



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Department of Roads
Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID)

Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade
Improvement Project (SRCTIP)

Addendum of Resettlement Action Plan-
of
Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road

July, 2026

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Asian Highway
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DAO	District Administration Office
DCID	Development Cooperation Implementation Divisions
DIA	Direct Impact Area
DLRO	District Land Revenue Office
DoR	Department of Road
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
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
IIA	Indirect Impact Area
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
LRO	Land Revenue Office
MOPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey

NNM	Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIC	Project In-Charge
PIP	Priority Investment Plan
PLI	Poverty Line Income
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRM	Prithivi Raj Marga
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
RM	Rural Municipality
RoW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPAF/H	Severely Project Affected Family/Households
SRCTIP	Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement
SRN	Strategic Road Network
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRP	Tribhuvan - Rajpath
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 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 compensation with respect to 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 them 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.
Land acquisition	All methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. Land includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

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 included widow or unmarried daughters (biological or adopted), matured son, adopted son over the age of 18 years who is looking at personal business as livelihood management and or acting as household head in absence of parents, will be entitled to rehabilitation measures.
Restrictions on land use	Limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.
Rehabilitation	The measures 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 having series of negotiation and consultation meetings with project affected group. If it is not agreed, an independent assessment of replacement cost will be undertaken and provided this Report for the CDC's consideration. A negotiation process with affected PAFs will take place in a group under the supervision of CDC to reach at a mutually acceptable compensation package. For agriculture land, this includes reference to land of equal size, type and productive potentiality in the vicinity of the affected land and land preparation costs where required. For houses and other structures, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost which restores their assets and livelihoods better than pre-displacement levels and further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings.
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.

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, the landless, the elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

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1. Project Description

The Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road serves as a main backbone for linking Kathmandu Valley with Terai region and India, particularly as an important trade and transit route. Almost all goods and passengers coming from India and other parts of country come through this road. There are other roads as well linking Terai with and Kathmandu Valley, but they do not fulfill the required standards in terms of horizontal curvature, vertical gradient, carriageway width, safety measures and other technical parameters for smooth and safe movement of commercial vehicles. Thus, the timely improvement of this road is considered the most important.

The Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road is a part of Asian Highway (AH-42) and the most important road corridor in Nepal. The road section from Mugling to Kathmandu lies on geologically difficult and fragile hilly and mountainous terrain. Since the average daily traffic in this route is comparatively very high, the present road condition and available facilities are not sufficient to provide efficient services. The NNM Road (11m wide) which crosses the Kathmandu, Dhading, & Chitwan districts, is a major access route to Kathmandu. The project road starts at outskirts of Kathmandu Nagdhunga and passes through Sisnekhola, Khanikhola, Naubise, Dharke, Gulchchi, Malekku, Benighat, Kurintar, Manakamana and ends at Mugling Town. The section of project road from Nagdhunga to Naubise (12.3 Km length) is part of Tribhuvan Rajpath (TRP) and the remaining section from Naubise to Mugling (82.4 Km length) is part of Prithvi Raj Marga (PRM). Thus, the total length of project road along existing alignment is (94.7 Km.) Preparation of this RAP is associated with the improvement of the existing NNM road to 2-lane with 1 m paved shoulders, as part of the Government of Nepal's Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP), which is being supported by the World Bank. Improvement of the NNM road is part of Component 2 of SRCTIP on Regional Road Connectivity.

2. Objectives of the RAP Addendum

This RAP addendum has been prepared following the Land Acquisition Act 2034 B.S. and World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS- 5). This RAP Addendum has been prepared to retrospectively document and address impacts that occurred during the construction phase, primarily between May 2025 and January 2026, that were identified during preparation and were not captured in the original RAP (2020) As construction progressed, particularly for drainage systems, footpaths, service lanes, pedestrian overpasses, and the use of heavy machinery, additional impacts on private structures within the 50 meter Right of Way were identified in ICB-I, (23 structures of 22 PAH,/ chainages 10+500 to 10+760), in ICB-II, (75 structures of 72 PAH, chainages 1+500 to 58+000) and in ICB-III (91 structures of 91 PAH, chainages 43+000 to 58+345). In total, an inventory of an additional 189 affected structures of 185 PAH were recorded. Compensation and associated assistance for these impacts are either completed or currently ongoing. The addendum ensures that all new PAPs are properly documented, assessed and deemed eligible for compensation. Consistent with the original RAP, the aim of this addendum is to ensure that all eligible PAHs regardless of tenure status are (a) entitled to timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) provided with displacement allowance and 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, (c) To improve living

conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically and economically displaced through provision of cash compensation and livelihood restoration program, employment opportunities, access to services and facilities, and security, (d) To ensure resettlement activities as planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed to those additional project affected households.

This RAP Addendum shall be read with the originally approved RAP documents in 2020 and all other issues not covered in this Addendum shall be treated as per statements of the original RAP document.

3. Legal, Policy, and ESS5 Framework

The land acquisition process and the resettlement action planning and its implementation are governed by relevant government policies and laws, notably the Land Acquisition Act 1977 of Nepal and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5, as detailed in the original RAP. This section presents an assessment of the gaps between the Land Acquisition Act 1977 of Nepal and the requirements of WBG ESS standards and gap fulfilment efforts taken by the Project in relation to key aspects of RAP preparation and implementation.

Table 1. Comparison of WB's ESS5 and Land Acquisition Act 1977 Requirements for RAP

Theme	Provision within the <i>Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977</i>	Requirements under WBG ESS 5	Gaps and How it is to be addressed
Avoidance or impact minimization	The LAA allows land acquisition for “public purposes”. It does not specify avoiding or minimizing resettlement	ESS 5 requires avoidance/minimizing of involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives	The Project will avoid and minimize impacts wherever possible. An alternative analysis was carried out as a part of ESIA
Impact Mitigation	The LAA provides for compensation of land and assets and in certain cases of landlessness, for provision of replacement land. The CDC chaired by the Chief District Officer (CDO) determines criteria.	Provision of compensation at replacement cost along with rehabilitation assistance and commitment to improve and/or restore livelihoods to pre-project levels.	A negotiation process with affected PAFs will take place in a group under the supervision of CDC to reach mutually acceptable compensation. If it fails, an independent assessment of replacement cost will be conducted and provided this Report for the CDC’s consideration
Timing of Compensation	Executing agency may acquire land by depositing money with the competent authority for compensation determination.	Possession of acquired land and related assets will be taken up by the project only after compensation has been made available and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation	Land access will be initiated only after payment of full compensation (except in case of legally disputed cases, if any). Forced evictions will not be carried out. PAFs will be given reasonable time (up to 12 months) to identify temporary accommodation within project area until they are able to build their new replacement houses. The provision of relocation window was not required in practice as physically displaced PAHs had alternative housing options just adjacent the impacted structure and no full residential relocation was ultimately necessary

			with compensation, transitional assistance, and relocation support enabling affected households to manage adjustments.
Eligibility	Legally, provisions are made for landowners and registered tenants under the Constitution and the LAA. However, there are no provisions for informal rights holders, unregistered landowners, squatters, undocumented tenants, other family members or landless.	Includes: those with formal legal rights to the land/assets; those with no legal rights but with a claim to land recognized under national or customary law; or those with no recognizable legal right to land or assets	This RAP considers all PAFs including those without any recognizable legal titles (for compensation of affected structures and livelihood restoration support).

Theme	Provision within the <i>Land Acquisition Act</i> (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WBG ESS 5	Gaps and How it is to be addressed
Informed Consultation and Participation	During the LA process, the CDO is the appellate authority. Otherwise, the LAA does not require on-going consultations with affected persons and other stakeholders.	Disclosure of relevant information; meaningful consultations with affected persons communities, and other	PAFs were informed about the intended acquisition of their land and consulted multiple times in this process of preparation of RAP. Their

		stakeholders; consultations must be on-going and inclusive	preferences for resettlement and rehabilitation options were incorporated in this RAP.
Livelihood Restoration		The legal frameworks for resettlement provide for rehabilitation of displaced settlements and compensation to affected persons through land-based resettlement strategies. However, land-based livelihood is not used as a criterion for application of such land-based resettlement strategies wherever possible.	Provision of compensation at replacement cost along with rehabilitation assistance and commitment to improve and/or restore livelihoods and standard of living to pre-project levels.
Grievance Redress Mechanism		Both non-land and land-based livelihood restoration strategies are considered in this RAP.	
		The affected entities may approach the CDO and/or the Ministry of Home Affairs within a defined period for compulsory expropriation. Under Clause 25.7, appeal against the compensation may be directly filed with the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, entities other than legally registered landowners and tenants are not considered.	The project is required to establish a grievance redress mechanism, which should seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible.
Special assistance for vulnerable households		The project has established a GRM which will be used for this purpose as well. The GRM also includes access to legal redress at any stage in the process.	
		The landless families with legal ownership can get additional compensation at the discretion of the CDC.	Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable as a part of the resettlement process, however no specific package or entitlement for vulnerable groups.
			Vulnerable PAFs are identified in this RAP, and specific benefits are included for them.

