilal Bashyal	Mango	2
2	Chabilal Bashyal	Coconut	1
3	Bishal Gaire	Litchi	5
Total			8

1.7 *Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022*

1.8 Temporary use of land

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

1.9 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 alternatives⁸. To this end, an analysis of alternatives was done for the proposed widening/upgrading of this highway in accordance with the principle of mitigation hierarchy for managing 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.

1.10 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 the 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:

1.10.1 Orientation to Field Team

Before field mobilization, a field team including field enumerators, a cadastral surveyor and an assistant surveyor was recruited. An internal start-up meeting was held for those involved in the field survey. Furthermore, internal study team meetings were held

⁸ The design team has decided to follow RoW of existing road as a design alternative which finally avoid Involuntary Resettlement (IR).

intermittently as per the field requirement. A one-day orientation training was conducted for the survey team. All the relevant documents, including project background, policy and guidelines, formats, questionnaires, and checklists, were discussed to share the necessary information during orientation training.

1.10.2 Consultation Meetings

Before 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, and 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. The summary of issues is in Section 6, and the consultation matrix is in Annex-7

1.10.3 Census Survey

A household census was carried out after the inventory of affected assets. The objective of the census was to record the profile of project affected people and 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.

1.10.4 Inventory Survey of Asset Loss

An inventory of affected assets was recorded as part of the census of project affected persons. This was based on the cadastral survey of all affected households. The asset inventory was undertaken at the time of the cadastral survey, followed by the census and socio-economic surveys. Where required, the asset inventory and census of PAPs were verified and updated, with changes influenced by revisions to detailed design and relevant updated data/impacts as reflected in the ESIA.

1.10.5 Socio-Economic Survey

The household survey was conducted as part of the socio-economic survey. Only 74 HHs out of the 120 affected households were interviewed during the survey. The remaining 46 HH were not present at the time of the data collection. This survey assesses overall socio-economic status, occupational status, educational status, and household income and expenditures.

1.10.6 Key Informants Survey

Key informant surveys were conducted in all settlements of the project areas. Key informants (social leaders, local traders, teachers 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.

1.10.7 Consultations with Public including PAPs

In total, 27 public consultations were carried out in different settlements during the project preparation. Individual consultations with rural municipality/municipality level authorities, ward representatives, women 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, and 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, and disbursement of compensation in a reasonable 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 the 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.

1.11 Cut-off Date

An important part of the RAP process is establishing a cut-off date. The cut-off date is a date after which no further enumeration or claims can be made to affected land and/or affected assets. All affected households (title holders and non-titleholder), individuals and groups identified during the census survey will be eligible for compensation and assistance as indicated in the entitlement matrix. Typically, the last date of the census survey is considered a cut-off date and affected people were formally notified of the cut-off date. In the case of the Butwal-Gorusinghe road project, the cut-off date was determined as January 25, 2021, but officially, the cut-off date of BG road will be the date of notification by the CDC/DoR for land acquisition and compensation of affected households and assets.

1.12 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation and Resettlement/livelihood assistance

ESS5 recognizes the need for providing timely compensation for the loss of assets of both titleholders and non-titleholders (informal settlers/informal occupiers) at replacement cost, including 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, the living conditions of poor and vulnerable persons who are physically displaced by the project.

1.13 Basis for the Valuation

As indicated, the RAP was developed following several extensive consultations with the project affected households, vulnerable households and relevant stakeholders within the RoW, thereby evaluating the losses and assessing their needs. In the case of residences, businesses and other structures; replacement cost refers to the market cost of materials and labour, the cost of transporting materials to the building site and other costs that maybe incurred. These costs may increase if cost fluctuations occur and there will be necessary inflationary adjustments to the compensation schedule applied where required. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and building. The local government standard norms have been followed for the valuation of these affected structures. However, where market rate and government rates differ, the higher of the two has been used.

2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

2.1 Overview of the project area

The project area is spread over two districts, namely Rupendehi and Kapilvastu. This includes Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City, Sainamaina Municipality, Kanchan Rural Municipality in Rupendehi District; Banganga and Buddhabhumi Municipalities in Kapilvastu District. The major settlements affected by the project include Fulbari, Nayabasti, Taamnagar, Baansgadhi, Saljhundi, Kanchan Gate and Goringhe.

2.2 Socio-economic profile of affected households

A detailed socio-economic survey was conducted to collect socio-economic information on projectaffected households along with demographic features such as population composition, income/expenditure, food sufficiency, livelihood options, private structures, trees and other assets. The total number of project affected households is 125, including 5 institutions. The total estimated population is 660,including5 institutions.

During the socio-economic survey, only 74 HHs and 5 institutions were interviewed out of the 120 affected households. This corresponds to 407 affected persons and represents 63% of the population of affected persons. A total of 46 households with a population of 253 were marked as absentee owners as these households could not be contacted even after continuous follow-ups. From discussions with the local government, it was identified that the owners of the houses lived outside the district and typically return during the festive seasons. Nevertheless, the enumeration of assets for these households was conducted with the help of representatives from the local ward office and neighbours who share boundaries with the affected asset. The estimated cost of these assets is included in the valuation report. The population of the affected households is presented in Table 5.

Table 2.1: Consolidated Socioeconomic Indicators

S/N	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Demographics		
1	Number of affected households surveyed	Total	79
2	Number of Absentee Households	Total	46
3	Number of Project Affected Persons surveyed	Total	407
4	Men affected by Project	%	52.58%
5	Women affected by Project	%	47.42%

S/N	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
6	Household size	Average	5.5
7	Female Headed Households	%	3%
8	Literacy rate [Men]	%	52.53
9	Literacy rate [Women]	%	41.46
b) Livelihood/Economic Activity			
1	HHs Engaged in Business	%	17.69
2	HH Engaged in Household Work	%	16.46
3	Affected persons that are not Economically Active	%	44.22
c) Income			
1	HHs with income level Above PLI	%	94.59
2	HHs with income level below PLI	%	5.41
3	Minimum yearly income	NRs	196,559

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

2.2.1 Caste/Ethnic Group of Project Affected Households

Brahmins/Chhetri constitute the highest (54.05%) percentage of people affected by the project, followed by Janajati (29.73%), Muslims (10.89%), Dalits (4.05%) and Madhesi (1.35%). Further details are presented in **Table 5**.

Table 2.2: Distribution of project affected HHs by social /caste groups

Ethnic Group/Caste	Affected Households	Percentage (%)
Brahmin/Chhetri	40	54.05
Janajatis	22	29.73
Dalits	3	4.05
Muslims	8	10.81
Madhesi	1	1.35
Total	74	100

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

2.2.2 Caste/Ethnic Group of Absentee Households

From the socioeconomic surveys, it was identified that Brahmin/Chhetri constitutes the highest number of absentee households followed by Janjati (indigenous) as shown in Table 5 below. Seven (7) out of the 46 households are female-headed households.

Table 2.3: Summary of Absentee Households

Ethnic Group/Caste	Affected HHs	Percentages
Dalit	1	2.2%
Janjati(indigenous)	12	26.1%
Brahmin/Chhetri	26	56.5%
Terai Caste (Kahar)	1	2.2%
Muslim HHs	6	13.0%
Total	46	100%

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

2.2.3 Caste and Ethnic Groups within DIA in Project Affected Municipalities

The caste and ethnic groups found in the subproject area are Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalits, Muslims, Madheshi and Janajatis/Indigenous Peoples (mainly, Newar, Magar and Rai). Out of these groups, Janajatis comprise 122 individuals, with 61 males and 61 females belonging to 22 households within the 50m Direct Impact Area (DIA). The DIA is defined as 50 metres on either side from the centreline of the road. The caste and ethnic compositions of the DIA broken down by municipality and sex are shown in the table below.

Table 2.4: Distribution of Caste/Ethnic Groups in project municipalities

District	Municipality/RM	Brahmin/Chettri		Dalit		Janajati		Muslim		Madhesi		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Rupendehi	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	44	38	4	5	43	46	30	25	4	3	242
	Sainamaina Municipality	41	37			5	4	5	4			96
	Kanchan Rural Municipality											
Kapilvastu	Banganga Municipality	12	10			13	11					46
	Buddhabhumi Municipality	11	9	2	1							23
Total (Frequency)		108	94	6	6	61	61	35	29	4	3	407
Percent (%)		26.54%	23.10%	1.47%	1.47%	14.99%	14.99%	8.60%	7.13%	0.98%	0.74%	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

2.3 Household Size and Sex of Project Affected Surveyed Household

The total population in the surveyed households is 407 and the average household size 5.5 persons. The average size of households of the project affected households is greater than the national average of 4.8. Out of this population, 52.58% and 47.2% are males and females respectively. The female population of the affected households is less than the national figure of 51%.

About 97.3% of the surveyed households are headed by males and 3% are headed by females. The percentage of households headed by females is less than the national average of 25.73% (CBS, 2021). The surveyed household heads by sex is shown in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Sex of household heads of project affected surveyed households

Road Section	Male HHs		Female HHs		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
b	72	97	2	3	74

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

2.4 Religion, Language and Culture

The main religion within the project area is Hinduism in the subproject area. The Nepali language is commonly spoken and serves as the lingua franca throughout the project area.

The Newars, Magars and Rais, Muslims, Madhesis are the major ethnic groups. Having intermingled with other communities, the Nepali language has been widely used in the project area for communication. The Magar still use their language for communication among themselves, whereas Awadhi and Hindi are used among Madhesis and Muslims in some areas. There are many festivals celebrated by specific types of ethnic/caste groups. However, with the assimilation and intermingling, the society within the project area has become multicultural. Major festivals being celebrated by most of the people in the project area are Dashain and Tihar. Holi, Raksha Bandan, Chaitha are observed by Terai communities while Muslims celebrate Eid festivals.

