



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
Department of Roads

Development Corporation Implementation Division (DCID)
Babarmahal Kathmandu, Nepal

Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP)

FINAL REPORT
On
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
of
Kamala-Dhalkebar-Pathlaiya (KDP) Road

Submitted by : CEG-CIAS JV

JOINT-VENTURE WITH



**CONSULTING
ENGINEERS GROUP LTD**

An ISO 9001:2015 Company, Registered & Corporate Office,
CEG Tower B-11 (G), Malviya Industrial Area, Jaipur - 302017,
Rajasthan, India, Tel: +91 141 2751801, 802, 803 Fax: 2751806
e-mail: hqjpr@cegindia.com ; url: www.cegindia.com
CIN: U74140 RJ 1991 PLC 006329



Civil Informatics and Solutions P. Ltd.

Chakupat, Lalitpur, Nepal
Tel: +977-1-5260314
Fax : +977-1-5260152
Email: info@cias.com.np
Web : www.cias.com.np

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. *Project Description*

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has requested financial support from the World Bank (WB) to prepare and implement the Nepal Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP). The proposed project will support improvement of the existing 130 km Kamala-Dhalkebar-Pathlaiya (KDP) of the East-West Highway and widen it from 2-lane to 4-lane.

The KDP road passes through Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat and Bara of eastern Nepal. This highway connects eastern Nepal to Birgunj in the south-west, Kathmandu in the north and other different parts of the country in the west. Daily High traffic and narrow bridges present unsafe road conditions for freight and passengers. Out of 76 existing bridges, 61 will be upgraded to 4-lane standard and 15 small bridges will be converted into box culverts. Five underpasses and various other required structures at different locations will be constructed along this road section.

2. *Aims and Objectives of RAP*

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

- Mitigate adverse impacts of involuntary resettlement resulting from the construction of the KDP road avoiding forced eviction.
- Compensate for all the private assets, including all public structures and utilities.
- Restore and /or improve livelihoods of project affected households.
- Ensure effective stakeholder engagement and promote transparency in the development and implementation of the resettlement activities as per RAP provision.

3. *Methodology for Resettlement Action Plan*

Information for this RAP was collected through an inventory survey of all private affected assets, public structures, others land utilities within the RoW. A set of questionnaires was developed and administered to conduct census survey for the Project Affected Households (PAHs) to get socio-economic information and to establish baseline status of total 64 PAHs while preparing this RAP. The census survey, inventory and enumeration of PAPs has been carried out in accordance with the WB ESF. Similarly, Consultative meeting, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) have also been carried out to collect qualitative information and to verify and strengthen the data collected through HH survey. The surveys were carried out according to the World Bank's Environmental and Social

Framework (ESF), specifically the Environment and Social Standard (ESS5) and in accordance with the legislations of the GoN.

4. Legal Framework

This RAP has been prepared in compliance with all the relevant legislation and policies i.e., Land Acquisition Act 1977, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2071(2015), Public Road Act 1974, Land Use Policy 2015 and World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS-5). Comparison of WB's ESS-5 with GoN's legislations related to lands was done to find out gaps and to propose mitigation measures to fulfil these gaps.

5. Socio-economic Information and Profile

A census survey was conducted among 64 projects affected HHs in order to establish a socio-economic baseline and inventory of loss (IoL). A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to address the impacts of the KDP road project on the 64 affected households. The total population of the project affected 64 HHs is 330, where 53.6% are male and 46.4% are female with an average household size of 5.1. Regarding caste and ethnic composition, 37.6% belong to Terai castes, 24.9% are Indigenous people (Hill Janajati and Terai Janajati), 25% are Dalits, 10.9% are Chhetris, and only 1.6% are Muslims.

The age breakdown of the population shows that 26.4% are below 14 years, 64.5% are between the ages of 15-59 years, and 9% are above 60 years. The literacy rate among the affected population is 82.2%, with 17.8% being illiterate and not currently in school. The livelihood and occupation of the economically active population is divided into different economic activities like business (48.3%), household work (18%), wage labour (13.4%), foreign employment (8%), agriculture (5.9%), service (4.8%) and persons getting pension (1.6%).

With regards to private assets, 62.5% of the households have both land and structures, while 37.5% have structures only. The majority of the affected persons (82%) have less than 0.5 ha of land holdings; however, 18% of land holdings are between 0.5 and 2 ha. The project affected area is characterized by small land holdings, with 47% of these land-holdings is owned by women and 53% of these land holdings is owned by men. Altogether, 40 (39.5%) households are assessed as vulnerable HHs which are women headed, below poverty level and physically disabled households. The food sufficiency status by their own agricultural production is very low. The small land holdings and low dependency on agriculture envisaged low food managing by their own agricultural production. However remaining of food stuffs will be managed by other sources like business, wage labor and foreign employment for coping food insufficiency against their own production.

6. Summary of Project Impacts

The project also encompasses significant road improvement works. Due to this, RAP accounts for project impacts within the footprint of the KDP road populated by informal settlers who established private sheds and housing units within RoW for business and residential purposes respectively. Similarly, the project will have impact on public structures/utilities like waiting sheds, small temples and *Bar-Pipal Chautara*, electric poles

(utilities) and drinking water supply system that is built by different agencies and communities. Among the 64-project affected HHs, 25 will lose residential structures, 35 will lose business structures, and 4 HHs will lose both residential and business structures whereas 4 oil dispenser of petrol pumps and 204 extended parts (temporary) of their business set-up need to be relocated during project implementation phase, if needed.

In total, 216 public structures, 69 waiting sheds, 35 small temples/shrines, 55 *Bar-pipal Chautara*, 4 police posts, 2 extended parts of Mahendra Ma. Bi. and Nepal Rastriya Ma. Bi., High School, 3 market sheds and hat bazar shed, 1 army check post, 2 police waiting sheds, 1 traffic building, 3 public toilets, 11 boundary walls, 5 gates, 8 wells and 1 wall structure of road side garden and 16 different structures of Army Barrack of Dharapani (Dhanusha) will be impacted and require relocation and rehabilitation.

In addition, total of 2221 electricity poles (including 140 solar poles) and 33,160 meters of drinking water pipeline will be impacted due to upgrading works. It is important to note that the removal and/or relocation cost of these utilities are a part of project cost and it will be managed as an operational contract execution activity based on a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Roads and the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA). The DoR, will coordinate with the concerned ministries to relocate and rehabilitate of all project affected public utilities from the project section. Besides, project affected public/community utilities, disrupted drinking water supply systems and affected electricity line along the RoW are useful for the people residing along the project section. The project affected households and all other neighbouring or adjoining settlements depend on these facilities for water and electricity. Relocation and rehabilitation of these project affected facilities will be assured by DCID and the project authority as they will coordinate with concerned agencies and the local authorities for relocation. The relocation cost of all those utilities is allocated in the BoQ provisional sum. Similarly, affected government-owned infrastructure and facilities will be repaired or relocated in consultation with the relevant government officials and authorities. During construction, contractors will be responsible for relocation activities as well as temporary land lease to host labour camps, material stock piling and quarry sites. Such temporary land lease will be done by the contractors on a ‘willing buyer-willing seller¹’ basis.

7. Construction Induced Impacts

Additional impacts may occur during the project implementation phase from construction-related activities, i.e., construction-induced impacts. The vibrations due to heavy machinery works, may cause impacts to or loss of private and public structures along the project site. The procedure of the mitigation measures of these construction-induced impacts have also been proposed in the report. Contractor will be responsible for compensation of such induced impacts based on the assessment report of CSC and consistent with provisions of ESS5.8. ***Cadastral review and deed transfer status***

¹This is a voluntary transaction where the owner (the seller) of the asset agrees to sell their property to the buyer who is willing to purchase it at an agreed price

The Right of Way (RoW) is inherent with the GoN of Nepal, however cadastral maps of 6 locations (Dhalkebar, Badahari, Bagmati, Lalbandi, Chapur and Nijgadh) have been collected to examine the status of RoW and deed transfer status across the KDP project section. The unsolved deed transferring and demarcating issues of the existing RoW should be resolved by mutual understanding among concerned stakeholders and project authorities. These issues should be settled before the project implementation by the concerned Division Road Offices. The unresolved and disputable issues of deed transferring at few locations (Lalbandi, Chapur and Nijgadh) of RoW should be resolved during RAP verification and project level GRC. The cadastral maps of Dhalkebar, Badahari, Bagmati will be reviewed for required design structures and approach road constructions respectively.

9. *Resettlement Activities and Income Restoration*

The RAP presents main two strategies to mitigate adverse impacts resulting from involuntary resettlement related to the project. They include cash compensation for impacted private structures and livelihood restoration support for vulnerable households and people. Prior to the commencement of works, a joint verification survey¹ will be conducted before disbursing compensation amount for the affected assets. Cash compensation for the loss of assets will be determined at replacement cost, which includes current market value plus necessary transaction costs like displacement allowance, transportation allowance rental, stipends and business disruption assistance as endorsed by the respective district Compensation Determination Committees (CDC). Cash compensation payments will be disbursed in two tranches: 50% upfront payment to eligible PAPs and groups prior to dismantling and removal of structures, followed by an additional 50% after dismantling the structures. The Entitlement Framework specifies compensation and/or rehabilitation measures for two units of entitlement as structures affected individuals, and vulnerable households including roadside vendors. Rehabilitation and livelihood support training will be provided for vulnerable households along with 80 roadside vendors as per their demand.

10. *Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation*

As part of the RAP preparation, a total of 12 formal public consultations with local ward authorities and representatives of PAHs were conducted. Government organizations and officials from the concerned government organizations, such as Road Project/Division Office, District Administration Office and Local Government Institutions, including Municipality were also consulted in September 2022. People are ready to cooperate to the KDP Road development and agree to shift their structures/properties from the RoW. They are prepared to receive compensation of their affected structures, recognizing that they are largely occupying government-owned land. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with traffic personnel and army officers, traders, respective representative of IPs and hoteliers were utilized to seek views and suggestions to prepare RAP. Project-affected persons, IPs, Da-

¹ This survey will be conducted by representatives from CSC, project authority, and district Building authority.

lits, and vulnerable people with ward chairpersons participated in those formal consultations. Consultations were also held separately with women and business groups to accommodate their preferences.

11. Institutional Arrangements

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

12. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Land Acquisition Act, 1977 has provision by which any person unsatisfied with the decision of acquiring their land & assets can appeal to Ministry of Home Affairs within 7 days of publication of land & assets acquisition notice. The act also allows the unsatisfied land and asset loser to appeal to the district court within 35 days of decision date of land and asset acquisition. This process, however may be bureaucratic and slow at grievance resolution. Hence, consistent with the project RPF and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to allow project affected persons (PAPs) including all stakeholders to raise their concerns about the RAP and any project related concerns. The GRM will readily be accessible to all project affected parties to address complaints promptly and in a culturally appropriate manner. The project's GRM is at no cost to complainants and guarantees that there will no retribution for people who lodge complaints on project activities. Furthermore, the grievance mechanism will not impede access to judicial and administrative remedies.

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

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

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

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

13. Monitoring and Reporting

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of CSC, PIU and PCU and will be undertaken on a regular basis with the help of a 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 focus on the verification of property valuation and rehabilitation, information dissemination and disclosure livelihood restoration program in accordance with the provision of the plan which will come under the jurisdiction of internal monitoring. Compliance monitoring will be the responsibility of Geo-Environment and Social Unit (GESU). Periodic compliance monitoring will be focused on overall implementation of RAP. External monitoring will be carried out by the independent agency. The external monitoring focuses on RAP implementation procedures, review of internal monitoring reports, review of compensation status, rehabilitation supports, information dissemination, livelihood restoration process and grievances redress mechanism (GRM).

14. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

The summary of the RAP implementation cost includes all the expenses required to compensate for affected private assets, livelihood restoration program, supporting assistance, project information dissemination and public/stakeholder consultation, external monitoring including CDCGRC meeting cost. Compensation for lost assets will be provided at replace-

ment cost and the rehabilitation and relocation cost of the public/community structures/utilities will be allocated in Bill of Quantity (BoQ) and used from Provisional Sum. The overall estimated resettlement cost is NRs. 32,964,627.70.

कार्यकारी सारंश

१. आयोजनाको विवरण

नेपाल सरकारको अनुरोधमा, विश्व बैंकको सहयोगमा रणनीतिक सडक सञ्जाल एवं बाणिज्य विकास परियोजना (Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project-SRCTIP) अर्न्तगत कमला-ढल्केबर-पथलैया सडक खण्ड सुधार आयोजना तयार गरिएको छ जुन सडक विभाग, विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा (DCID) द्वारा सञ्चालित गरिनेछ। प्रस्तावित परियोजनाले पूर्व-पश्चिम राजमार्गको कमला-ढल्केबर-पथलैया सडक खण्डको १३० कि.मी. खण्डलाई २ लेन बाट ४ लेनमा निर्माण गर्नेछ।

यस सडक खण्डले पूर्वतर्फका धनुषा, महोत्तरी, सर्लाही, रौतहट हुदै वारा जिल्लालाई छोएर जान्छ, भने दक्षिण-पश्चिममा बिरगञ्ज उत्तरमा काठमाडौं र पश्चिम भागका अन्य क्षेत्रलाई जोड्छ। यस्तो महत्वपूर्ण सडक जहाँ साँघुरा र असुरक्षित पुलहुनुको साथै सडकको दुरावस्थाले दैनिक बढ्दो सामान ढुवानी तथा यात्रु चापलाई धान्न सकिरहेको छैन। यस अर्न्तगत हाल सञ्चालन भइरहेका ७६ पुल मध्ये ६१ वटामा थप २ लेनका पुल थपिने, १५ वटा साना पुललाई बक्स कलभर्टमा परिवर्तन गर्ने, ५/५वटा सवारी तथा पैदल यात्री जाने अन्डर पास लगायत अन्य विभिन्न आवश्यक संरचनाहरु विभिन्न स्थानहरुमा निर्माण गरिनेछ।

२. पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको लक्ष र उद्देश्य

पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको लक्ष आयोजनाबाट पर्ने नकारात्मक प्रभावहरुको न्यूनिकरण गर्नु र विकासको प्रतिफल प्रभावित व्यक्ती र समुदायसम्म पुर्‍याउनु रहेकोछ। पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको उद्देश्य अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वासलाई हटाउनु अथवा न्यूनिकरण गर्नु वा क्षतिपूर्ती गर्नु रहेको छ, यदि सामाजिक तथा वातावरणिय प्रभावलाई हटाउन नसकिने अवस्थामा गरिव तथा विपन्न परिवार एवं आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तीहरुको जिविकोपार्जनमा सुधार गर्न सडक विभागको वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन मापदण्ड साथै विश्व बैंकको वातावरण तथा सामाजिक मापदण्ड-५ मा आधारित रहेको छ। यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाका विशेष उद्देश्यहरु:

- कमला-ढल्केबर-पथलैया सडक आयोजनाको कारण अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास योजनामा जबरजस्ती हटाउदाका पर्ने नकारात्मक प्रभावहरु न्यून गर्ने,
- प्रभावित सम्पूर्ण निजी सम्पत्तिहरु तथा सार्वजनिक संरचनाहरुको क्षतिपूर्ति गर्ने,
- आयोजना प्रभावित घरधुरीको जिविकोपार्जनलाई पुनर्स्थापित गर्नु,
- सरोकारवालाहरुको प्रभावकारी सहभागिताको सुनिश्चित गर्नु साथै पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयन प्रकृयालाई पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको प्रावधान अनुसार पारदर्शी बनाउन।

३. पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको अध्ययन विधि

यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको अध्ययन विधि अर्न्तर्गत आयोजना प्रभावित निजी घरधुरी तथा सार्वजनिक/सामुदायिक संरचनाहरुको जानकारी हासिल गरिएको थियो। जस अर्न्तर्गत घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण प्रश्नावलीको निर्माण, लक्षित समूह छलफल, जानिफकार व्यक्तीसँग अन्तरवार्ता, आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित ६४ घरधुरीको सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक जनगणना तथा प्रभावित भौतिक संरचना समेतको आधार रेखा सर्भेक्षण (Inventory of Loss Survey) गरिएको थियो। यस सर्वेक्षणको उद्देश्य सम्पूर्ण परियोजना क्षेत्रको अवलोकन गर्नुको साथै आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित परिवारको सुभाव एवं सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन समेतको विवेचना गरिएको थियो। साथै निजी सम्पत्तिको नोक्सानीको क्षतिपूर्ति विश्व बैंकको वातावरण तथा सामाजिक प्रारूप (ई.एस.एफ.) र वातावरण तथा सामाजिक मापदण्ड ५ तथा नेपाल सरकारको संम्बन्धित नीति नियम ऐन अनुसार तयार गरिएको छ।

४. कानूनी व्यवस्थाको खाका

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना निर्माण गर्दा आवश्यक सम्पूर्ण नीति, नियमहरू जस्तै जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐन २०३४, जग्गा प्राप्ती पुर्नस्थापना र पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना २०१५, सावजनिक सडक ऐन, वन ऐन, २०७२ को संविधानको सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धि अधिकार साथै विश्व बैंकको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक मापदण्ड (ESS 5) को प्रावधानलाई मध्येनजर गरि गरिएको छ । विश्व बैंकको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक मापदण्ड ५ (ESS 5) र सरकारी नीति निर्देशन बिचको खाडल पहिल्याउने र उक्त खाडल परिपूर्ती गर्ने उपाय समेतको प्रस्ताव गरिएकोछ ।

५. सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्थाको विश्लेषण

आयोजना प्रभावित ६४ घरधुरी र क्षति सम्बन्धि सामाजिक आर्थिक आधार रेखा सर्भेक्षण तयार गरेको थियो । पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाले सडक-अधिकार-क्षेत्र (RoW) भित्र बसोवास गरि आएका सबै ६४ आयोजना आयोजना प्रभावित घरधुरीको जनगणनाको आधारमा ३३० जनसंख्या जसमा मध्ये, ५३.६% पुरुष र ४६.४% महिला रहेकाछन् जहाँ औषत पारिवारीक संख्या ५.१ रहेको छ । जातजातीको आधारमा, सर्वेक्षण गरिएका सम्पूर्ण घरधुरी मध्ये ३७.५% तराईका जातजाती, २४.९% आदिवासी/जनजाती, २५% दलित, १०.९% क्षेत्री र १.६% मुस्लीम समुदायका जनसंख्या रहेका छन् ।