Support during transition	No such provision in the LAA.	Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.	The RAP makes provisions for transitional support for all PAFs who are physically displaced.
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4. Methodology and Cut-off date of RAP Addendum

Following the additional impacts identified, an inventory of affected structures was prepared, accompanied by socio-economic assessment and a census survey. An expert team comprising both technical and safeguard from project, DCID and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) held consultations with the affected households to plan for structures acquisition and compensation options on January 2025. The team carried out a social assessment, took structures inventory and measurement and also conducted census a survey in February 2025. The cut of date for this addendum was the CDC meeting date 20th March 2025. This was disclosed through issuance of CDC notice on 20th March, 2025 and dispatched concerned ward and provided directly to the project affected family (PAF). The recent CDC meeting was held in 8th April, 2026 for the loss of 12 PAH. Most of these affected structures were missing in the updated RAP during the design phase. Additionally, some structures sustained damage and cracked due to construction activities during implementation phase, particularly due to vibration of heavy equipment and back cutting works that caused crack in private land and damage the structures within the RoW (50m). This RAP addendum has been prepared based on the same principles of original design phase RAP. Once approved, the addendum will be disclosed on DoR's website and through ward notices and direct household communication in Nepali language.

5. Overall Project Resettlement Impacts

The original RAP (April 2020) identified 78 Project Affected Households (PAHs), including 68 households affected by structure loss and 10 households affected by land loss (11 parcels, 0.2 ha).

During the pre-construction phase, the Project and DCID carried out detailed RAP verification, resulting in (July 2023). This verification identified 132 PAHs, comprising 129 households losing 143 structures and 3 households losing 3 small land parcels (0.02 ha). Implementation of the updated RAP began in April 2023.

As construction progressed, additional construction-induced impacts were identified 44 PAHs losing 46 structures and recently identified 12 PAHs losing 13 structures due to construction of bridge foundation work that were not included in either the 2020 RAP or the 2023 verification, necessitating preparation of this RAP Addendum (2026). All newly affected households remain within the 50 m Right-of-Way of the NNM Road (94.7 km section).

The RAP Addendum documents 185 PAHs experiencing loss of 202 private structures due to footpath, drainage and bridge foundation works. These impacts emerged during implementation and were identified through continued monitoring. No new public or community structures have been affected during this period.

Detailed resettlement impacts during different phase RAP are given below:

Table 2: Resettlement Impacts

SN	Descriptions	Original RAP (2020)			Addendum of RAP 2026		
		PAH	Land	Structure	PAHs	Land	Structure
1	Land	10	11 parcels (0.2 ha.)	-	3	3 parcels (0.02 ha.)	-
2	Structure	68	-	76	185	-	202
Total		78	11	76	188	3	202

5.1 Resettlement Impact Categorizations in RAP addendum

This RAP Addendum identifies 185 Project Affected Households (PAHs) and 202 structures affected by construction activities within the (50) - meter Right-of-Way. These impacts resulted from both design modifications and omissions affecting (172) private structures across (168) PAHs and construction-related effects, such as vibration and back-cutting-induced soil erosion, which affect (30) structures belonging to (17) PAHs. Consistent with ESS-5, impact categories include (41) physically displaced households, (32) both physically and economically displaced households, (76) only economically displaced households and (36) households with minor losses to ancillary structures. The physically displaced households (41) PAHs have access to their own alternative housing located adjacent to the affected structures. Accordingly, physical relocation is not required, as all affected households possess residences situated outside the project impact corridor. However, all affected persons, regardless of tenure status, will receive replacement-cost compensation, transitional and livelihood restoration support, and full access to the GRM, in line with the approved RAP and this Addendum.

Table 3: Summary of resettlement impacts details of Updated RAP-1

S.N.	Resettlement impact category	No PAHs	No of structure	Remarks
1	Physically Displaced	41	47	Residence
2	Both physically and Economically Displaced	32	38	Residence with Shop
3	Only Economically Displaced	76	80	Shop only
3	Minor loss associate structures (toilets, kitchen shed, and store)	36	10	Toilet
			13	Shed
			9	Store
			5	Kitchen
Total		185	202	

6. Socio-economic Profile of Project Affected Households

The socio-economic baseline covered all 44 projects affected households in this addendum. As these households reside within the same communities covered in the original RAP, their socio-economic characteristics remain broadly similar. The total population is 900 persons (54% male, 46% female), with an average household size of 5.3, higher than the national average (4.8). 13 households (30%) are female

headed running their household chore since long back and also known as vulnerable households whereas 31 households (70%) are male headed. This indicates that male domination households in NNM road alignment. Social composition comprises Janajati, (36 %) Chhetri (32%), Brahmins (32%) and very nominal (2%) of Dalit. The average economically active population is (86%) with average annual household income of NRs. 606359. All PAHs including vulnerable and non-titleholder households will receive compensation in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

7. Community Consultation & Participation

As an integral part of the Addendum Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) preparation process, a series of both informal and formal public consultations were conducted with key stakeholders at the local level. These consultations actively engaged ward-level authorities and representatives of Project Affected Households (PAHs) to ensure that the concerns and expectations of directly impacted communities were adequately captured and reflected in the planning process.

Besides representatives of PAHs, participants included representatives from the District Administration Office and local government institutions, including the concerned Rural Municipalities of Dhunibesi, Thakre, Beneghat Rorang, and Ichchakamana. All these stakeholders were consulted during January 2025. These interactions focused on compensation adequacy, timing of payments, dismantling options, and livelihood support. Feedback directly informed valuation negotiations through the CDC in different dates: (first- 22nd June, 2023), 10th December, 2023, 10th April, 2024, 17th May, 2025 and 8th April, 2026) phasing of payments, and inclusion of employment-based livelihood measures aimed to align the resettlement planning framework with applicable institutional mandates and alternative procedures

The consultations revealed a broadly cooperative and constructive atmosphere among the project-affected population. During the consultations, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) expressed their willingness to support the implementation of the Nagdhunga–Naubise–Mugling (NNM) Road Project and indicated their readiness to vacate and relocate structures and properties situated within the designated Right-of-Way (RoW).

Furthermore, PAPs acknowledged that their structures are predominantly located on government-owned land and expressed an understanding of the cash compensation and entitlements framework applicable to their affected assets, in accordance with the provisions outlined in this Addendum RAP. Design alternatives were limited due to safety and geometric requirements; however, footprint minimization was applied where feasible. Summary of consultation outcomes and responses are in annex-4

8. Entitlement Policy Framework

This Addendum adopts the same entitlement matrix and principles established in the original RAP, and extends them to cover additional, newly identified impacts. The Entitlement Framework accordingly specifies compensation and/or rehabilitation measures for all categories of impacts covered under the entitlement matrix. Eligibility covers titleholders with formal legal rights to land and/or structures; persons with recognizable claims under national or customary law and persons without recognizable legal rights to land (e.g., non-title holders/informal occupants/squatters, tenants/sub-tenants) who suffer losses of structures, assets, or livelihoods. Vulnerable households (e.g., women-headed, Dalit, elderly/disabled, very poor) receive targeted top-ups and priority access to livelihood measures. While determining the compensation, the committee have considered the loss incurred by persons due to acquisition process, shifting residence or place of business to another place and approved compensation and valuation unit at replacement cost informed by the entitlement matrix.

Table 4. Entitlement Policy Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
House and Other Structure			
Loss of residential house	• Titleholder • Landless Squatter Encroachers	• Compensation for full or partial loss of house/structure at full replacement cost of materials and labor according to structure type, with no deduction for depreciation • Every displaced household is entitled to a housing displacement allowance based on the established rates per household income and/or below poverty level income • Every household will receive transportation allowance on actual cost basis. • Resettlement assistance to altogether 10 vulnerable households including ethnic minorities, Dalits, women-headed, aged member will be provided additional support through preferential access to employment as per their willingness and capabilities to work in road construction for livelihood support.	• Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date. • Compensation rates of land and structure will be determined by CDC at replacement cost, taking reference of building valuation undertaken by project authorities (on the basis of standard norms of Department of Urban Development and Building Construction and existing local market price) • Material may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. • Displaced households will receive a housing displacement allowance. @20000 Decided during consultation with PAHs, based on national nominal monthly wage rate 19500 of 26 days @ RS.769 per day* 26 • An appropriate compensation advances 50% as first installment and housing displacement allowance will be paid at the time of notice to vacate. • To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be done not more than one year prior to property acquisition
Loss of commercial	• Titleholder - Non-Titleholder	• Compensation for full or partial loss of house/structure at full replacement	• Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date.