2.5 Literacy Rate

Literacy rate is one of the significant indicators of economic and social development status. The literacy rate by the disaggregated ethnic population of the road alignment ranges from 52.53 percent (males) to 41.60 percent (females). Details are presented in **Table 2.6** below:

Table 2.6: Literacy rate of Project Affected Households

Ethnicity	Literate Male	Literate Female	Illiterate Male	Illiterate Female	Total
Brahmin/Chettri	100	79	2	6	187
Dalit	7	4	0	0	11
Janajati/IPs	60	48	0	6	114
Muslim	28	23	2	6	59
Madhesi	2	2	0	0	4
Infants					32
Total	197	156	4	18	407
Percentage (%)	52.53	41.60	1.07	4.8	100

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

2.6 Livelihood and Income

2.6.1 Occupational Status

The survey of affected households reveals that most of the economically active household members are engaged in business (17.69%) followed by household work (16.46%). About 11.79% hold employment in service, whereas large numbers of family members are either elderly people or unemployed. The details of the economic activities of the affected households are given in **Table 2.7**. Approximately 44% of the population is defined as not economically active.

Table 2.7: Occupational status of project affected surveyed population

Occupation	BG Road Section		Remarks
	No of population	Percentage (%)	
Agriculture	8	1.97	
Service	48	11.79	
Business	72	17.69	
Labor	16	3.93	

Occupation	BG Road Section		Remarks
	No of population	Percentage (%)	
Foreign Job	16	3.93	
Householdchores(House wife)	67	16.46	
Students	125	30.71	
Elderly People	23	5.65	Not economically active population
Infants	32	7.86	
Total	407	100	

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

2.6.2 Income and Expenditure

The socioeconomic survey shows that the average annual income of households is higher than that of the total affected households. Hence, IPs are in an arguably better economic condition. **Table 2.8** provides a detailed breakdown.

Table 2.8: Average Annual Income of the Project Affected People (NPRs)

Income Range (LKR)	Project Affected HHs		IP HHs	
	HHs	%	HHs	%
50000-100000	1	1.35	0	0
101000-150000	1	1.35	0	0
151000-200000	7	9.46	1	4.55
201000-201000	13	17.57	2	9.09
201000-300000	14	18.92	6	27.27
Above 30000	38	51.35	13	59.09
Total	74	100	22	100

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

Out of the 74 interviewed households, four are below the Poverty Line Indicator⁹ (PLI), whereas 70 are above the PLI. None of the Indigenous Peoplehouseholds fall into the PLI category. Considering the average household size of 5.5 for the project area, PLI households are those households whose per capita income is less than NPR35,738 per year. On this basis of family size and minimum income to secure poverty level, the minimum income is NRs.196,559. **Table 2.9** shows the income levels of affected households as per the average annual income range.

Table 2.9: Poverty Status by Ethnic/Indigenous & other Caste Groups (HHs)

Affected households Type	IP HHs		Total Nos of Other Caste HHs		Total	
	Number of HHs	Percent (%)	Number of HHs	Percent (%)	Number of HHs	Percent (%)
PLI HHs	0	0	4	5.41	4	5.41
Above PLI HHs	22	29.73	48	64.86	70	94.59
Total	22	29.73	52	70.27	74	100

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

Based on survey data, 94.59% of households are above the PLI, demonstrating reduced poverty among communities along the road alignment. From the survey of 74 affected households, the total annual income is NRs. 31,748,000 against their annual expenditure of NRs 23,053,000. Moreover, upgrading and improving the BG Road is likely to impact income diversification and improvement along the road corridor. The increased access to income-generating and employment opportunities through construction-related works, commercial agricultural systems, the establishment of more industries and other

⁹According to the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS Survey 2011), an individual is considered poor if his/her per capita total annual consumptions is below NRs.35738 at 2020/2021 prices (Rs. 19,261 in 2010/11 prices). It has also categorized the food items and non-food items and the expenses required to be above the poverty line. Accordingly, the income required for providingadequate calories (2,220 kilocalorie) for an average Nepali to be active is NRs. 18,041 at 2016 prices (NRs.11,9298 2010/11 prices).For non-food items, the average income required is Rs. 11,089 at 2016/17 prices (NRs.7, 332 at 2010/11 prices)

expanded economic opportunities will potentially lead to a better future for the communities at large. Due to incremental increases in incomes, food habits, preferences and expenditure patterns are likely to change. Local people are likely to shift to diverse and nutritional food habits, thus potentially paving the way to better health for the people along the road corridor.

2.7 Labour and Production Systems

The economy of the project district is based on subsistence agriculture. About one-third of the population's primary source of income is obtained through agriculture. Large numbers of export-orientated industries have been established in Rupandehi and Kapilbastu districts. Many cottage and small-scale industries, as well as production-oriented industries such as cement, HDEP pipe vegetable ghee, flour mills and steel industries, have been established in both districts. The Government of Nepal has decided to develop Butwal-Bhirahawaas, an industrial corridor. Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, is 25 km away from Butwal, which also contributes to the development of the tourism industry in its vicinity. Prospects of integrated development of Lumbini have been expanded with the recent construction of the second international airport at Bhairahawa.

2.8 Health Status

The survey data shows that primary health centres and health posts are located within 20 to 25 minutes from the major settlements. Common diseases reported during the survey are typhoid, diarrhoea, pneumonia, blood pressure, diabetes, dengue and influenza. More complexities have been added with the persistence of COVID-19. It is believed that health facilities will have improved access with the completion of this project. Widening of the BG road guarantees better access to city hospitals, such as for routine treatment or emergency cases. The risk of spreading unwanted communicable diseases, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV infection amongst the new population is high in the local/host community due to the regular influx of strangers, outsiders and migrating workers and close interaction with the local people are noted.

2.9 Institutional Linkages

Butwal is a prominent location where numerous institutions work in infrastructure, socio-economic and other welfare areas. With the proposed upgrading and improvement of the BG road project, the institutional linkages among the communities, local bodies and a wider range of stakeholders along the road corridor are expected to be enhanced. This will ultimately promote collaborative efforts. The quality service demand and delivery enhancement will likely occur between the local communities (service receivers) and service providers along the road alignment. With coordination and collaboration between local communities and external agencies, the potential for more exposure and

training will be higher, and innovation and dynamism on the part of community activities can be expected.

2.10 Social Networks

There are many locally-based clubs, such as Lions Club, informal groups, such as AamaSamuha, community-level organizations such as Water Users' Association, cooperatives and many other concerned stakeholders in and around the road alignment. With the upgrading and improving the BGRoad, social cohesion through multiple formal and informal networks will be stronger. Mutual trust, respect and collaboration along the road alignment will potentially be enhanced.

3 RESETTLEMENT SUPPORT & COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

3.1 Resettlement Support

3.1.1 *Compensation and Relocation Arrangement*

Acquisition, compensation, and relocation are resettlement activities that are likely to have significant impact on affected persons if not handled properly. The significant direct impact of the project on affected persons is the loss of structures. From consultations with the affected property owners, it was identified that the majority of project affected persons prefer cash compensation for all types of losses which is what will be applied in this project. In addition to cash compensation, the project will give priority to the affected persons, where possible, in construction jobs and provide them livelihood restoration training during the project implementation phase. The compensation and relocation arrangement will be implemented based on the standards indicated in the RPF.

3.1.2 *Compensation disbursement*

The Compensation Disbursement Committee (CDC) will be formed to review and determine compensation rates, identify and verify actual owners of loss properties, disburse compensation, and provide necessary administrative support for addressing grievances related to the compensation process. The Chief District Officer (CDO) will be the CDC. In determining the compensation, the CDC must consider all the losses incurred by persons in the acquisition process. If land needs to be acquired, the CDC needs to consider the following in determining the compensation payable:

- Price of standing crops and structures
- Damage incurred by compulsory relocation of residence or place of business.
- Possibility of paying cash compensation at the request of project affected households.

The CDC will determine the replacement value of all affected assets following a series of market investigations and with input from the 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.¹⁰

¹⁰ CDC has the final say.

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 affected persons who have another structure in which they operate their business. Compensation will include rehabilitation and restoration assistance.

3.1.3 Rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable households

Altogether, 15 vulnerable households will be affected by the project comprising PLI, female-headed, and differently-abled households. These vulnerable households will be eligible to get additional assistance equivalent to 30 days wage labour rate (750 per day) as a “subsistence” allowance. The vulnerable households who lose 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. They will be given additional priority for employment in construction works if they wish to work and meet the necessary criteria for the work available. In addition to vulnerable households, 19 physically displaced households will also get a subsistence allowance equivalent to 90 days’ minimum wage rate (NPs. 67,500). **Table 3.1** presents an overview of the vulnerable groups and the additional rehabilitation assistance.

Table 3.1: 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	22500	45000
2	HHs of Poverty Line Income	4		90000
3	Differently Able HH	1		22500
4	Dalit HHs	3		67500
5	Ethnic minority(Muslim HHs)	5		112500
Total		15		337,500

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

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

3.1.4 Shifting and Dismantling Allowance

Altogether 34 private structures and one institutional structure will be affected by the project. The shifting and dismantling allowance will be provided based on the type of building. The affected private structures have been categorized into five categories made of different materials. With consultation from local stakeholders, the wage rate per

day (15days to 75days) has been determined based on the type of structure, subject to agreement from the CDC. The shifting and dismantling allowance for the different types of building are shown in **Table 3.2** below.