उमेर समूहको आधारमा, १४ वर्ष मुनीको जनसंख्या २६.४%, १५-५९ वर्ष समूहको जनसंख्या ६४.५% र ६० वर्ष भन्दा माथिको जनसंख्या ९% रहेको छ । आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित ८२.२ % जनसंख्या साक्षर रहेकोछन भने १७.८% निरक्षर रहेका र विद्यालयमा नरहेका देखिन्छन् । जिविकोपार्जन तथा आर्थिक रुपले सक्रिय जनसंख्या मध्ये ४८.३ % व्यापारमा लागेको छ, १८.२% घरायसी काममा, १३.४% ज्यालादारी मजदुरी, ८% वैदेशिक रोजगारी र केवल ५.९% कृषि पेशामा, नोकरी ४.८ % र पेन्सनमा १.६% आवद्ध रहेका छन् । सर्वेक्षण गरिएका मध्ये ६२.५% को घरजग्गा दुवै रहेको छ भने ३७.५% को केवल घर मात्र रहेको छ । करीब, ८२% सर्वेक्षण गरिएका घरधुरीको ०.५ हेक्टर भन्दा कम जग्गाको स्वामित्व रहेका छ भने १८% सर्वेक्षण गरिएका घरधुरीको ०.५-२ हेक्टर जग्गाको स्वामित्व रहेका छ । महिलाको नाममा ४७.९% जग्गाको स्वामित्व रहेको छ भने पुरुषको नाममा ५३ % रहेको छ । आफ्नो जग्गाको उत्पादन न्यून रहेकाले खाद्यान्न अभाव हुने देखिन्छ तथापी व्यापार, ज्यालादारी र वैदेशिक रोजगारीको माध्यम खाद्यान्न अभावलाई पुरा गर्ने गरिन्छ । त्यसैगरि ४० परिवार भल्लरेवल (निम्छुरो) परिवारमा पर्दछन् जुन महिला घरमूली र गरिबीको रेखामुनी रहेका परिवारहरु पर्दछन् ।

६. आयोजनाको प्रभावको सारंश

यो आयोजनाले सडक सुधार कार्यलाई समेटेछ । यस कार्य योजनाले कमला-ढल्केवर-पथलैया सडक खण्डको सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र आवासीय संरचना निर्माण गरि बसोवास गर्ने र व्यापार गर्दै जिविकोपार्जन गरिरहेका अनौपचारिक बसोवासी (Informal Settlers) एवं तिनका निजि घर साथै अन्य सार्वजनिक संरचनाहरु जस्तै: प्रतिक्षालय, साना मन्दिर तथा वर-पिपल चौताराहरु समेतमा प्रभाव पर्नेछ । आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित ६४ परिवार मध्ये २५ परिवारले आवास, ३५ परिवारले व्यापारिक टहरा, ४ परिवारले बसोवास तथा व्यापार सम्बन्धी कार्य गर्ने गरेको पर्दछ । यो पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाले, २०४ व्यापार प्रायोजनका लागि बिस्तारित अस्थायी संरचनाहरु र ४ वटा पेट्रोल पम्पका साथै, २१६ सार्वजनिक संरचनाहरु जसमा (६९ प्रतिक्षालय, ३५ साना मन्दिर, ५५ वर-पिपल चौताराहरु, ४ प्रहरी वीट, २ विद्यालयको बिस्तारित संरचना, ३ हाट बजार,, १ आर्मी चेकपोष्ट, २ प्रहरी प्रतिक्षालय, १ ट्राफिक पोष्ट, ३ सार्वजनिक शौचालय, ११ सीमा पर्खाल, ५ गेट, ८ इनार र १ सडक किनारमा पर्ने गार्डेनको पर्खाल साथै १६ वटा (धारापानी आर्मी व्यारेकका संरचनाहरु) संरचनाहरु समेतमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभाव पर्ने देखिन्छ ।

यसका अतिरिक्त, २२२१ वटा विजुलीका पोलहरु (१४० सोलार पोल सहित) र १६.५८/१६.५८ कि.मी. गरि सडकको दुवै तर्फ जम्मा ३३.१६० कि.मी. पिउने पानीका पाईप लाईनलाई असर पर्नेछ । यद्यपी यि संरचनाहरुको पुर्ननिर्माण, पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको क्षेत्राधिकार अन्तर्गत त पर्दैन तर सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालय र बिद्युत प्राधिकरण बिचको समझदारी अनुरूप सडक विभाग र समुदाय बिचको समन्वयमा विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा

(DCID) द्वारा यसको व्यवस्थापन गरिनेछ । त्यसैगरि विस्थापित सरकारी संरचनाहरूको पुर्ननिर्माण सम्बन्धित निकाय र अधिकारीसँगको छलफलबाट गरिनेछ । जसकोलागि चाहिने रकम बिओक्यू अन्तर्गत राखिएको छ । त्यसै गरि, आयोजना निर्माणकोलागि अस्थाई रुपमा कामदार क्याम्प, निर्माण सामाग्री थुपार्ने स्थल तथा क्वारी उत्खनन् गर्न जमिनको आवश्यकता पर्नेछ । आयोजनकालागि अस्थाई अधिग्रहण गरिने यि जमिन कन्ट्याक्टर र सम्बन्धित पक्ष बिचको आपसी सम्झौता अनुरूप स्वयलें गर्नेछन् ।

७. आयोजना निर्माणको चरणमा पर्न सक्ने प्रभाव

आयोजना सञ्चालन समयमा निर्माणसँग सम्बन्धित अतिरिक्त प्रभावहरू पर्न सक्छन् । आयोजना स्थलको नजिक मेशीनरी कार्यले अग्लो होचो भू-भागको व्यवस्थापन गर्दा नीजि तथा सार्वजनिक संरचनाहरूमा नोक्सान पर्ने, वालीनालीको नोक्सानी साथै घर बस्तीमा पहुँचको कठिनाई तथा डुवान जस्ता समस्या देखिएमा निम्न प्रक्रिया अवलम्बन गरी समाधान गरिनेछ । निर्माण कार्य दौरानमा गरिएको सामाजिक अध्ययन अनुरूपको व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति निजी संरचना, जग्गा, नोक्सान भएका वालिको अध्ययन गरिनेछ । यदि क्षति सम्बन्धि गुनासो आएमा परामर्शदाताको सहयोगमा अनुसन्धान, नाप तथा लेखाजोखा गरिनेछ, परामर्शदाताले कार्यान्वयन गरेको व्यवस्थापनको आवश्यक जाँच गरि सदर गर्नेछ, जुन ई.एस.एस.५ को प्रावधानको आधारमा हुनेछ ।

८. क्याडस्ट्रल म्याप (किता नक्शा) तथा लगतकट्टा

यद्यपी पूर्व-पश्चिम राजमार्गको अधिकार क्षेत्र कानूनतः नेपाल सरकारको सडक विभाग मातहत रहेकोछ, तथापी लगत कट्टा हुन बाँकी रहेको ६ स्थानहरू जस्तै: ढल्केबर, बडहरी, लालबन्दी, चन्द्रपुर, बागमती र निजगढका किता नक्शा संकलन गरि उक्त समस्याको समाधानका लागि प्रशस्त गरिएको छ । ढल्केबर, बडहरी बजार र बागमती क्षेत्रको अवस्थामा डिजाईन संरचना सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र परे नपरेको यकिन गरिएको छ भने लालबन्दी, चन्द्रपुर र निजगढका केहि किता नक्शाहरू लगत कट्टा गर्न बाँकी रहेकोले लगत कट्टाको समस्या हल निर्माण चरण अगावै गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । यस संवेदनशिल एवं विवादास्पद रुपमा रहेको सडक अधिकार क्षेत्रको लगत कट्टा हुन बाँकी जग्गाको सवाल सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरू र आयोजना बिचको पारस्परिक समझदारी र समन्वयमा पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको पुर्नजाँचको अवधिमा आयोजना गुनासो सुनवाई समिति मार्फत गरिनेछ । ढल्केबर, बडहरी र बागमती क्षेत्रका किता नक्शाहरू डिजाईन संरचनाहरूको जाँच गर्न र बागमती किनारामा पहुँच मार्ग निर्माण गर्न आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गाको अवस्था जाँच गर्न प्रयोग गरिनेछ ।

९. पुर्नवास क्रियाकलापहरू तथा आय पुर्नस्थापना

पुर्नवास कार्य योजनाले अस्वेच्छिक पुर्नवासका नकारात्मक प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण गर्न विशेषतः दुइटा रणनीति प्रशस्त गरेको छ । एउटा प्रभावित संरचनाहरूको क्षतिपुर्ति र अर्को जिविकोपार्जन सहायता योजना । आयोजनाले पुर्नवास कार्य आरम्भ गरी प्रभावित सम्पत्तिको क्षतिपुर्ती गर्नुपूर्व संयुक्त मुल्याङ्कन सभै गरिनेछ^१ । प्रभावित सम्पत्तिको प्रतिस्थापित मुल्य सरकारी तथा बजार मुल्य बीचको मुल्य अनुसार क्षतिपुर्ती निर्धारण हुनुको साथै स्थानान्तरण रकम आयोजना प्रभावित जिल्लाका मुल्य निर्धारण समितिद्वारा सिफारिस अन्य लागतसँग सम्बन्धित सहायता जस्तै विस्थापित सहायता, व्यापार विनास सहायता, यातायात लागत खर्च दिईनेछ । क्षतिको प्रकृतिका आधारमा घर संरचनाको क्षतिहुने परिवारहरू र विस्थापित हुने परिवारहरूले प्रस्ताव गरेको विस्थापन सहायता, पुर्नवास तथा पुर्नस्थापना सहायता पाउन योग्य ठहरिने छन् । यसका साथै आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित जोखिमयुक्त समुदायका परिवारले जिविकोपार्जन सहायता सम्बन्धि जिविकोपार्जन तालिम पाउनेछन् । उक्त निर्धारित रकमको ५० प्रतिशत शुरुमा र बाँकी ५० प्रतिशत संरचना भत्काए पछि दिईनेछ । अधिकार सूचीमा मुआब्जा तथा पुर्नस्थापन गरि दुई प्रकारको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ: व्यक्तीगत तथा घरधुरी । तालिम उपलब्ध गराउनका लागि कमला-ढल्केबर-पथलैया सडक खण्डमा आयोजना प्रभावित ४० जोखिमयुक्त पारिवारिक

^१ यो सर्भेक्षण सि एस सी, आयोजना निकायका प्रतिनीधि र जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालयका प्रतिनिधिको रोहवरमा गरिनेछ ।

समुहका सदस्यहरु (महिला घरमूली र विपन्न परिवार आदि) घरधुरीहरु तथा ८० सडक पेटीबाट विस्थापित व्यापारी समेत पर्ने कुरा पहिचान गरिएको छ । पुर्नस्थापन तथा जिविकोपार्जन सम्बन्धि तालिम उनिहरुको आवश्यकता र माग बमोजिम प्रदान गरिन्छ ।

१० सुचना प्रवाह, परामर्श एवं सहभागिता

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना तयारी क्रममा, स्थानिय स्तरमा कुल १२ स्थानमा आयोजना प्रभावित घरधुरी, स्थानिय निकाय/वार्डका प्रतिनिधि बिच सेप्टेम्बर, २०२३ मा छलफल गरीएको थियो । छलफल कार्यक्रममा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने सम्पत्तीको उचित मूल्याङ्कन र क्षतिपूर्ति वितरणको विषय प्रमुख रुपमा छलफल भएको थियो । चलनचल्तीको दरमा प्रभावित सम्पत्तीको क्षतिपूर्ति दिएमा सवैजसो प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु आफ्नो घर संरचना हटाउन राजी खुसी रहेका छन् । सरकारी जग्गामा बनेका संरचनाको समेत क्षतिपूर्ती पाउने कुराले उनिहरु खुसी देखिन्छन् । यो पुर्नवास योजना तर्जुमा गर्दा जानिफकार व्यक्तीहरु जस्तै: ट्राफिक प्रहरी अधिकृत, सैनिक अधिकृत, व्यापारी, जनजाती समूहका प्रतिनिधि तथा होटल व्यावसायी समेतबाट आयोजना सम्बन्धि सुझाव संकलन गरिएको थियो । उक्त परामर्शमा, आयोजना प्रभावित परिवार सदस्य, दलित, जनजाति, जोखिमयुक्त समुदायका व्यक्तिहरु र स्थानिय निकायका पदाधिकारीहरुको सहभागिता रहेको थियो जसमा उनिहरुले यस आयोजना निर्माणका सवालहरुमा चासो र जानकारी लिएका थिए ।

११. पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयन तथा व्यवस्थापन

भौतिक पुर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गत सडक विभागले यस पुर्नवास कार्य योजनाको कार्यान्वयन जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ । सडक विभाग अन्तर्गत विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखाले सामाजिक सुरक्षण विज्ञको सहायता यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको पुनः अध्ययन, प्रमाणिकरण, स्वीकृति र अन्य सामाजिक मुद्दाहरुको समाधानकालागी जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ । सडक विभागको आयोजना समन्वय इकाईले केन्द्रिय तहमा नीति निर्माण तथा पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनमा जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ । स्थानीय तहमा आयोजना प्रमुखको कार्यालय मार्फत आवश्यक समन्वयात्मक कार्य गर्नेछ साथै मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिसँग मिलेर कार्य गर्नेछ । आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुको गुनासो निदान गर्नकोलागि एक गुनासो निदान संयन्त्र निर्माण गरिनेछ ।

१२. गुनासो सुनुवाई सम्बन्धि संयन्त्र

जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐनमा व्यवस्था भए बमोजिम आफ्नो कुनै जग्गा र सम्पत्ती अधिग्रहण प्रति चित्त नबुझेमा सूचना प्रकाशित भएको मितिले ७ दिन भित्र गृह मन्त्रालयमा निवेदन दिन सक्नेछन् । कानुनले समेत सूचना प्रकाशित भएको मितिले ३५ दिन भित्र जिल्ला अदालतमा फिराद गर्न सक्ने व्यवस्था गरेको छ । यो प्रकृया आफैमा प्रशासनिक भ्रञ्जटिलो र ढिलाई हुने खालको देखिन्छ । गुनासो निदान संयन्त्र आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित सबै पक्षहरुका गुनासो संवोधन गर्ने पहुँच भित्र रहनेछ । आयोजना तहको गुनासो निदान संयन्त्रले आयोजनाको गतिविधिमाथि दर्ज गरिएको गुनासो कर्तामाथि कुनै पनि प्रतिशोध नगर्ने कुराको सुनिश्चतता गर्नु पर्नेछ । साथै यस गुनासो निदान संयन्त्रले कानूनी तथा प्रशासनिक उपचारको पहुँचमा कुनै पनि अवरोध गरिने छैन ।

दुई तहको गुनासो निदान संयन्त्रको प्रावधान राखिएको छ । स्थानिय गुनासो सुनुवाई समिति जसमा आयोजना प्रमुख, सि.एस.सि.को सामाजिक सुरक्षण विज्ञ, निर्माण कम्पनीका प्रतिनिधिहरु र प्रभावित वार्ड/नगरपालिकाका प्रतिनिधि रहनेछन् ।

विभिन्न उपलब्ध प्रकृया र संयन्त्रहरुको माध्यम सरोकारवालाहरुले गुनासो दर्ता गर्न सक्नेछन् । गुनासो निदान संयन्त्रको बैठकको अध्यक्षता आयोजना प्रमुखले गर्ने र सबै प्रकारका निवेदनलाई दर्ता पुस्तिका वा एक्सेल सिटमा दर्ता गर्ने, अनुगमन तथा सुचित गर्ने साथै गुनासो निदान भएको जानकारी गराउने गरिन्छ । सरोकारवालाहरुलाई आयोजना सम्बन्धि जस्तै मुआब्जा रकम, कुनै निर्माण कार्यबाट उत्पन्न प्रभावका साथै आयोजना सम्बन्धि अन्य जानकारीहरु प्रदान गरिने छ । सरोकारवालाहरुको छलफलमा पूर्ण रुपमा आफ्ना अधिकार, गुनासो दर्ता गर्ने मौखिक, लिखित साथै अनलाईन पोर्टल आदि प्रकृया वारे जानकारी गराईनेछ । निदान प्रकृयाको निर्धारण गरिने, आवश्यक परेमा संयन्त्रका सदस्यहरुको राय सुझाव समेत लिई ३० दिन

भन्दा ढिला नगरि प्रकृया समाप्त पार्नु पर्ने हुन्छ। यसरी गरिएको निर्णयमा कुनै पनि चित्त नबुझेमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिले जिल्ला अदालतमा मुद्रदा दर्ता गर्न सक्नेछन्।

सबै गुनासाहरुको व्यवस्थापन गुनासो निदान प्रकृया अनुरूप हुनेछ। सबै गुनासाहरुको निदान भयो कि भएन भन्ने कुरा प्रत्येक महिनाको मुल्याङ्कन प्रतिवेदनको आधारमा गरिनेछ। यदि गुनासो कर्ता आफ्नो गुनासो संबोधन प्रति संतुष्ट भएमा गुनासो निदान पुस्तिकामा हस्ताक्षर गर्नेछन्। कामदार तथा लैंगिक आधारित हिंसा/यौन हिंसा आदि सँग सम्बन्धित गुनासो एउटा छुट्टै समानान्तर गुनासो निदान संयन्त्र मार्फत गरिनेछ। आयोजना प्रमुख यि दुवैको प्रमुख केन्द्र हुनेछ, यसको कामदार तथा लैंगिक आधारित हिंसा/यौन हिंसा आदिको विस्तृत परिकल्पना ढाँचा आयोजना तहमा तयार पारिनेछ।