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
establishment		cost of materials and labor according to structure type, with no deduction for depreciation. • Every economically displaced household is entitled to a business disruption allowance based on the established rates per household income (during consultation) and/or below poverty level income	• Compensation rates of structures will be determined by CDC taking reference of building valuation undertaken by project authorities (basis on standard norms of Department of Urban Development and Building Construction and existing local market price) • Material may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. • Owners of displaced commercial establishments will receive a business displacement allowance
Loss of other private structures Other basic household facilities	• Titleholder • Encroachers • Titleholder • Encroachers	• Compensation for full or partial loss of house/structure at full replacement cost of materials and labor according to structure type, with no deduction for depreciation • Structures other than residential and commercial structure (i.e. toilet and animal shed which are attached to house) will not receive displacement allowance • Payment of installation charge or compensation for relocation of electricity, telephone line, TV cable, drinking water and other infrastructure to the installer, if these exists	• Other structures include animal sheds, water mills, toilets, taps etc. • Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date. • Compensation rates of structures will be determined by CDC taking reference of building valuation undertaken by project authorities (basis on standard norms of Department of Urban Development and Building Construction and existing local market price) • Material may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. • Loss of structures other than houses and commercial establishments does not entail payment of a displacement allowance. • The concerned authority will be requested to assist the households to reinstall or permit the facilities in their new

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
			location if applicable/required
Displacement of household	• Titleholder • Non-Titleholder	• Housing displacement allowance for loss of own residential accommodation. • Rental stipend for loss of rented accommodation. • Assistance in reestablishment and improvement of livelihood	• The housing displacement allowance will be based on one month's wages decided by CDO based on the recent district wage rate • The value of the allowance will be adjusted annually for price escalation. • Displaced households living on rent will receive 35 days' notice or rental stipend equivalent to one-month wage as defined above. • One-time economic rehabilitations grant of one month's wages decided by CDO
Displacement of commercial enterprise	• Titleholder • Non-Titleholder	• Business displacement allowance for loss of commercial establishment.	• The business displacement allowance will be based on one month's wages decided by CDO • Displacement allowances will be paid at the time of serving the notice to vacate.
Dismantling and transportation	• Titleholder • Non-Titleholder	• Each displaced household will be entitled to dismantling and transportation assistance to dismantle structure and transport of their belongings.	• Structure dismantling and transportation assistance will be provided based on the type of structure on actual cost basis.
Vulnerable social categories	• Female headed and elder citizen, in the vicinity of the corridor of	• Assistance in reestablishment and improvement of livelihood. • Preferential employment on road construction and maintenance to the extent possible. • Vulnerable support allowances	Vulnerable social categories actually affected by the project will identify as • Marginalized Janajati groups • Dalit groups • Women headed households • Landless households • Independent handicapped and or old age households

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
			• One-time economic rehabilitation grant of one month's wages established CDO
General Counseling			
All project impacts	• Persons within and adjacent to the road corridor	• General counseling on project impacts; construction schedules and acquisition dates; valuation, compensation and grievance resolution mechanisms; construction employment procedures; and local development initiatives.	• This will be achieved through the periodic distribution of information sheets and consultation with local officials. • Cooperation with GoN ministries and departments such as Department of Agriculture, Forest Local Development to support effective resource utilization and community development.

8. Valuation Methodology and Rate Determination:

As provisioned in Land Acquisition Act- 2034 B.S (1977 AD), the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) determines compensation rates. The CDC verified ownership/recognized claims, endorsed valuation principles, and approved valuation based on replacement-cost rates for all affected assets. While determining the compensation, the CDC considered all types of losses incurred including physical and economic impacts, and approved compensation accordingly. While no private land acquisition was involved in this addendum, variation in per-square-meter structure compensation rates reflects differences in construction typology (permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary), materials used, age and condition of structures, footprint size, and location-specific market values prevailing in 2025–2026, as well as displacement assistances as per the Entitlement Matrix. The CDC determined the replacement value of all affected assets following a series of consultations and field verification and collection of market rates from Bank and input from the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) and reflect actual reconstruction costs within 12-months validity period of valuation rates. Historic rates from the 2020 RAP have been used only as methodological benchmarks and not applied nominally. All compensation and allowances have been reviewed for adequacy in relation to inflation, reconstruction costs, and prevailing rental values. All compensation amounts and allowances were reviewed to ensure adequacy with respect to inflation, prevailing rental costs, reconstruction expenses, and livelihood restoration needs, consistent with ESS 5. Compensation payments are deposited into the bank accounts of the project-affected households. Furthermore, business disruption allowance and rental stipends allowance are also given to affected persons who operate their business and fully loss households require rental services.

Compensation Disbursement and Livelihood Restoration:

Cash compensation payment is ongoing to affected households based on their verified entitlement. The compensation package covers loss of assets at replacement value as ratified by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) and includes all applicable allowances (demolition, shifting, rental etc.) In addition, livelihood restoration training including employment in construction are available for identified targeted households. The total compensation package for structures are normally disbursed in two tranches for practical reasons. 50% **plus applicable allowances** prior to the dismantling of structures and 50% after dismantling of the structures. The first tranche (plus allowances) is sufficient to enable safe relocation without hardship, and no civil works is permitted to proceed until all the 100% compensation and allowances are fully disbursed. Although a relocation window of up to 12 months was provided for under the RAP, it was not required in practice. Of the 185 project-affected households (PAHs), 41PAHs experienced physical displacement but had alternative housing available immediately adjacent to the impacted structures; 32 PAHs experienced both physical and economic displacement, 76 PAHs only limited to business disruption without any need for residential relocation; and 36 PAHs were subject to partial or minor losses not requiring relocation. As a result, no full residential relocation was necessary, as all affected persons maintained residences outside the project impact corridor. Compensation payments are transferred directly into the bank accounts of project-affected households, and eligible affected persons have also received business disruption allowances and rental stipends, where applicable, to support transitional needs.

The Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) is being initiated, with a strong emphasis on employment generation, facilitation of job placement, and targeted skills development for vulnerable groups. Initial planning for LRP implementation, including beneficiary verification, and budget in line with the allocations specified in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has already been completed. Given the interval between impact occurrence from May 2025, and initiation of structured LRP activities in April 2026, interim support through employment opportunities in construction and prioritized compensation

disbursement is being provided. Ongoing consultations are further refining the specific types of training required to ensure responsiveness to the needs and preferences of affected households. In accordance with ESS 5, livelihood restoration is required to be completed prior to the commencement or continuation of civil works in affected locations; where sequencing deviations occurred, these are being addressed through expedited corrective measures. With adequate budget provisions secured, LRP implementation will proceed in parallel with remaining compensation payments, ensuring effective approach to restoring and enhancing the livelihoods of affected populations.

Table 5: Compensation payment status of project affected households

Descriptions		Resettlement Impacts and payment status up to June, 2026					
S. N.	PAH	No.	Full Payment	Achieved (%)	First Instalment	Non-Payment	Saved status
1	Land parcels	3	2	100%	NA	0	Saved 1 Parcel ICB-II
2	Structures ¹	185	107	57.83%	42	31	Saved 5 Structures PAH
Total		188	109		42	31	6

Mitigation Measures

To reduce the social impacts of the project, a step-by-step mitigation approach has been adopted, following the hierarchy of avoiding, minimizing, mitigating, and, if necessary, compensating or offsetting the impacts. Where displacement or loss occurs, the project will provide compensation. This includes payments for lost assets, support for relocation, rental allowances, and compensation for disruptions to businesses. Compensation is calculated based on replacement cost (the current market value of the affected assets, along with any additional costs involved in replacing them without depreciation). The final replacement value is determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), after holding several rounds of consultations and negotiations with the people directly affected by the project. Eligibility includes: (i) persons with formal legal rights, (ii) persons with claims recognizable under national/customary law, and (iii) persons without recognizable legal rights (e.g., informal occupants) for structure/asset losses and livelihood assistance. Beyond financial compensation, the mitigation plan also focuses on helping people rebuild their lives and livelihoods. This includes support for income-generating activities like wage work, farming, fishing, foraging, trading, and other small-scale businesses so that households can restore their standard of living to at least the level they had before being displaced. No civil works may commence in any chainage until 100% of compensation/allowances are paid (except disputes held in escrow).