Table 3.2: Shifting and Dismantling Allowance

Type of Structure	Amount
Small structures	NRs. 11,500
Hut/shed structures	NRs. 22,500
Traditional structures	NRs. 33,750
Semi-modern structures	NRs. 45,000
Modern structures	NRs. 56, 250

Source: Field Survey, Jan 2022

3.1.5 *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 NRs. 750x90days=NRs. 67,500) as a reconstruction, rental stipend and shifting allowance equivalent to the structure. Likewise, physically displaced commercial structures will be entitled to reconstruction, rental stipend and shifting allowance. In addition, project affected vulnerable households will get a one-time support allowance equivalent to three months' minimum wage (NRs. 67,500).

3.1.6 *Relocation Needs and Approach*

As indicated, 19 households will be physically displaced. These 19 households will need to be relocated to new plots located nearby. Likewise, six fully affected business structures will be relocated beyond the 50-metre RoW within their own land. 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. The majority of affected households have indicated their preference to relocate within the vicinity. Compensation at replacement cost will be provided to enable them to build new houses of similar or better quality.

A cash compensation package will be provided to affected households based on their entitlement. The package includes cash compensation for the loss of assets at replacement value as ratified by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) with input from the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC). Compensation will include all assistance and allowances as per the Entitlement Matrix. The total compensation package for structures will normally be provided in two tranches for practical reasons— 50% prior to the dismantling of structures and 50% after dismantling. It is critical to note that 100 percent of

compensation will be made available before construction starts and before the asset is fully alienated. However, it is noted that the CDC will ensure prior consent with affected owners regarding the final payment modality to ensure that asset replacement takes place prior to full alienation.

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

3.1.8 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 the local community, specifically the PAPs, Dalits, IPs and vulnerable people

3.2 Entitlement Matrix

The general entitlements of PAPs by tenure/ownership status and type of assets affected are summarized in **Table 3.3** below. The matrix has been prepared based on the provision of laws of Nepal and the ESS5 and adopted for the project.

Table 3.3: Entitlement Matrix

Types of Loss	Definition of PAPs	Application	Compensation Entitlements	Number of Affected Households
1. House and Other Structures				
1.1 Loss of residential House	Owners of the structures without legal title, including informal occupiers.	Partially impacted (i.e., the unaffected portion of structure is still viable for use and no relocation is required)	- Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the affected portion. - Affected households will be notified 3 months in advance of the date of construction - Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost	9 HHs
	Owners of the structures without legal title, including informal occupiers losing their residence and who have to physically relocate.	Fully affected (i.e. structure is no longer viable for use)	- Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the entire structure. - Dismantling and shifting allowance equivalent to wage rate @ 750 (15-75 days) base on structure size and type	3 HHs

Types of Loss	Definition of PAPs	Application	Compensation Entitlements	Number of Affected Households
			(11500-56250) • Subsistence allowance equivalent to 30days' minimum wage (NRs. 22,500) • Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the date of construction • Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost.	
1.2 Residential cum commercial structures	• Owners of the structures without legal title, including informal occupiers.	• Marginal impact (i.e., unaffected portion of the structure is still viable for the use and no relocation is required. • This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred by the affected structure during the implementation.	• Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the affected portion. • Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the date of construction. • Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost.	42 HHs

Types of Loss	Definition of PAPs	Application	Compensation Entitlements	Number of Affected Households
	Owners of the structures without legal title including informal occupiers losing their structures and who have to physically relocate.	- Severely impacted/fully affected i.e., structure is no longer viable for continued use and the entire structure is to be acquired. - This will be confirmed by the implementing agency and concurred with by the affected structure during RAP implementation.	- Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the entire structure. - Reconstruction, rental stipend and shifting allowance equivalent to two months rent at current rate. - Subsistence allowance equivalent to one month' minimum wage (NRs.22,500). - Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the date of construction. - Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost.	4 HHs
1.3. Commercial structure	Owners of structures without title including informal occupiers losing their commercial and who have to partially relocate.	Partially affected	Cash compensation at replacement cost without depreciation for the affected portion.	9 HHs

Types of Loss	Definition of PAPs	Application	Compensation Entitlements	Number of Affected Households
			- Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the date of construction. - Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost.	
	Owners of structures without title including informal occupiers losing their commercial and who have to physically relocate,	Fully affected (i.e., structure is no longer viable that can be relocated without being dismantled for use)	- Reconstruction, rental stipend and shifting allowance equivalent to two month rent at current rate. - Allowance for loss of income. - Affected household will be notified 3 months in advance of the date of construction. - Affected households will be able to salvage materials free of cost. - Subsistence allowance equivalent to 60 days minimum wage (NRs. 45000).	17 HHs
1.4 Other basic household facilities (Kitchen + store,	Owners of the structures without titleholders	Loss of or damage to, assets	Cash compensation at full replacement	6 HHs

Types of Loss	Definition of PAPs	Application	Compensation Entitlements	Number of Affected Households
bathrooms etc.	including informal occupiers		cost without depreciation. Affected households will be able to salvage materials without any cost.	
2. Community Structures and Resources				
2.1Community building and structures includes: waiting shed, community hall, toilets, temples,tap stand	Local Community/Local Governments/Provincial government /Federal Government	- Loss of damage to assets - partially damage	Will be rebuilt by the project on public land in coordination with the community.	10 HHs 1 HH
Loss of Fruit trees	Owners regardless of tenure status including informal occupiers	Loss of damage to assets	- Compensation for crops for one harvest at current market value. - Compensation for loss of fruit-bearing trees for average fruit production for 3 years at current market value and replacement cost for sapling especially for commercial farm or fruit production.	8 HHs

Types of Loss	Definition of PAPs	Application	Compensation Entitlements	Number of Affected Households
Mobile kiosk	• Owners of structures without title including informal occupiers.	• Shifted beyond RoW. The affected structure will not be dismantled and completely viable for use.	• One-month notice to move structure beyond the RoW. • Lump Sum NRs 6,000 as shifting cost and income loss.	• 0
Vulnerable households	• Ethnic minorities(Muslim) • Dalit • Women headed households • Below poverty line income households • Elderly members	• Vulnerable social categories. • One time subsistence allowances	• One-time Subsistence allowance equivalent to One months' minimum wage (NRs. 22,500). • Livelihood restoration training. • Priority where possible for employment on road construction.	15 HHs

3.3 Livelihood Restoration/Support Plan

Livelihood support activities have been designed in consultation with PAPs. As a part of the income restoration program for the rehabilitation of the physically/economically displaced and vulnerable households, livelihood support training will be conducted. Benefits of the project include 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. The training interest areas of the affected persons were identified during the household surveys. These include 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 Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID) Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the livelihood restoration plan. DOR will disburse the required budget to DCID for the 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 the livelihood restoration plan.

3.4 Implementation Schedule of RAP

The schedule for implementing the RAP is provided below:

Table 3.4 : RAP Implementation schedule

SN	Tasks	Time Frame											
		Year-2022				Year-2023				Year-2024			
		Quarters											
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	Submission of draft RAP to WB												
2	Verification of affected assets and people												
3	Submit final report to CDO for compensation												
4	Notice publication of affected land												
5	Consultation and grievance resolution												
6	CDC meeting and compensation decision												
7	Inform APs for the compensation claim												
8	Collect application from the PAPs												
9	Verify the application and prepare final list of PAPs												
10	Pay compensation for eligible PAPs												
11	Contract agreement with Contractors												
12	Internal Monitoring of RAP implementation												

3.4.1 Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Cost

The total cost for the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and Resettlement Action Plan implementation is given in Table 3.5. The summary of resettlement costs includes all the expenses required to compensate for the affected private assets, including resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Where families own affected assets, all payments will be made in the joint name of the husband and the wife. The summary cost contains an additional 10% contingency. It is important to note that the budget will be financed from the Government's counterpart fund and approved by the Ministry of finance (MOF).

Table 3.5: Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Cost

S.N	Items	Nos of structures	Total Estimated Cost (NPRs.) in Millions
1	Compensation of private structures	127	25.9 M
2	Cost of displacement assistance	25	0.63 M
3	Fruit Trees	8	0.14 M
4	Assistance to vulnerable households	15	0.34 M
5	Public Structures	206	9.15 M
6	RAP implementation activities	1	0.78 M
7	Completion Audits Cost (NRs)	1	0.48 M
8	Livelihood restoration program	25	1.5 M
Total (A)			38.92 M
Contingencies (10%) (B)			3.89 M
Grand Total Estimated (A+B)			42.81 M

3.5 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, 27 public consultations were carried out in different settlements during project preparation. Specifically, individual and group consultations with rural municipality/municipality level authorities, ward representatives, women's groups, project affected persons and potentially vulnerable groups were consulted during the field study. The group consultations were held in different settlements along the road

route. Discussions with affected persons centred around compensation and the need for additional assistance. The majority of affected people were also concerned about construction commencement time, safety measures such as underpass and overpass, provision of sufficient light and zebra crossing, timely reinstatement of community structures (WSS, irrigation, electricity, telephone, drainage, cross drainage structures, culverts). A large number of affected people showed interest in participating in skill development training and livelihood training. Material issues from the stakeholder consultations have been forwarded to project teams for incorporation into the project design.

Consultations with project-affected households, including women 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 the facilitation of trainings. These issues, community interests, expectations, needs and demands were all recorded and included in the preparation of the RAP.

