



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

STRATEGIC ROAD CONNECTIVITY AND TRADE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (SRCTIP)

Final Report on Resettlement Action Plan of Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road



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Group of Engineer's Consortium (P) Ltd.;

and



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कार्यकारी सारांश

१. आयोजनाको विवरण

नागादुङ्गा-नौविसे-मुग्लिङ्ग सडक नेपालको एक महत्वपूर्ण सडक खण्ड हो। यो सडक राजधानी काठमाडौंलाई नेपालको अन्य ठुलो सहर जस्तो पोखरा, नारायणघाट, विरगंज संग जोडिन्छ। यो सडक एसियाली राजमार्गको एउटा भाग हो जसलाई ए.एच.-४२ रूपमा सुचिकरण गरिएको छ। यो सडक भौगोलिक रूपले अत्यन्त कठिन तथा जोखिमयुक्त पहाडी धरातलमा अवस्थित छ। यस सडकमा रहेको उच्च सवारी चापका कारण हालको सडक सुविधा प्रयाप्त नभएको देखिन्छ। काठमाडौं-नौविसे-मुग्लिङ्ग सडक आयोजना काठमाडौंको नागादुङ्गामा सुरु हुन्छ र चितवनको मुग्लिङ्गमा अन्त्य हुन्छ। यो सडक आयोजनाको कूल लम्बाई ९४.७ कि.मी. छ। यस सडकको नागादुङ्गा देखि नौविसे सम्मको १२.३ कि.मी. खण्ड त्रिभुवन राजपथ अन्तर्गत पर्दछ भने नौविसे देखि मुग्लिङ्ग सम्मको ८२.४ कि.मी. खण्ड पृथ्वी राजमार्ग अन्तर्गत पर्दछ।

२. पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको लक्ष्य

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना अध्ययनको मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रस्तावित आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालनको लागि अधिग्रहण भित्र पर्ने जग्गा, घर, टहरा, एवम् भू तथा प्राकृतिक श्रोतको उपयोगमा कडाई लगायत आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने व्यक्तिहरुलाई पार्ने प्रभावहरु पत्ता लगाई असरहरुलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्नको लागि नीति तथा प्रक्रिया तयारगरी पुनर्वास कार्य योजना बनाई कार्यान्वयन गराउनु रहेको छ। आयोजनाका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जग्गाको अधिग्रहण, प्रभावित घर परिवारहरु र तिनका सम्पत्तिको क्षतिपूर्ति एवम् सहयोगका लागि क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समिति वा सडक विभाग द्वारा जारी प्रभावित घर जग्गाको अन्तिम सुचि बमोजिम नै क्षतिपूर्ति एवम् सहयोगका लागि योग्य मानिनेछ। पुनर्वास कार्य योजना तयार पार्दा विश्व बैंकको वातावरण तथा सामाजिक संरचना तथा वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन संरचनाले तय गरेको प्रावधानलाई आधार मानिएकोछ।

३. पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको अध्ययन विधि

प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनाले पार्ने क्षतिको मात्रा एकिन गर्न पुनर्वास सर्वेक्षण गरिएको थियो। विस्तृत प्राविधिक सर्वेक्षणसँगै नापी सर्वेक्षण पनि गरिएको थियो। उक्त नापी सर्वेक्षणको समयमा क्षतिको विस्तृत लागत समेत तयार पारिएको थियो। आयोजनाले प्रभाव पार्ने घरधुरीको सर्वेक्षण, सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, मुख्य सूचनादाता अन्तर्क्रिया, सार्वजनिक परामर्श आदि गरिएको थियो।

४. पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको अध्ययन क्षेत्र

नागादुङ्गा-नौविसे-मुग्लिङ्ग सडक आयोजना अन्तर्गतका सडक खण्डमा सडक आयोजना सुधार तथा निर्माण गर्दा आयोजनाले पार्ने सक्ने सम्पत्तीको क्षेती सम्बन्धी प्रभाव यस अध्ययनमा समेटिएका छन्। सडक आयोजना अन्तर्गत नागादुङ्गा-नौविसे-मुग्लिङ्ग सडक सुधार कार्यको अध्ययन क्षेत्र सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र (50m.RoW) मध्ये कूल ३० मिटर प्रभावित रेखा तथा उक्त रेखाभित्र प्रभावित हुने निजी सम्पत्ती तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु समावेस गरिएको छ। साथै आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयनबाट प्रभावित कूल ७८ घरधुरी तथा ९ सार्वजनिक संरचनाहरुको साथै ११६१ विजुलिका पोलहरु र केहि खानेपानीका पाइपहरु रहेको छ।

५. सामाजिक आर्थिक जानकारी एवं अवस्था

यस सडक आयोजनाले जम्मा ७८ घरधुरी प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ। जम्मा प्रभावित घरधुरी मध्ये ६३ घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण गरिएको थियो (बाँकी १५ घरधुरी सर्वेक्षण फेब्रुरी २०२० मा गरीने छ)। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका मध्ये १५.९ प्रतिशत घरधुरी महिला घरमूली रहेका थिए। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका घरधुरीको जनसंख्या (३३५) मध्ये ५२.८ प्रतिशत पुरुषको रहेको छ भने ४७.२ प्रतिशत महिलाको जनसंख्या रहेको पाइन्छ। आयोजनाले प्रभावित घरधुरीको शालाखाला परिवार संख्या ५.३ रहेको छ। सर्वेक्षण जनसंख्या मध्ये ३९.३८ प्रतिशत जनसंख्या ब्रम्हण, क्षेत्री १२.७ प्रतिशत, मगर ९.५२ प्रतिशत, नेवार ७.९४ प्रतिशत, गुरुङ्ग ६.३५ प्रतिशत, चेपाङ्ग ६.३५ प्रतिशत, घर्ति ४.७६ प्रतिशत, र दलित, तामाङ्ग, सन्यासी र मुस्लिम प्रत्येकको जनसंख्या ३.१७ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। कूल सर्वेक्षण जनसंख्या मध्ये ५ वर्ष मुनिका जनसंख्या छिडेर, २८.८५ प्रतिशत जनसंख्याको शैक्षिक योग्यता ६ देखि १० कक्षासम्म रहेको छ भने, २५.६४ प्रतिशत जनसंख्याले साक्षरतादेखि कक्षा ५ सम्म

अध्ययन गरेका छन् १६.०३ प्रतिशतले एसएलसी देखि १२ कक्षासम्म अध्ययन गरेका छन् १५.३८ प्रतिशतले स्नातक तह तथा सो भन्दा माथि अध्ययन गरेका छन् र बाँकी १४.१० प्रतिशत जनसंख्या असाक्षर रहेका छन् । आर्थिक रुपमा सक्रिय जनसंख्या मध्ये ४३.३७ प्रतिशत जनसंख्या व्यापार व्यवसाय, १६.५१ प्रतिशत गृहस्थी, ११.९३ प्रतिशत अन्य, १०.५५ प्रतिशत श्रमिक, ७.८ प्रतिशत कृषि, ७.८ प्रतिशत वैदेशिक रोजगार, र ५.०५ प्रतिशत जागिरे रहेका छन् । सर्वेक्षण गरिएका प्रभावित घर परिवारको सरदर वार्षिक आमदानी रु. ५१९२३८ रहेको छ भने, प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु. ९७६४८ रहेको छ ।

६. आयोजनाको प्रभाव र सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन

सडक निर्माण तथा सुधार गर्दा आयोजनाबाट ७८ घरधुरी प्रभावित हुनेछन् । उक्त प्रभावित मध्ये आयोजनाले ६८ घरधुरीको कुल ७६ निजी संरचनाहरू जसमध्ये २६ वटा आवास, ३५ वटा आवास लगायत व्यापारिक संरचना, १३ वटा व्यापारिक संरचना, र २ वटा अन्य संरचना रहेका छन् । १० घरधुरीको कुल ११ कित्ता जग्गाको नामसारी गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ । सडक निर्माण र सुधार कार्यका लागि कुल २०९२.०९ वर्गमिटर वा ०.२ हेक्टर निजी जग्गा अधिकरण गर्नु पर्ने छ । यसको अतिरिक्त ९ सार्वजनिक संरचनाहरू, ११६१ ओटा विजुलीका पोल तथा खानेपानी आयोजनाका पाइपहरू आयोजना कार्यान्वयन (सडक स्तरोन्नती कार्य) का क्रममा प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ । आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित घरधुरीमध्ये २३ घरपरिवारले आवासीय घर गुमाउने देखिन्छ भने ३४ घरपरिवारले आवासीय घरसँगै व्यापार गुमाउने देखिन्छ र बाँँकी ११ घरपरिवारले व्यापार व्यवसाय मात्र गुमाउने देखिन्छ । अतः आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयनबाट कुल ४५ घरधुरीले व्यापार व्यवसाय गुमाउने छन् भने आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित जम्मा घरधुरीमध्ये १० घरधुरी जोखिमयुक्त/निमसरो समुदाय सूचीमा पर्ने देखिन्छन् । जस अन्तर्गत ४ घरधुरी चेपाङ्ग, ३ घरधुरी महिला घरमूली, २ घरधुरी दलित र १ घरधुरी क्षेत्री रहेका छन् ।

आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको दौरानमा हेबी मेशीनरी तथा भीतो ताड्नु पर्दा नजिकका घरहरू चर्किने तथा भत्किने जस्तो घटना घटेमा निम्न प्रक्रिया अवलम्बन गरिने छ।