१३. अनुगमन प्रतिवेदन

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि आन्तरिक अनुगमन गर्ने कार्य आयोजना व्यवस्थापन विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा, परामर्शदाता र आयोजनाको हुनेछ। यसरी गरिने आन्तरिक मुल्याङ्कनले पुनर्वास कार्य योजनामा उल्लेख भए बमोजिम सम्पत्ती मुल्याङ्कनको रुजु, पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना सहायता कार्यान्वयन, सूचनाको संप्रेषण तथा प्रवाह प्रभावित परिवारसँग नियमित परामर्श, समयमा नै मुआब्जा वितरण, प्रभावित परिवारको पुनर्स्थापना, आयोजना प्रभावितलाई उचित सहयोग, गुनासो निदान संयन्त्रको प्रभावकारी सन्चालन, गुनासो दर्ता प्रक्रिया, प्रभावित परिवारको रोजगारीको स्थिति, जिविकोपार्जनको अवस्था जस्ता विषयहरुलाई केन्द्रित गर्नेछ। साथै भू- वातावरण तथा सामाजिक इकाइले आवाधिक अनुगमनमा सहयोग रहनेछ। यस आवाधिक अनुगमन पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयन तथा व्यवस्थापनमा केन्द्रित रहनेछ। बाह्य अनुगमन, एक स्वतन्त्र अनुगमन निकयद्वारा गरिनेछ। बाह्य अनुगमनमा पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको अवस्था, आन्तरिक अनुगमन प्रतिवेदनको विवेचना, क्षतिपूर्ति तथा पुनर्स्थापित सहायताको अवस्था, सूचनाको प्रवाह साथै गुनासो निदान संयन्त्रमा केन्द्रित हुनेछ।

१४. पुनर्वास लागत एवं आर्थिक योजना

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना लागत अन्तर्गत प्रभावित निजि घर-टहरा, सार्वजनिक संरचनाको पुनर्स्थापन तथा पुनर्स्थापन सहायता, जोखिमयुक्त समुदाय सहायता, निम्छुरो समूहलाई क्षमता विकास तालिम, विस्थापन सहायता, जीविकोपार्जन तालिम सन्चालनको लागि खर्च लगायत पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयन तथा अनुगमनकालागि लाग्ने खर्चहरु तथा गुनासो सुनवाई समितिको खर्चहरु समेत समावेस गरिएको छ। संरचनाको बजार मुल्य अर्थात जिल्ला दर रेटको आधारमा गरिनेछ। सार्वजनिक तथा सामुदायिक संरचना पुनर्निर्माण सम्बन्धि खर्च आयोजनाको लागत भित्र वि.ओ.क्यू. तथा प्रोभिजनल फण्ड मार्फत हुनेछ, अतः यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजनामा क्षतिपूर्ति, पुनर्निर्माण तथा योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि कूल अनुमानित लागत रु. ३२,९६,४६,६२७.७ प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ।

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Asian Highway
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CFUGs	Community Forest User Groups
COI	Corridor of Impact
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DAO	District Administration Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
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
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions (Added)
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FW	Formation Width
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
KDP	Kamala Dhalkebar Pathlaiya

LCF	Local Consultative Forum
LRO	Land Revenue Office
MOPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NHDR	Nepal Human Development Report
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NNM	Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
OHS	Occupational Health Safety
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIC	Project In-Charge
PIP	Priority Investment Plan
PLI	Poverty Line Income
PMU	Project Management Unit
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
SRCTIP	Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project
SRN	Strategic Road Network
ToR	Term of Reference
WB	World Bank
ZoI	Zone of Influence

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

S.N.	Description
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 district under Section 13(2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 203 4B.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 for Eligibility to Entitlement	The cut-off date is the date after which no further enumeration or claims can be made to affected land and/or associated 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 refusal and acquisition nor 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 land holder relies up on 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 improvement, 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, and other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.

S.N.	Description
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 Household	The group of people residing in one house and operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the project. The project affected families are included widow or unmarried daughters (biological or adopted), matured son, adopted son over the age of 18 years who is looking personal business as livelihood management and or acting as household head in absence of parents, will be entitled to rehabilitation measures.
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 sufficient to replace assets. This constitutes the current market value of the asset plus transactional costs.
Titleholders	The person who owns the project-affected land and/or building and has ownership certificate and the person who is authorized by law to receive the compensation Granted for the acquisition of land.
Non-Titleholders	Individuals residing on rented or encroached land.
Tenant	A person who does not have legal ownership of a property and is occupying/using the property of a titleholder according to the stipulations of the Land Act, 2021 (1964).
Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable groups refer to individuals who, due to existing challenges, may be disproportionately affected by the project and could potentially face increased hardship. These individuals often have special needs and their circumstances may worsen as a result of the project.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The proposed road project under the Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project (SRCTIP) is aimed at upgrading the Kamala-Dhalkebar-Pathlaiya (KDP) section of the Mahendra Highway¹. This section is a vital component in the national road network of Nepal, linking major tourist and industrial cities such as Pokhara, Sauraha (Chitwan), Lumbini and Biratnagar. It is also an integral part of the Asian Highway 2 (AH2). The KDP road section spanning 130 km, begins at the Kamala River and ends at the Pathlaiya junction of Bara district. More specifically, the KDP road crosses the Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat and Bara districts, is a major access route to Birgunj in the south-west, Kathmandu in the north and various other parts of western Nepal.

The proposed project seeks to transform the KDP section from two-lane to a four-lane road, thus enhancing efficiency and safety. The Government of Nepal (GoN) has allocated a 50-meter Right of Way (RoW) for this section, all of which is under government ownership. The information of existing RoW is given in **Annex-III**.

It is important to note that the road development will be confined within this RoW, ensuring that no additional private land is required for the project. The project also encompasses significant road improvement works. Out of 76 existing bridges, 61 bridges will be upgraded to 4-lane standard and 15 small bridges will be converted into Box Culverts. Besides, 27 major junctions improvement, 49 Bus Bays and 5 Truck Lay Bays, 18 Tractor/Cart Crossings and 5 VUP (including 10 PUP) in five locations (at Birendra Bazar, Lalbandi, Nawalpur, Hariwon and Naya Road), 8 elephant passes and 10 medium size animals crossings has also been proposed in the design of KDP road improvement project. Given that the proposed project route passes through the Parsa National Wildlife Reserve, specific measures are being taken to ensure wildlife safety in this area. Overall, the project is designed to address the current challenges of high traffic, narrow and unsafe bridges, and insufficient facilities. It also considers the rapid urbanization along the project section, with plans to widen the road to 4 to 6 lanes in urban locations. The proposed road project is expected to significantly enhance road capacity and efficiency, improve safety, and facilitate regional trade and connectivity. The project location, along with the proposed road alignment is shown in **Figure 1-1**

¹The KDP road is being upgraded under the Development Corporation Implementation Division (DCID) of the Department of Roads (DoR).

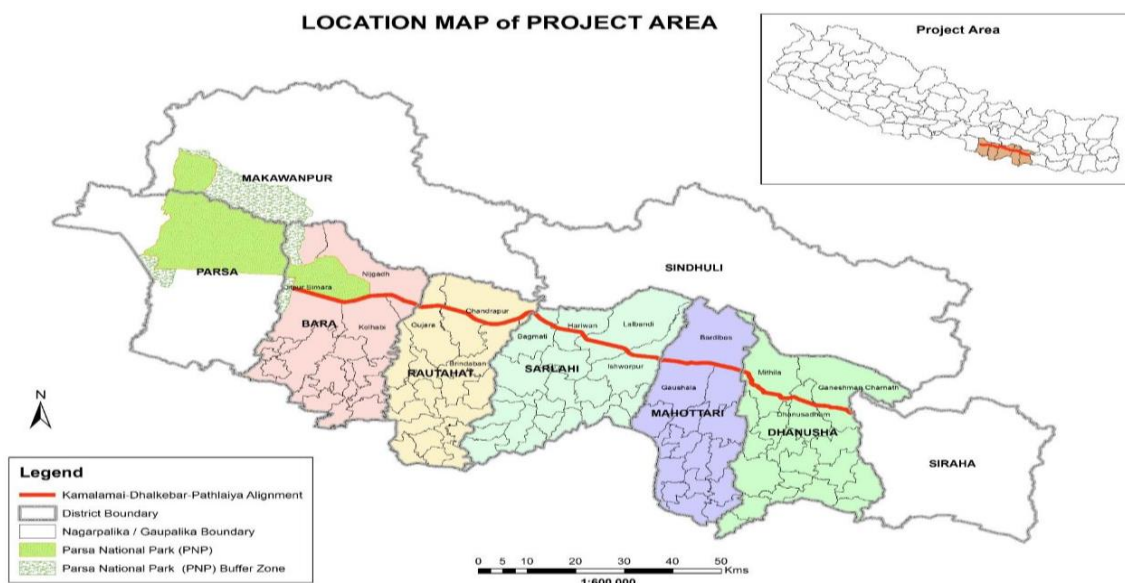


Figure 1-1: Location Map of Project Area

(Source: Inception Report of KDP, 2022)

1.2 Salient Features of the Project and Components

The proposal is to upgrade the 130 km road section from current two lanes to four lanes configuration. Also, service road will be constructed in densely populated built-up area. The salient features of the Project are mentioned in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1 Salient Features of the Project

Name of the Sub-Project	Upgrading of Kamala-Dhalkebar-Pathlaiya Road section of Mahendra Highway
Location: Kamala- Dhalkebar- Pathlaiya (130 km) Section of the Mahendra Highway	
Province	Madhesh
Start Point	Kamala Bridge (Ch: 236+698) 26°52'40.73"N latitude and 86° 8'24.20"E longitude
End Point	Pathlaiya Junction (Ch: 366+667) 27°11'57.66"N latitude and 84°58'50.76"E longitude
Name of Districts and Municipalities	Sarlahi district: a) Ishworpur municipality b) Lalbandi municipality c) Hariwon municipality d) Bagmati municipality Rautahat district: a) Brindaban municipality b) Chandrapur municipality c) Gujara municipality Bara district: a) Nijgadh municipality b) Kolhabi municipality and c) Jitpur Simara sub- metropolitan city.
Major Settlements	Godar Bazar, Birendra Bazar, Dharapani, Puspapur, Dhakebar, Badahari, Lalgadh, Bardibas, Phuljor, Ranigunj, Lalbandi, Nawalpur, Hariwon, Bagmati, Chandranigahpur, Nijagadh and Pathalaiya.
Geographical Feature	
Terrain	Plain
Geology	Alluvial deposit with deep to very deep, poorly drained, high-water table, and silt to silt loam textures
Altitude (maximum and minimum)	Maximum 227 at Ch 266+300, Bardibas and minimum 105 at start (Kamala River)

Table 1-2: Technical Specifications of the Project

Technical Specification	Existing	Proposed
Classification	Class II	Class II as per NRS 2070 and Class I as per A
Length of Road	130 km	130.290 km
Right of Way	50 m	50 m
Carriageway Width	7.0 m (Average)	18 m (7.0 m on either side with 4 m centre median), further 6.5 m service road width on either side of roads in urban areas.
Formation Width	(10 –12) m	24 m
Shoulder Width	1.2 m	2.5 m
Side Drain (width)	Side Drains are available at Dense settlement area	U-shape drain provision is given in the proposed design.
Design Standard		
Standard		NRS-2070
Design Speed		100 kmph
Gradient (Maximum and Minimum)		5%
Minimum Radius of the Horizontal Curve		Maximum as per design and minimum should be at least 870 m as per NRS-2070.
Camber		2.50%
Super Elevation		7%
Crossings		
Bridges	Out of 76 nos. of Bridges (61 bridges will be upgraded and 15 existing small bridges will be converted into the Box Culverts). One four-lane bridge of Dudhaura is under construction.	
Culverts	122 nos. (existing)	
VUP/PUP	5 VUP (including 10 PUPs) in 5 Locations (Birendra Bazar, Lalbandi, Nawalpur, Hariwon and Naya Road)	
Causeway (will not remain)	21 nos. (All these Causeways are converted into Box Culverts)	
Elephant Crossings	8 as Animal passes	
Medium sized animal crossings	10 as Animal passes	
Junction Improvement		
Major Junction Improvement	27	
Bus Bays/Shelters	49	
Truck- Lay Bays	(at 5 locations: 268+700, 324+300, 327+800, 347+800, 366+300 Chainages)	
Service Roads	34,704 meters at 19 Locations	
Tractor/Cart Crossings	18 Locations	
Traffic Data (January 2022, Base Year Traffic)		
AADT, Vehicle/day	13249 at the Kamala-Dhalkebar section and 8306 at the Nijgadh-Pathlaiya section	

Technical Specification	Existing	Proposed
AADT, PCU/day	15386 at the Kamala-Dhalkebar section and 12067 at the Nijgadh-Pathlaiya section	

Source: Design Report, 2022

1.3 Objectives of RAP

This RAP has been prepared following ESS5 of the World Bank's ESF and relevant regulations of the Government of Nepal (GoN). The specific objectives of this RAP are as follows:

- To avoid forced eviction
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by
 - (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost
 - (b) assisting displaced persons to improve, or at least restore¹, their livelihoods and living standards.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- 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 resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation of affected entities.

1.4 Methodology for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The methodology for this RAP encompasses preparation of questionnaires and tools to conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KII) and inventory of affected assets and socio-economic census of PAPs among others.

1.4.1 Consultative Meetings and Orientation Training to Field Team

A detailed plan was developed to conduct engagements and surveys for the proposed project. The field team was carefully selected to ensure that it comprised of experienced technical experts from various required fields like highway engineering, Social Development and Resettlement planning. During the start-up meeting, the team was briefed on the objectives of the surveys and consultations, the scope of work, the study methodology, data collection techniques, and quality control measures. In addition, a consultative meeting was held with the DCID team, with the following objectives.

- 1) The first objective was to introduce the team personnel to the client and vice versa, and to provide an overview of the assignment and how to conduct the field study in an effective and efficient manner.

¹in real terms, to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher

- 2) The second objective was to share and discuss the methodology and study tools, and to solicit feedback and suggestions from the DCID team.

1.4.2 Asset Inventory

An asset inventory exercise was conducted in September, 2022 to identify and document the type, amount and ownership of all assets that will be affected by the project. The process for conducting the inventory was thorough and systematic, and involved consultations with the affected people to ensure that all assets were identified and recorded during Socio-Economic Survey. These surveys will be further updated with the RAP implementation verification. The template is in **Annex-I**.

Socio-economic census survey was conducted in order to establish the socio-economic profile of people living in project area. On the basis of Socio-economic survey plan for resettlement of affected persons, their income restoration, relocation options, plan for vulnerable groups has been prepared. Furthermore, this survey helped to assess household income, identify productive assets and income generating activities of the people living in the project area. The socio-economic household Survey questionnaire is in **Annex-II**.

1.4.3 Key Informants Survey

Key informants survey was conducted in all settlements of the project areas. Key informants like social leaders, communities, local traders, government officers, officers of the Army, traffic personnel, Local level authorities etc., were consulted to generate information regarding their perception towards project to compensate project affected assets and recommend the mitigation measures within the RoW of the project section.

1.4.4 Cut-off Date

An important part of the RAP process is establishing a cut-off date. As per ESS-5, the cut-off date is the date by which the affected property has been surveyed/measured as part of the census to document an inventory of the affected assets. All households, individuals and groups identified in the census survey have been enumerated as eligible for compensation and support. Of note is complications in determining cut-off date based on the completion of the survey in Nepal. Some of the complications include official confirmation of such date, lack of a regulatory framework to legally establish the date and the survey completion date may differ from one affected property to another depending on when the survey was completed. Given these complications, the prevailing practice is that the cut-off date is the date that the chief of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) publishes a public notice of Land Acquisition as per Clause 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1977, which effectively freezes land transactions and assets documented in the assets inventory survey. Given the established practice, the project has taken date of the publication of the Land Acquisition notice as the cut-off date for the titleholders and non-titleholders. Therefore, the cut-off date is a date after which no further enumeration or claims can be made to affected land and/or affected assets which is Asoj and Kartik 2079, or September- October, 2022. Project affected people were informed about the compensation procedures of their affected assets during enumeration.

CHAPTER 2: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter analyses the applicable Nepalese national laws on land acquisition, compensation and involuntary resettlement. This RAP has been prepared in compliance with all relevant legislation and policies governing land expropriation, compensation, and involuntary resettlement.

2.1 Laws and Regulations of the Government of Nepal

The Government of Nepal (GoN) has promulgated different laws and legislations for different sectors as prescribed by the constitution of Nepal. For the construction of roads, there are various relevant acts and policies, including the Public Road Act 1974, Forest Act 2019, Land Acquisition Act 1977, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2015 and property rights mentioned in the Constitution and some guidelines entertained for this RAP. Only the relevant acts and regulations have been reviewed in this study.

2.1.1 *Land Acquisition Act 1977*

The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) is the core legal document guide for the process of land acquisition and relocation in Nepal. The clause 3 of the Act states that “Government of Nepal may, if it so deemed necessary, acquire any land at any place for any public purpose, subject to compensation under this Act.” Also, clause 4 of the Act states that, institutions seeking land acquisition may request the Government to acquire land subject to the payment of compensation and all other expenses by such institutions. Clause 9 of the Act refers to public notice procedures for compensation after land, structures and other compensated assets verification. The inventory survey data will be verified by the joint verification survey and the CDC will determine the compensation as replacement cost for the affected assets. However, other allowances will also be allocated as per entitlement basis. The date of public notice in practice is the cut-off date for compensation and eligible to receive any further project support. Clause 13 states that the compensation payable shall be paid in cash, the amount to be paid shall be determined by the committee comprising of CDO, Chief of DLRO, concerned Project Manager or Officer assigned by CDO and representative from DCC. Similarly, clause 14 states that in case any person whose land is wholly acquired under this Act wants to obtain compensation in the form of land elsewhere, Government of Nepal may, in exchange for such land, allot him/her any waste land, or land belonging to itself, or any other land which it is going to allot or sell in accordance with prevailing Nepal law, if available.