3.5.1 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 stakeholder engagement activities; disclosure of information; actual consultation with stakeholders; addressing and responding to grievances; and reporting to stakeholders. Through public consultation, project affected persons and local stakeholders were given the opportunity to express their concerns, suggestions and demands related to the project. The minutes of public consultation meetings are provided in **Appendix-9**.

3.5.2 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 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.

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 schoolteacher. 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. Therefore, no separate translator was required during the stakeholders' consultation.

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 in being involved as construction workers. Women's groups having a combined total of 44 participants took part in the consultations. Details of consultations featuring venues, dates, key issues and responses by the client are presented in **Appendix 7**.

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 BG 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 centres; 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 of working 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 with the contractor's representatives and environmental and social specialists at the project level.

Resettlement Alternatives Presented and Choices Made by Displaced Persons

During the consultations held amongst the 74 affected structure owners (out of 120 HHs), owners stated that they prefer cash, at replacement cost, as the compensation option. In the same way, the 15 project affected vulnerable HHs will be eligible to get a subsistence allowance for economic rehabilitation equivalent to 90 days' minimum wage (NRs. 67,500). Out of a total of 120 HHs, 19 physically displaced structure owners (16 residences, 3 residences/business) will be eligible to receive a reconstruction and shifting

allowance equivalent to 10% of replacement cost and subsistence allowances for economic rehabilitation equivalent to 90 days' minimum wage (NRs. 67,500). In the same way, fully affected 6 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.

Disclosure of RAP

The final RAP will be approved by PCU/MoICS and disclosed on the website of DoR and made available to affected PAPs and other communities. 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 PAPs 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. 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.

4 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 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.

4.1.1 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 coordination 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.

4.1.2 *Organizational Framework*

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. To ensure the achievement of these activities, organization for RAP implementation and management will occur at both central and project levels.

4.1.3 *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 geotechnical, environmental and social issues and the successful implementation of the RAP.

4.1.4 *Project Level Arrangement*

While central-level arrangements are necessary for the 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 the 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 livelihood aspects as set out in the Entitlement Matrix.

4.1.5 *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 the geotechnical and environmental aspects of road projects and has published manuals and guidelines on roadside bioengineering technology. At present, an Environment and Social (E&S) advisor recruited under the SRCTIP project has been providing input to enhance the capacity of GESU. There is some capacity enhancement provision mentioning the ACCESS project for gap-filling measures of GESU.

Capacity Building and Training Requirements

The capacity building and training requirements are as follows.

- (i) One Social Advisor and one Environmental Advisor (already hired) at GESU taking the lead in a monitoring role for RAPs and IPDPs implementation, and developing templates, guidelines, audit checklists and protocols, and to conduct or procure relevant trainings for GESU, DoR and other agencies staff.
- (ii) Trainings on World Bank ESS compliance with respect to (a) ESIA's; (b) occupational and community health and safety; (c) RAPs; (d) Indigenous Peoples Plans and Free Prior Informed Consent; compliance monitoring and audit; (e) geotechnical assessment and bioengineering techniques; (f) biodiversity assessment and wildlife-friendly road design; (g) Terms of Reference (TOR) preparation and consultant procurement and contract management; and (h) key elements of the World Bank's ESF.

The following system enhancements are in place:

- a) Updating of DoR's ESMF to bring it in line with the World Bank's ESF;
- b) development of an ESS Screening Checklist, Scoping Checklist and Guidelines, EIA TOR template, RAP/RP review guidelines and Monitoring and Audit Protocols;
- c) strengthening linkages with other agencies and logistical support.

5 MONITORING, EVALUATION & ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

5.1 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 identifying 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.

5.2 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 undertaken;
- 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 the ongoing monitoring of resettlement activities. The social mobilizers will assist the project field office in monitoring. The socioeconomic survey data and assets acquisition data provide 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.

5.3 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 an 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 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 the 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 evaluations 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 the 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 grievanceredress procedures, accessed by project affected persons and households for information and rapid conflict resolution;
- Evaluating actual operations of the 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 of 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.

5.4 Monitoring Indicators

A number of indicators will be monitored to track the progress of RAP implementation:

- Process indicators: This will indicate project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment etc.

- Output indicators: This will indicate results in terms of the number of affected people compensated and resettled, training held etc.
- Outcome indicators: This will measure the level of achievement of the immediate project objective, the overall observable changes in performance, behaviour or resource status that should occur as a result of RAP implementation.
- Impact indicators: This will relate to the long-term effect, change of state or improved living conditions of PAPs towards which the project is making a contribution.

Assumption indicators: This will measure the fundamental circumstances which may counteract, or at least delay the attainment of results.

The first three types of indicators are related to process, immediate outputs and results.

The longer-term impact indicators will focus on assessing whether the overall objectives of the project are being met and will use the defined impact indicators as a basis for their evaluation. Data collected for the baseline socio-economic surveys will serve as the benchmark for measuring and evaluating the success of RAP implementation. Indicators that will be monitored include:

- Delivery of compensation.
- Resolution of grievances.
- Land access.
- Increase or decrease in household assets.
- Social stability.
- Health.
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure and public facilities
- Level of satisfaction of project affected people.
- Number of project affected persons that benefited from the livelihood restoration programs.

a. Evaluation Reporting

An evaluation of the project will be carried out at the end of the project..

b. Completion Audit and Closure

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 1 PROJECT AFFECTED PRIVATE STRUCTURES

Note to tables:

32 Green highlighted is absentee partially

21 Pink highlighted is absentee fully loss

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
1	Hassibun Nisha Khan	Butwal	1	Masjidpath	RCC+JASTA	Residency	Fully
2	Guddu Miya	Butwal	1	Masjidpath	RCC+JASTA	Residency	Fully
3	Kamar Jaha	Butwal	1	Masjidpath	RCC+JASTA	Business	Fully
4	Azharul Hussain	Butwal	1	Buddhpath	RCC	Residency	Partially
5	Najmudhin Miya	Butwal	1	Gadipath	RCC	Residency	Partially
6	Manimukund School	Butwal	1	Gadipath	RCC + Store + Toilet	Institution	Partially
7	InduShovaTuladhar	Butwal	1	Nayasadak	RCC+WOOD	Residency	Partially
8	AnishRatna (Dharma Ratna) Tuladhar	Butwal	1	Nayasadak	RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
9	Yogendra Dhoj	Butwal	1	Nayasadak	RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
10	Shanti Tuladhar	Butwal	1	Nayasadak	RCC+JASTA	Business	Fully
11	Butwal Lions Eye Hospital	Butwal	1	Eyehospital	Cemenmt Block + Jasta	Institution	Partially
12	Julekha Khatun	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	Brick+Jasta	Residency	Fully
13	Sami UllhaShaha	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	RCC+JASTA	Residency	Fully

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
14	Saki Ulla Musalman	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	RCC+JASTA	Residency	Fully
15	SajitNisa	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	RCC+JASTA	Residency	Fully
16	Sainaj Miya	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	RCC+JASTA	Residency	Fully
17	Firoj Miya	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	RCC+JASTA	Residency	Fully
18	Deepak (Jaya Laxmi) Shrestha	Butwal	2	Nayasadak	RCC	Business	Partially
19	Gyanendra Prasad Simangaida	Butwal	2	Nayasadak	RCC	Residency + Business	Fully
20	Rajendra Gopal Shrestha	Butwal	2	Nayasadak	RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
21	DhanashayamBhusal	Butwal	2	Gulabnath	RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
22	Resam Raj Neupane	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Brick+Jasta	Residency	Partially
23	Bhima Kali Sunar	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Cement Block	kitchen	Partially
24	Punaramneupane	Butwal	2	Lions Chowk	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency + Business	Partially
25	Sanjaya Kumar Jeisawal	Butwal	2	Near Jitgadi Pool	RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
26	ShabitraTulihar	Butwal	2	Jitgadi Pool	Cement Brick	Residency	Partially

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
27	Deepak Bd B.K.	Butwal	2	Phoolbari Chowk	RCC+JASTA	Residency	Partially
28	Lal Bahadur Rai	Butwal	2	Phoolbari	RCC+JASTA	Residency + Business	Partially
29	Laxman Bd B.K.	Butwal	2	Phoolbari Chowk	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency	Partially
30	Dil Kumari Pachabheiya Magar	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	RCC (Brick)	Residency	Partially
31	SalikramKhanal	Butwal	2	Narsingh Tole	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency + Business	Fully
32	Prem Khadki	Butwal	2	Phoolbari	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency + Business	Partially
33	Dev Kumari Shingh	Butwal	2	Puspanarsingh	RCC+JASTA	Residency	Partially
34	Dil Bahadur Thapa	Butwal	2	Phoolbari Chowk	Brick	Residency	Fully
35	Dharma Devi Shrestha	Butwal	2	Phoolbari	RCC+JASTA	Residency + Business	Partially
36	Uttam Shrestha	Butwal	2	Near Temple	Cement Brick + Jasta	Residency	Fully
37	Dinesh Chaudhari	Butwal	2	Near Temple	Wood + Jasta	Residency + Business	Partially
38	Dhan Singh Saru	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Wood + Jasta	Business	Fully