- निर्माण कार्य दौरानमा गरिएको सामाजिक अध्ययन अनुरूपको उक्त व्यक्तिगत संपत्ति निजी संरचना, जग्गा, वालि)को अध्ययन गरिने छ।
- गुनासो व्यवस्थापन वारे जानकारी गराइने छ।
- यदि क्षति संबन्धि गुनासो आएमा परामर्शदाताको सहयोगमा अनुस्धान, नाप तथा लेखा जोखा गरिने छ। साथै ठकेदारले कार्यान्वयन गरेको व्यवस्थापनको आवश्यक जाँच गरि सदर गर्ने छ।
- ठकेदारले परामर्शदाताको नाप तथा लेखा जोखा अनुरूप हर्जना दिनुपर्ने छ।

७. क्षतिपूर्ति तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन

अतः आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित निजी जग्गाधनीहरू लाई पुनर्वास सहायता मार्फत जग्गाको उचित मुआब्जाको साथै थप अरु सहायताहरू जस्तै व्यापार व्यवस्थापन सहायता, विस्थापित सहायता र करिब २ महिनाको घर भाडा तथा आय आर्जन बहाली जन्य तालिम समेत प्रदान गरिनेछ । प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूका निजी सम्पत्तीको अधिकरण र सोको क्षतिपूर्ति, पुनर्वास, पुनर्स्थापना जस्ता आयोजनाका प्रमुख कृयाकलापहरू लाई उचित तवरमा संम्वोधन गरिने छ । प्रभावित समुदायको उचित तवरमा व्यवस्थापन वा संम्वोधनको लागी विश्व बैंकको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक संरचना (ESF) नेपाल सरकारद्वारा जारी वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन संरचना (ESMF) निर्देशिका बमोजिम पुनर्वास कार्य योजना अनिवार्य रहेको छ ।

८. सूचना प्रवाह, परामर्श एवं सहभागिता

विभिन्न सामुदायिक छलफलहरू/वैठकहरू आयोजना क्षेत्रका विभिन्न स्थानहरूमा सञ्चालन गरिएका थिए । परामर्श छलफलहरू मुख्यतया, आयोजनासँग सम्बन्धित निकायहरू जस्तै सडक कार्यालय, जिल्ला स्तरीय सरकारी कार्यालयहरू (मालपोत कार्यालय, नापी कार्यालय), गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका, स्थानीय सरोकारवाला र प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूसँग तथा प्रभावित महिलाहरूसँग छुट्टै गरिएका थिए । सार्वजनिक परामर्श बैठकमा आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने सम्पत्तीको उचित मूल्याङ्कन र क्षतिपूर्ति वितरणको विषय प्रमुख रुपमा छलफल भएको थियो । चलनचल्तीको दरमा प्रभावित सम्पत्तीको क्षतिपूर्ति दिएमा सबैजसो प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू आफ्नो जग्गा तथा घरसंरचना आयोजनालाई दिन तयार रहेको पाइयो । सडक

निर्माण तथा सुधारमा स्थानीयको सहयोग तथा समर्थन रहेको पाइयो। पुनर्वास कार्य योजनातयारीक्रममा स्थानिय स्तरमा कुल ३५ स्थानहरूमा औपचारिक परामर्श, छलफल कार्यक्रम संचालन गरीएका थियो। उक्त संचालीत परामर्श, छलफल कार्यक्रममा आयोजना प्रभावित परिवार सदस्य, दलित, जनजाति, जोखिमयुक्त समुदायका व्यक्तिहरु र विविध क्षेत्रका स्थानिय व्यक्तित्वहरुको सहभागिता रहेको थियो।

विशेषतः आयोजनाको कारण सडकको ३० मिटर(CoI) भित्र ४ आदिवासि जनजाति घरधुरी प्रभावित हुने भएतापनि त्याहाकुनै आदिवासि महत्वको सम्पदा नपर्ने भएको ले अग्रिम जानकारी सहितको मन्जुरीनामाको प्रकृत्यामा जानुनपर्ने भयो।

८. कानूनी व्यवस्था साका

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना विश्व बैंकको बतावरणीय तथा सामाजिक संरचना (ESF), नेपाल सरकारको जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐन २०३४, सडक विभागको वातावरण तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन संरचना लगायत पुनर्वास कार्य योजनासंग सम्बन्धित अन्य निति निर्देशिका तथा ऐनमा रहेको प्रावधानको आधारमा कार्यान्वयन हुनेछ।

१०. आय आर्जन बहाली र पुर्नस्थापना

आयोजनाका कारणले हुने क्षतिको प्रकृतिका आधारमा जग्गाजमिन तथा घरसंरचनाको क्षतिहुने परिवारहरु र विस्थापित हुने परिवारहरुले पुर्नवास कार्य योजनाले प्रस्ताव गरेको क्षतिपुर्ति, विस्थापन सहायता, पुनर्वास तथा पुर्नस्थापना सहायता पाउन योग्य ठहरिने छन्। यसका साथै आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित जोखिमयुक्त समुदायका परिवारले जीविकोपार्जन सहायता भत्ताका साथै जीविकोपार्जन तालिम पाउनेछन्। उक्त तालिम उपलब्ध गराउनका लागि नागदुङ्गा-मुग्लिङ्ग सडक खण्डमा आयोजना प्रभावित १० जोखिमयुक्त समुदायका (महिला घरमूली भएको घर, दलित घर, जनजाती घर र चेपाङ्ग) घरधुरीहरु तथा ५७ घरधुरीहरुको घर र घर सहितको व्यवसाय समेत प्रभावित हुने कुरा पहिचान गरिएका छन्। यसका साथै उक्त घरपरिवारहरुलाई जीविकोपार्जन तालिममा प्रथम प्राथमिकता दिईने छन्।

१०. पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयन तथा व्यवस्थापन

पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको कार्यान्वयन गर्न सडक विभागले सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्थापकीय जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ। पुनर्वास कार्य योजनामा उल्लेख भएका विषयहरु क्षतिपुर्ति, पुनर्वास तथा पुर्नस्थापनाको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनको सुनिश्चितता गराउने कार्यहरु गरिनेछ। प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुको पुनःप्रमाणिकरण, पुनर्वास तथा क्षतिपुर्तिको कार्यहरु विचमा समन्वय र स्थानिय सरोकार समुहको परिचालन गर्नेछ। प्रमाणित भएको कानूनी हक अधिकार नीतिको प्रारुप, सामुहिक छलफलहरुको विषय, पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनको वातावरण श्रृजना गर्न स्थानिय स्तरमा क्षमता विस्तारको सुरुवात गर्नेछ। पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाले प्रस्ताव गरेका सुरक्षात्मक कवजहरुको सुनिश्चित कार्यान्वयनका लागि सरोकार निकायहरुसंग समन्वय गर्नेछ। पुनर्वास कार्य योजना प्रतिवेदन विश्व बैंक र सडक विभागको वेबसाईटमा राखिनेछ।

भौतिक पुर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालयले यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने बजेट व्यवस्थापन र निकासामा जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ। सडक विभाग अर्न्तगत, विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखाले भु-वातावरण तथा सामाजिक शाखासंग सामान्जस्य गरी पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाको पुनःअध्ययन, प्रमाणिकरण, स्वीकृति र अन्य सामाजिक मूलाहरुको समाधानका लागि जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ। सडक विभागको आयोजना समन्वय इकाईले केन्द्रिय तहमा नीति निर्माण तथा पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनमा जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ। स्थानीय तहमा रहेको आयोजना कार्यालयले पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको कार्यान्वयनको जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्नेछ र सो कार्यको लागि परामर्शदाताको तर्फबाट सामाजिक विकास तथा पुनर्वास विशेषज्ञ र सामाजिक परिचालकले सडक विभाग अर्न्तगत, विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखाले भु-वातावरण तथा सामाजिक शाखाको सामाजिक विकास तथा पुनर्वास विशेषज्ञसंग सामान्जस्य गरी पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाको कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्ने छन्। पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनमा वहन गर्नुपर्ने सम्पूर्ण दायित्व आयोजना प्रमुखले वहन गर्नेछ।

आयोजना कार्यान्वयन चरणमा गुनासो निदान गर्नको लागि गुनासो निदान संयन्त्रको स्थापना गरिनेछ। आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुको सम्पत्तिको क्षति र क्षतिपुर्तिसंग सम्बन्धित विषयहरु, प्राविधिक तथा आयोजनासंग सम्बन्धित

विषयहरूमा कुनै सिकायत भए प्रस्ताव गरिएको गुनासो निदान संयन्त्रमा आउने छन् । आयोजनाको स्थानीय कार्यालय, परामर्शदाताको स्थानीय कार्यालयमा गुनासो दर्ता पुस्तिका राखिनेछ । आयोजना प्रभावित परिवारहरूले र स्थानीय व्यक्तिहरूले सम्पत्तिको अधिग्रहण र निर्माणसँग सम्बन्धित कुनै सिकायत भए सो गुनासो पुस्तिकामा दर्ता गराउने छन् । यस कार्यको लागि स्थानीय परामर्शसमूहले आयोजनालाई सहयोग पुर्याउनेछ ।

११. पुनर्वास लागत एवं आर्थिक योजना

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना लागत अन्तर्गत प्रभावित जग्गा तथा घरसंरचनाको मुआब्जा, पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना सहायता, जोखिमयुक्त समुदाय सहायता, विस्थापन सहायता, जीविकोपार्जन तालिम सञ्चालनको लागि खर्चअरु लगायत पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनका लागि लाग्ने अन्य खर्चहरू समावेश गरिएको छ । अतः मुआब्जा तथा पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि कूल अनुमानित लागत रु. २९५७७६३८९ रहेको छ ।