The project has identified vulnerable households among the Project-Affected Households (PAHs) and ensured appropriate mitigation measures, inclusive support, and assistance for those most at risk. This identification also helps in prioritizing compensation distribution and livelihood support.

The project also maintains accessible GRM at various levels (PCU/PIC/site) to promptly acknowledge and resolve grievances including resettlement related complaints. A separate workers GRM and confidential

GBV/SEA referral pathways managed by an NGO service provider are functional. GRM data are reported frequently in project progress reports to the Bank.

8.1 Relocation Needs and Approach

The affected households who are physically displaced and want to relocate to another existing house or construct a new house nearby will receive cash compensation at replacement cost with livelihood restoration employment training opportunities. During the time of relocation of businesses, households may lose their income due to disturbance in their business, accordingly a disturbance allowance will be provided to the household based on estimated rate of national monthly wage (@ 20000)² (as has been determined during consultation with the affected households based on Labor Act 2017 clause 106 & 107). Apart from displacement allowance and compensation, livelihood support program for interested PAPs and skills training will be provided to the vulnerable households. Loss of private assets has been valued and compensated at replacement value, based on the entitlement matrix given in table-4 in succeeding section.

8.2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance (R & R)

The ESF has pointed out the need to arrange to provide displaced persons with sufficient opportunities to improve, or to at least restore livelihoods if private asset acquisition or restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources causing significant economic displacement. In this connection, following resettlement and resettlement assistances (housing displacement and business disruption allowance) have been planned to be provided to the project affected and displaced HHs along the road corridor. Apart from the provision of displacement allowances, the rehabilitation of PAPs will include additional support through preferential access to employment as per their willingness and capabilities to work in road construction. The highest priority in employment opportunities in project construction works, will be given to PAPs. There is some presence of vulnerable groups like, ethnic minorities (Chepang), Dalits, women- headed households and aged-member households in the project area. Dalits, ethnic minorities, women headed households, and aged member households are categorized under vulnerable. Moreover, livelihood support training will be organized to the vulnerable households.

8.3 Displacement Allowance

In addition to compensation for assets loss, some households who are losing houses will be qualified for the displacement allowances to support transition. Households, which require relocation, will receive a housing displacement allowance around NRs. 20,000. The displacement allowance has been revised based on the nationally notified minimum wage effective July 2025, ensuring alignment with current cost of living and ESS-5 requirements. Allowance values will continue to be adjusted annually for inflation. In total 41 project affected households are entitled to this housing displacement allowance and 32 project affected households are entitled to business disruption allowance. The provision of displacement allowance is that the house owners are free to demolish the affected house and can carry away to reuse the materials for new housing.

² Rs. @769* 26 days, see labor act 2017 clause 106 sub-clause-1 national labor wage determination as per clause 107 effective from 17th July, 2025 ministerial decision made dated on 16th July, 2025.

9. GRM

The project has a functioning accessible, and time-bound process to acknowledge, investigate, and resolve grievances including those related resettlements. Worker GRM is run by contractors for labor issues and GBV/SEA handled via confidential referral to the contracted NGO service provider, with survivor consent and without recording personally identifying information coordinating with PIC.

Architecture & access points

- Tier 1 – Site/CSC level: Site GRM focal point (contractor + CSC Social) receives complaints via drop-boxes, in-person, phone/SMS/WhatsApp, and portal/hotline; entries recorded same day in GRM log.
- Tier 2 – PIU/PCU level: If unresolved in 30 working days or if escalation is requested, PIU Social (with PCU oversight) reviews and decides corrective actions (e.g., re-valuation, additional allowance, repair).

Standards & timelines

- Acknowledgement: within 7 working days (verbal or written).
- Resolution target: within 30 working days.
- Non-retaliation: complainants face no penalty; judicial remedies remain available at any time.

Disclosure & communication

- GRM contacts (PIC/CSC offices) are posted at site and ward/municipality offices in Nepali-language
- GRM performance is included in monthly/quarterly reports to DoR/WB (number received, acknowledged, resolved, pending; disaggregation by topic and sex/vulnerability where relevant).

10. Implementation schedule

RAP implementation schedules include RAP verification works, notification for acquisitions and compensation claim. It also includes modality of compensation disbursement as per land acquisition act, 2034 and WB ESS-5 with preparation of database and proper documentation. The livelihood restoration program, supporting assistance, project information dissemination and public/stakeholder consultation, internal/external monitoring including GRC meeting are the prime activities RAP implementation. Activities completed prior to Addendum approval are indicated with actual dates, while remaining actions are time bound commitments

Table-6 RAP Implementation Schedule

#	Milestone	Key outputs	Timeframe
1	Finalize addendum data	Reconciliation of PAH/structure counts across narrative/Table 3/Annexes; validation of CDC rate sheets; update entitlement quantifications.	Completed: Nov- 2025 to Feb. 2026
2	engagement	. community consultations with newly affected PAHs	Completed: March, 2026
3	Payment readiness	Preparation and verification of payments dossier for all eligible PAHs.	Completed” December, 2025
4	Compensation & allowances	Pay replacement-cost compensation and applicable allowances (housing	Ongoing -

		displacement, business disruption, moving/transport; vulnerable top-ups).	
5	Dismantling/relocation	PAPs salvage materials; provision of moving/transport; provide rental stipend where applicable; access restoration for businesses.	Ongoing , will be completed by July, 2026
6	Targeted LRP start	Enroll eligible HHs to LRP	31 PAH by August 2026
8	Commence works	Contractor commences work after compensation payment and demolition.	Ongoing, started for sections where demolition and full compensation is made since December, 2025. No works ongoing in locations with outstanding compensation.
9	Monitoring & reporting	Monthly internal monitoring (payments, relocation, LRP enrolment, GRM) and semi-annual external monitoring.	Ongoing: Throughout RAP implementation
	Independent external monitoring		December, 2026
10	Completion audit & closure	Independent completion audit verifies living standards restored (or improved); RAP closure report issued.	Pending: Post implementation (prior to closing)

11. Monitoring & completion audit

11.1 Internal monitoring

In line with the Original RAP internal monitoring will be the responsibility of CSC, PIU and PCU and will be undertaken on a regular basis led by the Social Safeguard Specialist in the Development Cooperation and Implementation Division (DCID) and Social Development and Resettlement Specialist from Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). Internal monitoring will verify compensation disbursement at replacement cost; enrollment and delivery of Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) measures; stakeholder engagement and information disclosure; and grievance redress management. Findings from internal monitoring will be reported through regular progress reports.

11.2 Independent External Monitoring

Consistent with the commitments set out in the RAP 2020, an independent external monitoring agency will be engaged to provide objective oversight of RAP implementation and compliance with the requirements of ESS5. The external monitoring will assess compensation disbursement, delivery of resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration measures, grievance redress, and the extent to which affected households have restored or improved their livelihoods and living standards.

While RAP 2020 envisaged independent external monitoring, such monitoring has not yet been undertaken and therefore no external monitoring reports have been issued to date. This implementation gap is acknowledged and will be addressed through the engagement of an Independent External Monitoring Agency.

External monitoring findings and recommendations will be reported to the Department of Roads

(DCID) and the World Bank and will be used to inform corrective actions and overall environmental and social performance monitoring. External monitoring will complement, but not replace, the routine internal monitoring undertaken by the PIU/PCU and CSC.

A final independent completion audit will be conducted prior to RAP closure to verify that RAP commitments and ESS5 requirements have been satisfactorily implemented.

. 11.3 RAP completion report

The RAP Completion Report shall be prepared and submitted as a stand-alone report, separate from the civil works completion report. The Construction CSC will support documentation and internal monitoring and will rely on the independent external monitoring report

12. Budget & sources (fully costed)

The summary of Compensation and resettlement budget including financing plan based on original RAP as RAP implementation cost includes all the expenses required to compensate for affected private assets including resettlement and rehabilitation assistance based on CDC decision. The cost calculations and allowances under this Addendum reflect current (2025-2026) district market rates and prevailing construction and rental costs. Compensation for lost assets has been provided at replacement cost. the livelihood restoration program, supporting assistance, project information dissemination and public/stakeholder consultation, external monitoring including CDC/GRC meeting cost. The rehabilitation and relocation cost of the public/community structures/utilities has been allocated in Bill of Quantity (BoQ) and used from Provisional Sum. Where families own affected assets, payments have made in the joint account as agreed. It is important to note that the budget is financed by the Government's counterpart fund and approved by the Ministry of finance (MoF).