2.1.2 *Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2071(2015)*

The GoN has recently formulated *Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2071(2015)* to facilitate the land acquisition process for infrastructure projects. The policy outlines the need to conduct an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the development project, which was not required under the Land Acquisition Act 1977. Based on this assessment, projects will be categorized as high, medium, or low-risk. According to this policy, high-risk projects are those that displace 50 or more households in the mountainous region, 75 or more households in the hilly region and 100 or more households in the Terai. Medium-risk projects, on the other hand, are those that force the relocation of less than 50 households in the mountainous region, less than 75 households in the hilly region and less than 100 households in the Tarai. Low-risk projects refer to those which cause productive property to reduce by up to 10 percent. The

policy also has provisions for PAHs to be entitled to compensation if works such as the installation of transmission, telephone and underground drinking water pipelines affect livelihoods. In addition, in case the project affects yields of registered commercial crops, fruit or flower producers, compensation equivalent to five years of revenue must be given in cash.

2.1.3 Forest Act 2019

The *Forest Act 2019* contains several provisions to ensure the development, conservation, management and sustainable use of forest resources categorized into national forest, community forest, leasehold forest, private forest, religious forest and protected forest with scientific and cultural importance. The Act prohibits reclaiming land, setting fire, grazing cattle, removing and damaging forest products, felling trees, wild life hunting and extracting boulders, sand and soil from the national forest without prior approval.

2.1.4 Public Road Act 1974

The *Public Road Act 1974* prohibits the construction of permanent structures (buildings) within a defined distance from a rural road, i.e., the road agency has the authority over everything within the Right of Way. The Act makes provision for cases where the road projects temporarily require land and/or other properties during construction, rehabilitation and maintenance. A CDC determines compensation in case of loss of assets, business or production. The Act empowers DoR to acquire any land on a temporary basis during construction and upgrading. The Act does not provide for the leasing of land. DoR is required to pay compensation for any damages caused to buildings, crops and trees, where the farming activities of the land owner are interrupted, and where the land owner has to incur costs to restore the land after its return. Compensation is determined between DoR and the titleholder or through mediation involving officials from the relevant VDC and district.

2.1.5 Land Reform Act-1964

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

2.1.6 Land Revenue Act 1977

The Land Revenue Act 1977 is also applicable, as the land acquisition involves a change of ownership of land. Article 8 of the Act states that registration, change in ownership, termination of ownership rights and maintenance of land records are done by Land Revenue Office (LRO). Article 16 provides that if the concerned owner does not pay land revenue for an extended period, the revenue can be collected by auctioning the parcel of the land for which revenue has been due.

2.1.7 Land Revenue Act- 2034

This act is the principal act to carry out land administration, including maintenance and updating records, collection of land revenue and settlement of the disputes after completion of a survey and handing over the records to LRO by the survey parties. It authorizes the LRO to undertake registration, ownership transfer and deed transfer of land. This act also authorizes the LRO to transfer ownership and deeds of individually owned land, if any person applied for the ownership and deeds of individual land, if any person applied for the ownership transfer of his/her land with mutual understanding for public use with the recommendation of the relevant committee.

2.1.8 Land Use Policy 2015

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

2.1.9 Road Board Act 2002

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

2.2 Applicable World Bank policies

2.2.1 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), approved in 2016, is a set of ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that guide sustainable development by strengthening protections for people and the environment. It emphasizes strengthening national systems and institutions, enhancing transparency, and fostering stakeholder engagement through information disclosure, consultations, and grievance mechanisms. In the context of this RAP, ESS5 (Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement) is applicable.

2.2.2 Gaps between GoN Laws and ESS-5

A detailed comparison of World Bank ESS-5 and relevant country legislations and gaps vis-à-vis WB ESS-5 is presented below.

Table 2-1: 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 mandates avoiding/minimizing 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 the compensation of land and assets and, in some instances of landlessness, for the 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 will be conducted with PAHs with oversight from the CDC to agree on a mutually acceptable compensation, if this negotiation does not yield an agreement, an independent evaluation of the replacement cost will be carried out. The resulting report will then be submitted to the CDC for 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 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 the project area until they are able to build their new replacement houses.
Eligibility	Legally, provisions are made for land owners and registered tenants under the Constitution and the LAA. However, there are no provisions for informal rights holders,	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	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 (LAA), 1977</i>	Requirements under WBG ESS 5	Gaps and how it is to be addressed
	unregistered land owners, squatters, undocumented tenants, other family members or landless.	recognizable legal right to land or assets	
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 stakeholders; consultations must be on-going and inclusive	PAFs were informed about the intended acquisition of their land and consulted multiple times throughout the development of the RAP. Their preferences for resettlement and rehabilitation options were incorporated in this RAP.
Livelihood Restoration	The legal frameworks for resettlement provide for the 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 the 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.	Both land and non-land-based livelihood restoration strategies are considered in this RAP.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	The affected entities may approach the CDO and/or the Ministry of Home Affairs within a defined period for compulsory expropriation. Under Clause 25.7, appeal against the compensation may be directly filed with the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, entities other than legally registered land owners and tenants are not considered.	The project is required to establish a grievance redress mechanism, which should seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible.	The project has established a GRM with the necessary uptake points.

Theme	Provision within the <i>Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977</i>	Requirements under WBG ESS 5	Gaps and how it is to be addressed
Special assistance for vulnerable households	The landless families with legal ownership can get additional compensation at the discretion of the CDC.	Particular attention should 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 persons have been identified in this RAP, and specific benefits have been tailored to their needs.
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 PAHs who are physically displaced.

CHAPTER 3: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

3.1 Identification of stakeholders

Different types of stakeholders, project affected parties and other interested parties such as local communities, national and local authorities (all the concerned municipalities), local business groups and suppliers (crusher plants) and non-governmental organizations, Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) and Indigenous People's communities were identified through stakeholder mapping processes. More specifically, affected parties (individuals or groups) who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable were also identified.

3.2 Stakeholder Engagement Methodology

The following are the methods employed for engaging the various stakeholders during the preparation of this RAP.

3.2.1 Community Entry Meetings

These are introductory meetings with community members and their leaders, undertaken before any other activity in the communities. The surveys and proposed engagement meetings are explained during these meetings, along with how PAPs will be involved in the RAP process. The PAPs were provided with information of the upgrading KDP project and conducting inventory assessment including census survey of the affected households living within the RoW.

3.2.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Key informant interviews are one-on-one in-depth engagements with individuals as part of other stakeholders who are knowledgeable about the community or particular subject matters that were organized with ward chairpersons and other informative persons during October 2022. The minutes of public consultation meetings are presented in **Annex-IV**.

3.2.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The Focus Group Discussions were designated to know the perception of stakeholders on KDP upgrading project. The aim is to understand the different perspectives of compensation distribution and livelihood restoration. PAPs, women group, and concerned ward authorities participated in these FGDs across the project section.

3.2.4 Census Surveys

In each of the impacted communities, PAPs were engaged at the household level through census surveys to collect detailed socio-economic baseline information on PAHs such as demography, socio-economic characteristics, social infrastructure and local resources, vulnerability and livelihoods in the project area.

3.2.5 *Asset Inventory and Valuation*

The PAHs were engaged during the asset inventory process to ensure that the impacted assets within the RoW were accurately marked, enumerated and documented. It is important to note that all impacted assets and their claimants were duly documented.

3.2.6 *Timings and Language Requirements*

While holding consultations, the stakeholders were provided information about the project and objective of consultations to the participants. The consultations were organised in a culturally appropriate manner, free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation. The consultations were conducted in Nepali which is the prevalent language amongst affected people.

3.2.7 *Public raised concerns*

The major concerns raised by the public are stated below.

- compensation for project affected private structures.
- protection of community structures like road side ponds, wells, Chautara (resting places) and small temples
- relocation and rehabilitation of community structures like drinking water supply pipes and electric poles without delay.
- sustainable design including all the required facilities like bus stops, zebra crossings refreshment centre, cycle lanes and public toilets
- plantation of appropriate and beautiful plants in the median area
- environmental-friendly construction approach

However, all these community concerned issues will be addressed as per design standard, EIA and RAP implementation procedure by the respective authorities. Project Affected stakeholders and their concerns are presented in **Table 3.1**. The commitment of local authority to cooperate for the project in **Annex-VIII** and the photographs of consultation is in **Annex-IX**.

Table 3-1: Project Affected stakeholders and their Concerns

Date	Meeting Location and Stakeholders	Attendance	Key Suggestions and Issues Raised by Stakeholders	Response
9/08/2022 (2079/5/23B.S.)	Ganeshman Charnath-Portaha	13	Stakeholders suggested minimizing the impact on Sahlesh Pokhari of Ganeshman Charnath, which is nearby RoW. They also proposed upgradation of playground in Portaha of Ganeshman and Charnath. The community showed a commitment to support project implementation activities and suggested the relocation of community structures/ utilities and cultural assets, such as shrines, small temples, and religious	The Sahlesh Pokhari will be protected as much as possible. The community structures will be relocated besides the RoW coordinating with stakeholders because of all the

Date	Meeting Location and Stakeholders	Attendance	Key Suggestions and Issues Raised by Stakeholders	Response
			trees. They have raised their demands to compensate the project affected private structure.	area will cover by the design structures.
9/16/2022 (2079/5/31 B.S.)	Mithila 6	14	Stakeholders in this meeting suggested the relocation of public utilities and cultural assets, including shrines and small temples. They offered their commitment to support the project activities. Moreover, they requested bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refreshment centre, cycle lane, and other facilities..	All the public utilities and cultural assets will be protected as much as possible. The suggested facilities will be established as per design.
9/19/2022 (2079/6/3 B.S.)	Bardibas 1	7	The main concerns were about maintaining the environment. They suggested planting roadside/median plants to maintain greenery. Also, they advised that construction works should be done with attention to minimize negative impacts on environment. There was also a call for river training works to control flooding and water logging in built up areas during rainfall.	The KDP road improvement project has given priorities to plants suitable trees in the median. The river training in required area will be constructed to protect the new bridges.
10/17/2022 (2079/6/31 B.S.)	Ganeshman Char-nath-Portaha	17	The stakeholders suggested rebuilding all public infrastructures, such as temples, shrines, local water supply pipelines, electric poles, waiting sheds and taps, in cooperation with the local government. They proposed the construction of a 6-lane road in the settlement area, the installation of bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refresh centre, cycle lane, and other facilities, and rapid improvement and widening of roads. A separate parking place at fixed location was also proposed by them.	The community structures will be rehabilitated in the possible area coordinating with local authorities and concerned communities.
10/17/2022 (2079/6/31 B.S.)	Mithila 4	8	At this meeting, stakeholders raised the issue of relocating public utilities and cultural assets like shrines and small temples. They reiterated their commitment to support project activities. They also requested facilities like bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refresh centre, cycle lane, and others. They have also raised their demands to compensate the project affected private structure.	All the public utilities and cultural assets will be protected as much as possible. The suggested facilities will be established as per design.
10/18/2022 (2079/7/1 B.S.)	Mithila 9	15	Stakeholders requested the construction of a bridge and other physical works based on the old road and bridge in the Badahari settlement of Mithila Municipality. They also proposed facilities such as bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refresh centre, a cycle lane, and others, as well as the rapid improvement and widening of road. Road improvement/widening works should start rapidly.	The bridge which was constructed in the south side of road after flood damaged. therefore, the new additional bridge will be constructed in the north side. A toilet will be constructed in this area.
10/19/2022 (2079/7/2 B.S.)	Gaushal- 1 Gaushala Chowk	6	Community members voiced their commitment to support the project activities and suggested the proposal of bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refresh centre, cycle lane, and other facilities. They also called for rapid road improvement and widening.	All the suggested facilities will be constructed in the new road. It will start to construction after completion of DPR and approved EIA.

Date	Meeting Location and Stakeholders	Attendance	Key Suggestions and Issues Raised by Stakeholders	Response
10/19/2022 (2079/7/2 B.S.)	Bardibas Municipality Tuteshwor	6	Community members voiced their commitment to support the project activities. They suggested the addition of facilities such as bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refresh centre, and a cycle lane, as well as the rapid improvement and widening of roads.	These will be done.
10/19/2022 (2079/7/2 B.S.)	Gaushal-1 Laxmaniya Chowk	8	In this meeting, community members expressed commitment to support the project activities and suggested the addition of facilities such as bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refresh centre, cycle lane, and others. They also called for rapid improvement and widening of roads.	The newly designed road has all these facilities are proposed and built accordingly.
10/20/2022 (2079/7/3 B.S.)	Ishwarpur-5	5	Community members reiterated their commitment to support the project activities. They suggested the rebuilding of all public & private infrastructures, such as temples, shrines, local water supply pipelines, electric poles, waiting sheds, and taps, with the cooperation of the local government. They also proposed facilities like bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refresh centre, a cycle lane, and others, along with the rapid improvement and widening of roads.	The required facilities as per settlement distribution and the standard of road will be constructed.
10/22/2022 (2079/7/5 B.S.)	Bagmati 11	11	Community members expressed commitment to support the project activities. They requested for descending and ascending platforms to be constructed along the Bagmati River for religious baths during festivals like <i>Chhath</i> , and a parking space for visitors and pilgrims. They suggested the rebuilding of all public and private infrastructures such as temples, shrines, local water supply pipelines, electric poles, waiting sheds, and taps with the cooperation of local government, along with the installation of facilities like bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refresh centre, cycle lane, and others, and rapid improvement and widening of roads.	The especial access road along the Bagmati and Kamala River banks have been proposed as considering the cultural practice of the communities in the areas.
10/22/2022 (2079/7/5 B.S.)	Chandrapur 1	12	Community members expressed commitment to support the project activities. They have raised their demands to compensate project affected private structure. and rebuilding all the public and private infrastructures, such as temples, shrines, local water supply pipelines, electric poles, waiting sheds, and taps with the cooperation of the local government. They requested the addition of facilities like bus stops, zebra crossings, lights, public toilets, a refreshment centre, cycle lane, and others, and emphasized that employment priority should be given to the project affected households among them vulnerable, disadvantaged groups and females. They also called for rapid improvement and widening of roads. Road improvement/widening works should start rapidly.	All the necessary community structures will be rehabilitated in appropriate place coordinating with local authorities and communities. Priority for work to the vulnerable and needy people in the proposed KDP road will also be done by the contractor.

CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

This chapter presents the socio-economic profile of the directly impacted 64 households. The chapter discusses the demography and cultural context, land use and ownership, resources and infrastructure, livelihood, economy and income, and vulnerability within the project communities. This baseline study provides understanding of the social profile of the project area.

4.1 Demography

4.1.1 Population and Household

Within the project area, a total of 64 households consisting of 330 project-affected persons, have been identified. Among these affected persons, 53.6% are male and 46.4% are female. The female population in project area is slightly below the national average of 51%. The average family size in these project-affected households is 5.1, which is higher than the national average of 4.8. Details are presented in **Table 4-1**.

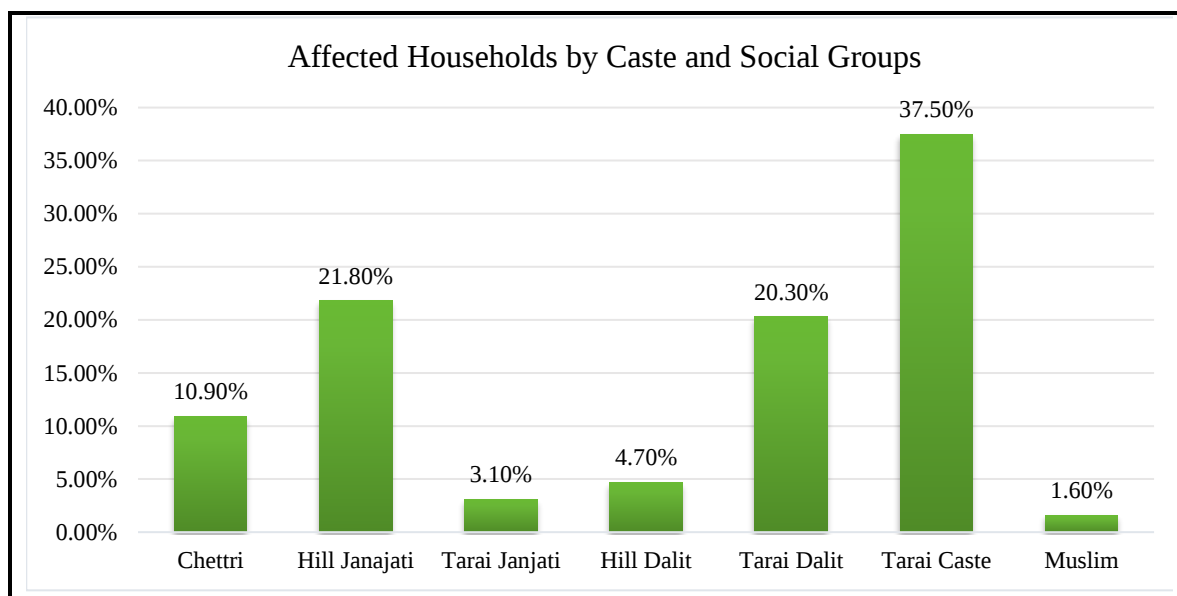
Table 4-1: Population Distribution of the project affected surveyed HHs

District	Municipality	Household	Population			Family Size
			Male	Female	Total	
Danusha	Ganeshman Charanath Municipality	17	59	52	111	6.5
	Dhanusadham Municipality	2	3	5	8	4
	Mithila Municipality	20	58	46	104	5.2
	Bardibas Municipality	7	21	15	36	5.1
Mahottari	Gaushala Municipality	6	15	8	23	2.9
	Ishworpur Municipality	3	4	7	11	3.7
Sarlahi	Hariwon Municipality	3	5	6	11	2.8
	Bagmati Municipality	3	8	6	14	3.5
Rautahat	Chandrapur Municipality	2	3	5	8	4
Bara	Nijgadh Municipality	1	1	3	4	4
Total		64	177	153	330	5.1
Percentage			53.6	46.4	100	