१२. अनुगमन तथा प्रतिवेदन

पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि आन्तरिक मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने कार्य, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा र भु-वातावरण तथा सामाजिक इकाईको हो । यस कार्यमा भु-वातावरण तथा सामाजिक इकाई र परामर्शदाताका सामाजिक विकास तथा पुनर्वास विशेषज्ञको पूर्ण सहयोग रहनेछ । यसरी गरिने आन्तरिक मूल्याङ्कनले पुनर्वास कार्य योजनामा उल्लेख भएबमोजिम सम्पत्ती मूल्याङ्कनको रजु, पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना सहायता कार्यान्वयन, सूचनाको सप्रेषण तथा प्रवाह, प्रभावित परिवारहरूसँग नियमित परामर्श, समयमै मुआब्जा वितरण, प्रभावित परिवारको पुनर्स्थापना, आयोजना प्रभावितलाई उचित सहयोग, गुनासो निदान संयन्त्रको प्रभावकारी सञ्चालन, गुनासो दर्ता प्रक्रिया, प्रभावित परिवारहरूको रोजगारीको स्थिती, जीविकोपार्जनको अवस्था जस्ता विषयहरूलाई केन्द्रित गर्नेछ । वाढ्दो अनुगमन, एक स्वतन्त्र अनुगमन निकायद्वारा गरिनेछ । वाढ्दो अनुगमन पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको अवस्थामा केन्द्रित हुनेछ । साथै पुनर्वास र पुनर्स्थापनाका उद्देश्यहरू कुन हदसम्म हासिल भएका छन् भनि मूल्याङ्कन गर्नेछ ।

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. PROJECT DISCRPTION

The Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road is a part of Asian Highway (AH-42) and is the most important road corridor in Nepal. The road section from Nagdhunga (outside Kathmandu) to Mugling lies on geologically difficult and fragile hilly and mountainous terrain. Since the average daily traffic in this route is comparatively very high, the present road condition and available facilities are not sufficient to provide the efficient services. The NNM Road is a major access route to Kathmandu. This project road starts at Nagdhunga and ends at Mugling. The total length of this road section is 94.7 kilometer from Nagdhunga to Mugling. The section of project road from Nagdhunga to Naubise (12.3 Km. length) is part of Tribhuvan Rajpath and the section from Naubise to Mugling (82.4 Km. length) is part of Prithvi Rajmarg. Along the NNM road alignment, land and structures loss assessment was carried out within road construction width in the corridor of impact (CoI) of 30m (total RoW declared and acquired by the Government of Nepal (GoN) is 50m). Moreover, land and structure loss assessment was carried out where acquisition of land outside the RoW was required for the construction of four new bridges.

2. AIMS OF RAP

The aim for the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to provide the policy and procedures of land and assets acquisition, restrictions on land and natural resource use, compensation and resettlement of affected persons. It has been prepared based on the findings of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) conducted during project design period. The cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and assistance will be the date of notification by the CDC/DoR for land acquisition and compensation of affected households and assets. The RAP identifies the extent of the likely impacts and corresponding safeguard measures including compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to the affected persons in compliance with the provisions under the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and the Department of Road (DoR)-wide Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

3. METHODOLOGY FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

A reconnaissance survey was conducted at the initial stage of fieldwork to identify the entire project area and project affected persons (PAPs) as well as to estimate the volume of loss of assets. A cadastral survey was conducted as the detailed engineering design was completed. At the time of cadastral survey, assets loss inventory was carried out. Based on the assets loss inventory, census and socio-economic survey were conducted. During census and socio-economic survey, consultation and key informants' survey were conducted.

4. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

This RAP focuses improvement of NNM Road into two lanes (construction width). The RAP was concentrated on the assets loss assessment along the NNM road alignment. In total 78 households will be affected by project impacts. Altogether 10 households will be affected through private land acquisition required for bridge construction, requiring the deed transfer for 11 plots of land. A total 2,092.09 square meter (0.2ha) of private land will need to be acquired. The private land owners

will be paid the value of land through resettlement assistances at replacement cost. Further, a total of 76 private structures (impacting 68 households) and 9 public structures will be affected due to upgrading of NNM road. For these activities, a RAP is required to be prepared and implemented as prescribed by the ESMF and the WB's ESF.

5. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

All 78 HHs which are likely to be affected by the NNM road upgrading project have been surveyed. Of the total surveyed HHs, 15.9 percent of households are headed by women indicating male dominance along the road alignment. The total population of project affected surveyed HHs was 335 (52.8% males and 47.2% females). The size of the family of the project affected surveyed HHs was revealed to be 5.3, greater than the national figure of 4.8. Out of total surveyed population, 39.38 percent comprised of Brahmins followed by Chhetri (12.7%), Magar (9.52%), Newar (7.94%), Gurung (6.35%), Chepang (6.35%), Gharti (4.76%) and Dalits, Tamang, Sanyasi and Muslims (3.17%). Excluding the population below 5 years, the population of educational attainment with 6-10 classes is 28.85% followed by literate to class 5 (25.64%), SLC to 10+2 (16.03%), graduate to above (15.38%) and illiterate (14.10%). Among economically active surveyed population, 43.37% are engaged in trade/business followed by housewives (16.51%), others (11.93%), labour (10.55%), agriculture (7.8%), foreign employment (7.8%) and service holders (5.05%). The average annual household income of the project affected household is NRs. 519238. Similarly, the average per capita income of project affected population is NRs. 97648.

6. PROJECT IMPACT AND ASSESSMENT

As stated above, 78 HHs are likely to be affected by the NNM Road upgrading project. Of this, 68 HHs have been identified to be affected by losing housing structures, and remaining 10 HHs will be affected by losing their private lands outside the 50m ROW. The total amount of the private land to be acquired is 0.2 hectares. These lands are spatially distributed into 11 parcels. In total, 76 private structures (26 residences, 35 residences plus small business structures, 13 small business structures only, and 2 other structures) of 68 HHs have been identified to be affected by the NNM road project intervention. The upgrading of NNM Road project is likely to affect 9 public infrastructures, 1,161 electric poles and a number of drinking water supply (DWS) pipeline along the road corridor. Out of total 78 project affected HHs, 57 HHs will be physically or economically displaced. Out of this, 23 will lose residences and 34 will lose residence and small business structures. The number of HHs losing business structures only will be 11 within the CoI. Of total 78 project affected HHs, 10 HHs belong to project-affected vulnerable HHs. Out of this, 4, 4 and 2 HHs belong to Chepang HHs, women-headed HHs and Dalit HHs respectively. Among women headed HHs (4), 3 and 1 HHs belong to Brahmin and Chhetri HHs respectively.

Additional 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. 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 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

7. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Government organizations and officials from the concerned government organizations such as Road Project/Division Office, District Administration Office, District Land Survey Office, District Land Revenue Office and Local Government Institutions including Municipality and Rural Municipality etc. were visited and consulted. Different types of people were consulted in the project area with the representation of women, men, Dalits, ethnic group, ethnic minority group, local level political and social leaders, traders, teachers etc. during field study in different settlements. Consultations with project-affected households were specifically undertaken. During individual and group consultation meetings, the major concern was for the improvement and widening of road. People are ready to contribute their land and assets for the NNMRoad project on the condition of receiving reasonable compensation, with the preference for receiving cash compensation. Compensation will be at replacement cost, determined based on the current market rate of the affected area, suggested to minimizing loss of cultivated land to the extent possible. People living in the project area have shown their commitment to supporting the project. A total of 35 formal public consultation meeting were carried out during the RAP preparation. Project-affected family members, IPs, Dalits, and vulnerable people participated in those formal consultations. Consultations were also held separately with women to ensure their perspectives were provided, and so that their preferences in regards to compensation and rehabilitation were raised and addressed.

Whilst there are four indigenous households that will be impacted under the project, the impacts are due to location of their houses within the 30metre COI and therefore require relocation. Given that the on which they are living is not subject to indigenous ownership, and that there is no indigenous heritage that will be significantly impacted under the project, a process of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is not required.

8. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

There are different laws applicable to the construction of road including the *Public Roads Act 1974*, the *Forest Act 1993*, the *Land Acquisition Act 1977* and the rights to property provided in the *Constitution of Nepal 2015*, and some guidelines to be entertained for this study. The *Land Acquisition Act 1977* is the main legislation applicable to the acquisition of land and other physical assets. The Act guides the compulsory acquisition of land in the country. Similarly, the World Bank's ESF guides the preparation of RAPs, under Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. Loss of livelihood and income opportunities were assessed and will be compensated or restored following the provisions of ESMF and the World Bank's ESF.

9. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

Apart from the provision of displacement allowances, the project will provide some support allowances to the 67 households which are vulnerable affected households and/or rare households

which are physically or economically displaced. There is some presence of vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities (Chepang), Dalits, and women-headed households in the project area. Dalits, ethnic minorities, women headed households, below poverty level income households and aged member households are categorized as vulnerable. Moreover, livelihood support training will be provided to the vulnerable and displaced households. Vulnerable households will also be provided with livelihood restoration training.

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

As the project authority, the Department of Roads (DOR), under the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT) will retain overall responsibility for the management procedures as mentioned in the RAP. Key activities to be undertaken to ensure effective implementation of resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation activities include implementation of procedures to minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and accurate recording of all project-affected persons, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises. Copies of the approved Entitlement Policy will be distributed and follow-up community meetings to ensure full comprehension of its contents will be organized.