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
39	Jit Bahadur Thapa	Butwal	2	Narsingh Tole	Brick+Mud	Residency	Fully
40	Arjun Bajracharya	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Brick+Jasta	Residency + Business	Fully
41	Harshalal Shrestha	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency	Fully
42	Budhi Thapa Chhettri	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency	Fully
43	Sujata Bajracharya	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency	Fully
44	Sujata Bajracharya	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	RCC	Residency	Partially
45	Bishnu prasad Sharma	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Brick + RCC	Residency	Fully
46	Bibhushan (Jasoda + GaneshKumari) Khatri	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Brick + RCC	Residency	Fully
47	Tara Thapa	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Cement Block	Business	Partially
48	Tak Bahadur Rawal	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
49	Tika Ram Sharma	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Cement Block	Residency	Partially
50	Manoj Paudel	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	RCC	Residency	Partially
51	Bishal Thapa	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	RCC	Residency	Partially

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
52	Basanta Shrestha	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Brick/Cement	Residency	Partially
53	Janga Bahadur Sharu	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	Cement Block	Residency + Business	Partially
54	Bijay Shrestha	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Deurali Path	Brick/Cement	RCC/Temple	Fully
55	Raju Sapkota	Butwal	12	Nayagaun	Cement Block	Business	Partially
56	ChabilalBasehyal (ShumitraBasehyal)	Butwal	12	Kaluwa	Stone, Mud, Cement Block	Residency	Partially
57	GovindaAryal	Butwal	12	Dhabaha	Jasta	Business	Partially
58	Mayadevi College	Butwal	12	Dhabaha	RCC (Brick)	Institution	Partially
59	ChandraBahadur Pun (DilBahadur Pun)	Butwal	12	Dhabaha	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
60	Hom Bahadur Pun	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	12	Tamnagar	Brick/Cement	RCC/Temple	Fully

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
61	Narayan Gaire	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	12	Tamnagar	Brick/Cement	RCC /Temple	Fully
62	Surendra Thapa	Butwal	12	Rajpur	Brick/Mud	Residency + Business	Partially
63	Jit Bahadur Thapa	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
64	Deuti Prasad Sapkota	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Cement Block	Business	Fully
65	BishalGaire	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Stonme Cement	Residency	Partially
66	Bhim Rana	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Brick/Cement	Residency	Partially
67	Devi Buda (Dipak)	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Brick/Cement	Residency	Partially
68	Guru Prasad Bhattarai	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Brick/Cement	Business	Fully
69	Hasamuddhin Mansuri	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Cement Block	Business	Partially
70	Tanka Prasad Neupane / BhagawatiKhanal	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
71	YaknathKhanal	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
72	Kopila Sharma Khanal	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
73	Dropati Thapa Magar	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
74	Khim Bahadur Thapa	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
75	Bina Banjare	Butwal	13	Naya gaun	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
76	Dipak Bohra	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Prithvi Chowk	Brick/Cement	RCC/PCC/Temple	Fully
77	Devendra Dhakal	Sainamaina	1	Barma Chowk	Jasta + Iron Pipe	Business	Partially
78	Dipak KC	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Bankatta	Brick/Cement	RCC/Temple	Fully
79	Anita Thapa	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Ranibagiya	Brick/Cement	RCC/Temple	Fully
80	Krishna Kunwar	Sainamaina	2	Kalika Chowk	Cement Brick	Business	Partially
81	KhemlalBhusal	Sainamaina	3	Jharbaira	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
82	Khagaraj Upadhyaya	Sainamaina	3	Jharbaira	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
83	Kyamuddhin Mansuri	Sainamaina	3	Murgiya	Jasta + Iron Pipe	Business	Partially
84	Shovakhar Pandey / Krishna Prasad Pandey	Sainamaina	4	Murgiya	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
85	Arun Kumar Subedi	Sainamaina	4	Murgiya	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
86	Radhika Khadka (Hem Bahadur Khadka)	Sainamaina	4	Murgiya	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
87	Khem Raj Bhattarai (Rekha)	Sainamaina	4	Murgiya	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
88	Punaram Bhandari	Sainamaina	4	Murgiya	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
89	Gunakhar Chalise	Sainamaina	6	Narayan Prasad Campus Gate	Cement Block	Residency + Business	Partially
90	Dil Kala Paudel	Sainamaina	6	Narayan Prasad Campus Gate	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
91	Gopal Pokhrel	Sainamaina	6	Narayan Prasad Campus Gate	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
92	Bhunkala Pandya (Neupane) Om Prakash Pandya	Sainamaina	6	Narayan Prasad Campus Gate	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
93	GyandhariAryal (RamkrishnaAryal)	Sainamaina	6	Kalauni	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
94	KulrajKhanal	Sainamaina	6	Kalauni	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
95	Jhabi Kala Khanal	Sainamaina	6	Kalauni	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
96	NarbahadurBamrelMager	Sainamaina	6	Kalauni	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
97	Top Narayan Shrestha	Sainamaina	9	Bargadi	Brick + Mud	Store + Kitchen	Partially
98	Krishna Bhusal	Sainamaina	9	Bargadi	Brick + Mud	Residency	Partially
99	Mahesh Adhikari	Sainamaina	9	Sangam Tole	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
100	Baburam Bhandari	Sainamaina	9	Pipal Dada	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
101	Kul Prasad Upadhyaya	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
102	Badganga Transport	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + RCC	Institution	Partially
103	Tauleshwor Chaudhary	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
104	Krishna Prasad Shrestha	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
105	Laxman Shrestha (Heyachu Devi Shrestha)	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
106	Harikala Kandel (Kabiraj Kandel)	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
107	Rajan Kumar Shrestha	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
108	Bishnu Hari Shrestha	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
109	Basanta Bahadur Chhettri	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + Mud	Residency	Partially
110	Surya Bahadur Chhettri	Banganga	1	Bairiya	Brick + Mud	Residency	Partially
111	Soskanta Bhandari	Banganga Municipality	1	Badgaun	Brick/Cement	Temple	Partially
112	RatnaBdr Karki	Banganga Municipality	2	Pirpa	Brick/Cement	RCC/Temple	Fully
113	Kesab Raj Adhikari	Banganga Municipality	2	Bairiya	Brick/Cement	RCC/Temple	Fully
114	Bhabishwor Karki	Banganga	4	Char Number Chowk	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
115	Sita Neupane	Banganga	4	Char Number	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
116	Chandra Bahadur Rana	Banganga Municipality	7	badgaun	Brick/Cement	Brick + RCC/Temple	Fully
117	Chandra Bahadur Rana	Banganga	7	Badgaun	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
118	Bhesh Raj Kharel	Banganga	7	PaniTanki Marg	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
119	Temple - Banganga Suppliers	Banganga Municipality	7	Bangai	Brick/Cement	Institution/temple	Fully
120	Bishnu Bahadur Khatri	Banganga	8	Tirlok Marg	Brick + RCC	Residency	Partially
121	Jageshwor Basnet	Buddhabhumi	2	Gorusingh	Brick + RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
122	BijuliPanhi (Gopal Panhi)	Buddhabhumi	2	Gorusingh	RCC	Residency + Business	Partially
123	Mina Bhusal (Ser Ba BK)	Buddhabhumi	2	Gorusingh	Brick + Mud	Business	Partially
124	Tanka Prasad Upadhyaya	Buddhabhumi	4	Hanumanchowk	Wood+Grass	Business + Residency	Partially
125	Jamuna KC	Buddhabhumi	4	Hanumanchowk	Wood+Grass	Business	Fully
126	Sital Kahar	Buddhabhumi	4	Hanumanchowk	Wood + Jasta	Residency + Business	Partially

SN	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Structure Type (F/P)
127	Kalpana Parajuli	Buddhabhumi	4	Hanumanchowk	Bamboo + JASTA	Residency + Business	Partially

APPENDIX 2 PROJECTFULLY AFFECTED RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

Fully Affected Residential Structures

SN	Chainage	Distance from CL	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Sq. M.	Structure NRS	10%	Total Compensated Costs NRS	Interview / Absentee HHS	Type (F/P)
1	0+00	10 minutes	Hassibun Nisha Khan	Butwal	1	Masjid path	R	RCC+JA STA	Residency	12	112536	11253.6	123789.6	Interview	Fully
2	0+00	15 minutes	Guddu Miya	Butwal	1	Masjid path	R	RCC+JA STA	Residency	42	393876	39387.6	433263.6	Absentee	Fully
12	0+00		Julekha Khatun	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	L	Brick+Jas ta	Residency	77	311927	31192.7	343119.7	Absentee	Fully
13	0+05	15	Sami UllhaShah	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	L	RCC+JA	Reside	100	937800	93780	10315	Interview	Fully

SN	Chainage	Distance from CL	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Sq. M.	Structure NRS	10%	Total Compensated Costs NRS	Interview / Absentee HHS	Type (F/P)
			a	al				STA	ncy				80	ew	
14	0+020	15	Saki Ulla Musalman	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	L	RCC+JA STA	Residency	###	458302.86	45830.3	504133.1	Absentee	Fully
15	0+10	15	Sajit Nisa	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	L	RCC+JA STA	Residency	625	586125	58612.5	644737.5	Absentee	Fully
16	0+15	15	Sainaj Miya	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	L	RCC+JA STA	Residency	###	970623	97062.3	1067685	Interview	Fully
17	0+020	15	Firoj Miya	Butwal	2	Jitgadi	L	RCC+JA STA	Residency	###	458302.86	45830.3	504133.1	Absentee	Fully
34	0+460	17	Dil Bahadur Thapa	Butwal	2	Phoolburi Chowk	L	Brick	Residency	64	203264	20326.4	223590.4	Interview	Fully