Source: Census Survey 2022

4.1.2 Caste and ethnic composition of PAHs

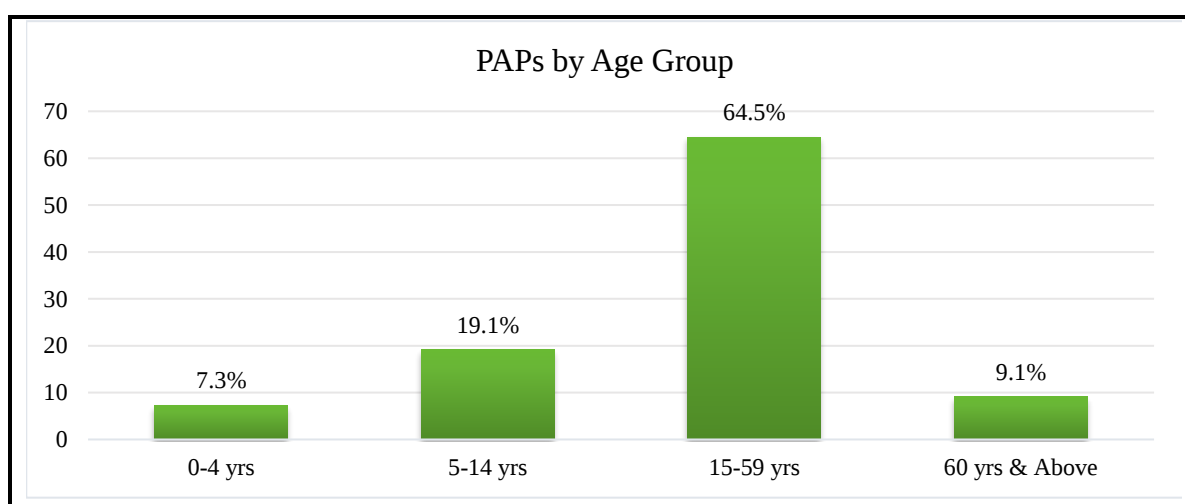
Terai castes group like Mahato, Shah, Jha, Halwai etc. are 37.5% followed by Hill *Janajati* as Tamang, Magar i.e., 21.8%. Chhetri (Bhandari, Basnet, Khatri) represent 10.9% of the affected households, while the representation of Terai *Janajati* (Chaudhary, Kalwar etc.) is 3.1%. The Hill Dalit (Sarki, Pariyar) make 4.7%, and the Terai Dalit (Paswan, Dom) and Muslim populations each constitute 1.6% of the households within the RoW. The communities who have been residing near RoW are encroachers of RoW also, Hill *Janajati* who migrated from nearby areas got settled down within the KDP project areas. As stated above, the 330 persons of the 64 HHs will be impacted by the KDP project. The composition of affected households by caste and ethnic group is presented in **Figure 4-1**.

Figure 4-1: Distribution of project affected households by caste/ethnic groups

Source: Census Survey September, 2022

4.1.3 Age Group

The survey shows that the minor population aged group (between 0-14 years) are 26.4%. The economically active population i.e., 15-59 years are 64.5%. The percentage of people above 60 years of age is 9.1%. Nearly two-third of the affected population are economically active which shows that the displaced age group can easily settle down outside. **Figure 4-2** below shows a distribution of the project affected persons by age group.

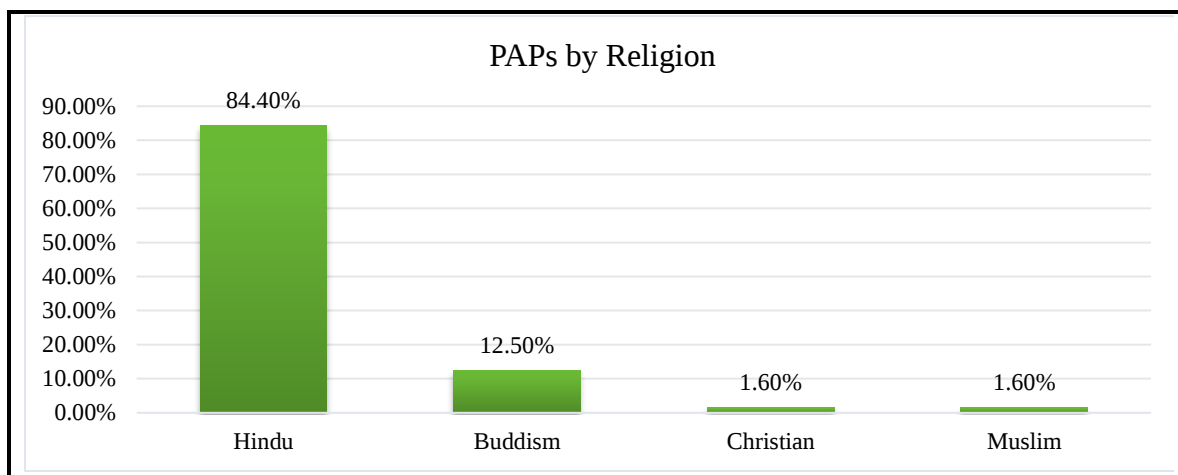
Figure 4-2: Distribution of the project affected Population by Aged group

Source: Census Survey September 2022

4.1.4 Religion

The major religions of the project affected HHs are Hindu, Buddhist, Islam and Christian respectively. 84.4% of the households are Hindu, 12.5% are Buddhist, 1.6% are Muslim and 1.6% are Christians. Distribution of population on the basis of religion as shown in the **Figure 4-3**.

Figure 4-3: Distribution of PAPs by Religion



Source: Census Survey September, 2022

4.1.5 Education and Literacy

The total project affected population is 330, out of this, 24 persons are below school going age (5 years and below). Excluding the persons below school going age children, the total numbers of persons in the project affected area is 306. The literacy percent of the surveyed population is 82.2%. Among the literate ones, the percentage of people who can read and write is 4.2%, 55.5% have studied below class 10, 10.1% are S.L.C. passed, 9.8% are 12 or intermediate passed, 2.62% are graduate and above while 17.8% people are illiterate.

4.1.6 Land holding and Ownership

The census survey revealed that 62.5% of the total project affected households have own land, both for agriculture and residential purpose, outside from the project area, while 37.5% of them have owned some piece of land with small house *outside the RoW only*.

4.1.7 Livelihoods/Occupation status

The main occupation of the project affected economically active populations (186) is trade and business followed by household works, waged labour and, foreign employment respectively. But the minor aged (below 14 years), economically inactive population and students who were not categorized by occupations out from the calculation are 144 in number. The census survey of the project affected population that engaged into trade and business is 48.3 percent. The main purpose of residing inside the RoW seems to be business activities. Similarly, 18.2 percent populations are engaged in household works, 13.4 percent engaged in labour, 8 percent foreign employment, 5.9 percent in agriculture, 4.3 percent in services and 1.6 percent in getting pension. The occupation

distribution is shown in the **Table 4-5**.

Table 4-2 Distribution of Occupations by Population (above 14 years of population)

District	Municipality	Agriculture	Trade and Business	Service	Household work	Labour	Foreign Em- ployment	Pension	Total
Danusha	Ganeshman Charnath M.	5	23	3	14	7	8	1	61
	Dhanusadham Municipality		2	3					5
	Mithila Municipality	4	30		10	4	4		52
Mahottari	Bardibas Municipality		13	1	2	4	2		22
	Gaushala Municipality		12			4	1	1	18
Sarlahi	Ishworpur Municipality		3			2			5
	Hariwon Municipality		1	1	3	3			8
	Bagmati Municipality	2	3		3	1		1	10
Rautahat	Chandrapur Municipality		2		2				4
Bara	Nijgadh Municipality		1						1
Total Population		11	90	8	34	25	15	3	186
Percentage		5.9	48.3	4.3	18.2	13.4	8.0	1.6	100

Source: Census Survey September, 2022

4.1.8 Households Income Range of PAH

The project affected households have been calculated based on standard norms and practice. Based on this calculation, 36 households (56%) out of the 64 project affected households were identified as Below Poverty Level (BPL) in terms of their average annual household income as reported by them. Another 44 % households are found above the poverty level as per their family income. Table below provides the breakdown of income levels of affected households as per the average annual income range. These figures may change while considering household income in the joint verification survey 2024 during the RAP implementation

Table 4-3 Average Annual Income Range of the Project Affected People (NPRs)

Income Range	KDP road Project Affected households	
	In No. HHs	In Percent
<50000	1	1.6
50,000-152,000	6	9.4
152,001–204,001	6	9.4
204001–371831	23	35.9
Greater than > 371831	28	43.8
Total	64	100.0

Source: Field Surveys, September, 2022

4.1.7.1 Below Poverty Level Households

According to the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS Survey 2021), the revised official poverty line in 2022-23 is estimated NRs.72, 908 per person per year. It has also aggregated the food items and non-food items and the expenses required to be above the poverty line. Accordingly, the income required for providing adequate calories (2,236 kilocalorie) for an average Nepali to be active is Rs. 35,029 at 2023 prices. For non-food items, for an average, the average income required is Rs.37,879 at 2022/23 prices.

Based on the official poverty line income at NRs.72,908 per capita per year, 36 households with 166 population fall below poverty level among 64 project affected surveyed households. The average annual income of below poverty line population is NRs. 51,675 per person per year and that of the below poverty line households is NRs. 238,278 per HH per year as shown in table below.

Table 4-4 Average Annual Income and Per-Capita income of PAH and PAPs

District	Municipality	Total Income	No of HHs	Average Income		Population	Per Capita Income	
				Annual	Monthly		Annual	Monthly
Danusha	Ganeshman Charanath Municipality.	2,321,000	8	290,125	24,177	40	58,025	4,835
	Mithila Municipality	2,306,000	10	230,600	19,217	45	51,244	4,270
Mahottari	Bardibas Municipality	905,000	4	226,250	18,854	23	39,348	3,279
	Gaushala Municipality	1,154,000	5	230,800	19,233	18	64,111	5,343
Sarlahi	Ishworpur Municipality	280,000	2	140,000	11,667	8	35,000	2,917
	Hariwon Municipality	240,000	1	240,000	20,000	6	40,000	3,333
	Bagmati Municipality	772,000	3	257,333	21,444	14	55,143	4,595
Rautahat	Chandrapur Municipality	480,000	2	240,000	20,000	8	60,000	5,000
Bara	Nijgadh Municipality	120,000	1	120,000	10,000	4	30,000	2,500
Overall		8,578,000	36	238,278	19,856	166	51,675	4,306

Source: Census Survey September, 2022

4.2 Vulnerability and Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups are persons, households, or groups who, due to their existing challenges, may become unable to meet their daily needs as a result of project impacts. These vulnerable groups have been considered as old aged people, women-headed households, differently able households, below poverty line, vendor within the RoW of KDP road. Vulnerable groups might suffer disproportionately from adverse project impacts and/or be less able to access the project benefits and compensation, including livelihood restoration and assets compensation, when compared to the rest of the project affected persons.

A total of 40 HHs (62.5 %) are identified as vulnerable households out of 64 projects affected HHs, that is mentioned in **Annex-VII**. Among the 40 vulnerable households; the number of women headed HH is 4 and the number of HHs below poverty level is 36.

Besides, business displaced people (road side vendors), as distinct project affected people who were doing business in the market areas for their living will be displaced by the construction of 4 lane plus 2 service lanes road in those areas. Due to covering of all RoW area (the 50 meters) by the proposed design, the 80 road side vendors¹ who are doing their business in RoW areas will be displaced from the market areas of Bardibas, Lalbandi and Bagmati. Livelihood restoration of the displaced vendors have been proposed to provide training and hardware support as for buying movable cart and establish shed to run their business as designated by ward/municipality. The budgetary provisions have been considered for these vendors. The **Table 4-5** shows the details of the vulnerable households by category.

Table 4-5 Details of the Vulnerable HHs/ people

Vulnerable Category	Description	Number of HHs
Women Headed households	-	4
Below Poverty Level households	Per person per year income is less than NRs.72,908	36
The road side affected Vendors	The Vendor are (mainly women) and the name list of these vendor will be decided during RAP verification time discussing with local bodies and all eligible vendor will get the movable carts to continue their business at the designated location.	80
Total		120

4.1.9 Food Security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The status of food security is not that high in the project area because most of the affected HHs do not have their land for farming and own production and depend on other sources of income for food security. Out of 64 HHs, total 49 HHs (76.57%) have food sufficiency for less than 3 months by their own production while 15 HHs (23.43%) have 6 months of food sufficiency by their own production. So, they manage remaining foodstuffs by other sources like business, wage labor and foreign employment for coping food insufficiency against their own production.

4.1.10 Land Tenure and access to natural resources

Through the construction of the road, the tenurial arrangements of the land may undergo substantial changes. The trends of leasing land will substantially increase for commercial farming, establishing and operating homestays, developing business centres, running hotel enterprises, installing market centres, establishing crusher industries and other types of industries and others along the

¹ Vendors will be decided during RAP verification time discussing with local bodies. Who will get the movable carts after validates.

road corridor. There will be increased depletion and degradation of locally available natural resources such as land, forest, water bodies and others due to construction of the road resulting from over exploitation, use of/demand for natural resources at local levels. The risks of increased deforestation, ecosystem degradation and species loss along the road alignment are likely to occur during the construction phase of the road. This will result from the felling of trees along the forest and private lands. Many crop species will be destroyed and ultimately the ecosystem will be degraded at local levels causing many ecological and environmental problems. The inflow of labourers in the camp site will create pressure on forests for collecting firewood for cooking purposes. Also, there will be increased pressure on and competition for resources and infrastructure along the road alignment. The regular incomes coming from the rents of the building and shopping complexes will be positive impact for local people.

4.1.11 Labour and production systems

The construction of road requires workers (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers). The major positive socio-economic impact will be in the sphere of temporary employment generation to very substantial numbers for the local community. The upgrading and improvement of KDP road project is likely to foster opportunities to local labourers in the construction works. The technical skills and know-how of labourers are likely to be enhanced thereby helping the labourers earn more daily wages. The direct economic opportunities are likely to pertain to the employment in the project as semi-skilled or unskilled workers. The indirect economic opportunities are likely to result from the creation of markets for small shops and businesses to cater requirements of the project and its workforce.

The construction stage of the project should provide an incentive to the local community, especially the younger population, to return to their original settlements. This may be done through creation of direct and indirect economic opportunities for the local community. The risk of social unrest and conflict due to the increased presence of the migrant population in the construction sites of the project causing threats to human security at local levels during the construction stage. There will be complaints by the local community if the interface between the outsider labourers (workers) and local community appears due to inter-cultural differences between them (migrated workers may have social, racial and religious conflict with the local community).

4.1.12 Access to Public Services

The major markets in Madhesh province are Birgunj, Janakpur, Rajbiraj, Lahan, Mirchaiya, Jaleshwar, Bardibas, Malangwa, Kailaiya, Chandranigahapur and Simara. The main agricultural products of this state are mango, sugarcane, wheat and many other seasonal crops and vegetables. Cement is main industrial product. Bus, mini bus, jeep, car, taxi, tempo, rickshaw, bike and motor bike are means of transportation for travelling and truck, mini truck and tractor are available for transportation of goods in the project area. Heavy vehicles like trucks and buses run for long distance on the highway. Tippers and tractors are used for transporting construction materials in the project area. Public services available in the project area include schools, college, hospital/health, posts/centres, local hat-bazars, market and ward/municipality offices and district headquarters.

CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed road project is expected to result in the displacement of residential homes and small businesses, leading to the loss of livelihoods and disruption of daily activities. As mitigation measures, affected parties will receive compensation at replacement cost, two-month Poverty Line Income as resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and they will also benefit from livelihood restoration program.

Public and community structures such as waiting sheds, temples, community buildings, and *Bar/pipal Chautaras* (as resting places) will also be affected. Besides, different types of structures have been assessed in the Dharapani Army Barrack (**Annex V(I)**). These will need to be relocated during road construction phase under resettlement activities, causing temporary disruption in daily life activities. There are small shrines and *Bar-Pipal* trees established within RoW by individual and communities which are worshiped by local people and community. The necessary ritual process will be performed by concerned community and local authorities while removing these from the project site. Project authorities will facilitate in this process appropriately.

In the past, free area available within RoW that was utilised by people for private structure (66), petrol pump dispensers (4) and also extended temporary housing parts (204), small temples and *Chautaras*, however as per widening plan of KDP, the entire RoW of the KDP project is going to be occupied by the improved road. There are 35 small shrines and temples and 15 *Bar-Pipal Chautaras* that are envisaged as religious value. Besides, 16 (all different Army Barrack Structures) the details of the project affected private structures are presented in **Annex-V (A, E and H)** and details of public/community structures are presented in **Annex-V (B, C, D, F, G and I)**.

Therefore, necessary consultation is required to relocate these religious structures/trees. The local people and communities will perform required rituals (if necessary) while relocating these structures/trees and coordination of local people and communities with authority is required through the social mobilizer. Rehabilitation cost has been allocated for these structures/trees as per current market rate. All the cultural assets like small shrines and temples, and religious *Bar-Pipal* Trees are found as common religious objects but not as cultural heritage.

Table 5-1: Details of the Project Affected Structures

S.N.	Descriptions	No.	Remarks
Private Structure			
1	Private Structures	66	64 HHs (among these 25 residences, 35 business and 4 both trade and residence)
2	Extended temporary Housing parts	204	204
3	Petrol Pumps dispensers	4	4

S.N.	Descriptions	No.	Remarks
Public/Community Structures			
4	Public Structures	32	Police Post-4, Removal Part of RCC Structures-5 (1Mahendra Ma. Bi. and 1 Nepal Rastriya Ma. Bi., High, School extended part, 2 market sheds, 1 hat bazar.) and 4 other structures (1 army check post, 2 police waiting sheds and 1 traffic building Public Toilets-3, Wall-11 and Gate-5
5	Army Barrack Public Structures (Dharapani, Dhanusha)	16	Well-1, Main and small Gate-2, Duty Posts-2, ATM-1, Observation Post-1, waiting sheds-1, Concrete sentry post-2, Toilet-1, Motorcycle Stand-1, Durga Mandir-1, Electric poles-2 and Boundary wires-300m
6	Community Structures	118	Waiting Sheds-69, Bar/Pipal Chautara-40 (No religious value), Wells-8, and 1 wall Structure of a Park
7	Religious Assets	50	Small Shrines and temples 35 Bar/pipal Chutara-15 with religious value
8	Electric Poles and solar Poles	2221electric poles (including 140 solar poles)	959 left side and 1262 right sides of road (including 140 Solar Poles)
9	Drinking Water supply system	16.58/16.58 km (33.16 both sides)	Main Settlement Areas (Birendra Bazar, Dhalkebar, Bardibas, Lalbandhi, Hariwon, Chapur and Nijgadh etc.)