The project coordinator with his team from the project coordination unit will be responsible for overall project coordination and management of RAP implementation. The Geo-Environmental and Social Unit (GESU) will lead the overall management of social issues, review and approval of RAP and will monitor the timely implementation of the RAP. The Project Office headed by a Project In-Charge (PIC) will be established at the project level. The PIC is responsible for forming the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) in association with Chief District Officer (CDO) of concerned districts. The CDC is chaired by CDO. The CDC determines the rate of compensation in consultation with PAPs and local stakeholders, categorizing land, and structures as required. As the project authority, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will resume overall responsibility for RAP implementation. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to allow project affected persons (PAPs) to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices and activities arising compensation for land and assets, and technical and general project-related disputes. As specified in ESMF, the PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for doing so verbally and in writing during compensation, survey, and time of compensation. The Local Consultative Forum (LCF) at the Rural Municipality/Municipality level or project level where it is appropriate and practicable to address the social issues associated with the project will be established.

11. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

The summary of the RAP implementation cost includes all the expenses required to compensate for affected assets including the provision of rehabilitation costs and other financial assistance. Compensation for lost assets will be provided at replacement cost, which is based on market value and as agreed during public consultations. The overall estimated resettlement cost is NRs. 295,776,381.

12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of GESU, PCU and PMU and undertaken on a regular basis with the help of Social Safeguard Specialist in the Development Cooperation and

Implementation Division (DCID), GESU and Social Development and Resettlement Specialist from supervision consultant. Internal monitoring will focus on the verification of property valuation and rehabilitation in accordance with the provision of plan. Information dissemination, consultation, timely payments compensation, payments for loss of income, relocation of affected persons etc. will come under the jurisdiction of internal monitoring. External monitoring will be carried out by the Department of Roads. The external monitoring focuses on RAP implementation, review of internal monitoring reports, review of compensation status, rehabilitation supports, information dissemination, process and mechanism of compliance redress, employment status of the PAPs, and livelihood restoration.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Asian Highway
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrom
BTR	Black Topped Raod
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
COI	Corridor of Impact
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DAO	District Administration Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DCID	Development Cooperation Implementation Divisions
DDC	District Development Committee
DIA	Direct Imapct Area
DLRO	Ditriect Land Revenue Office
DoR	Department of Road
EIA	Environmental Imapct Assessment
ER	Earthen Road
ESF	Environmental and Social Framewok
ESIA	Environmental and Social Imapct Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framewotk
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GESU	Geo-Environment and Social Unit
GoN	Government of Nepal
GR	Gravelled Road
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
HIV	Humn Immune Deficiency Virus
HW	Highway
IIA	Indirect Imapct Area
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
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
NHDR	Nepal Human Development Report
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NNM	Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
OHS	Occupational Health Safety
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit

PIC	Project In-Charge
PIP	Priority Investment Plan
PLI	Poverty Line Income
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRP	Prithivi Rajpath
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RF	Resettlement Framework
RM	Rural Municipality
RoW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPAF/H	Severely Project Affected Family/Households
SRCTIP	Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project
SRN	Strategic Road Network
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRP	Tribhuvan Rajpath
VDCs	Village Development Committees
WB	World Bank
ZoI	Zone of Influence

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Terms	Definition
Compensation	Compensation is the payment to the PAPs in cash or kind for private property acquired by project, based on replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). However, the depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted while computing the compensation with respect to replacement value.
Compensation Determination Committee	The district-level committee will be established in each road districts under Section 13 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 B.S. (1977) to determine replacement value and compensation rates against the property acquired under the Act.
Cultural heritage	Resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.
Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Entitlement	The cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and assistance will be the date of notification by the CDC/DoR for land acquisition and compensation of affected households and assets.
Entitled Person	Any person who is entitled to get compensation due to loss of privately owned assets and other rehabilitation assistance.
Forced Eviction	The permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles.
Involuntary resettlement	Project related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term involuntary resettlement refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.
Land acquisition	All methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. Land includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.
Livelihood	Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
Project Affected Person	Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her or his/her household or community. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.

Project Affected Family	The group of people residing in one house and operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the project. The project affected families 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, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement which could be market value of a project affected assets. For agriculture land, this includes reference to land of equal size, type and productive potentiality in the vicinity of the affected land and land preparation costs where required. For houses and other structures, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings.
Titleholders	The person who owns the project-affected land and/or building and have ownership certificate and the person who is authorized by law to receive the compensation granted for the acquisition of land.
Non-Titleholders	A person living in others' land and properties on rent, encroachers in private/public land, Kiosks, including marginal income groups (landless, women headed households, ethnic minorities and disables) will be eligible to receive replacement cost for losing their business and sources of income.
Tenant	A person who does not have legal ownership of land and is occupying/using land of a titleholder according to the stipulations of the Land Act, 2021 (1964).
Vulnerable Groups	A social category of persons whose livelihoods may be particularly become vulnerable due to disturbance created by the project. These include those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

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1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Road Network Scenario

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

1.2 Proposed Road Project

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

The Nagdhunga-Naubise-Mugling (NNM) Road is a part of Asian Highway (AH-42) and is the most important road corridor in Nepal. The road section from Mugling to Kathmandu lies on geologically difficult and fragile hilly and mountainous terrain. Since the average daily traffic in this route is comparatively very high, the present road condition and available facilities are not sufficient to provide the efficient services. The project road starts at outskirts of Kathmandu Nagdhunga and passes through Sisnekhola, Khanikhola, Naubise, Dharke, Gulchchi, Malekku, Benighat, Kurintar, Manakamana and ends at Mugling Town. The section of project road from Nagdhunga to Naubise (12.3 Km length) is part of Tribhuwan Rajpath (TRP) and the section from Naubise to Mugling (82.4 Km length) is part of Prithvi Rajmarg (PRM). Thus, the total length of project road along existing alignment is 94.7 Km.

1.3 Project Area

The NNM Road (11m wide) which crosses the Kathmandu, Dhading, & Chitwan districts, is a major access route to Kathmandu. This road is a 94.7km long, starting at Nagdhunga and terminating at Mugling. The Government has declared a 50metre Right of Way (RoW) and all land within the ROW of this existing NNM road section is under the ownership of the Government-DoR. An inventory survey has been conducted and it has been confirmed that most of the project interventions would be conducted within the RoW which means that additional land is not required under the project. However during the survey it was determined that, due to construction of four new bridges, small amounts of land is needed outside the 50m RoW.

1.4 Objective of this RAP

This RAP has been prepared following ESS5 of the World Bank's ESF, and relevant regulations of the Government of Nepal (GoN) which emphasize avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement as per the *Land Acquisition Act 1977* and the *Land Acquisition, Resettlement, and Rehabilitation Policy Framework 2015*. Where the acquisition of private assets is unavoidable,

involuntary resettlement should be an integral part of project design and preparation. The acquisition of private assets will be minimized so far as possible and the displacement of people will be avoided to the possible extent, through the incorporation of social considerations into alignment selection and road design.

The objectives of this RAP are as follows:

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

1.5 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

This RAP concentrates on the private and public assets loss assessment resulting from the NNM Road improvement works. The scope of this RAP covers 76 structures and 11 land parcels of the 78 project-affected HH, together with the relocation of nine public structures and 1,161 electric poles and drinking water supply pipelines within the RoW.

2 SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The intervention of the project will affect 78 HHs, which includes impacts resulting from the acquisition of 2,092m² required for the construction of four new bridges (Gomati, Hugdi, Chiraudi and Khare) beyond the 50 metre RoW, and the relocation of private structures of 69,279.5 sq.ft. within the RoW on land which belongs to DoR.

Out of total 78 project affected HHs, 68 HHs have been identified as being affected by losing private structures which are within the RoW and the remaining 10 HHs to be affected by losing their private lands for the construction of new bridges. Among the 68 project affected HHs, 23 are losing residence, 34 HHs are losing residential and small business structures, and the remaining 11 are losing business structures only.

There are total 10 HHs comprising project-affected vulnerable HHs based on national poverty line indicators. As these vulnerable HHs will be physically displaced, they will require compensation for structures and relocation assistance, and rehabilitation to restore their livelihoods. These HHs are located at Machhedikhola, Gomatikhola, Hugdi and Kuringhat settlements and at 19+500, 550; 25+00; 50+100; 61+900; 62+100 and 73+540 chainages.

Altogether 9 public structures (3 small shrines, 2 public toilets, 2 public taps, 1 reading room, and 1 waiting shed) will be affected. Locations of public affected structures include: Koirale; Maheshdobhan; Malekhu; Benighat, Charaudi and Hugdi and chainages comprise 12+300; 25+00; 44+050; 50+900; 50+950; 51+150; 55+380 and 61+850 along the NNM road alignment.

Further, 1,161 existing electric poles and numbers of drinking water supply pipes¹ have been identified to be affected requiring relocation along the road alignment. Locations of electric poles and drinking water supply pipes are located at Nagdhunga to Naubise; Naubise – Baireni; Baireni to Bishaltar; and Bishaltar to Mugling belonging to 00+000-12+200; 0+000-24+200; 24+200-3+000; and 53+000- 82+000 chainages.

2.1 Project Components and Activities Causing Displacement

The proposed road project will lead to impacts related to loss of land, loss of residential and small business operating houses, shops as well as impacts to livelihoods. Appropriate compensation at replacement cost, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance (R&R) equal to two month Poverty Line Income (PLI), and livelihood restoration program will be conducted.

Public and community infrastructure will also be affected, such as temples, community buildings, public toilets, public taps, drinking water supply (DWS) pipelines and electric poles. These will need to be relocated during road works activities, causing temporary disruption in daily life activities.

In addition, during the construction phase, there may be construction-induced impacts due to the vibration of heavy machinery and backcutting works. The procedure for construction induced impacts will be as follows: baseline survey, inventory, assessment and measurement and contractor will have to pay compensation inline with these procedures.