SN	Chainage	Distance from CL	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Sq. M.	Structure NRS	10%	Total Compensated Costs NRS	Interview / Absentee HHS	Type (F/P)
36	0+520	13	Uttam Shrestha	Butwal	2	Near Temple	R	Cement Brick + Jasta	Residency	45	422010	42201	464211	Interview	Fully
39	0+600	15	Jit Bahadur Thapa	Butwal	2	Narsingh Tole	L	Brick+Mud	Residency	70	283570	28357	311927	Interview	Fully
41	0+630	19	Harshalal Shrestha	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	L	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency	18	168804	16880.4	185684.4	Absentee	Fully
42	0+630	20	Budhi Thapa Chhettri	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	L	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency	18	168804	16880.4	185684.4	Absentee	Fully
43	0+650	8	Sujata Bajracharya	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	L	Cement Block + Jasta	Residency	324	303847.2	30384.7	334231.9	Absentee	Fully

SN	Chainage	Distance from CL	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Sq. M.	Structure NRS	10%	Total Compensated Costs NRS	Interview / Absentee HHS	Type (F/P)
45	0+660	12	Bishnu prasad Sharma	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	L	Brick + RCC	Residency	40	375120	37512	412632	Interview	Fully
46	0+670	22	Bibhushan (Jasoda + GaneshKumari) Khatri	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	L	Brick + RCC	Residency	40	375120	37512	412632	Interview	Fully

APPENDIX 3 FULLY AFFECTED RESIDENCE/BUSINESS STRUCTURES

Fully Affected Resident/Business Structures

SN	Chainage	Distance from CL	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Sq. M.	Structure NRS	10%	Total Compensated Costs NRS	Interview / Absentee HHS	Type (F/P)
19	0+100	16	Gyanendra Prasad Simangaida	Butwal	2	Nayasadak	R	RCC	Residence + Business	128	16727.04	16727.0	18399.74	Absentee	Fully
31	0+420	7	Salikram Khanel	Butwal	2	Narsingh Tole	L	Cement Block + Jasta	Residence + Business	24	22507.2	22507.2	24757.9.2	Interview	Fully

SN	Chainage	Distance from CL	Name of the Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Sq. M.	Structure NRS	10%	Total Compensated Costs NRS	Interview / Adessee HHS	Type (F/P)
40	0+620	22	Arjun Bajracharya	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	L	Brick+Jamas	Residence + Business	49	459522	45952.2	505474.2	Interview	Fully

APPENDIX 4 PROJECT AFFECTED VULNERABLE PERSON

Detailed List of Vulnerable HHs of Butwal-Gurusinghe Road 50 KM

SN	Name of the Respondent	Name of the Structure owner	District	Province	Municipality	Ward	Remarks
1	Njamudin Miya	Salauddin Miya	Rupendehi	5	Butwal	1	BPL
1	Rakhiya Miya	Rakhiya	Rupendehi	5	Butwal	2	BPL
2	Hasi Muni Sakhan	Hasi Muni Sakhan	Rupendehi	5	Butwal	2	BPL
3	Goma Bhandari	Puna Ram Bhandari	Rupandehi	Lumbini	Sainamaina	4	BPL

4	IndruSuwaTuladhar	Indra Suwa	Rupendehi	5	Butwal	1	W/HHs
5	Jasoda Khatri	Ganesh Kumari/SiwaRimal	Rupendehi	5	Butwal	2	Differently able
6	Bina Banjare	Bina (Single women)	Rupendehi	5	Butwal	13	W/HHs

APPENDIX 5 PROJECT FULLY AFFECTED BUSINESS STRUCTURES

Fully Affected of Business Structures

SN	Chainage	Distance from CL	Name of Respondants	Municipality	Ward	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present Use	Affected Sq. M.	Structure NRS	10% Compensation	Total Compensation Costs NRS	Interview / Absentee	Type (F/P)
3	0+00	8	Kamar Jaha	Butwal	1	Masjidpath	R	RCC+JA STA	Business	12	112536	11253.6	123789.6	Interview	Fully
10	0+100	16	Shanti Tuladhar	Butwal	1	Nayasadak	L	RCC+JA STA	Business	18	168804	16880.4	185684.4	Absentee	Fully
38	0+540		Dhan Singh Saru	Butwal	2	Pakhapani	L	Wood + Jasta	Business	24	23825.483	2382.55	26208.03	Interview	Fully
64	1+800	23	Deuti Prasad Sapkota	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	R	Cement Block	Business	7	65646	6564.6	72210.6	Interview	Fully

68	1+94 0	17	Guru Prasad Bhatta rai	Butwal	13	Jitgadi	L	Brick/Ce ment	Busin ess	72	675216	67521 .6	74273 7.6	Absen tee	Fully
125	49+2 80	16	Jamun a KC	Buddhab humi	4	Hanumanc howk	L	Wood+Gr ass	Busin ess	9	9133.1 017	913.3 1	10046 .41	Intervi ew	Fully