Line	Cost component	Amount (NPR)
A	Structures at replacement cost	107703031
B1	Housing displacement allowance	200000
B2	Business disruption allowance	440000
C	Targeted LRP (addendum PAHs)	1500000
D	Disclosure & GRM administration	700000
Total	RAP Addendum Budget	110543031

Appendices:

Annex 1: **Project Affected Private Structures (Nagdhunga- Naubise)**

Project Affected Private Structures						
ICB -1 (NAGDHUNGA - NAUBISE, GH. 0+ 000 to 12+260)						
S.N.	Address	Affected area Sqf	Rate per Sqf.	Total Cost of Building	Built Year	Remarks
1	DHUNIBESI -9	61	17703.49	1079913.26	Construction Induced impact, 2023	
	DHUNIBESI -9	59.4	6302.26	374354.8		
2	DHUNIBESI -9	21	21861.6	459093.76		
	DHUNIBESI -9	26	3089.15	80318.01		
3	DHUNIBESI -9	29.21	3319.68	96967.9	2016	
	DHUNIBESI -9	59.66	19136.85	1141704.59		
4	DHUNIBESI -9	56.84	3102	176318	Construction Induced impact 2023	
5	DHUNIBESI -9	39.78	8165.08	324807.24		
6	DHUNIBESI -9	726.19	148.86	108099.18		
7	DHUNIBESI -7	181.6	623.13	113098.41	2013	
8	DHUNIBESI -7	242.49	380.31	92220.49	2011	
9	DHUNIBESI -7	555.9941	64.57	359037.85	2016	
10	Dhunibesi Muncipality-08, Dhading Khanikhola	16.52	10,079.12	166,507.07	2013	RAP Addendum, 2025
11	Dhunibesi Muncipality-08, Dhading Khanikhola	61	9,897.36	603,739.20	2023	
	Dhunibesi -8 khanikhola	59,4	11,118.63	66446.622	2011	
12	Dhunibesi -8 khanikhola	21	17,786.44	373515.24	2011	
13	Dhunibesi -8 khanikhola	26	15,779.61	410269.75	2011	
14	Dhunibesi -8 khanikhola	29.21	14,358.94	419424.7	2012	
15	Dhunibesi -8 khanikhola	59.66	15,204.14	907003.11	2013	

16	Dhunibesi -8 khanikhola	56.84	13,042.29	741324.01	2011	
17	Dhading Dhunibesi-8	39.78	8228.17	327316.71	2013	
18	Dhading Dhunibesi-8	56.24	7240.71	309,485.12	2014	New addition PAH are in risk due to construction of bridge foundation work
19	Dhading Dhunibesi-8	25.83	8734.33	157,925.35	2011	
20	Dhading Dhunibesi-8	63.8	7655.7	305,271.22	2011	
21	Dhading Dhunibesi-8	76.05	3876.63	184,260.95	2011	
22	Dhading Dhunibesi-8	23.4	5388.02	88,255.69	2011	

Annex 2: Project Affected Private Structures (NAUBISE – MALEKHU)

Project Affected Private Structures						
ICB -2 (NAUBISE - MALEKHU, 0+000 to 43 + 542)						
S.N.	Address	Total affected area in Sqf.	Rate per Sqf	Total cost	Built year	Remarks
1	Gajuri-2	631.3029	1873.03	1182446.36	2021	
2	Gajuri-2	796.1216	2517.77	2004374.47	2021	
3	Gajuri-2	866.9119	234178	2030031.64	2013	
4	Gajuri 2, Malekhu	376.1137	2058.24	774134.08	2014	
5	Gajuri 2, Malekhu	515.1122	1763.59	908446.74	2021	
6	Gajuri 2, Malekhu	1161.907	637.89	741050.57	2021	
7	Gajuri 2, Malekhu	994.0762	610.32	606705.41	2013	
8	Gajuri 2, Malekhu	610.0013	4725.51	2882565.61	2014	
9	Gajuri 2, Malekhu	471.2179	2145.36	1010915.82	2020	
10	Gajuri-1, Sotikhola	256.0499	561	143639.22	2018	
11	Gajuri-1	500.0504	616.41	308239.53	2020	
12	Gajuri-5	2008.163	180.33	362131.56	2018	
13	Gajuri-1	22.59264	1586.2	35832.47	2020	
	Gajuri-5	399.1366	1021,70	407794.32	2018	
14	Gajuri-5	774.6	550.43	426368.85	2021	
15	Gajuri-5	687.7	1154.3	793813.16	2018	
16	Gajuri-5	497	1163.85	578436.43	2020	
17	Gajuri-5	210.9722	1409.91	297450.76	2018	
18	Galchi-4	1506.2	846,62	1275182.25	2020	
	Galchi-4	753.1	193.89	146023.55	2018	
19	Galchi-4	359.8	103.29	37167.08	2020	
20	Galchi-4	396.985	784.43	311405.61	2018	
21	Galchi-6	688.5	432.63	297869.53	2020	
22	Galchi -7	903.7	351.69	317831.25	2018	
23	Galchi -7	1215.7	313.84	381536.97	2020	
24	Galchi -7	2414.2	728.74	1759345.02	2018	
25	Galchi -7	340.1806	430.17	146338.38	2020	
26	Thakre -2	553.8424	1217.71	674417.61	2018	
27	Thakre -7	981.1661	1353.4	1246695.23	2020	
28	Thakre-2	564.816	1467.21	828698.25	2018	
29	Thakre-2	270.6813	1073.62	290608.1	2022	
30	Thakre -11	169.4	845.45	143219.8	2012	
31	Thakre -6	22.37747	2657.27	59443.26	2009	
32	Thakre -6	179.0198	1565.74	280284	2021	
33	Thakre -6	337.2758	3669.09	1237476.09	2014	
34	Dhunibes-6	806.9	166.12	134049.35	2018	
35	Dhunibes-6	123.0761	510.68	62849.76	2020	
	Dhunibes-6	189.3478	1926.28	364123.03	2018	

36	Dhunibes-6	322.8	471.85	152315.21	2022	
37	Dhunibes-6	387.7327	539.28	209096.45	2012	
	Dhunibes-6	108.4447	141.92	51390.33	2018	
38	Thakre-2	1183.2	124,13	146882.17	2022	
39	Gajuri-6	75.52397	6632.37	500876.88	2012	
40	Thakre -7	35.58	16207.82	19347.00	2009	RAP Addendum, 2025
41	Thakre -7	31.50	1227.91	24174.39	2003	
42	Thakre -2	19.74	1960.18	273900.96	2021	
43	Thakre -2	16.50	2930.23	587898.60	2021	
	Thakre -2	37.80	7247.43	273953.16	2021	
44	Thakre -2	21.42	6620.62	141813.76	2014	
45	Thakre -1	11.03	15982.98	19339.63	2015	
46	Thakre -7	9.49	46518.24	27604.20	2016	
47	Galchhi -7, Machhedi khola	36.92	15686.50	471242.28	2005	
	Galchhi -7, Machhedi khola	51.75	29662.28	903653.99	2011	
48	Galchhi -7, Machhedi khola	112.86	4655.62	525434.17	2021	
49	Galchhi -7, Machhedi khola	82.67	2452.71	202765.63	2023	
50	Thakre -6	31.13	5606.38	174526.89	2018	
51	Thakre -6	121.12	2017.35	244342.16	2021	
52	Thakre -7	75.59	3037.70	229619.89	2013	
53	Dhunibesi -6	18.01	6,166.45	49393.31	2014	
54	Dhunibesi -6	9.97	3322.04	33120.79	2015	
55	Gajuri -1	29.52	1500.00	44280.12	2015	
56	Gajuri -1	42.22	2753.72	116262.43	2015	
57	Gajuri -1	86.77	6679.40	579571.55	2021	
58	Gajuri -1	254.26	3615.71	919331.18	2013	
59	Gajuri -1	85.30	3247.07	276975.64	2014	
60	Gajuri -1	85.30	3247.07	276975.64	2015	
61	Gajuri -1	85.30	3247.07	232027.44	2005	
62	Gajuri -1	59.21	2138.71	199274.90	2023	
63	Gajuri -6, Jarekhet	179.13	6649.19	126633.23	2018	
64	Galchhi -6, Baireni	47.37	4098.74	1191070.89	2021	
65	Galchhi -6, Baireni	106.56	1370.16	194157.74	2021	
	Galchhi -6, Baireni	28.835	11231.34	146004.53	2023	
66	Dhading, Galchi-6	28.835	11231.34	252,607.36	2018	New additional PAH are in risk due to construction of bridge foundation work
67	Dhading, Thakre-7	368.55	828.16	213,653.06	2020	
	Dhading, Thakre-7	34.03	19772.62	583,371.52	2018	
68	Dhading, Thakre-7	34.03	19772.62	583,371.52	2022	