2.1.1 Loss of Land

Altogether 10 households will be affected by losing 11 land parcels. A total of 2,092.09 m² (0.2 ha) of private land is required in the existing road section of the NNM Road for the construction of four new bridges (Gomati, Hugdi, Chiraudi and Khahare), which will be outside the 50m ROW. Most of the land parcels types are dry lands primarily used for growing vegetables for personal use and do not have any commercial significance. Details on extent of impact of private land to be acquired is provided under Annex 1.

Compensation will be provided at replacement cost to project-affected households, which will be the market rate. A proposed market rate has been agreed during consultations and is based on compensation provided for similar land under comparable road projects. However the market rate needs to be agreed with the CDC before land acquisition is undertaken. Advance notice will be issued before compensation payment and acquisition of affected private land.

2.1.2 Project Affected Private Structures

A total of 76 private structures (26 residential permanent structures, 35 residential with attached business/shops structures, 13 small business structures (tea shops), two other structures (toilet with

¹ water supply pipeline of diameter of 1 inch (0.64km, GI 34.7 km, PVC), 0.5 inch (2km, PVC), 1.5 inches (2.3km PVC) and 2 inches diameter (5.62km PVC)

bio-gas plant attached, and an animal shed)) of 68 HHs need to be acquired for the NNM Road construction and improvement works. All 76 private structures require relocation in their entirety. Advance notice will be given the project affected HHs to vacate, with appropriate compensation at replacement value including R& R.

2.1.3 Vulnerable Households

Altogether 10 HHs belong to project-affected vulnerable HHs along the NNM existing road alignment, based on national poverty line indicators. As these vulnerable HHs will be physically displaced, they will require compensation for structures and relocation assistance, and rehabilitation to restore their livelihoods. All 10 vulnerable HHs will be impacted through losing their housing structures which are located within the RoW. Some additional support assistance equal to two month (PLI) along with livelihood support training will be provided to the vulnerable project affected households. The detail list of project affected vulnerable households is given in **Annex-5**.

2.1.4 Impact on small business

Amongst the total 68 project-affected households, 34 HHs will lose residence and small business structures, and 11 project affected households will lose their business only. Therefore altogether, 45 project-affected households have been identified as losing residence with business and business only. Most of the affected business and commercial enterprise are small scale in size and investment. These businesses include grocery shops, small tea shops, and hotel enterprises. All project-affected HHs will receive compensation with a business disruption allowance. A detailed list of residence and business losing households and households losing businesses only is given in **Annex-**.

2.1.5 Construction-Induced Impacts

Additional 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. 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 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.

2.1.6 Project Affected Public Structures

A total of 10 public structures have been identified to be affected by this road project. The affected public structures include: 1 each waiting shed and community buildings; 2 each public toilets and

taps and 3 small shrines² made by families along road side. Project affected public structures will be relocated and rehabilitated during project implementation, in line with consultations of local stakeholders. The list of project affected public structures is presented in **Table 2-1** below.

Table 2-1 Project Affected Public Structure

Waiting Shed	Toilet	Temple	Public Tap	Community building	Total
1	2	3	2	1	9

Source: Field Study, 2018

The three small shrines requiring relocation are small, and in consultations with local members, the local members advised that the shrines do not hold cultural significance, value or importance, and do not constitute cultural heritage under ESS8 of the ESF. The community has agreed to their relocation and the location for moving the temples has been agreed. Cost for relocation is provided in **Table 8-5** and **Table 8-6**.

The intervention of NNM Road project will impact existing electric poles along the RoW. The total numbers of poles to be impacted is 1,161. Out of this, 890 (76.66%), 181 (15.59%) and 90 (7.75%) poles comprise metal poles, cement poles and wooden poles respectively requiring relocation.

Table 2-2 Electric Poles existed within the direct impact zone (in Nos.)

Sn.	Road Section	Chainage	Type of Poles			Total
			Metal	Wooden	Cement	
1.	Nagdhunga - Naubise	0+000~ 12+200	35	6	41	82
2.	Naubise - Baireni	0+000~24+200	250	35	35	320
3.	Baireni – Bishaltar	24+200~3+000	300	41	62	403
4.	Bishaltar - Mugling	53+000~82+000	305	8	43	356
	Sub- Total		890	90	181	1161

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Likewise, the proposed project is likely to affect community DWS schemes thereby damaging/destroying distribution pipes requiring rehabilitation and relocation. The detail information of the damage is presented in **Table 2-3** below.

Table 2-3 Drinking Water schemes existed within the direct impact zone (in Nos.)

Sn.	Road Section	Chainage	1" Dia. Pipe		0.5" Dia. Pipe		1.5" Dia. Pipe		2" Dia. Pipe	
			GI	PVC	GI	PVC	GI	PVC	GI	PVC
	Nagdhunga – Naubise	0+000~ 12+200	0.09	4.7	-	2.0	-	1.5	-	-
	Naubise – Baireni	0+000~24+200	0.55	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
	Baireni – Bishaltar	24+200~3+000	-	8	-	-	-	0.8	-	1.5
	Bishaltar – Mugling	53+000~82+000	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	2.32
	Sub- Total		0.64	34.7	-	2.0	-	0.8	-	5.62

2.2 Temporary use of land

Construction activities will require the temporarily use of land for labor camps, material holding sites, vehicles/equipments parking base, quarries and other service stations. It is determined that

² culturally insignificant

these are public lands with no encroachers. The contractors will make a lease agreement with the relevant public agencies. These locations include: 2+270; 2+280; 2+300; 3+310; 3+330; 3+340; 3+350; 50+160; 50+170; 50+180 and 50+190, as recommended in the ESIA for temporary land use. It has been estimated that 0.32 ha of land will be affected temporarily.

2.3 Considerations for Avoidance and Alternatives Considered

The proposed project aims to avoid involuntary resettlement and where this is unavoidable will minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. Analysis of alternatives will be done for the proposed widening/upgrading of this highway in accordance with the principle of mitigation hierarchy for the management of E&S risks and impacts. The mitigation hierarchy principles will be applied to explore predicted impacts and to suggest the most suitable solutions including avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts. For example, the ROW of NNM Road is 50m wide. Initially, the original project proposal covered the whole RoW. With the recommendation of social safeguard team, to avoid and minimize project impacts, it has been decided to limit construction activities to within 30m.

Furthermore, as detailed in the ESIA, six alternative options were considered for the proposed project, including the incorporation of two bypass roads. Of these six options, this option proposed results in the smallest amount of physical and economic displacement.

2.4 Project-imposed restrictions on use of or access to land and natural resources

The proposed project is not impose restrictions on use of or access to land and natural resources

2.5 Methodology for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

In the detailed design phase, due consideration was given to social safeguard aspects in accordance with the ESF and GoN Acts and policies. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared based on ESS-5 of the ESF and relevant acts and policies of Nepal government and applicable methodology. The methodology for the preparation of this RAP included undertaking a cadastral survey, assets inventory, census, socio-economic survey, public consultation and a key informants survey. Details of the methodology have been elaborated below:

▪ Consultative Meetings and Orientation Training to Field Team

Before mobilization of site, a sound field team including field researcher, enumerators, cadastral surveyor and assistant surveyor was prepared. A start-up meeting was held for all the team members to be deputed for the study. The main purpose of this meeting was to acquaint the team members about the objectives and the implementing strategy of the study towards timely completion and quality performance of the work. Furthermore, the internal study team meetings were held intermittently as per the requirement in the field and home office.

Before the outset of the study, a consultative meeting with the DCID team was also held by the study team members. The meeting will be organized with two objectives:

- To introduce the team personnel with the client and vice versa and to have an overview of the assignment and share about how to conduct the field study in effective and efficient manner, and

- To share and discuss the methodology and study tools of the study, and to solicit their comments and suggestions.

This consultative meeting helped to aware the study team about the approach and methodology of the study and prepare a solid background for charting out the future course of action. Above all, this will served as a milestone in creating ownership among the client and study team about the study. To make familiar with project and goal of study, two days orientation training was conducted to the field team. All the relevant document including project background, policy and guidelines, formats, questionnaire and checklist were discussed to share information during orientation training.

▪ **Cadastral Survey**

The cadastral survey was conducted with the technical support of District Land Survey Office after the finalization of alignment design. The cadastral maps of the project area were collected from District Land Survey Office. After the collection of cadastral maps, using the detailed engineering designs, required land areas to be acquired was marked on the cadastral maps. The procedure followed for the cadastral survey include cadastral maps acquisition from District Survey Office, digitization of the maps, overlay with satellite imageries, adjustment of cadastral data through spatial adjustment, field based verification with the help of prominent features from surveying, finding out the parcels lying within the design and measurement of project affected area.

▪ **Limitation of Cadastral Survey**

There are some limitations of the cadastral data adjustment. The cadastral maps of Dhading district are free-sheet i.e. they are not based on national grid's coordinate system, thus the maps' adjustment are very difficult and often the maps are erroneous at around the edges. Thus the adjusted data may sometimes create erroneous results. The available cadastral maps were acquired in blue prints' format which were not very clear due to unclear maps, thus the digitization of parcels and identification of the parcel number was very difficult. Thus, the digitized data can have errors. Yet maximum efforts have been given to minimize the errors of cadastral survey. During project implementation, the project affected land and assets will be verified to avoid the errors of cadastral survey.

▪ **Census Survey**

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

▪ **Inventory Survey of Asset Loss**

As part of census of project-affected people, the inventory of affected land and other assets were recorded based on the cadastral survey of all affected households. The affected households were also participants during assets inventory survey in 2018. The asset loss inventory was made at the time of cadastral survey which was followed by the census and socio-economic surveys. The asset inventory and census of PAPs were verified and updated in November 2019, along with detailed design, and updated data reflected in the ESIA and this RAP,

▪ **Socio-Economic Survey**

Socio-economic survey has been conducted to prepare resettlement action plan for income restoration, develop relocation options and develop social preparation phase for vulnerable groups. Furthermore, this survey helped to assess household income, identify productive assets and income generating activities.