APPENDIX 6 PROJECT AFFECTED PUBLIC STRUCTURE

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
1	0+180	12	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	1	Eye Hospital	R	Resting Place	PCC + Jasta	Jasta		1	6	31308.75	Fully
2	0+050	15	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Jitgadi	L	Chautara	PCC				30	15501.552	Fully
3	0+180	21	School	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Ujajairsingh	L	School	Business + School	Slab	Brick	3	32	295996.8	Partially
4	0+390	15	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	12	78437.7	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
5	0+510	22	Temp le	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Phoolbari	R	Temple	RCC	Slab	Bric k	1	9	66599.28	Parti ally
6	0+630	10	Water Tank	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	R	Water Tank	RCC	Slab	RCC	1	4	25899.72	Fully
7	0+710	23	Temp le	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	L	Temple	RCC	Slab	Bric k	1	(4/6)	46249.5	Parti ally
8	0+890	23	Temp le	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	R	Temple	Stone + PCC				4	18499.8	Fully
9	0+890	10	Temp le	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan	2	Pakhapani	L	Manakama aTemple		Slab	Bric k	1	12	73999.2	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
				City											
10	0+890	10	Temp le	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	L	Manakama Temple		Slab	Brick	1	4	73999.2	Fully
11	0+890	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	L	Chautara / Resting Place	(PCC/RCC)	Slab		1	(16/18)	93926.25	Fully
12	0+960	12	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	L	Chautara	PCC				6	13043.25	Fully
13	0+1000	8	Water Tank	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	R	Water Tank	In use	Slab	RCC	1	6	27749.7	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
14	1+020	10	Temp le	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	R	Temple	RCC	Slab	Bric k	1	1	9249.9	Fully
15	1+070	12	Water Tank	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	L	Water Tank	Not in use	Slab	RCC	1	4	18499.8	Fully
16	1+070	12	Resti ng Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	L	Chautara	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
17	1+240	10	Chaut ara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	L	Chautara	PCC				9	10569.24	Fully
18	1+340	10	Water Tank	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan	2	Pakhapani	L	Water Tank	No	Slab	PCC		2	16702.4	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
				City											
19	1+44 0	12	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	L	Chautara	PCC				13	12213.344	Fully
20	1+45 0	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	L	Chautara (2 numbers)	PCC			1	(4/4)	18789.76	Fully
21	1+50 0	12	Temple	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Pakhapani	R	Temple (Durga)	RCC	Slab	Brick	1	9	70980.525	Fully
22	2+41 0	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Jitgadi	L	Chautara	PCC				4.5	4227.696	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
23	2+410	12	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Jitgadi	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
24	2+600	22	Gate	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Jhulunge Pool	L	Lumbini Prabesh Gate	RCC					71182.22222	Fully
25	2+620	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Jhulunge Pool	L	Chautara	PCC				(6/6)	14092.32	Fully
26	2+720	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	2	Deurali Path	L	Chautara	PCC				12	21138.48	Fully
27	5+480	12	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan	12	KaluwaChowk	R	Chautara (2 small)	PCC				(4/4)	9394.88	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
				City											
28	5+50 0	8	Resti ng Place	Butwal Sub- Metropolitan City	12	Kaluwa Chowk	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320. 35	Fully
29	6+01 0	10	Gate	Butwal Sub- Metropolitan City	12	Dhabaha	R	Mandir Gate Wall	PCC/RC C/Iron	Slab	Ston e / Bric k	1	24	30888	Fully
30	6+16 0	10	Chaut ara	Butwal Sub- Metropolitan City	12	Dhabaha	R	Chautar	PCC				30	35230. 8	Fully
31	6+96 0	12	Resti ng Place	Butwal Sub- Metropolitan City	12	Vijain Chowk	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320. 35	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
32	7+220	8	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	12	Tamnagar	R	Chautara	PCC	PCC			30	17615.4	Fully
33	7+300	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	12	Tamnagar	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
34	7+390	8	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	12	Tamnaagar Chowk	R	Chautar	PCC				12	14092.32	Fully
35	7+420	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	12	Tamnagar Chowk	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	9	70980.525	Fully
36	7+480	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan	12	Tamnagar	R	Chautara	PCC				12	7046.16	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
				City											
37	8+020	8	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	12	Tamnagar	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
38	8+220	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	12	Raipur	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
39	8+360	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	12	Dhabaha	L	Chautar	PCC				24	28184.64	Fully
40	1+920	12	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Jitgadi	R	Resting Place	RCC	JAS TA		1	6	39218.85	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
41	1+940	13	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Jitgadi	L	Chautari (2 numbers)	PCC				18	42276.96	Fully
42	2+550	23	Gate	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Jhulunge Pool	R	PadmiUdhan Gate	RCC	Jasta		1		61013.33333	Fully
43	2+600	12	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Jhulunge Pool	R	Resting Place	Iron + Jasta	Jasta		1	3	15654.375	Fully
44	2+610	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Jhulunge Pool	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	9	70980.525	Fully
45	3+070	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan	13	Shanti Chowk	R	Chautara	PCC				18	21138.48	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
				City											
46	3+130	8	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Shanti Chowk	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	9	70980.525	Fully
47	3+330	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Sangam Chowk	R	Resting Place	RCC	Jasta		1	4	26145.9	Fully
48	3+390	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Belbas	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
49	3+390	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Belbas	R	Chautara	RCC				18	12683.088	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
50	3+480	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Belbas	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
51	3+590	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Belbas	L	Chautara	RCC				6	14092.32	Fully
52	3+710	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Belbas	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
53	3+830	12	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Belbas	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
54	3+870	12	Toilet	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan	13	Belbas	L	Toilet/ Gate	Gate + Toilet	Slab	Brick	1	6	55499.4	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
				City											
55	3+910	8	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Belbas	R	Chautara		JAS TA		1	4	20872.5	Fully
56	3+950	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Belbas	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
57	4+380	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Pragati Chowk	L	Resting Place		SLAB		1	6	47320.35	Fully
58	4+380	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Pragati Chowk	R	Chautar	PCC				18	12683.088	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
59	4+430	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Nayagaun	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
60	4+735	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Nayagaun	R/L	Resting Place		SLAB		1	6	47320.35	Fully
61	4+735	10	Resting Place	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Nayagaun	R/L	Resting Place		SLAB		1	6	47320.35	Fully
62	4+750	20	Gate	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Nayagaun	L	Gate		JAS TA	JAS TA			61013.33333	Fully
63	4+470	10	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan	13	Nayagaun	R	Chautar	PCC				18	16910.784	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
				City											
64	4+520	8	Chautara	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	13	Nayagaun	R	Chautar	PCC				18	8455.392	Fully
65	9+130	12	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Bankatta	R	Chautar	PCC				6	7046.16	Fully
66	9+150	11	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Bankatta	R	Chautar	PCC				6	14092.32	Fully
67	9+580	24	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Burma Chowk	L	Chautar	Iron + Jasta	Jasta		1	2	10436.25	Fully
68	9+830	(10/10)	Resting	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Bankatta	L	Chautar	PCC (Iron +	Jasta		1	(4/6)	40703.63	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			Place						Jasta)						
69	10+150	15	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Ranibagiya	R	Resting Place	Iron + Jasta	Jasta		1	4	20872.5	Fully
70	10+170	10	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Ranibagiya	L	Chautara (2 numbers)	PCC				(4/4)	20668.736	Fully
71	10+240	10	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Ranibagiya	R	Chautar	PCC				16	15031.808	Fully
72	10+260	18	Gate	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Ranibagiya	L	Gate - Baduwa Going. Gate	RCC					71182.22222	
73	10+260	10	Resting	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Ranibagiya	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	12	94640.7	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			Place												
74	10+270	8	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Ranibagiya	R	Chautar	PCC				24	22547.712	Fully
75	10+320	10	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Bairiya	R	Chautara	PCC				(4/4)	17391	Fully
76	10+390	10	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Ranibagiya	R	Chautar	PCC				8	9394.88	Fully
77	11+050	15	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Sarouli	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
78	11+120	10	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Sarouli	L	Chautar	PCC				18	12683.088	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
79	11+4 70	10	Chaut ara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Sarouli	L	Chautar	PCC				18	12683. 088	Fully
80	11+4 95	10	Resti ng Place	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Sarouli	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320. 35	Fully
81	12+2 20	10	Resti ng Place	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Kalika Chowk	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	9	70980. 525	Fully
82	12+2 20	8	Chaut ara	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Kalika Chowk	R	Chautar	PCC				4	9394.8 8	Fully
83	12+4 90	12	Resti ng Place	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Jharbaira	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320. 35	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
84	12+500	10	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	1	Jharbaira	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
85	13+080	10	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	3	Murgiya	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	4	31546.9	Fully
86	13+640	12	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	3	Murgiya	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
87	13+130	10	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	4	Murgiya	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	4	31546.9	Fully
88	13+590	12	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	4	Murgiya	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	4	31546.9	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			Place												
89	15+650	10	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	6	Kalauni, Narayan Campus	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	4	31546.9	Fully
90	15+670	24	Gate	Sainamaina Municipality	6	Kalauni	R	Gate	RCC	SLAB				61013.33333	Fully
91	15+671	12	Gate	Sainamaina Municipality	6	Kalauni	L	Gate	Jasta	Jasta				27692.94	Fully
92	15+850	10	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	6	Kalauni	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
93	15+900	10	Resting	Sainamaina Municipality	6	Kalauni	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	9	47320.35	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			Place												
94	16+20	10	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	6	Kalauni	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
95	16+230	10	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	6	Kalauni	L	Chautar	RCC	No Roof		1	6	37856.28	Fully
96	17+050	15	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	6	Suryanagar	R	Chautar	PCC				12	14092.32	Fully
97	17+050	15	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	6	Suryanagar	R	Chautar	PCC				4	9394.88	Fully
98	16+830	15	Resting	Sainamaina Municipality	8	Rampur	L	Resting Place	Wood + Jasta	Jasta		1	6	39218.85	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			Place												
99	17+290	13	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	8	Suryanagar	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	8	63093.8	Fully
100	17+530	10	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	8	Bargadi	L	Chautar	PCC				4	9394.88	Fully
101	17+830	12	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	8	Bargadi	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	9	32874.1875	Fully
102	17+870	23	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	8	Bargadi	L	Resting Place	Iron + Pipe	PVC		1	6	47320.35	Fully
103	19+8	15	Resting	Sainamaina	8	Basgadi	R	Resting	Iron +	Jasta			2	4697.4	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
	50		Place	Municipality				Place	Jasta					4	
104	18+700	10	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	9	Bargadi	R	Chautar	PCC				12	11273.856	Fully
105	18+890	8	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	9	Bargadi	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	9	70980.525	Fully
106	19+370	12	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	9	Pabitra Chowk	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	9	70980.525	Fully
107	19+550	8	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	9	Bargadi	R	Chautar	PCC				15	10569.24	Fully
108	19+590	8	Resting	Sainamaina Municipality	9	Bargadi	L	Resting Place	Wood + Jasta	Jasta		1	4	20872.5	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			Place												
109	20+290	23	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	9	Pipal dada	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	2	15773.45	Fully
110	20+360	12	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	9	Pipal dada	L	Resting Place	Wood + Jasta	Jasta		1	4	20872.5	Fully
111	20+380	17	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	9	Pipal dada	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
112	20+380	12	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	9	Pipal dada	L	Chautar	PCC				18	12683.088	Fully
113	21+9	12	Resting	Sainamaina	10	Sitalapur	R	Resting	RCC	Slab		1	4	31546.	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
	50		Place	Municipality				Place						9	
114	21+080	20	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	11	IlakaPrahar iAagadi - Saljhandi	R	Chautara	PCC				30	28184.64	Fully
115	21+140	10	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	11	Saljhandi	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab			4	31546.9	Fully
116	21+160	12	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	11	Saljhandi	L	Chautara	PCC				6	9864.624	Fully
117	22+440	12	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	11	Jalaiya Chowk	L	Chautara	PCC				12	11273.856	Fully
118	22+470	10	Resting	Sainamaina Municipality	11	Jalaiya Chowk	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			Place												
119	22+4 90	12	Chautara	Sainamaina Municipality	11	Jalaiya Chowk	L	Chautara	PCC				18	16910.784	Fully
120	24+2 10	12	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	11	Fire Line	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	8	63093.8	Fully
121	24+2 20	12	Resting Place	Sainamaina Municipality	11	Fire Line	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	15	118300.875	Fully
122	24+2 40	5	Buddha Stamva	Sainamaina Municipality	11	Fire Line	L	Buddha Stamva	PCC				8	26723.84	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
123	29+400	24	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Bairiya	L/R	Resting Place	Iron + PVC	PVC		1	3	7046.16	Partially
124	29+400	24	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Bairiya	L/R	Resting Place	Iron + PVC	PVC		1	3	5218.125	Partially
125	29+690	12	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Bairiya	R	Chautar	Iron+PVC	PVC	Glasses	1	6	31308.75	Fully
126	29+790	8	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Bairiya	R	Resting Place	Wood + Jasta	Jasta		1	12	15654.375	Fully
127	30+050	10	Resting	Banganga Municipality	1	Bairiya	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab			12	94640.7	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			Place												
128	30+6 70	15	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Char Number Chowk	L/R	Resting Place	Iron + PVC	PVC			4	26145. 9	Fully
129	30+6 70	20	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Char Number Chowk	L/R	Resting Place	Iron + PVC	PVC			4	26145. 9	Fully
130	30+8 70	12	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Char Number Chowk	L	Resting Place	Brick + RCC	PVC			6	47320. 35	Fully
131	31+0 30	8	Chaut ara	Banganga Municipality	1	Siddhipur Chowk	L	Chautar	Stone + Cement		Bric k		16	18789. 76	Fully
132	31+5	10	Resti ng	Banganga	1	Siddhartha Campus	R	Resting	Brick +	Slab		1	12	94640.	Parti