5.1 Project Affected Private Structures

The 66 private structures belonging to 64 HHs will be affected by the project. Total 25 structures out of 66 structures will lose their residence, 35 will lose business huts, 4 will lose both residential and business structures and 4 petrol pumps will also be required to remove from the RoW. In addition, 204 extended temporary housing parts are also located within the RoW. Also, the compensation and displacement allowances (see Annex-V(H) for these structures will be determined by the concerned CDCs and as prescribed by the RAP. The details of the project affected private all structures are in **Annex-V**.

5.2 Impact on small business

Out of the 64 project-impacted households, 35 will experience a loss of small business structures, with 4 of these structures serving both residential and commercial purposes. The majority of the impacted businesses are small-scale operations, including grocery stores, tea shops, and hotels. Some temporary business structures, such as movable kiosks, are located across market areas, but these can be easily relocated to set back areas or the remaining sections of the Right of Way (RoW). In market settlement zones, the project design will cover the entire RoW, leading to the displacement of around 80 individual business owners--roadside vendors. Despite this, all owners of affected structures and displaced businesses will receive compensation for business displacement.

5.3 Construction-Induced Impacts

Additional impacts may occur during the project implementation phase from construction-related activities like construction-induced impacts. This may result from the vibration of heavy machinery works, causing impacts to, or loss of, structures land, and/or crops. The procedure which will be followed to address construction-induced impacts is as follows:

- A baseline survey of structures will be undertaken by the contractors before construction commencement.
- Awareness raising on how households can access the project level GRM will be undertaken.
- In case construction damage-related complaints are received; the CSC will investigate and will determine the damage caused from the construction.
- The CSC will propose an action plan to address these impacts, based on principles provided in this RAP
- The contractors will implement the action plan proposed by CSC
- CSC will verify the implementation of the action plan of the contractors.

5.4 Project Affected Public and Community Structures

A total of 32 public structures, such as police posts (4), removable parts of structures (5 ; 1Mahendra Ma. Bi. and 1 Nepal Rastriya Ma. Bi., High, School extended part, 2 market sheds, 1 hat bazar.), other structures (4; 1 army check post, 2 police waiting sheds and 1 traffic building), public toilet (3), walls (11), and gate (5) of different structures have been identified by the inventory survey. Likewise, 168 community structures such as 69 waiting sheds, 55 *Bar-Pipal Chautara*, 35 small temples, 8 wells and 1 parklike structure were also assessed in the inventory survey within the RoW. Besides, 16 different public structures/objects are also found affected in the Army Barrack of Dharapani, Dhanusha. All the public/community structures are given in **Annex V(B,C,D,F,G, and I)**.

People have utilised the RoW areas for building small temples and Chautara which will be impacted by the road improvement. The numbers of cultural objects include 35 small Shrines/temples and 55 Bar-Pipal Tree's with Chautara observed as religious value. Therefore, relocation of these important religious objects will be done coordinating with respective individual, communities and local authorities. All the cultural assets (like small Shrines/temples and Bar-Pipal Trees with Chautara-Resting Place) are found as common religious objects and do not constitute as cultural heritage as defined under ESS-8 of the ESF. Therefore, the social mobilizers will conduct comprehensive consultations and coordinate with district government officials, local municipal authorities, respective community elders/stakeholders/temple management committee and PAPs in selecting sites and relocating numbers of shrines and temples respecting locals and religious values. Before relocation of those religious structures, specific ritual will be performed as per their religious value and custom prior to project implementation.

The project affected public/community structures will be coordinated with the different agencies/communities taking into consideration their specific needs. All those public/community

structures that will be relocated and rehabilitated consulting with the concerned stakeholders by DoR as required.

Timing and procedure for relocation will be planned and consulted with the local communities to minimize any adverse impact. All those *Bar/papal Chautara* will not be replaced as previous form but waiting sheds will be constructed as in required areas (Bus Bay areas). The communities and local authorities have agreed to relocate and rehabilitate the utilities possibly in nearby areas.

5.5 Temporary use of land

As mentioned in chapter-I, all developmental activities will be carried out within exiting RoW, however, some project activities also require temporary use of land for labour camps, construction camps, storage of materials, vehicles/equipment parking base, and borrow & quarries sites. The contractors will make a lease agreement with the land owners for these requirements of land. Any attended displacement from these temporary sites will follow the requirement of ESS 5.

5.6 Cadastral Map review and Deed Transferring Issue of RoW

As per the declaration published in Gazette of GoN in 2034 BS. (1977 AD), the RoW of entire section of KDP (EWH) road has been declared as 25m on either side from the centre line under the ownership of DoR. This allows KDP road to expand 25 m on either side so there is no requirement of additional land acquisition as per approved design. So, status of the KDP road section is already acquired government land. However, there were not segregated RoW in few Cadastral maps and also deed transfer to the government was not done. In the public hearing meetings, participants raised the issue of remaining deed transferring of few areas. The issues were mainly found in Lalbandi, Chandrapur, and Nijgadh area. Therefore, to determine land status of the areas, regarding Cadastral Maps have been procured which are in the **Annex-X**.

In this regard, areas of 6 Cadastral Maps i.e., Dhalkebar, Badahari, Lalbandi, Chandrapur, Bagmati and Nijgadh was collected. The Cadastral Maps of Badahari Bazar and Badahari river side is to check design structures whether proposed bridge design remains within the RoW or extends beyond it. In these two areas, the design remains within the existing RoW. Likewise, the presented Cadastral Maps of Bagmati River Bank is to examine area for approach road if required. Dhalkebar-a major junction area where curve nature may require curve improvement but all possible curve improvement area found government land where Ilaka Police Post and rented-out structure of a local school located nearby. Remaining other areas as like Lalbandi, Chandrapur and Nijgadh have issue of demarcation of RoW in the said maps and deed transferred has not be done in few parcels to government. This issue was also raised by stakeholders. In these remaining issues, project authorities will coordinate with all concerned stakeholders (Division Offices and Municipal Authorities) to resolve this issue during project implementation.

The issue will be keenly analysed before commencement of work and endorsed by the CDC. Blue prints/Cadastral Maps will be collected and analysed by the respective Land Survey Officer and Land Revenue Officers in the district and also respective local authorities to help determine the merit of the issue raised and any other. The real situation of this issue and its dimension will be

identified and an amicable solution will be determined by coordinating with the concerned stakeholders. Consultation with the respective stakeholders will also be applied, and the government rules, regulation and practices of similar projects will also be explored. Project authority will take responsibility to coordinate with all concerned stakeholders and facilitate to complete the issue of due deed transferring of the Lalbandi, Chndrapur and Nijgadh areas. The Respective Project In-charge will initiate the deed transfer in coordination with Land Survey Office (LSO) before contractor mobilization.

5.7. Impacted Extended Temporary Housing parts

The extended temporary housing structures that are located in front of the houses are constructed for the easement of their running business and protection from weather condition. The affected structures have been assessed for shifting from the RoW hence, shifting allowance will be paid by the CDC after verification as per size and the types of materials of temporary housing parts. There were 204 such extended housing parts and they were assessed in the course of Inventory of Loss (IoL) survey which have been categorized as: small (up to 100Sqft.), medium (100-150Sqft,) and large (more than 150 Sqft.) by size principally. The shifting allowances to these extended housing structures have been proposed as per above category by NRs. 5,000, NRs. 10,000 and NRs. 15,000 respectively based on district labor cost. These all-extended temporary structures will be shifted from the RoW after receiving shifting allowance within the stipulated time as noticed by the District Administration Office (DAO). These temporary extended structures are made up of iron, wood and bamboo pillars with corrugated zink roof and plastic. Among these affected structures, 70 structures are in small, 59 are in medium and the remaining 75 structures are in large by size and material types. Joint verification survey will be made by the technical team of CDC which will examine the impacts and approve the proposed shifting allowance The joint verification survey team will also include the representatives from the affected communities and PAFs to guarantee transparency and accountability. Advance notice will be given to structure owners after providing shifting allowance to vacate the structures. The salvage materials will be taken by themselves. A 35-day prior notice will be given to remove the structure from the RoW by CDC. Relocation or shifting allowance have been allocated in the Table **10-6**. All the temporary extended structures are presented in **Annex-V(H)**.

CHAPTER 6: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Entitlement Matrix

This Entitlement Framework specifies entitlements and compensation applicable to the type of losses under the KDP. Measures look at two units of entitlement to individuals including affected individuals and their households and community/ public structures. Lands under the KDP section are determined to be largely government land. The matrix however makes provisions for private land incase encountered during RAP verification or implementation. The compensation of the project affected private structures are determined as per district building code and relocation/ rehabilitation of the project affected public and community structures has also been proposed as per size and type of structures. Considering the acquisition of private and community assets, the project will also affect the livelihoods of property owners, their dependents, and social network (community groups) in which the project has also designed livelihood restoration plan for them. So, this entitlement framework also covers loss of structures and economic losses.. The Entitlement Matrix for the KDP Road is outlined as **Table 6-1** below.

Table 6-1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	PAP category/ Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
1. House and Other Structure			
[1.1] Loss of residential private structures	None title holder (owner of structure (s))	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 house hold income and minimum per monthly wage rates NRs.17,300¹ (Round Figure NRs. 20,000). Every household will receive transportation allowance/shifting allowances on actual cost basis	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 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 based on the two months minimum wage rate.. An appropriate compensation advance and housing displacement allowance will be paid at the time of notice to vacate.

¹ Nepal Gazette Part -5 Vol.3 No, 24 dated August 17, 2023(Gazette Nocite

Type of Loss	PAP category/ Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
			To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be done not more than one year prior to property acquisition. The amount of compensation will be disbursed through cheque directly to PAP's Bank account.
	Title holder (owner of land and structure (s)) ¹	Compensation at full replacement cost of land, materials and labor according to structure type, with no deduction for depreciation Transfer costs (dismantling, packing, and moving of salvageable goods / materials) to alternative residence. House construction Allowance for Six Months of time will be provided for construction of house after compensation payment.	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 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 based on the two months minimum wage rate.. An appropriate compensation advance 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. The amount of compensation will be disbursed through cheque directly to PAP's Bank account.
	None title holder (Renters of structures)	Assistance to rent another place with similar tenancy agreement as the original owner. Moving allowance to cover transportation to new vicinity at actual cost.	Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date.
1.2 Loss of Commercial Structures/residential cum commercial private structures	None title holder (owner of non-movable property)	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.	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 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)

¹ entitlement will be applied in case if such impacts are encountered during RAP verification or project implementation

Type of Loss	PAP category/ Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
		Every economically/business displaced household is entitled to a business displacement allowances based on established rate Minimum per month wage rates NRs. 17,300 (considering round figure equal to NRs. 20,000)	ban Development and Building Construction and existing local market price) Material may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. Owners of displaced commercial establishment will receive a business allowance.
	None title holder (Renters - undertaking an economic activity on the property that the PAP does not own)	Allowance to re-establish alternate location with similar tenancy agreement. Moving allowance to cover transportation to new vicinity at actual cost.	Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date.
[1.2] Loss of other private structures (Toilets and petrol pump dispensers)	None -Title holder	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, petrol pump dispenser) which are attached to house) will not receive displacement allowance.	Other structures include: toilet, petrol pumps dispenser 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 district rate by project authorities. Loss of structures other than houses and commercial establishments does not entail payment of a displacement allowance. Loss of other structure (Toilets, petrol pump dispenser etc.) does not entail payment of displacement allowances) In the case of four petrol pumps dispenser, shifting allowances will be provided as per determined by size.
1.3 The temporary extended structure's part	None Title holders	The temporary extended part of structures (adjoining with the main structures) which are dominantly located across the market settlement section that established under the RoW; and made by Iron, wooden or bamboo pillar with Zink Roof and steers like structures however their main structures are in the setback area or mostly out from the RoW.	Removable parts of the temporary extended structures will be evaluated as of shifting structures from the RoW hence shifting allowance will be paid by the CDC as per size and the type of structures. It has categorized as: small up to 100sqft.), medium (100 to 200Sqft.) and large (more than 200Sqft.) by size and the shifting allowances will be provided as per category by NRs. 5,000, 10,000 and 15,000 respectively. The joint verification survey will be determined eligibility of owner by the technical team of CDC before implementation. Besides this, no other allowances will be provided to them.
2. Community Structures and Resources			

Type of Loss	PAP category/ Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
[2.1] Community buildings and Structures	·User/Local Community	Restoration of affected community structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities. The cost of rehabilitation and relocation of the community buildings and structures have been allocated in the BOQ items. (The unit cost of the affected such structures are mentioned in the respective chapter and Annex-V(H)).	Community structures include: waiting sheds (<i>Bar-Pipal Chautara</i>), small temples, etc. The affected community structures will be rehabilitated or relocated nearby possible area coordinating with local authority and local community. The Shrines/temples and few <i>Bar-Pipal Trees</i> with <i>Chautara</i> are known as religious objects too therefore, rehabilitation and relocation will be made concerning with local people and temple management authorities, priest with required rituals.
[2.2] Vulnerable social categories	As per vulnerable criteria.	Assistance in re-establishment and improvement of livelihood. Vulnerable support allowances to the 40 vulnerable households as identified in the KDP project. Preference to employment on road construction and maintenance to the extent possible.	Vulnerable social categories actually affected by the project will identify as women headed households, disable, senior citizens and below poverty level of households. Minimum per month wage rates NRs. 17,300 (considering round figure equal to NRs. 20,000) will be provided as vulnerable allowance.
3. General Counseling			
[3.1] General project impacts	Persons within and adjacent to the road corridor	General counseling on project impacts; and grievance Resolution mechanisms;	This will be achieved through the periodic distribution of information sheets and consultation with local officials.

6.2 Modes of Compensation and Livelihood Restoration

The impact analysis indicated that the land loss impact on household level is not envisaged because the upgrading works is confined within RoW. Cash compensation at full replacement cost will be paid for losses of 64 households including displacement assistances. During consultation, they have shown their interest to receive cash compensation for their lost assets. Besides, project will give priority to them in construction works as well as livelihood restoration training during project implementation phase. It is also found that the 80 roadside vendors will also be displaced due to road expansion in the urban areas, therefore, the road side vendors will be verified or listed during RAP verification and validated with the help of local authority. The project will confirm or provide alternative sites and all the business affected vendors will be provided movable carts to restore their livelihood.

6.3 Relocation Needs and Approach

Altogether 64 HHs will lose structures by way of losing residence, residence cum business, business only need to relocate and build new houses or businesses in nearby locations. A package of cash compensation will be provided to these affected households. The package includes cash compensation for the lost assets at replacement cost associated with asset replacement which could be

current market value plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset lost. The project affected groups including displacement allowance, business disruption allowance (where the households are also losing their business) and transportation allowance. The total package of compensation for relocation will be provided in two tranches, 50 percent prior to dismantling of structures, and 50 percent after dismantling. In addition to that, some rehabilitation assistance is also recommended to be provided to vulnerable groups to improve their present living condition.

During the time of relocation of businesses, households may lose their income due to disturbance in their business, accordingly a business disturbance allowance to 39 households will be provided to the household based on the estimated rate of household income (as per national wage rate determined by the government). Additional rehabilitation allowance, apart from displacement allowance and compensation, will be provided to vulnerable households. Loss of private asset will be valued and compensated at replacement value, based on the entitlement policy matrix given in **Table 6.1**.

6.4 Rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable households

Altogether the RAP census recognized 40 vulnerable households who will be impacted with potential exacerbation of conditions of vulnerability. These comprise, HHs below the poverty line and women-headed households. Livelihood support training will be provided to these vulnerable households and will be given priority for employment in the construction work if they wish to work. Besides these households, some roadside vendors (about 80 in number) will also receive such type of training to restore their livelihoods.

6.5 Shifting and Dismantling Allowance

Altogether 66 private structures of 64 households will be affected by the project. The shifting and dismantling allowance will be provided based on the structure type. The affected private structures have been categorized into four types namely: Modern (RCC), semi-modern (Brick/cement with Zink roof), Traditional (Mud/stone with Zink or *Khapata* roof) and Tahara/*Jupra* (Mud/Justa/wood with Zink roof) by types. Consultation with PAHs revealed that the shifting and removing the affected structures as per structure types and labor cost. It has been proposed to provide NRs. 15,000 to small types of structures, NRs. 25,000 to the hut/shed like structures, NRs. 50,000 to the traditional type of structures, NRs. 100,000 to the semi-modern types of structure and NRs. 200,000 to the modern RCC structures as dismantling and shifting allowance. Besides, the extended temporary structures which are occupied in the RoW of the road has been assessed and proposed shifting allowance in the **Table 10.6** budget section. After verification by the CDC Sub-committee, the proposed shifting allowances will be distributed.

6.6 Temporary Acquisition of Land

Temporary land may be required for establishment of campsite, stockpiling etc. As mentioned in ESIA about 7 ha. Government land is required for this purpose. The Project will in communication with construction contractors and Project engineers recommend use of such land. The contractors however will be responsible for permission, the rental payment and the restoration of the land to its original status before hand-over to its owner.