69	Dhading, Thakre-7	1.8	21552.94	27,156.71	2012	
70	Dhading, Thakre-7	54.94	8738.86	288,067.90	2015	
71	Dhading, Thakre-7	152.64	5423.80	517,430.31	2021	
72	Dhading, Thakre-7	84.27	7562.48	398,306.58	2013	
			80.00	37918163.22		

Annex 3: Project Affected Private Structures (Malekhu – Mugling)

Project Affected Private Structures						
ICB -3 (MALEKHU - MUGLING, CH.43+ 542 to 82+ 403)						
S.N	Address	Total affected area, Sqf	Rate per Sqf.	Total cpst	Built year	Remarks
1	Beneghat-3	271.11	2318.07	628453.06	2020	
2	Beneghat-3	149.1114	2038.97	304031.69	2011	
3	Beneghat-3	434.8545	3212.9	1397131.25	2014	
4	Beneghat-3			1047370.26	2023	
5	Beneghat-3	451.8528	257.82	142281.05	2019	
6	Beneghat-3	319.5245	2959.59	945648.79	2009	
7	Beneghat-3	108.875	3344.62	364129.27	2008	
8	Beneghat-3	205.9158	4737	975451.46	2013	
9	Beneghat-3	174.2861	9941.21	173271.99	2020	
10	Beneghat-3	415.7046	941.58	390754.13	2007	
11	Beneghat-3	266.5932	1536.51	409926.73	2009	
12	Beneghat-3	75.52397	415.28	31361.96	2018	
13	Beneghat-3	119.4	260.29	31079.24	2021	
	Beneghat-3	240	404.3	97034.39	2002	
	Beneghat-3	322.8	531.67	171625.28	2002	
14	Beneghat-3	224	1312.73	294053.4	2009	
	Beneghat-3	661.4	17.78	11754.59	2009	
	Beneghat-3	119.4	1415.82	169049.6	2021	
15	Beneghat-5	322.752	1784.64	575995	2020	
16	Beneghat-5	604.5	2607.46	1576212.31	2011	
17	Beneghat-5	296.5015	1884	558608.72	2014	
18	Beneghat-5	230.4449	1842.65	424621.83	2023	
19	Beneghat-5	1702.4	159.91	272237.78	2019	
20	Beneghat-5	2260.2	437.19	988146.79	2009	
21	Beneghat-5	943.7	505.39	476945.47	2021	
22	Beneghat-5	621	383.2	237971.71	2020	
23	Beneghat-5	241.4	554.59	133878.29	2011	
24	Beneghat-5	2361.3	434.27	1025444.41	2014	
25	Beneghat-5	1678.3	958.71	1609006.6	2021	

26	Beneghat-5	1635.3	1234.42	2018653.77	2011
27	Beneghat-5	936	2037.52	1907128.01	2014
28	Beneghat-7	69.9	516.53	36105.7	2023
29	Beneghat-7	266.3	2298.26	612027.14	2019
30	Beneghat-7	755.2	1392.48	1051607.62	2009
31	Beneghat-7	831.4	516.59	429494.79	2008
32	Beneghat-7	1003.5	311.83	312921.87	2015
33	Beneghat-7	410.5	911.45	371451.05	2020
34	Beneghat-3	247.44	2979.75	737310.57	2007
35	Beneghat-3	247.44	2979.75	737310.57	2023
36	Beneghat-3	266.28	1283.51	341736.79	2019
37	Beneghat-3	295.85	1159.49	343036.9	2016
38	Beneghat-3	101.41	7122.69	722312.3	2009
39	Beneghat-3	72.02	4132.36	297612.92	2018
40	Beneghat-7	159.15	1125.39	179107.18	2021
41	Beneghat-7	339.45	1365.69	460531.8	2005
42	Beneghat-7	330.68	1501.48	496511.56	2005
43	Beneghat-3	862.39	750.87	647549.94	2009
44	Beneghat-3	254.11	1815.11	461238.49	2000
45	Beneghat-5	418.177	2873.05	1201426	2021
46	Beneghat-3	310.32	1511.34	469000.28	2020
47	Beneghat-7	525.6	966.22	507848.6	2011
	Beneghat-7	134.65	1629.9	219467.22	2014
48	Beneghat-7	222.27	1240.33	275688.83	2023
49	Ichchhakamana RM -3 , fishling	209.79	691.92	145159.00	2019
50	Ichchhakamana RM -3 , Kuringhat	129.10	358.07	46227.00	2009
51	Ichchhakamana RM -4, cablecar	120.49	613.85	73963.00	2008
52	Ichchhakamana RM -4, cablecar	92.31	575.45	53120.00	2015
53	Ichchhakamana RM -3, fishling	255.62	783.89	200380.00	2020

54	Ichchhakamana RM -4, cablecar	237.76	354.87	84375.00	2007
55	Ichchhakamana RM -4, cablecar	284.02	269.20	76460.00	2023
56	Ichchhakamana RM -4, cablecar	184.51	335.68	61937.00	2019
57	Ichchhakamana RM -3, kuringhat	414.20	1949.14	806946.00	2009
58	Ichchhakamana RM -3, kuringhat	702.30	5121.57	2473202.00	2021
59	Ichchhakamana RM -3, kuringhat	335.70	3427.26	1150533.00	2020
60	Ichchhakamana RM -3, kuringhat	671.30	1816.56	1219463.00	2011
61	Ichchhakamana -4, lewatar	244.00	884.22	215752.00	2014
62	Ichchhakamana -3, kuringhat	632.29	143.93	91009.00	2020
63	Ichchhakamana -3, kuringhat	251.32	482.26	101202.00	2011
64	Ichchhakamana -4, kuringhat	197.52	1995.50	198608.00	2014
65	Ichchhakamana -3, kuringhat	397.63	783.89	311702.00	2023
66	Ichchhakamana -3, kuringhat	163.64	783.87	128273.00	2019
67	Ichchhakamana -3, kuringhat	120.71	335.68	40521.00	2009
68	Ichchhakamana -3, kuringhat	239.16	552.76	187477.00	2008
69	Ichchhakamana -4, kuringhat	650.99	760.90	495344.00	2021
70	Benighat Rorang -9 Hugdikhola	1993.6	1624.28	3238183.76	2020
71	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	1468.5	1627.33	2389746.66	2011

72	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	2227	1598.25	3359324	2014	
73	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	774.6	31.93	2004738.24	2020	
74	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	1141.3	2219.24	2537268.17	2011	
75	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	697.1	2198.06	1532268.05	2014	
76	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	576.4	3430.83	1977533.45	2008	
77	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	576.4	3460.04	1994370.01	2015	
78	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	223.8	675.93	541275.1	2020	
79	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	333.5	1829.14	643370.46	2007	
80	Benighat Rorang -10 Hugdikhola	333.5	1939.63	646869.63	2023	
81	Benighat Rorang -10 Mowaikhola	775	171.06	132574.79	2011	
82	Benighat Rorang RM -3, Malekhu	2.16	18459.4	39872.31	2014	RAP Addendum, 2025
83	Benighat Rorang RM -3, Malekhu	19.2	12531.21	240599.33	2020	
84	Benighat Rorang RM -3, Gomati khola	11.5	5197.07	59766.4	2011	
85	Benighat Rorang -5, Benighat Bazar	335.7	234.73	78564.47	2014	
86	Benighat Rorang -5, Benighat Bazar	18	3945.11	71012.13	2023	
87	Benighat Rorang -5, Benighat Bazar	4.2	12215.54	51305.28	2019	

88	Benighat Rorang -5, Benighat Bazar	11.4	4559.83	51982.11	2009	
89	Benighat Rorang -5, Charaudi	21.12	6990.42	147637.78	2008	
90	Benighat Rorang -7, Khataudi	12	9229.44	110753.28	2021	
91	Benighat Rorang -7, Khataudi	2.25	3094.97	6963.7	2023	
			96	60318189.06		

Annex 4 Consultations held with private structure affecting HHs

S n	Date	Location	No of participants	Issues raised in consultation	Response agreed to resolve the issues	Responsible Agency/Person
1	5th Jan, 2025	Dhunibesi	15	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling	Project Office, Contractor
2	7th Jan, 2025	Thakre	23	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment, restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling	Project Office, Contractor
3	17th Jan, 2025	Benighat-Rorang	9	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment, restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling	Project Office, Contractor
4	25th Jan, 2025	Ichhakamana	8	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment, restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling	Project Office, Contractor

Annex-5: Stakeholder Consultations and Publicity of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) identifies all key project stakeholders and outlines the process for publicizing the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) throughout the project lifecycle. Detailed information on the GRM is provided in the Nagdhunga–Naubise–Mugling (NNM) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), all of which have been publicly disclosed.