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
	10		Place	Municipality		Aagadi		Place	RCC					7	ally
133	31+7 30	10	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Bunchi chowk	L	Resting Place	Brick + RCC	Slab		1	8	63093. 8	Fully
134	31+9 00	10	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Bunchi chowk	L	Resting Place	Brick + RCC	Slab		1	8	63093. 8	Fully
135	32+4 70	10	Temp le	Banganga Municipality	1	BangangaP ul	R	Temple	Glass / RCC	RCC	Bric k	2	18	166498 .2	Fully
136	32+5 50	15	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	1	Tirlok Marg	R	Resting Place	Iron + Cement Pipe	PVC		1	4	20872. 5	Fully
137	32+6	20	Resti ng	Banganga	1	Tirlok	R	Resting	Iron +	PVC		1	4	20872.	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
	50		Place	Municipality		Marg		Place	Pipe					5	
138	27+690	10	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Lalchan Chowk	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
139	27+700	10	Chautara	Banganga Municipality	2	Lalchan Chowk	R	Chautara	PCC				60	28184.64	Fully
140	27+740	10	Chautara	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	L	Chautara	Stone + Cement				36	16910.784	Fully
141	27+765	10	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Resting Place	Wood + Jasta	Jasta			4	20872.5	Fully
142	27+960	22	Temple	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	L	Temple	RCC	Slab	Brick	1	6	47320.35	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
143	27+9 80	12	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab			12	94640. 7	Fully
144	28+1 50	10	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab			12	94640. 7	Fully
145	28+1 60	12	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab			12	94640. 7	Fully
146	28+2 60	10	Chaut ara	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Chautara	Stone + Cement				(4/4)	9394.8 8	Fully
147	28+2 60	15	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab		1	18	106470 .7875	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
148	28+350	10	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab			12	78437.7	Fully
149	28+350	13	Chautara	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Chautar	Stone + Cement				24	14092.32	Fully
150	28+510	15	Chautara	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	2 Left	Chautar	Stone + Cement				6	14092.32	Fully
151	28+510	18	Chautara	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	2 Left	Chautar	Stone + Cement				4	18789.76	Fully
152	28+620	12	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Resting Place	RCC	Slab			12	94640.7	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
153	28+6 90	8	Chaut ara	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	L	Chautar	Stone + Cement				(4/4)	18789. 76	Fully
154	28+8 00	8	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Bairiya	R	Resting Place	Wood + Jasta	Jasta			6	31308. 75	Fully
155	28+8 20	10	Chaut ara	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	L	Chautara	Stone + Cement				4	9394.8 8	Fully
156	28+9 20	15	Temp le	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Temple (Wall)	Brick + Jasta		Bric k			40392	
157	28+9 20	10	Chaut ara	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	R	Chautar	RCC				6	14092. 32	Fully
158	28+9	10	Chaut	Banganga	2	Pipra	R	Chautar	RCC				6	14092.	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
	20		ara	Municipality										32	
159	29+2 10	10	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Pipra	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab			9	70980. 525	Fully
160	29+4 10	9	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	2	Bairiya	L	Resting Place	RCC	Slab			12	94640. 7	Fully
161	30+6 50	6	Budd ha Stam va	Banganga Municipality	4	Char Number Chowk	L	Buddha Stamva					70	647493	Fully
162	31+1 50	8	Resti ng Place	Banganga Municipality	4	Char Number Chowk	L	Resting Place		RCC		1	6	47320. 35	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
163	33+400	12	Chautara	Banganga Municipality	7	Badgaun	R	Chautar			Stone + Cement	1	9	19564.875	Fully
164	34+020	10	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	7	Chappargaun	L	Resting Place		Slab		1	6	47320.35	Fully
165	34+590	15	Temple	Banganga Municipality	7	Chappargaun	L	Temple	Brick + RCC	Slab		1	18	141961.05	Partially
166	34+590	10	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	7	ChapparGaun	L	Resting Place		Slab		1	12	94640.7	Fully
167	35+730	15	Chautara	Banganga Municipality	7	Bangai	R	Chautar			Stone + Cement	1	9	11273.856	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
											ent				
168	35+760	10	Chautara	Banganga Municipality	7	Bangai	R	Chautar			Stone + Cement		18	21138.48	Fully
169	36+00	24	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	7	Chappargan	R	Resting Place		Metal + PVC		1	4	26145.9	Fully
170	36+040	23	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	7	KoiliBangi	L	Resting Place		Metal + PVC		1	4	26145.9	Fully
171	36+490	15	School	Banganga Municipality	7	Bangai	L	wall and gate (school)			Cement + Pipe			80784	

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
172	36+660	10	Chautara	Banganga Municipality	7	Shanti Chowk	R	Chautar		Stone + Cement			16	18789.76	Fully
173	36+700	10	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	7	Shanti Chowk	L	Resting Place	Resting Place	Slab		1	8	63093.8	Fully
174	36+930	20	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	7	KoiliBangi	R	Resting Place	Resting Place	Iron + Jasta		1	8	52291.8	Fully
175	36+970	12	Gate	Banganga Municipality	7	KoiliBangi	L	KoiliBangai Gate						71182.2222	Fully
176	36+990	22	Resting	Banganga Municipality	7	KoiliBangi	L	Resting Place	Resting Place	Iron Plate		1	9	58828.275	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			Place												
177	32+970	20	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	8	Badgaun chowk	R	Resting Place		PVC		1	4	26145.9	Fully
178	32+971	20	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	8	Badgaun chowk	L	Resting Place		PVC		1	4	26145.9	Fully
179	35+040	12	Resting Place	Banganga Municipality	8	Chappargan	R	Resting Place		Slab		1	8	63093.8	Fully
180	45+160	22	Temple	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	L	Temple (Wall and Gate)	Temple	Slab	Brick	1		35640	

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
181	45+190	24	Gate	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Bankaryalay a Gate Wall						14256	Fully
182	45+220	6	Buddha Stamva	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Stamva	RCC	Grass		1	17	157248.3	Fully
183	45+230		Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Resting Place	RCC + Wood	Slab		1	12	94640.7	Fully
184	45+340	10	Chautara	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Chautar	Stone + Cement				60	21138.48	Fully
185	45+500	15	Temple	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	L	Temple		Slab	Brick	1	29	268247.1	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
186	45+530	12	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	L	Resting Place	Resting	Grass		1	21	82185.46875	Fully
187	45+550	12	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Resting Place		Slab		1	12	94640.7	Fully
188	45+570	10	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Chautar	Stone + Brick Cement	Jasta	Brick	1		28184.64	
189	45+720	10	Old Snake Bite Treatment Hospi	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Hospital / Toilet	No Use	Slab		1	18	166498.2	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
			tal												
190	45+7 20	10	Adjoining Toilet with the Hospital	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Hospital / Toilet	No Use	Slab		1	18	150321.6	Fully
191	45+7 40	10	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Resting Place	Stone + Cement	Jasta		1	21	102949.4813	Fully
192	45+8 10	13	Gate	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Gate (Police bit)	Checking Point	Slab	Brick	1	12	80171.52	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
193	45+8 70	12	Chautara	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	L	Chautar			Stone + Cement		9	12683.088	Fully
194	45+9 10	12	Chautara	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Gorsingay	R	Chautara	Chautara				16	11273.856	Fully
195	47+5 50	12	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	2	Badganga Chowk	R	Resting Place		Slab		1	12	94640.7	Fully
196	47+5 50	10	Chautara	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Marma Chowk	L	Chautar	PCC		Stone	1	6	14092.32	Fully
197	48+0 90	12	Chautara	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Marma Chowk	L	Chautar	PCC		Stone		18	21138.48	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
198	48+10	15	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Moring Chowk	R	Resting Place		Slab		1	9	70980.525	Fully
199	48+10	16	Chautara	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Buddi Chowk	L	Chautar	PCC		Stone		12	14092.32	Fully
200	48+800	10	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Buddi Chowk	L	Resting Place		Slab		1	18	141961.05	Fully
201	49+250	15	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Buddi Chowk	R	Resting Place		Slab		1	16	126187.6	Fully
202	49+280	21	Chautara	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Buddi Chowk	L	Chautar	PCC		Stone		12	11273.856	Fully

SN	Chainage	(Mtr)	Types of Structures	Municipality	Ward no	Settlement	L/R Side	Types of Structures	Present use	Roof Type	Wall type	Story	Affected area (sq m)	Total Compensated Costs	Affected Types
203	49+290	15	Chautara	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Buddi Chowk	R	Chautar	PCC		Stone		12	14092.32	Fully
204	49+310	10	Resting Place	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Buddi Chowk	L	Resting Place		Slab			18	141961.05	Fully
205	49+800	12	Temple	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Buddi Chowk	R	Temple (Jhadula Mai)		Slab	Brick	2	16	147998.4	Fully
206	49+910	10	Chautara	Buddhabhumi Municipality	4	Buddi Chowk	L	Chautar	PCC		Stone		9	15853.86	Fully
Total									Total					10069468.83	

APPENDIX 7: CALCULATION OF FRUITS TREES

Detailed List of Fruit Trees of Butwal-Gorusinghe Road 50KM

S.N	Name of the owner	Municipality	Ward	Type of fruits	No of trees	Year	Total production in one year (Kg)	Rate/Kg (NRs)	Cost Calculation of five years	Total cost (NRs)
1	ChabilalBashyal	Butwal	12 Kaluwa	Mango	2	9	125	55	5	68750
	ChabilalBashyal	Butwal	13 Kaluwa	Coconut	1	10	50	55	5	13750
2	BishalGaire	Butwal	13 Jitgadi	Litchi	5	8	20	105	5	52500
	Total Nos.				8					135000