- **Key Informants Survey**

Key informants survey was conducted in all settlements of project areas. Key informants like social leaders, local traders, teachers etc. were consulted to generate information regarding their perception towards project, to identify land value of the project area. This survey was also conducted among PAFs and project affected vulnerable households as well as to gather the information relating to their issues and need so as to reflect in RAP activities.

- **Consultations with Publics including PAFs**

In total 35 public consultations were carried out in different settlements during the project preparation. Individual consultations with rural municipality/municipality level authorities, women's groups, project affected peoples and project affected vulnerable peoples were conducted during field study. Moreover, district level government authorities were also consulted. The group consultations between people of different socio-economic and political level in the project sites were held in different settlements. Relevant issues raised in the consultations has been incorporated into the project design.

The second round of consultations with all project affected households, project affected vulnerable households including women's groups were also made in June and November 2019. While consulting with PAFs and vulnerable groups including women's groups, their issues, interest, aspirations, need and demands were recorded and included in the RAP.

In consultations, PAFs have requested and preferred cash compensation. Cash compensation is determined based on extent of impact in replacement cost. However other rehabilitation and additional assistance will be provided above the replacement cost.

The mitigation measures will be extended for the construction induce impact due to vibration of heavy machinery uses by following procedures baseline survey, inventory measurement, and verification of loss assets has been envisaged to be carried out with the presence of project representatives including land surveyor, resettlement specialist of the project, engineers and project affected people during project implementation. The contractor should have to follow recommendation made by CSC for compensation of loss assets inline with this resettlement action plan.

2.6 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and assistance will be considered the date of notification by the CDC/DoR for land and structures acquisition and compensation of affected households and assets. Public consultations especially PAPs will be held for verifications of the asset lost and to be compensated. During the consultations, the PAPs has been clearly informed and explained the concept of "cut-off date" in the presence and witnesses of the public.

2.7 Eligibility Criteria for compensation and resettlement/livelihood assistance

ESS5 recognizes the need for providing timely compensation for loss of assets of both titleholders and non-titleholders (squatters, encroachers) at replacement cost including R & R assistance to affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation. This has also recognized the need to improve living conditions of poor and vulnerable persons who are physically displaced by the project.

2.8 Basis for the Design and Budgeting

The RAP was designed following a number of extensive consultations with the project affected households, vulnerable households and relevant stakeholders within the ROW, thereby evaluating the losses and assessing the needs. These activities are demand driven i.e. they are based on needs, interests, aspirations and potentiality. The compensation cost for loss of land is based on market rate with reference to government rate occurring replacement cost. For houses and other structures, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. Likewise, costs for other resettlement activities are also based on current levels of costs which is likely to inflate if cost fluctuations occur. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and building.

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE OF PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 Overview

The project area covers Kathmandu, Dhading, and Chitwan districts and lies in Chandragiri and Dhunibeshi Municipalities and Thakre, Galchhi, Gajuri, Beneghat Rorang and Ichchhakamana Rural Municipalities. The major settlements include Khanikhola, Naubise, Dharke, Mahadevbesi, Galchi, Gajuri, Baireni, Majhimatar, Malekhu, Benighat, Charaudi, Kurintar, Ramailo Danda, and Mugling. The caste and ethnic groups found in project area are Brahmin, Chhetri, Sanyashi, Dalit, and Janajatis/IPs viz. Newar, Gurung, Magar, Tamang, Chepang and others.

3.2 Demographic Features

Demographic features indicate personal characteristics that are used to collect and evaluate data on people in a given population. Typical factors include age, gender, marital status, race, education, income and occupation. It seems inevitable to use analysis of the demographics makeup in a population to plan strategies and ongoing programs. The following sub section describes the demographic features of the project affected populations along NNM road alignment.

3.3 Caste and Ethnic Groups within DIA in Project Influenced Municipals

The caste and ethnic groups found in project area are Brahmin, Chhetri, Sanyashi, Dalit, Muslims, Madheshi and Janajatis/IPs viz. Newar, Gurung, Magar, Tamang, Chepang and Bhujel. Approximately 16,959 (Males: 8,407 and Females: 8,550) population of 3,591 HHs within the DIA. DIA is particularly considered as 150m. either sides from the centerline of the road. The caste and ethnic compositions of DIA is given in table below:

Table 3-1 Distribution of Caste/Ethnic Groups in project municipals

District	Municipality/RM	Brahmin / Chettri	Sanyasi	Chepang	Dalit	Janajati	Muslim	Madhesi	Others	Total
Kathmandu	Chandragiri Municipality-2	28				10			2	40
Dhading	Dhunibeshi Municipality-5	75	1			41			2	119
	Dhunibeshi Municipality-6,7,8 & 9	444	14		3	175		1	8	645
	Thakre RM- 6,7&8	199			3	70	4		8	284
	Thakre RM-1&2	150			1	57	5		7	220
	Galchi RM-4,6&7	279	4	1	6	143	2	1	15	451
	Gajuri RM-5&6	127	3	1	9	103	1		5	249
	Gajuri RM-1&2	166	2		3	129	1	2	16	319
	Benighat Rorang RM-3 & 5	423	1	5	9	97	9	2	13	559
	Benighat Rorang RM-7 & 8	68	1	2	1	14	3		5	94
	Benighat Rorang RM-9&10	71	5	6	7	68	2			159
Chitwan	Ichakamana RM- 3,4 & 5	162	1	7	9	251	7		15	452
	Total	2192	32	22	51	1158	34	6	96	3591
	Percent	61.04	0.89	0.61	1.42	32.25	0.95	0.17	2.67	100

Source: Field Survey 2018

3.4 Religion, Language and Culture

Nepal is a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious nation. Different caste and social groups have their own specific religion, language and culture. More than 85% of the populations follow Hinduism in the project area. The Nepali language is commonly spoken as an official language by the majority of population in all project area, where the Gurung dialect in Chitwan districts and the Newari dialect in Kathmandu are generally spoken secondarily.

Specific ethnic groups like Chepang, an indigenous community also has its own dialect to speak and communicate to each other within the family but they also spoke Nepali language in the project area. The specific caste/ethnic groups have their own cultures based on their religion and traditions. There are many festivals which are specifically celebrated by specific types of ethnic/caste groups. For instance, Lhosar and Buddha Jayanti are celebrated by Buddhist community of Gurungs and Tamangs. Likewise, Maghe & Shawaune skranti, Nepal Sambat, Janaipurnima, Naag Panchami, Buddha Jayanti, Thulo Ekadashi, Holi, Shivaratri etc. other major festivals being celebrated by general people in the project area. However, the observation and assessment shows that majority of these ethnic group were integrated and assimilated into the mainstream society/culture so far the major festivals being celebrated by the all people in the project area are Dashain and Tihar.

3.5 Literacy Rate of Influenced Project Municipalities/Rural Municipalities

The literacy rates of populations of project influenced municipals within the DIA ranges from 55% to 85%. Among the project affected municipals, the highest literacy rate is in Ichakamana RM (77.4%) and lowest in Gajuri RM (55.5%). The literacy rate of Chandragiri Municipality is in

range of 73 to 85 percent. The literacy rate of women is low as compared to men indicating low profile of education of women in the DIA. The literacy rate of project influenced municipalities is presented in **Table 3-2** below.

Table 3-2 Literacy rate of project municipalities/Rural municipalities

District	Municipality/ Rural Municipality(RM)	Literacy %
Kathmandu	Chandragiri Municipality	73% to 85%
Dhading	Dhunibeshi Municipality	65.3
	Dhunibeshi Municipality	62.8
	Dhunibeshi Municipality	64.9
	Thakre RM	69.3
	Thakre RM	61.4
	Galchi RM	66.7
	Gajuri RM	55.5
	Gajuri RM	64.3
	Benighat Rorang RM	72.0
	Benighat Rorang RM	59.7
	Benighat Rorang RM	61.4
Chitwan	Ichakamana RM	77.4

Source: Field Survey 2018

3.6 Profile of Project-Affected People

3.6.1 Project-Affected Households

Altogether, 78 households within the ROW are likely to be affected by the NNM Road project. Out of total project affected households, 52.36 percent belong to Brahmins followed by Janajati (34.62%), Chhetri (7.69%), Dalits (2.56%) and Muslims religious minority groups (2.56%). They have been identified to be affected by losing private land and structures. The likely project affected HHs by caste /ethnic groups is presented in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3 Distribution of project affected HHs by social /caste groups

Road Section	Households likely to be affected	Percent
Brahmin	41	52.56
Chhetri	6	7.69
Janajatis	27	34.62
Dalits	2	2.56
Muslims	2	2.56
Total	78	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2017/18

3.6.2 Sex of Project Affected Surveyed Household Heads

Of the project-affected HHs, 84.1% of HHs are headed by males and remaining 15.9% are headed by females. The percentage of HHs headed by females amongst the project-affected surveyed HHs along the NNM road is less than the national average of 25.73% (CBS, 2012) indicating poor leadership and deprivation of women. The number of surveyed household head with sex is given in **Table 3-4**.