To ensure widespread awareness of the GRM, the project has conducted regular stakeholder consultations and awareness activities at different sections of the NNM road corridor. Information has also been disseminated through Radio Zingale, a local FM station serving Dhading and Chitwan districts. Consultation meetings have been organized with a wide range of stakeholders, including project-affected people (PAPs), Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local community-based organizations (CBOs), traffic police offices, and other affected communities, as outlined in the project SEP.

These consultations informed stakeholders about the GRM process, including the procedures for submitting grievances through various channels such as the online portal, written applications, email, telephone, and verbal complaints. During the pre-construction phase, stakeholder consultations and GRM awareness activities were carried out at different sections of the Nagdhunga–Naubise–Mugling (NNM) road between June to December, 2022 by the Environmental and Social (E&S) experts of the Department of Roads (DoR)-Development Cooperation Implementation Division (DCID)-Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The project has continued to acknowledge grievances and regularly provide feedback to local stakeholders regarding the status of their complaints.

In June 2022, affected residents of Dharke Bazaar, Ward No. 8 of Dhunibesi Municipality, submitted 118 grievances to the NNM Project Office. The grievances primarily related to compensation for affected land and structures. The project formally acknowledged receipt of these complaints through written correspondence and informed the complainants about the schedule of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) meetings and subsequent decisions. The first GRC meeting was held at Gajuri Rural Municipality in July 2022, after which the resolutions were communicated to the concerned individuals and relevant agencies.

The GRC initiated discussions on several key issues raised by stakeholders, including the traffic management plan proposed in the project design, land acquisition, and compensation for affected private and public properties along the NNM road corridor. The Project In-Charge responded to these concerns by explaining that all decisions would be made in accordance with prevailing laws, government guidelines, and established practices. Safeguard experts from the DCID and the

project consultants also presented the lodged grievances and supported the categorization and review process.

To facilitate effective grievance handling, two Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) have been established for the eastern and western sections of the NNM road. The GRC meeting for the eastern section was held on 7 November 2022 in Gajuri, Dhading. The committee comprised representatives from the elected bodies of the affected local governments, covering Nagarjun Municipality in Kathmandu through to Gajuri Rural Municipality in Dhading (two municipalities and three rural municipalities), with the Project In-Charge of the NNM eastern section serving as the Member Secretary. During the meeting, safeguard experts from the DCID and the consultant team explained the grievance categorization process and emphasized the importance of sending timely response letters to individual complainants.

Municipality-level consultations on the GRM commenced on 23 December 2022, beginning in Dhunibesi Municipality, Dhading. These consultations were attended by mayors, vice-mayors, ward chairpersons of the affected wards, elected representatives, and project-affected people. Participants expressed concerns regarding the procedures for land acquisition, compensation for affected land and structures, the compensation modalities, and the status of grievances that had already been submitted to the project office.

A similar consultation was conducted in Thakre Rural Municipality on 28 December 2022 with the participation of elected representatives, including the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, ward chairpersons, and affected community members. Participants raised similar concerns regarding land acquisition procedures, compensation for affected land and structures, compensation modalities, and the progress of grievance resolution. A summary of the stakeholder consultations, meeting minutes, and photographs is provided below.

Summary of the Consultations on GRM

Date: From 23rd June to 28th December 2022

Raised issues and claim	Types of Stakeholders	Locations/Settlements	Response
Road and Traffic Safety issues - Zebra crossing spot should be marked in school, market area and dense settlement areas - Quick rescue/response is needed in case of accident and incident and rapid response team is required during construction	Traffic Police Officer- Gajuri Dhading	Gajuri Rural Municipality, Ward-1 Gajuri Dhading	- The road and traffic safety issues has been incorporated in the detail design report and supervision consultant team has also committed to apply the plan - Rapid Response team will be mobilized during project implementation
Grievances - Issues of historical land acquisition of RoW in Dharke bazaar - Compensation of affected structures at the periphery of Dharke bazar	Affected People of Dhunibesi Municipality	Dhunibesi Municipality 6 & 7	The compensation of affected structures will be provided as per the details included in the updated RAP of NNM
Compensation and Land Acquisition - Relocation of 3 affected houses of Chepang in nearby location of existing houses or provide compensation of structures to build new houses - Time of notification before construction and payment for Compensation of 2 land parcels at Gomati bridge	Chepang Houses (Project Affected)- Associated with Gomati Bridge near Benighat Rorang bazar	Benighat Rorang RM-3, Benighat	The compensation of affected structures will be provided as per the details included in the updated RAP of NNM
	Consultations with affected persons (Ms. Rama Kandel and Ms. Santa Kumari Kandel)- near Benighat bazar- Benighat	Benighat Rorang RM-3, Benighat	- The compensation of affected land parcel can be provided after the approval of CDC meeting and finalizing of rate from CDC meeting - The notification for compensation of affected land parcels has been published in local newspaper in 14 November 2021.
Safe Crossings for School Children - The proper traffic management is during before and after the school time - Construction of overhead bridge is needed in school area	Mahendra Higher Secondary School- Khanikhola Dhading	Khanikhola, Dhunibesi Municipality- Dhading	- The overhead bridge for pedestrian crossings as well for school children will be constructed near to crossings of Mahendra Secondary School. - The proper traffic management plan will be considered for the safe crossings of school children before and after school
Construction Induced Impacts Risk due to Back cutting during upgrading works- The house (of Sanu Kancha Pandey) is in Risk due to back cutting works at Sikre Khola 6+ 730, ICB-I. All the family Members are in rented house since the impact has occurred	Project Affected Person (Mr. Sanu Kancha Pandey and family)	Sikre Khola (Ch 6+ 730), ICB-I- Dhunibesi Municipality	The contractor should implement the action plan proposed by Construction and Supervision Consultants during upgrading works

Photographs



GRC meeting at Gajuri

GRM publicizes with locals



GRM publicizes with locals at Charaudi bridge area



GRM publicizes with locals at Khare bridge area



discussion on SEA/SH GRM with local women at Galchi

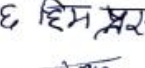
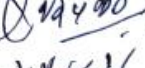
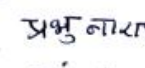
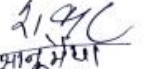
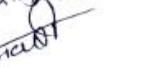


Meeting with affected people, Ichakamana Chitwan

Meeting Minutes

પ્રાજ્ઞાપત્રે ૨૦૧૬-૦૩-૦૬ ગાંધી રોડ, ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬, દાખા, ચાંગિયો ધાટિયા વડાદપ્ત સી રમેશ માધારી જુઓ મહેમતાના ચર્ચ વડા વગર પ્રાપ્ત ગુનો તથા ગુનાઓ (ત્રાગદુદા-સૈયિદે-મુગિનકા કુલ રવજાંગ સમજાવેલ) તથા સ્થાનિક વાસિના વિચાર સડક વિભાગ વિષ્ણુ કામગીરીના પ્રતિપ્રતિ જુઓ મિષ્ટ દેવતાપુત્ર કાર્યક્રમ ગાંધી રોડ દેવતાના પ્રાપ્તિની ખિન્ન અનુભવ રહેશે છે ।

પ્રાપ્તિની

ક્ર.સં.	નામ	જોડાના	દસ્તાખત
૧.	રમેશ માધારી	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬ વડાદપ્ત	
	મુખ્ય મંત્રી કોરવણા	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬ વડાદપ્ત	
૨.	રમેશ પાલે	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૪.	અમિલ આચાર્ય	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૫.	દિપ્તિ પસાલ આચાર્ય	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૬.	દુલે વાલુ શેઠ	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૭.	રમેશ પાલે	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૮.	વામ પસાલ પાલે	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૯.	વિષ્ણુ પસાલ આચાર્ય	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૧૦.	રામકુમાર ગાંધી	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૧૧.	કુમ્ભ નારાયણ શેઠ	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૧૨.	દિપ્તિ શેઠ	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૧૩.	શાંતી શેઠ	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૧૪.	શાંતી શેઠ	ધુનિવેલી તા.પા-૦૬	
૧૫.	મુખ્ય મંત્રી કોરવણા	ધુ. તા. પા - ૭	
૧૬.	કામલજી કાંચાણી	ધુ. તા. પા - ૭	