6.7 Compensation Disbursement

6.7.1 Compensation

Compensation will be provided to the affected households for the loss of their private structures/assets as individuals. If ownership of structures is distinct from occupiers or renters, such PAPs will be listed separately. However, in the case of spouse or joint ownership, PAPs will be encouraged to put structures in both male and female names. Though the private structures established in the RoW, the structures / assets ownership has been considered with PAFs but the ownership of RoW belongs to the Government of Nepal (GoN). During consultations, project-affected households showed their preference for cash compensation. Replacement cost is determined based on market values as agreed during consultations and also includes other assistance to be confirmed by the CDC. The CDC uses the process below to determine compensation.

As outlined about compensation, CDC will be formed under the chairmanship of the Chief District Officer (CDO) of the district for the purpose of determining the compensation amount. The CDC is formed to undertake the actual verification of affected assets (collect primary data in the field (photographs, videos, measurements), review and fix compensation rate. In determining the compensation, the Committee must consider the loss incurred by persons due to assets loss, shifting of residential and business structures. The Project will not take depreciation (i.e., the age or current condition of the structure) into account when determining the compensation amount for structures but will ensure the compensation amount is sufficient to construct a similar new structure. The disbursed compensation amount will be distributed in two installments. The compensation amount will be deposited directly in to the Bank account of PAPs by cheque without any additional fees. Necessary facilitation for the opening of Bank account will be done by the project authority. The project will closely monitor the utilization of the compensated amount during the project implementation period and also provide livelihood restoration trainings hiring by outsourcing experts to ensure improvement of their livelihood status.

Regarding people not accepting compensation or not available to receive compensation or insufficient documentation to receive compensation, etc., the CDC or project will pay the amount online after receiving required documents for financial security.

In addition to that, the due compensation amount will be determined in accordance with the existing GoN practice guided by the MoF monetary regulation, and the decided compensation amount will be disbursed through Annual Budget and Workplan based on the Treasury Single Account System (TSAS) instead of escrow account. The due amount will be disbursed through this mean as when required. The provision (TSAS) that was made by MoF is attached in the RAP.

6.7.2 Shifting and Displacement Allowance

In addition to compensation for assets loss, some households who will lose houses will be qualified for the displacement allowances too. Households, which require relocation will receive a housing displacement allowance equal to two-month poverty line income (PLI) based on the calculation for a household size of 5.1 members. Considering the price escalation for 2-years period, the monthly nominal income has been assumed NRs.17, 300 which is the nominal wages rate of

Nepal Government. All 64 affected households are entitled for two months displacement 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.

The displacement allowance is a provisional compensation to minimize adverse impact during the transitional period. So far as the loss of business is concerned due to displacement, there would not be more loss than the PLI of two months from business disturbance. It is therefore equal to two-month allowance that is a sufficient amount to be settled after displacement. Owners of commercial enterprises, who require to be relocated, will receive a Business Displacement Allowance equal to two months PLI for a household of 3 members, paid in discriminately at the time of compensation payment. Due to project implementation work, a total of 39 businesses will be affected in the KDP Road project. Most of the affected businesses/commercial enterprises are small-scale in size and investment. Besides, a typical vegetable market is functioning in the RoW of Lalbandi, Bardibas and Dhalkebar Bazar where the existing business area will be covered by the 4 carriages ways and 2 service lanes as well. In this situation, the small business group will be affected adversely therefore, Resettlement Action Plan has planned to address 80 such individual business peoples to provide displacement allowances coordination with concern Ward office and Industry and Trade Association of the areas.

6.8 Livelihood Restoration

Apart from the provision of displacement allowances, the livelihood restoration aims to support economically displaced and vulnerable households so that they are able to demonstrate a continuous and sustainable improvement in their economic activities following displacement. of the restoration measures 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. The project in addition will provide some support allowances to the vulnerable or marginalized and severely project affected households. There are vulnerable groups like, women-headed households, disable HH, below poverty level income households and senior citizen by categorized under vulnerable groups (**Annex-3**). Moreover, livelihood support training will be organized to the vulnerable households as per their need and demand.

6.9 Government and Community Property

Government infrastructure and facilities affected by the project will be repaired or relocated in consultation with the relevant departmental authorities. In the case of community property, the displaced property will be relocated or rehabilitated at possible sites during project implementation in consultation with local communities. However, the required community properties like waiting sheds, *Chautaras*, temples will be relocated in consultation with the respective communities and local authorities as required.

6.10 Construction Induced Impacts

Addition impacts may occur during the project implementation phase from construction-related activities i.e. construction-induced impacts. This may result from the vibration of heavy machinery works, causing impacts to, or loss of, structures land, and/or crops. So far, the complete assessment of structures that located alongside the RoW e.g. shops, will be disturbed as a result of construction activities and will require relocation has been conducted by joint team members representing from PIC office, CSC, contractors and DUBDC. Following procedures will be adopted to address the construction induced impacts:

- A baseline survey of structures will be undertaken by the contractors before construction commences
- Awareness raising on how households can access the project level GRM will be undertaken
- In the case that construction damage-related complaints are received, the CSC will investigate and will determine the damage caused from the construction.
- The CSC will propose an action plan to address these impacts, based on principles provided in this RAP
- The contractors will implement the action plan proposed by CSC
- CSC will verify the implementation of the action plan of the contractors
- Regarding the compensation payments the contractors will be responsible as per Insurance agreement clause 4.2 of (damage property loss and management during construction activities 4.2.19) and the principles & procedure will applicable of this RAP.

CHAPTER 7: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The Land Acquisition Act, 1977 has provision by which any person unsatisfied with the decision of acquiring their land & assets can appeal to Ministry of Home Affairs within 7 days of publication of land & assets acquisition notice. The act also allows the unsatisfied land & asset loser to appeal to the district court within 35 days of decision date of land & asset acquisition. This process however may be cumbersome and time consuming. Acknowledging that grievance resolution is one of the most stakeholder engagement and feedback for managing resettlement issues, the project has therefore put in place a GRM to support timely assessment and resolution of complaints and avoid, wherever possible, the need to resort to judicial proceedings by effectively addressing grievances so that they can be resolved before they escalate into larger conflicts.

The process for resolving complaints related to resettlement arising in the project will be handled by the project-wide Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), as required under ESS-10. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to allow project affected persons (PAPs) including all stakeholders to raise their concerns about the RAP and any-project related concerns. The project's GRM is at no cost to complainants and guarantees that there will no retribution for people who lodge complaints on project activities. Likewise, any of anonymous complainants will also be treated equally as per the GRM mechanism confidentially. Furthermore, the grievance mechanism will not impede access to judicial and administrative remedies.

7.1 Objectives of GRM

The main objective of the grievance mechanism is to address grievances promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective and lasting; to provide a grievance management process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all Project affected households; and to enable a systematic identification of emerging issues facilitating correcting actions and pre-emptive engagement.

7.2 GRM Committee

The GRM comprise the following two layers of GRC. First layer is called Local Grievance Committee (also referred to as Project Level Grievance Committee) consists of the Project In-Charge (PIC), Social Safeguard Specialist from /CSC, Construction Contractor representatives, representatives of PAPs and representatives of Ward/Municipality (as representation of PAPs, preferring with female Ward members or Deputy-Mayer from the Municipality) by which trust, accountability and transparency will be assumed throughout the Grievance resolution process, A variety of methods and mechanism (through written application, mail, phone call and verbally at project office, Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) office, Contractor's Office and also using online GRM portal of DoR-DCID) will be available through which stakeholders can lodge grievances. GRC meeting shall chair by PIC and all correspondence related to the grievance must be documented maintaining grievances register book and excel sheets

The second layer of GRC consisting Project director, project coordinator and E&S expert will be established in PCU of DoR/DCID. If no understanding or amicable solution is reached or no response from the Project Level Grievance Redress Committee, the PAP can appeal to GRC at DOR-DCID. Any person unsatisfied with the decision of acquiring their land & assets can appeal to Ministry of Home Affairs through CDC within 7 days of publication of land & assets acquisition notice, as per Land Acquisition Act (1977).

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

In parallel, a separate GRMs for workers and SEA/SH will be established under the project for worker-related grievances, and GBV/SEA/SH related grievances. PIC will be the focal point of both grievances. A detailed GRM concept has been prepared for project level, workers and GBV/SEA/SH GRM.

7.3 GRM Procedure

All grievances shall be managed in accordance with the project's Grievance Procedure. The monitoring of all received grievances are being addressed or not that will be evaluated through monthly progress reports. If the complaints became satisfied with the solution, he or she will be signed in the register book or grievance close- out form. In addition to that, any anonymous complainants will be equally treated as per the GRM mechanism.

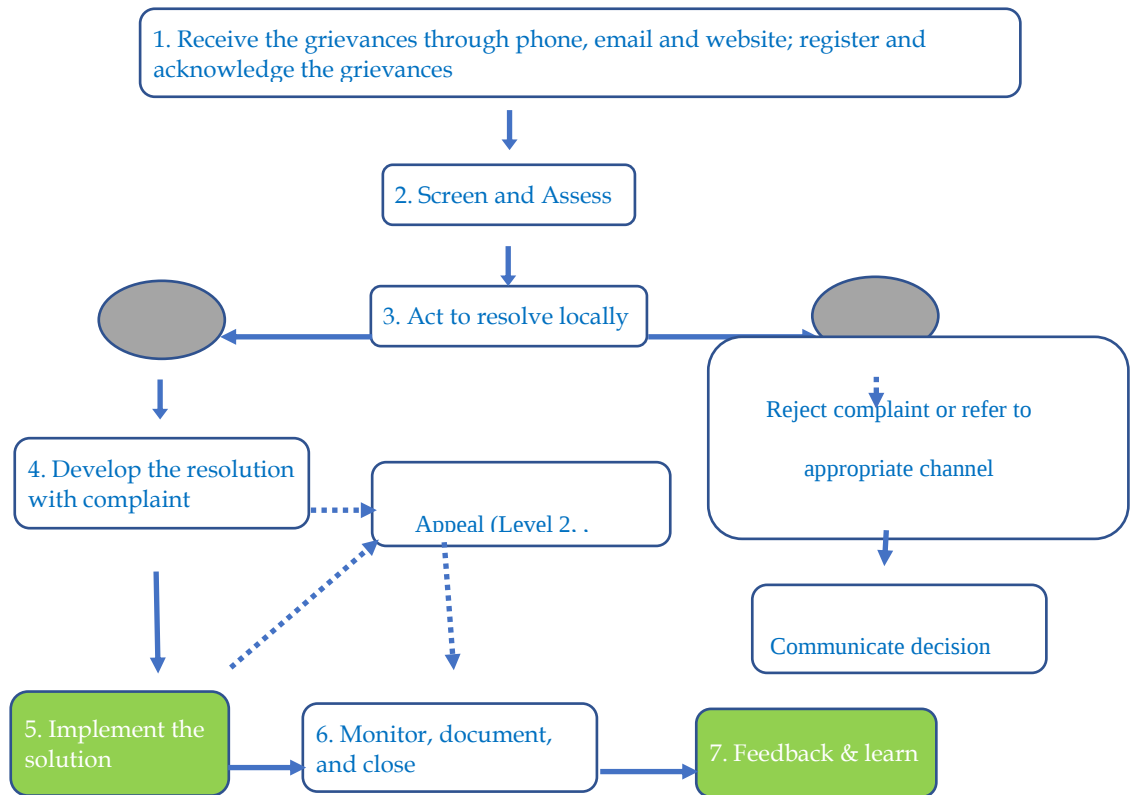


Figure 7-1: SRCTIP Regional Connectivity Grievance Procedure

CHAPTER 8: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter provides both central level and project level arrangements with details on the relevant institutions and stakeholders that will be involved in the implementation and monitoring of the RAP, including their roles and responsibilities.

8.1 Central level Arrangements

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.

8.2 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.

8.3 Institutions and the agencies responsible

This section outlines the institutional 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. This section describes the institutions relevant to the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the RAP. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities along with the roles of these institutions/organisations during the RAP is detailed in the **Table 8-1**

Table 8-1: Institutional Framework for KDP RAP Implementation

Institution	Designation	Roles and Responsibilities on RAP
DoR-DCID	Project Director, Project Co-ordinator Social Development Expert	As the project authority, will retain over-all responsibility for the implementation of management requirements as set out in the RAP. Review and finalization of RAP, facilitate in RAP verification and compensation payments internal monitoring of social safeguard
KDP Road Project	Project In-Charge	Formulation of CDC in association with the Chief District Officer (CDO) of the concerned Districts Administration Office (DAO) to implement over all activities of RAP RAP verification work during per-construction stage Formulation of GRC
Construction Supervision Consultant	Social expert Social mobilizer	Facilitate in RAP verifications and compensation payments. Coordination and communication between inter-agencies and PAFs for RAP implementation Facilitate in GRM and regularly monitoring of social safeguard Closely work with project affected persons and prepared data-base for compensation payments Facilitation on grievance lodge

8.4 Disclosure of RAP

At the first level, this report will be submitted to the DoR and the World Bank by preparing both hard copy and electronic version. The electronic version will be attached in the website of DoR and World Bank. At the second level this report will be summarized and translated into Nepali and distributed among the concerned stakeholders at national as well as local level, especially focusing to the Project Affected Households.

8.5 Organizational Chart

An organizational set up for the implementation of the RAP is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, and 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 level.

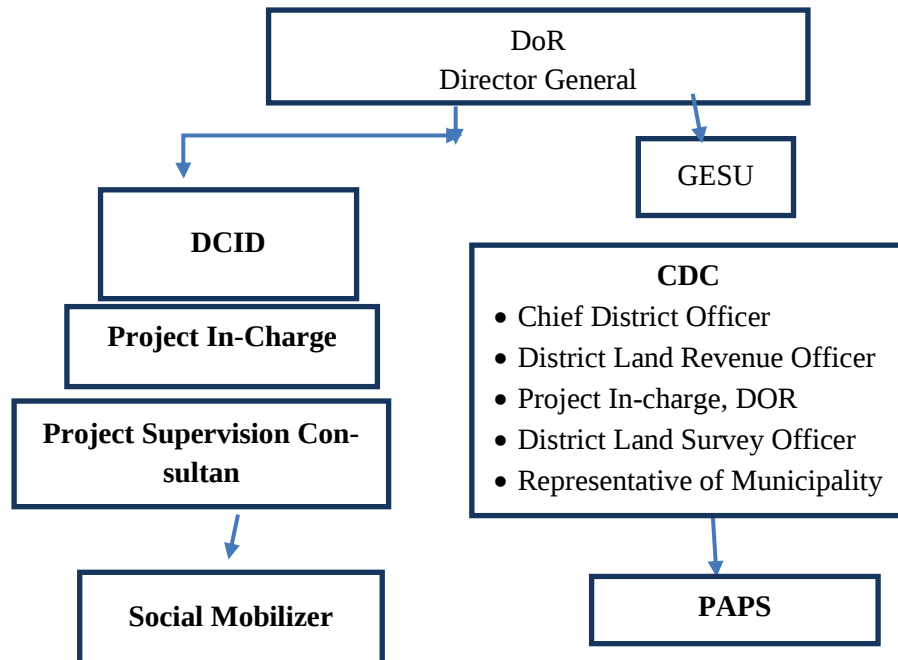


Figure 8-1: Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation

CHAPTER 9: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) procedures for the RAP are designed to assess the performance and establish the effectiveness of the RAP implementation. The project will employ a robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism to maintain and/or improve the socio-economic conditions of affected households. This regular monitoring will be internal and external, covering process, output, and impact levels, with a focus on assessing project inputs, compensations, and restoration of living standards. The M&E mechanism aims to offer valuable feedback, detect issues early, and maintain consistent communication with the impacted households about the monitoring results.

9.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring is the responsibility of CSC, PCU-DCID on a regular basis, with the help of a Social Safeguard Expert of DCID and a Social Development and Resettlement Specialist will oversee the resettlement activities, providing monthly and trimester RAP implementation reports to DoR. The PIC office will maintain records of all transaction in its resettlement database, followed by entitlement records signed by the affected persons and survey-based monitoring of resettlement and land acquisition progress. Periodic compliance monitoring will be done by GESU. The key indicators include the following:

Table 9-1: Frameworks for Internal Monitoring

Type	Indicator	Activities	Target	Means of verification	Frequency	Responsibility
Process Indicators	Staffing	No of staffs mobilized for RAP implementation		Appoint records	Yearly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
	Consultations	No of project-affected HHs contacted	64	Consultation Meeting Minutes	Semi Annually	
		No of HHs losing housing structures	64	RAP Report	Semi Annually	
		No of project-affected vulnerable HHs	40	RAP Report	Semi Annually	
		No. of grievances documented		Lodge registered	Monthly	
		No of consultations held to facilitate the compensation delivery system	5	CDC and Sub-committee meeting Minutes	At First Quarterly	
	Procedures in operation	No of meetings conducted by Grievances Redress Committee		Meeting Minutes	Quarterly	
		No of monitoring visits made during the project period	12	Monthly Progress Report	Monthly	
		No. of consultation meetings conducted	6	Consultation Meeting Minutes	Semi Annually	
		Census and asset verification/ qualification procedures	1	Consultations Report	At First Quarterly	
		Unit of land temporarily acquired	7 ha	Monthly Progress Report	Monthly	
		Amount compensated for private structures losing HHs (Input)		Monthly Progress Report	Semi Annually	
		Amount spent for Drinking Water Supply System Rehabilitation (Input)		Monthly progress report	Semi Annually	
		Amount spent for Electric Poles Rehabilitation (Input)	2221	Monthly progress report	Semi Annually	

Type	Indicator	Activities	Target	Means of verification	Frequency	Responsibility
		Amount compensated for private structures losing HHs (Input)	66	Meeting Minute of CDC	Annually	
		Amt. of rehabilitation assistance provided. (Input)		Meeting Minute of CDC	Annually	
Output Indicators	Training and Income Generation Support	No of vulnerable HHs provided rehabilitation Assistance (Output)	43	Meeting Minute of CDC	Annually	
		No of the affected private structures shifted and dismantled (Outputs)	66	monthly progress report	Monthly	
		Number and types of training conducted (Output)	43	Trimester report	Annually	
		No of the project-affected vulnerable HHs provided livelihood support through training (Outputs)	43	Trimester report	Annually	
Outcome Indicators	Improved livelihood options and quality of life	No. of people employed as a labor		Monthly Progress report	Monthly	
		No. of locals claiming to have benefitted from labor employment		Monthly Progress report	Monthly	
		No of vulnerable HHs claiming to have increased income from the livelihood support	40	Project Completion report	Yearly	
		No. of vulnerable HHs satisfied with the project contribution in improving quality of their life		Post evaluation of RAP	Yearly	
		No. of HHs changing their occupation as a result of project support		Project Completion report	Yearly	
		No. of HHs with increased production after project intervention		Project Completion report	Yearly	
		Number of HHs claiming to have access to financial resources from government and other institutions as a result of project support	64	Project Completion report	Yearly	
		No. of HHs reporting reduction in alcoholism, and drug abuse contributing to social security		Awareness training report	Yearly	
		No. of women in the project area reporting reduction in domestic and SGBV violence		GESI report	Yearly	

9.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be conducted by an independent consultant to complement the internal monitoring efforts. This independent consultant, familiar with infrastructure development and resettlement aspects, will assess the social and economic consequences of land acquisition and whether the project has been effective in enhancing or restoring the income levels and living standards of affected people. In particular, the external monitor will review the status of compensation, the support provided for rehabilitation, the disclosure of information, compliance redress

mechanisms, and the employment status of the affected persons. The external monitor will also conduct a household survey to gauge progress compared to pre-project standards and assess the effectiveness of consultation and grievance redress procedures. ToR outline of External monitor is attached in **Annex –XI**.