Table 3-4 Sex of household heads of project affected surveyed households

Road Section	Male		Female		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
NNM	66	84.6	12	15.3	78

Source: Field Survey 2018

3.6.3 Population of Project Affected Surveyed Households

The total number of peoples is 335. Out of this population, 52.8% and 47.2% males and females respectively. The female population of the affected HHs was less than the national figure of 51%. The average size of households of the project affected households is 5.3, greater than the national average of 4.8. The population composition of the affected households is presented in **Table 3-5**

Table 3-5 Household and population of project area

Road Section	Male		Female		Total	Average HH Size
	No.	%	No.	%		
NNM	177	52.8	158	47.2	335	5.3

Source: Field Survey 2018

3.6.4 Caste and ethnic composition of project affected surveyed households

Out of total project affected households is 39.7% belong to Brahmins followed by Chhetri (12.7%), Magar (9.5%), Newar (7.9%), Gurung (6.3%), Chepang (6.3%), Gharti (4.8%), Dalits (3.2%), Tamang (3.2%), Sanyasi (3.2%), and Muslim (3.2%). The composition of surveyed population by caste group is presented in **Table 3-6**.

Table 3-6 Distribution of project affected households by caste and social groups

Ethnicity	NNM Road alignment	
	No.	%
Brahmin	33	42.3
Chhetri	12	15.3
Dalits	2	3.2
Newar	5	7.9
Gurung	4	6.3
Tamang	2	3.2
Magar	6	9.5
Chepang	4	6.3
Sanyasi	2	3.2
Muslim	2	3.2
Gharti	3	4.8
Total	78	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2017/18

3.6.5 Education and Literacy

The total project affected surveyed population is 335. Out of this, 23 persons are below school age. Excluding the below school age children, the above 5 years population is 312. Out of this 5 years above population of the project affected surveyed households (312), the educational status of 28.8% population has an educational status of 6-10 Class followed by literate to class 5 (25.6%), SLC -12 Class (16%), graduate and above (15.4%) and illiterate (14.1%) indicating varying degree

of educational status of the project affected surveyed population along the NNM road alignment. Educational status of school going age and above population of project affected surveyed households is given in **Table 3-7**.

Table 3-7 Educational status of project affected surveyed HHs.

Educational Status	NNM Road Section	
	No.	%
Illiterate	44	14.1
Literate to 5 Class	80	25.6
6-10 Class	90	28.8
SLC-12 Class	50	16.0
Graduate & Plus	48	15.4
Total	312	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2017/18

3.6.6 Occupational Status

Among the economically active population of the project affected surveyed households (218), overwhelming majority of them are engaged in trade (40.4%) followed by housewives (16.5%), others (11.9%), labor (10.6%), agriculture (7.8%), foreign job (7.8%), and service (5.0%) along the NNM road alignment. The largest fraction of the economically active population in trade is due to trade related opportunities along the highway. More than 10% percent of them were found engaging in labor works indicating easy availability of construction workers at local levels in course of upgrading and constructing the road. The occupational status of the project affected and surveyed economically active population along the NNM road alignment is presented in **Table 3-8**.

Table 3-8 Occupational status of project affected surveyed population

Occupation	NNM Road Section	
	No.	%
Agriculture	17	7.8
Service	11	5.0
Trade	88	40.4
Labor	23	10.6
Foreign Job	17	7.8
House Manager/Wife	36	16.5
Others	26	11.9
Total	218	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2018

3.7 Land Tenure and access to natural resources

Through 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 home stays, developing business centres, running hotel enterprises, installing market centers, establishing crushing industries and other types of industries and others alike along the 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 deforestation of the jungle while collecting faggots/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 the people at local levels.

3.8 Labour and production systems

The construction of roads require numbers of 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 NNM road project is likely to foster opportunities to local labourers in the construction works. The technical skills and knowhow 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 (enterprises) to cater to the project and its workforce.

The local community is also likely to create disputes, conflicts, public oppositions, instable social disturbances, and even the fierce social confrontation during construction if they are bypassed and ignored in providing job opportunities to them. 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 the creation of direct and indirect economic opportunities for the local community. The risk of social unrest and conflict due to increased presence of migrant population in the construction sites of the project causing threats to human security in 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 appear due to inter-cultural differences between them (migrated workers may have social, racial and religious conflict with the local community).

Through upgrading of NNM road, there is possibility of undergoing substantial change in the existing production systems. Due to increased access to road, transportation and market facilities through improvement and upgrading of NNM road, the existing agricultural production systems is likely to undergo substantial changes. The subsistence nature of agricultural production system is likely to shift to modern and commercial production systems. The sole crop production system is likely to be changed into intensive cropping systems. The traditional farming system is envisaged to shift into modern farming systems. The traditional system of growing staple foods (cereal crops) is likely to market oriented commercial systems like off season vegetable production, mushroom farming, poultry and dairy farming etc. Farmers are likely to produce processed farm products along the road alignment. The trends of production and marketing of “high value low volume” farmer products are likely to enhance along the road corridor.

3.9 Standard of Living

Freight transportation between Nagdhunga to Mugling will be substantially increased reducing travelling time and cost. Transportation facilities will save time and energy of locals, improving their economic activities along the route. Paved roads will provide all-weather transportation service to the local people to cash these services and facilities. Moreover, the operation of road will also provide benefits to local people of the adjacent rural municipalities. Once the road comes into operation, people will have improved access to many goods such as seeds, fertilizers, irrigation and technology leading to increased agricultural production and diversification. All-weather road facilities will enhance the trade and business of local businessmen and local farmers. The regular income from agricultural production, tourism and trades is likely to enhance the living of standards of the project affected HHs and local community along the road alignment.

3.10 Health Status

Quick access to, for example, health posts may be crucial in everyday life. The improved access will bring improved quality of life in the project rural municipalities. The widening of road is expected to facilitate in taking sick people to city hospital for abrupt treatment. The upgrading of the road is likely to create conducive environment for establishing hospitals and other health related institutions thereby improving the health status of the local community along the road corridor. The risk of spreading unwanted many communicable diseases, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV infection amongst the new populations is very high in the local/host community due to regular influx of strangers, outsiders and migrated workers and close interaction with the local peoples in the construction site along the road alignment during construction stage causing threats to human security. Due to open defecation (OD), soot and dusts in the project site, the local environment will be seriously degraded causing many health problems in the project site. Due to the dumping of garbage, rubbish materials and solid wastes, the environment will deteriorate through construction of this project.

3.11 Income and Expenditure pattern

The upgrading and improvement of the NNM Road is likely to impact on income diversification along the road corridor. The increased access to income generating and employment opportunities through construction related works, commercial agricultural systems, tourism promotion, establishment of industries and other expanded economic opportunities, the local community including project affected HHs will have opportunities to diversify and enhance their incomes and ease their living conditions. Due to incremental increases in incomes, the food habits, preference and expenditure patterns is likely to substantially change. Local people are likely to expend on imported goods than locally produced one. The trends of using imported goods such as cosmetic goods is ever increasing. The food habits of local people is shifting to junk foods impacting human health at the local communities.

3.12 Institutional Linkages

The upgrading and improvement of NNM road project is likely to enhance the institutional linkages between the local bodiescommunities and wider range of stakeholders along the road corridor. This is envisaged to be instrumental in harnessing common efforts for the collaborative actions. The enhancement of quality service demand and delivery is likely to occur between the local community (service receivers) and service providers along the road alignment.

3.13 Cultural Characteristics

Due to a regular influx of people, especially of workers from diverse cultural backgrounds and locations, is likely to adversely impact the homogenous society's traditions and way of life. The outside construction workforce, coming from different parts, is envisaged to influence the local cultural and traditional values with the potential exploitation of the female members during the construction stage. A significant majority of the population is composed of Tamnags, Gurungs and Chepangs. These social groups of people have their own religions and cultural assets along the road alignment. Likewise, different social groups have their own social groups' specific traits along the road alignment. However, as noted above, there will be no significant impacts on cultural heritage as a result of the NNM Road construction.

3.14 Social networks

The upgrading and improvement of the NNM Road is likely to enhance social cohesion and networks thereby working in collaboration for harnessing common efforts and achieving goals. It is likely to extend mutual trust, respect and collaboration along the road alignment.

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The *Constitution of Nepal 2015* proclaims that the state shall give priority to the protection of the environment, prevention of further damage due to physical development activities by increasing the awareness of the public about environmental cleanliness, and suggesting preventive mitigation measures. With respect to property rights: the Constitution establishes property rights for every citizen of Nepal whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use and sell property, and except for public welfare the state will not acquire or obtain or exercise authority over individuals' property. The state will compensate for the loss of property specified by specific acts.

4.1 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 1993*, *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.

Forest Act 1993

The *Forest Act 1993* contains several provisions to ensure the development, conservation, management and sustainable use of forest resources categorizing 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 the prior approval.

Public Road Act 1974

The *Public Road Act 1974* prohibits the construction of permanent structures (buildings) within in a defined distance from a rural road i.e. the road agency has the authority over everything within the 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 temporary basis during construction and upgrading. The Act does not provide for leasing of land. DOR is required to pay compensation for any damages caused to buildings, crops and trees, where the farming activities of the landowner is interrupted, and where the landowner has to incur expansions to restore the land after its return. Compensation is determined between DOR and titleholder, or through mediation, involving officials from the relevant VDC and district.