१७. दिपक रौक्का (काळी साठीनी) वडा - ८, धुनीवेशी ~~का-२~~
१८. दौलत मीजार (काळी) वडा - ८ धुनीवेशी
१९. काळी मीजार वडा - ८ धुनीवेशी
२०. साळीरीभाचार्य वडा - ३ धुनीवेशी
२१. इस्वात अण्डी वडा नं. ८ धुनीवेशी
२२. (साळीरीभाचार्य) (गुफा) वडा नं. ६ धुनीवेशी
- उडव
किशोर
२३. रामकृष्ण शिष्ट वडा नं. ८ रानीखोला
२४. सिरा शिष्ट वडा नं. ८ रानीखोला
२५. रमाकुमारी शिष्ट वडा नं. ८ रानीखोला
२६. सुवर्ण लक्ष्मण वडा नं. ८ रानीखोला
२७. प्रदीप त्रिपाठी वडा नं. ८ रानीखोला

हलफनाम विवरण

१. नागकुंडा - नॉर्वेले-प्रगल्भ, हलफनाम अर्तगत धुनीवेशी वडा नं. ६ अर्तगतका स्थानीय वास्तविकता गुनाहो र हालतम प्रमाण चरणावारे हलफनाम ।
२. नागकुंडा - नॉर्वेले-प्रगल्भ, हलफनाम अर्तगत धुनीवेशी वडा नं. ६ अर्तगतका स्थानीय वास्तविकता गुनाहो र हालतम प्रमाण चरणावारे हलफनाम ।
३. नागकुंडा - नॉर्वेले-प्रगल्भ, हलफनाम अर्तगत धुनीवेशी वडा नं. ६ अर्तगतका स्थानीय वास्तविकता गुनाहो र हालतम प्रमाण चरणावारे हलफनाम ।

भाजपितृ २०१७-०१-०७ गतेका दिन, गल्ही गा.पा.-छडाने ६ स्थित
 रैरेनी, धादेदुमा रङ्गमल्ल रथानाम महिला समूह तथा दुम्ड विभाग
 विकास तथा पालिकाको कार्यालयमा, ललितपुर का सभासद तथा
 कातावरुणी विभाग विभाग नगरपालिका-सुपरी, सडक रोकको
 विकासको समूह महिला तथा पालिकालाई प्रोत्साहन आयोगमा रहेका
 प्रावधान सम्बन्धि छलफल गरियो। छलफलमा उपस्थित निम्नभन्दा
 रहेको छ।

उपस्थित

क्र.सं.	नाम	प्रेषणा	हस्ताक्षर
१.	अमरुटा पण्डित	गल्ही गा.पा.-६ रैरेनी धादेदुमा (महिला समूह) (सुपरी विभाग)	अमरुटा
२.	अमरुता के.सी.	श्री अमरेश्वर मरिना सुपरी विभाग नगरपालिका-६	अमरुता
३.	शोभा गिरी		शोभा
४.	सृजना अम्बर रिजाल	सुपरी विभाग	सृजना
५.	राममाया तामाङ	सुपरी विभाग	राममाया
६.	राधिका खतिवडा	श्री अमरेश्वर महिला समूह/का सुपरी विभाग नगरपालिका	राधिका
७.	मैना रिजाल		मैना
८.	प्रेनुका खतिवडा		प्रेनुका
९.	रामचन्द्र पण्डित		रामचन्द्र
१०.	रमा श्रेष्ठ	स.वि. वि. स. का. म. म. म.	रमा
११.	मुद्राज तामाङ	"	मुद्राज

हस्तफल कार्यमुपना-विम्व विद्यपदका हस्तफल गणेशो ।

१) नागदुहा-नीविसे-मुलिका, सडक टपणका विम्वित गणेशो भएको
सुरेका बाला-विम्वित गणेशो हस्तफल गणेशो जानकारी र भाषेजनाको प्रगती
गणेशो विम्वित जानकारी ।

२) नागदुहा-नीविसे-मुलिका, सडक टपणका महिला दुवै, दुवैको हस्तफल
र भाषेजना भित्र रहेका महिला तथा बालबालिकाको शक्तता भित्र गणेशो
सम्बन्ध प्रवर्धन गणेशो हस्तफल ।

३) घर सडक टपणका महिला प्रगती हुने महिला विम्वित, सडक विम्वित तथा
भक्त महिलाको सम्वन्ध गणेशो (गुन भाषेजना को गणेशो विम्वित सम्बन्धित)
हस्तफल ।



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आज मिति २०७६ खप्त १० गतेका दिन गजुरी गाउँपालिका का अध्यक्ष श्री गणेश लाल श्रेष्ठ उपर्युक्त अध्यक्षमात्रा लागुगुं गमुलस. सडक आयोजना अन्तर्गत नो स्वामीय जग्गुनाथो युनु- गार्द समितिको बैठक सम्पन्न भयो। बैठकको उपस्थिति र निर्णयमा देहाय वमोजिम रहेको।

उपस्थिति

क्र	नाम, पद	पद	कार्यालय	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१	श्री गणेश लाल श्रेष्ठ	अध्यक्ष	गजुरी गा.पा.	९८५१०५४६५	
२	श्री किरण काडी	योजना प्रमुख	ना.शु. खड्क	९८५१५३९९६८	
३	श्री श्रीराम आचार्य	लेखा प्रमुख	"	९८५१३०६२०	
४	श्री सुभाष प्रसाद आचार्य	इन्जिनियर	"	"	
५	श्री सयना परिवार	सदस्य	जि.व.पु. बामजो	९८५१५३९९६८	
६	श्री माइ कुमारी माइ	उपअध्यक्ष	चन्द्रागिरी-२	९८५१३०६२०	
७	कोजन्दु पसाद कोल	उपाध्यक्ष	मडुवानी गा.पा.	९८५१९८०९८	
८	नर बहादुर नेपाल	उपअध्यक्ष	इच्छाकामना गा.पा.	९८५१३०६२०	
९	हिरा माइारी	उपअध्यक्ष	गजुरी गा.पा.	९८५१३०६२०	
१०	टाप वहादुर श्रेष्ठ	उपाध्यक्ष	सिद्धिचरण रोडा	९८५१३०६२०	
११	हिरा को थापा	उपाध्यक्ष	भानु गा.पा.	९८५१३०६२०	
१२	प्रावेन त्रिपाठी	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
१३	प्रसाद पोखरेल	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
१४	रमा श्रेष्ठ	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
१५	मुकेश खत्वा	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
१६	मानेन्द्र धिमिरे	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
१७	सुभाष चन्द	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
१८	दिनेश खिमरे	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
१९	सुमन परिवार	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
२०	अशोक ब. प्रधान	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
२१	Sham Bhandari	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
२२	मास्टर जे. सिंह	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
२३	Hom Shrestha	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
२४	लयाज सुन्दर बापट	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	
२५	रविन्द्र बहादुर थापा	SMC	SMC	९८५१३०६२०	

क्र	नाम, पद	पद	कार्यालय	मो. नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
२६	Dormani Paudyal	CR	Tiangsu-Sagun	९८५११८०८२	
२७	Sham Bhandari	CR	Lama-Sham	९८५११८०८२	
२८	Suman Lo Tamang	CR	Resident Engineer	९८५११८०८२	

निर्णयहरू

निर्णय नम्बर १ :- (प्रारम्भिक गमुलस. सडक) गजुरी गाउँपालिका गमुलस. सडक आयोजनाको आयोजना प्रमुख श्री किरण काडीले वाट आयोजना र आयोजना अन्तर्गत हाल चलाइएको कामको प्रगतिको बारेमा जानकारी दिएको।

निर्णय नम्बर २ :- आयोजना अन्तर्गत मिति २०७६ चन्द्रागिरी गते जडन गजुरीको स्थानीय जग्गुनाथो युनु- गार्द समिति को लक्षितपदिल वमोजिम रहने गरी प्रारम्भ गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

तपशिल

सदस्य - श्री गणेश लाल श्रेष्ठ (अध्यक्ष - गजुरी गाउँपालिका)

सदस्य - श्री टाप वहादुर श्रेष्ठ (उपाध्यक्ष - केनेचरण रोडा गा.पा.)

सदस्य - श्री आद्य प्रसाद खिलवाले (सुभाष चन्द गा.पा.-१)

सदस्य - श्री माइकुमारी माइ (चन्द्रागिरी न.पा.-२)

सदस्य - श्री नर बहादुर नेपाल (इच्छाकामना गा.पा.-३)

सदस्य - श्री हिरा वहादुर थापा (थाने गा.पा.-४)

* सदस्य सचिव - श्री किरण काडी (योजना प्रमुख-ना.शु.खड्क)

सदस्य - श्री सुवर्ण चन्द (Tiangsu-Sagun Const. Camp)

सदस्य - श्री मानेन्द्र धिमिरे (Lama-Sham)

सदस्य - श्री हेम श्रेष्ठ (Resident Engineer - Consultant)