9.3 Evaluation

Evaluation is necessary to assess the compliance of RAP activities and outcomes with the stated RAP objectives and international standards guided by the World Bank ESF. An independent consultant, independently appointed through a competitive bidding process, will carry out this evaluation periodically, ensuring they understand the project context. This evaluation seeks to determine whether mitigation and other RAP implementation actions have achieved the intended objectives. The evaluation process includes a completion audit following the implementation to confirm whether all mitigation measures and resettlement initiatives have been executed as planned in the RAP. Any gaps in RAP implementation revealed by the audit will necessitate recommended additional measures, subject to follow-up evaluations. The independent consultant will finalize the key indicators for this evaluation. This process will include conducting sample surveys among 25% of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) to assess the degree to which the project's resettlement objectives have been met. Baseline data for these indicators will come from the socio-economic survey conducted during RAP preparation. A similar survey at the project's end will assess the project's impact on all PAFs.

CHAPTER 10: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

10.1 Implementation Schedule

This chapter provides an indicative schedule and budget for the implementation of the RAP. The schedule for implementing the RAP is provided as **Table 10-1**. It is important to note that the implementation of this RAP shall be funded by the government of Nepal and World Bank. The schedule for implementing the RAP is provided below:

Table 10-1: RAP Implementation Schedule

SN	Tasks	Time Frame											
		Year-1				Year-2				Year-3			
		Quarters											
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	Submission of RAP to DCID & WB for approval												
2	Verification of affected assets and people												
3	CDC meeting												
4	Submit final report to CDO for compensation												
5	Notice publication of affected land												
6	Compensation Decision and Finalization												
7	Inform PAPs for the compensation claim												
8	Collect application from the PAPs												
9	Verify the application and prepare final list of PAPs												
10	Transferring the land ownership Compensation Payments												
11	Distribution of first installment												
12	Start Dismantling the structures												
13	Second installment distribution												
14	Internal Monitoring of RAP implementation												
	External monitoring of RAP												
15	Implementation												

10.2 Budget

The RAP budget presented in this document is indicative and subject to change based on prevailing economic realities at the time of implementation and negotiations with PAHs.

This section explains the required resettlement implementation budget. There is no any private land acquisition needed in this KDP road project because of already acquired government land.

The Mahendra Highway, being a National Highway has a 50 m RoW as declared through the published notice in Gazette 2034 BS (1977AD). Therefore, land acquisition is not needed in this KDP road improvement project. However, there are other assets like privately established various structures and so many public/community structures are located within the RoW need to be compensated and rehabilitated.

10.3 Cost Estimation Overview

This section outlines the estimated costs for implementing the RAP activities described in previous chapters. The compensation cost is allocated based on standard norms of building code of the respective districts as per fiscal year 2080/81. The replacement cost of the affected structures is based on compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs as associated. For houses and other structures, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labour cost of transporting materials from the RoW. The compensation and the rehabilitation cost of all project affected private structures and public/community structures have been taken from the respective district's rate as published (**Annex-VI**).

In the KDP road improvement project, a total 66 project affected structures of 64 PAHs which are located within the RoW will be compensated. The total compensation or rehabilitation cost is NRs.14,016,404.40. It is proposed to evacuate all illegal occupancy from the RoW by giving replacement cost of their affected private structures. Cost estimation of the project affected private structures is given in **Table 10-2** below.

Table 10-2: Compensation Rates of the Project Affected Private Structures Types

Type of Structure	No. of affected PAPS	Area (Sqft)	Rate/Sqft	Amount (NRs.)
Jhupra/Tahara (with zink sheet/ Khapada)	49	15503	462.17	7,165,021.51
Jhupra/Tahara (Hey Roof)	4	1142	384.34	438,916.28
Jhupra/Tahara (Tarpaulin Roof)	2	663	335.83	222,655.29
Semi Modern (Stone wall with Zink Roof)	8	2529	1,851.08	4,681,381.32
RCC (Modern)	3	600	2,514.05	1,508,430.00
Total	66			14,016,404.40

10.4 Cost Estimation of the Project Affected Public/Community Structures

The KDP road will be improved to 4 lanes in general and service lanes in urban settlements area specifically. On the basis of proposed lanes, it requires different formation width as of different lanes and the magnitude of impacts upon structures that located in the RoW has also been occurred accordingly. However, all the project affected structures within the RoW has been covered by inventory survey. It has presented the whole compensation cost of all common project affected public/community structures (216) and regarding with the structures of Dharapani Army Barrack. However, it may not be replacing all the displaced *Bar-Pipal Chautaras* within the RoW therefore, such *Chautaras* will be rehabilitated as per design condition of road and community demand. The

cost of individual structures has been derived from the concerned district rate by the Fiscal Year 2079/80. Altogether, 216 different public/community structures have been assessed within the RoW. The total compensation /rehabilitation cost of these structures is estimated NRs. 100,056,054.00. The compensation and rehabilitation of all cost will be included in BOQ item. The local authorities will be cooperating for the demolishing and compensation process as their commitments that is presented in the **Annex-III**. The estimated cost covers the demolishing and compensating of all public/community structures and objects that is given in **Table 10-3**.

Table 10-3: Compensating/rehabilitation cost for the affected Public and Community Structures

Structures	Sub- types	No.	Area (Sqm)	Rehabilitation Rate /Sqm (NRs.)	Cost for Compensation (NRs.)
Community Structures	RCC with large Dom Temples	13	3770	10,731.00	40455870
	RCC Temples	22	2975	2,551.45	7590563.75
	Well	8	8	285,207.63	2281661.04
	Chautara with tree	55	15530	732.14	11370134.2
	RCC Roof (Waiting Sheds)	31	4995	1,515.84	7571620.8
	Zink/Khapata Roof (Waiting Sheds)	38	6974	1,217.80	8492937.2
Public Structures (A) (Common)	Gate	5	(length)	300,000.00 Per/ LS	1500000
	Boundary Wall	12	810	3,622.20	2933982
	Police Post with zinc roof	4	2050	1,832.44	3756502
	RCC frame structure house	5	3163	2,491.63	7881025.69
	Public toilet	3	315	4,737.41	1492284.15
	Other Structures	4	500	1,957.21	978605
Public Structures (B) Dharapani Army Barrack (Specifically)	Well	1	LS	267843.467	267843.467
	Main Iron Gate (RCC Post)	1	10. ft by 16 ft=(10)	9212.20	92,122.03
	Small Gate	1	8. ft by 3 ft. =(8)	8057.01	64456.12
	Duty posts on both sides of main gate	2	12 ft. by 8 ft.=96	1953.5351	375078.7346
	ATM house	1	10 ft. by 6 ft=.60	1953.5351	117212.10
	Observation Post	1	10 ft. by 8 ft.=80	349.69	27975.33
	Waiting area	1	13ft. by 4ft=52	384.3414	19985.76

Structures	Sub- types	No.	Area (Sqm)	Rehabilitation Rate /Sqm (NRs.)	Cost for Compensation (NRs.)
	Concrete Sentry Post	2	9 ft. by 9 ft.=81	2343.2205	379601.73
	Toilet	1	5ft. By 5 ft.=25	4856.7612	121419.03
	Motorcycle Stand	1	24 ft. by 18 ft.=432	349.69	151066.77
	Durga Bhawani mandir	1	11 ft. by 11 ft.=121	10379.4157	1255909.31
	Electric pole	2		20645.37	41290.74
	Surround the boundary area with concertina and barbed wires	1	300m	2789.69	836907
	Total	216			100,056,054.00

10.5 Cost estimation for relocation of electric pole

As mentioned in ESIA, total 2221 (including 140 solar) need to relocate during upgrading works. The tentative cost of electric pole and transformer relocation is given below the **Table 10-4**. This cost also managed from BOQ provision.

Table 10-4: Cost Estimation of Affected Electric Poles and Transformer

Description	Number of Poles	Total Relocation Cost (L/S)
Electric poles	2221 (including 140 Solar poles)	35,00,00,000

10.6 Cost estimation for rehabilitation of drinking water pipeline

As mentioned in ESIA, total length of 33160 (meters) drinking water supply pipeline will damage during project implementation. The tentative cost of the rehabilitation of affected drinking water supply system is given in **Table 10-5** below.

Table 10-5: Cost Estimation of the Affected Drinking Water System along the KDP project

Name of Settlement	Length (on each side) (m)	Cost per meter	Cost (NRs.)	Name of Concerned Authority
Nijgadh	2050	2,479.68	5,083,343.43	Water Supply and Sanitation Consumer Organization, Nijgadh-9
Bardibas	1850	2,479.68	4,587,407.48	Small City Water Supply and Sanitation Consumer Committee, Bardibas
Lalbandi	2000	2,479.68	4,959,359.44	Water Supply and Sanitation Organization, Lalbandi

Name of Settlement	Length (on each side) (m)	Cost per meter	Cost (NRs.)	Name of Concerned Authority
Pathlaiya	150	2,479.68	371,951.96	Water Supply and Sanitation Consumer Committee, Pathalaiya
Chandranigahpur	1650	2,479.68	4,091,471.54	Water Supply and Sanitation Consumer Committee, Chandranigahpur
Dhalkebar	2480	2,479.68	6,149,605.71	Water Supply and Sanitation Consumer Committee, Dhalkebar
Bagmati	1420	2,479.68	3,521,145.20	Karmaiya Water supply and Sanitation Consumer Committee
Hariwon	450	2,479.68	1,115,855.87	Sukepokhari Water supply and Sanitation Consumer Committee, Hariwan
	1000	2,479.68	2,479,679.72	Water Supply and Sanitation Consumer Committee, Hariwan
Godar, Biren-drabazar, Dharapani	3530	2,479.68	8,753,269.41	The main settlement areas have found different Water Supply and Sanitation Consumer Committees.
Total (one side)	16580		41,113,089.76	
Total Two sides	33160		82,226,179.52	

10.7 Cost Estimation of Shifting and Displacement Assistance

The shifting and displacement assistance covers the housing displacement allowance and business displacement assistance on the basis of two months minimum wage rates or the both type of displacement. Besides, the 204 extended temporary housing parts which have been adjoining with their main buildings and occupied in the RoW **Annex-V(H)**. These structures are classified as small, medium and large by size and dismantling and shifting cost were carried out by consultation. The demolishing and shifting allowance (cost) of those extended structures as: small, medium and large size are allocated by NRs. 5,000, NRs. 10,000 and 15,000 respectively. The four petrol stations are also located within the RoW and will be affected that has also managed cost for displacement assistance. The total estimated cost for shifting and displacement allowances of all 274 structures (66 private structures, 4 petrol pumps and 204 extended temporary housing parts) is NRs. 5,111,439 that is presented in **Table 10-6**.

Table 10-6: Cost Estimation for shifting and Displacement Assistance

Road section	Types and size of Structures	Number	Average Rate/structure (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
Private Structures				
	Physical and Economic Displacement of private structures	66	40,000	2,640,000
Extended Temporary Part in front of houses				
KDP	Shifting Allowances for the average 25- 100 Sq. ft structures (small size)	70	5,000	350,000

Road section	Types and size of Structures	Number	Average Rate/structure (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
	Shifting Allowances for the average 101- 200 Sq. ft structures (Medium size)	59	10,000	590,000
	Shifting Allowances for the Average 201-above structures (Large size)	75	15,000	1,125,000
	Petrol Pumps	4	1,01,609.75	406,439
	Total	274		5,111,439

10.8 Cost Estimation of Business disruption Allowances and Livelihood Support Program

As a part of income restoration program for rehabilitation of the project affected households and vulnerable households, livelihood support training will be conducted during project implementation. The business disruption allowances will be provided to the business owners as per three-month minimum wage rate by NRs. 17,300 (as considering round figure per month NRs. 20,000). During census and consultation, different types of trainings have been identified. The livelihood trainings such as vegetable cultivation, livestock farming, poultry farming, beauty parlor, sewing and cutting, electronics, auto mechanics, hotel management, goat farming etc. Before implementation of training, training need assessment will be carried out. The training program will be conducted with coordination of district level training providing institutions. The rate per household is based on previous livelihood support training programs under comparable road projects. Likewise, the number of 80 business displaced people (roadside Vendors) who are depending on business activities in the market settlements area like Bardibas, Dhalkebar and Lalbandi will be distributed livelihood support allowances to manage temporary business before adjustment in the reestablished market places. Altogether 144 individuals who have been assessed for livelihood support/trainings will be provided that will be determined after need assessment and demanding by the participants. The estimated cost for the implementation of livelihood support/ trainings is given in **Table 10-7**.

Table 10-7: Cost Estimation for Business disruption Allowances and Livelihood Support Trainings

Road section	Type of HHs		Number	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
KDP	Training for Project Affected Vulnerable Households		40	60,000	2400000
	Training for Project Affected Business Displacement Households		24	60,000	1440000
	Number of roadside vendors/businesses disrupted people		80	45,000 (Per/ Person)	3,600,000
	Total		144		7,440,000

10.9 Cost Estimation of Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable Households

Among the total project affected households, 40 households are found fallen under vulnerable category by socio-economic Census survey. The vulnerable households include: 4 women headed

households and 36 below poverty level of households **Annex-VII**. There are some multiple vulnerability occurrence with the affected HHs however single vulnerability will be count for vulnerable allowance, One- time rehabilitation assistance as equivalent with the GoN per month wage rate NRs. 17,300 (considering round figure as NRs. 20,000) NRs. 20,000) which will be provided as per entitlement matrix to the vulnerable group for their livelihood support. The **Table 10-8** presents the cost estimation of the rehabilitation Assistance.

Table 10-8: Cost Estimation of the Rehabilitation Assistance

Assistance	Unit (HH)	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
Women Headed Households	Number	4	20,000	80,000
Below Poverty Level	Number	36	20,000	720,000
Total		40		8,00,000

10.10 Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

There are also several RAP implementation activities that need to be carried out whilst implementing the RAP. Some of such activities include public consultation and information dissemination, organizing CDC meetings, organizing and mobilizing (each meeting every 2 months.) verification of affected assets, GRM and so on. In order to ensure such expenses, the RAP implementation cost has also been calculated and incorporated into the resettlement budget. Costs are estimated based on previous implementation of RAP activities under comparable roads projects as shown in the **Table 10-9**.

Table 10-9: Estimated Cost for Resettlement Plan Implementation Activities

Road Section	Type of Project Affected	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
KDP	Information dissemination campaign	LS	-	300,000
	Organizing CDC meetings	10		250,000
	Public/Stakeholder consultation meetings	LS		250,000
	Grievance Redress Mechanism	LS		300,000
	Total			1,100,000

10.11 External Monitoring Cost Estimation

Effective RAP implementation requires social monitoring and supervision by the Social Development and Resettlement Expert. The Social Development and Resettlement Expert will be employed as a fulltime from Supervision Consultant, assisted by Social Mobilizers. Moreover, external monitoring will be required to evaluate the overall monitoring activities carried out under the internal monitoring. External monitoring will be carried out through outside Researcher or Consulting Agency or through Independent Consultants. An independent consult will carry out external monitoring by annually. The estimated cost for the external monitoring is given in **Table 10-10**.

Table 10-10: Cost Estimate for External Monitoring

Items	Unit	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
Remuneration	Person/Month	4	175,000	700,000
Daily allowance	Days	50	5,000	250,000
Transportation including				
Air and vehicle	Lump-sum	-	-	400,000
Logistics and accessories	Lump-sum	-	-	150,000
Total				1,500,000

10.12 Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Cost

The summary of resettlement cost consists all the expenses required to compensate for the affected private assets including resettlement and rehabilitation costs and other financial assistance. The summary cost contains additional 10 percent contingency. The summary cost for the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation and Resettlement Action Plan implementation is given in **Table 10-11**.

Table 10-11: Summary of Compensation /rehabilitation Costs

S.N.	Cost Items	Amount (NRs.)
1	Cost Estimation for Project Affected Private Structures	14,016,404.40
2	Cost for Displace Structures and Shifting Assistance	5,111,439.00
3	Cost of Livelihood Support Training and business disruption Allowances	7,440,000
4	Cost Estimation of the Rehabilitation Assistance (Vulnerable Allowance)	800,000.00
5	Estimated Cost for Resettlement Plan Implementation (Information dissemination Campaign, Organizing CDC meetings, Public/Stakeholder consultation meetings & GRM)	1,100,000.00
6	Estimated Cost for External Monitoring	1,500,000.00
7	Sub-Total of all costs = (1+2+3+4+5+6)	29,967,843.4
8	Contingency 10% of the Total Cost	2,996,784.34
	Grand Total	32,964,627.70