Land Acquisition Act 1997

The *Land Acquisition Act 1977* will be the main instrument for the land and other physical asset acquisition. The Act guides the compulsory acquisition of land in the country. The Government can acquire land at any place in any quantity by giving compensation pursuant to the Act for the land acquired for any public purposes or for operation of any development project initiated by government institutions. The following legal provisions outlined in the Land Acquisition Act are relevant:

- The acquisition and compensation of privately owned assets will be undertaken according to a formal procedure, consisting of initial procedure, a preliminary investigation process, acquisition notification, compensation notification, and appeal procedures.
- A CDC will be established at the district level to ascertain compensation rates for the land and other assets.
- The CDC will ascertain compensation rates and must give notice to GoN or Provincial Government by Chief District Administration Officer.
- Compensation must be paid for damage caused as a result of investigations during the project (including standing crops, trees, and houses)
- Compensation must be in cash, although titleholders who have lost all of their landholdings will be provided land for resettlement, if available.
- Compensation against all types of loss will be paid to the affected person who has the right to claim for the compensation.
- To be entitled to compensation for land and assets, affected persons must submit an official land registration certificate at the time of compensation.
- Titleholders are required to submit compensation claims or complaints within a specified period after the issuance of land acquisition notice.
- Compensation for land will be after the valuation of rate by the CDC
- In determining the compensation amount, the committees have to consider relevant periodic guidelines of GON and the loss suffered by persons due to acquisition of land, shift of residence or place of business to another place.
- If the land has to be acquired, the CDC has to consider the following in determining the compensation amount: price of the land prevailing at the time of notification of land acquisition, price of standing crops, and structures, and damage incurred by persons being compelled to shift their residence or place of business due to the land acquisition.

As per the recently amended *Land acquisition Act 1977*, the Act has provisioned to establish an acquisition and rehabilitation committee known as the Compensation Determination Committee

consisting of the concerned Chief District Officer (Chair); Land Revenue Officer; Officer level representative of the District Administrative Office, the Project Manager/In-charge and others as deemed necessary; and the Representative of respective Rural municipality or Municipality. The committee is responsible for acquiring land and assets and providing compensation payments. Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions of the Guthi Corporation Act, 1976. Section 42 of this Act states that Guthi (religious trust land) acquired for a development must be replaced with other land.

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2015

The GoN has recently formulated *Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2015* (2015) to facilitate the land acquisition process for infrastructure projects. The policy outlines the need to conduct an economic and social impact assessment (ESIA) of the development project, which was not a requirement under the Land Acquisition Act 1977. Based on this assessment, projects will be categorized as high, medium, or low-risk. High-risk projects refer to those, which displace 50 or more households in the mountainous region, 75 or more households in the hilly region and 100 or more households in the Tarai. Medium-risk projects, on the other hand, are those that force 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 provides for the project affected families 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-affected yields of registered commercial crop, fruit or flower producers, compensation equivalent to five years of revenue must be given in cash.

The policy adds that all expenses related to land acquisition, compensation and the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans should be considered as project cost and interest should be paid on compensation amount depending on the days it took to release funds to those affected by the project. The interest calculation begins from the day a formal decision was taken to operate the project, says the policy. The compensation amount for those affected by the project will be fixed by a five member compensation committee formed under the chief district officer. The committee can form a technical team to determine the compensation amount. This team should derive the compensation amount as close as possible to the minimum market rate by working closely with members of families that are likely to be displaced. Those not satisfied with land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes can lodge complaints at a body formed at the project office and complaint hearing offices at district and regional levels. If verdict issued by the regional level complaint hearing office is also deemed unsatisfactory, the person can knock on the doors of appellate court.

Land Reform Act (1964)

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

Land Revenue Act 1977

The *Land Revenue Act 1977* is also applicable, as the land acquisition involves change of ownership of land. Article 8 of the Act states that registration, change in ownership, termination of ownership right and maintenance of land records are done by Land Revenue Office (LRO). Article 16 provides that if land revenue is not paid by the concerned owner for long period of time, the revenue can be collected through auction of the parcel of the land for which revenue has been due.

Malpot Ayn or Land Revenue (land administration and revenue) Act 2034

This Act is the main Act to carry out land administration including maintenance and updating records, collection of land revenue and settlement of the disputes after completion of 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 individual land, if any person applied for the ownership and deeds of individual land, if any person applied for the ownership transfer of his/her land with mutual understanding for public use with recommendation of relevant committee.

Land Use Policy 2015

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

Road Board Act 2002

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

4.2 Applicable World Bank policies and GoN legal and administrative procedures

ESS5 together with relevant GoN legislation and administrative procedures for resettlement include following.

Table 4-1 Applicable legal and administrative procedures

World Bank's relevant ESSs for RAP	Applicable legal procedures	Applicable administrative procedures
ESS-5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Uses and Involuntary Resettlement	• Public Road Act (1974) • Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2015) • Land Acquisition Act (1977) with amendment in 2018 • Guthi Corporation Act (1976) • Land Reform Act (1964) • Land Revenue Act (1977)	• Acquisition and compensation notifications and appeal procedures. • CDC in each program district • Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

4.3 Valuation Methodology and timing of payment

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

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

The project will publish notice for application of compensation claim soon after RAP approval from the World Bank. The claimants will be verified and compensated. Deed transfer process will start along with the compensation payment for those receiving compensation amounts.

5.4 Gaps between GoN Laws and ESS-5

The gaps in GoN laws vis-à-vis WB's ESS-5 include the following.

- The local laws of Government of Nepal do not require preparation of RAP.
- The prevailing laws of Nepal do not allow for PAP consultation in the compensation options.
- The existing laws do not allow non-cash compensation options such as land-for-land and replacement homes, only - arrangements for rehabilitation assistances and—priority in employment.
- These laws consider valuation of lost assets as incorporating depreciation and therefore does represent replacement cost
- Leasing of land is not allowed by the prevailing laws of Nepal for temporary easements.
- According to the existing laws of Nepal, compensation for any temporary use of land is limited to damage compensation.

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

Table 4-2 Comparison of WB's ESS5 and country legislations

World Bank ESS	Nepal Laws, Regulations and Policy Issuances	World Bank's Policy	Gaps vis-à-vis WB ESS
ESS-5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Uses and Involuntary Resettlement	The <i>Land Acquisition Act 1977</i> is the main eminent domain law of Nepal. It enables the Government to acquire land for public purposes and provides for fair and just compensation to private land owners. The Land Acquisition	Compensation and benefits for affected persons to help them improve or at least restore their standards of	The main gap of the Nepalese eminent domain process vis-à-vis World Bank ESS5 is that Nepal's eminent domain process does not mandate the preparation of a land acquisition and compensation plan specific to the affected areas such as the RAP.

	Guidelines (1989) together with the guidelines pursuant to Sections 16 and 17 of the Land Acquisition Act provide a detailed process for the acquisition of land for use in government projects which has most of the elements of ESS5, including provisions for the compensation of losses of assets and grievance redress. The eminent domain laws and guidelines have the following features: (i) assessment of the living conditions and assets of the affected population to identify the severely project-affected families (SPAFs) which is defined as a family who would lose over 25% of its total land holdings or whose land would be reduced to an uneconomic holding (i.e. less than 5.0 Katha) or whose homes are being displaced; (ii) valuation of land and asset lost based on market values of comparable or similar assets in the vicinity; (iii) arrangements for rehabilitation of project-affected families; (iv) the compensation includes cash for other assets acquired or damaged by the project and an allowance/assistance to cover any disturbance/hardship; (v) employment for one family member and provision of skill training for SPAFs; and (vi) compensation for temporary use of lands by the project which is limited to damage of assets only.	living or livelihoods in case of physical displacement and transitional support 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.	With the land acquisition process already fixed by law, there thus seems to be no need for a RAP. This would be inadequate for big infrastructure where whole communities are affected. Without the participative planning process afforded by the RAP, the current government process does not allow for the consideration of options and other arrangements which may be reached during consultations and negotiations with project affected people. Another critical gap is the lack of provision for resettlement as a preferred mode of compensation whenever the affected family or persons lose their homes or lose a significant portion of their source of livelihoods or would be uprooted from their traditional homeland (in the case of large infrastructure projects).
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5.5 Mechanism to Bridge the Gap

Mechanisms to be undertaken to bridge the gap between GoN legislation and WB policy comprise the following:

- Provision of compensation at replacement cost.
- Preparation and implementation of RAP.
- Compensation for all structure loss.
- Compensation for temporary use of land for both land and crops.

- Transitional support, support for alternative livelihoods and economic development opportunities
- Provide opportunities to improve, or at least restore their means of income earning capacity, production levels and standards of living.
- Rehabilitation assistance for lost or severed livelihoods.
- Compensation for re-establishing or reconstructing lost community resources such as religious and cultural structures.

5 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Organization Structure and agencies responsible

This section outlines the organizational framework for the implementation of the RAP. It also discusses monitoring requirements, before concluding an overview of the major planning, administrative and logistical requirements for the successful implementation of the RAP.

5.2 Responsibilities for Implementing the RAP

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

- Implementation of procedures to (i) minimize adverse social impacts including acquisition of land and assets throughout the planning, design and implementation phases and (ii) accurate recording of all project-affected persons, by means of census and asset verification and quantification exercises, and the issuing of identification;
- Establishment of systems and procedure for the co-ordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Establishment of Local Consultative Forum (LCF) at Rural Municipality/Municipality level or package level where it is appropriate and practicable to address the social issues associated with the project. The objectives of this participation program will be to: (a) ensure ongoing dissemination of project information to affected households, (b) structure, regulate and strengthen communication between roadside communities, (c) involve affected communities and local government structures in social impact management, grievance resolution and monitoring.
- Distribution of copies of the approved Entitlement Policy, and follow-up community meetings to ensure full comprehension of its contents;
- Capacity-building initiatives to create a supportive environment for the implementation of RAP activities, including training on accepted resettlement and rehabilitation practices, training in the establishment of compensation plans for affected household;
- Co-ordination with other government line agencies like Department of Forestry and Minesrty of Federal Affairs and General Administration to ensure effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support measures; and
- Collaboration with non-governmental agencies to provide grassroots expertise and local human resources in areas such as project information campaigns, poverty alleviation and income-generation activities.

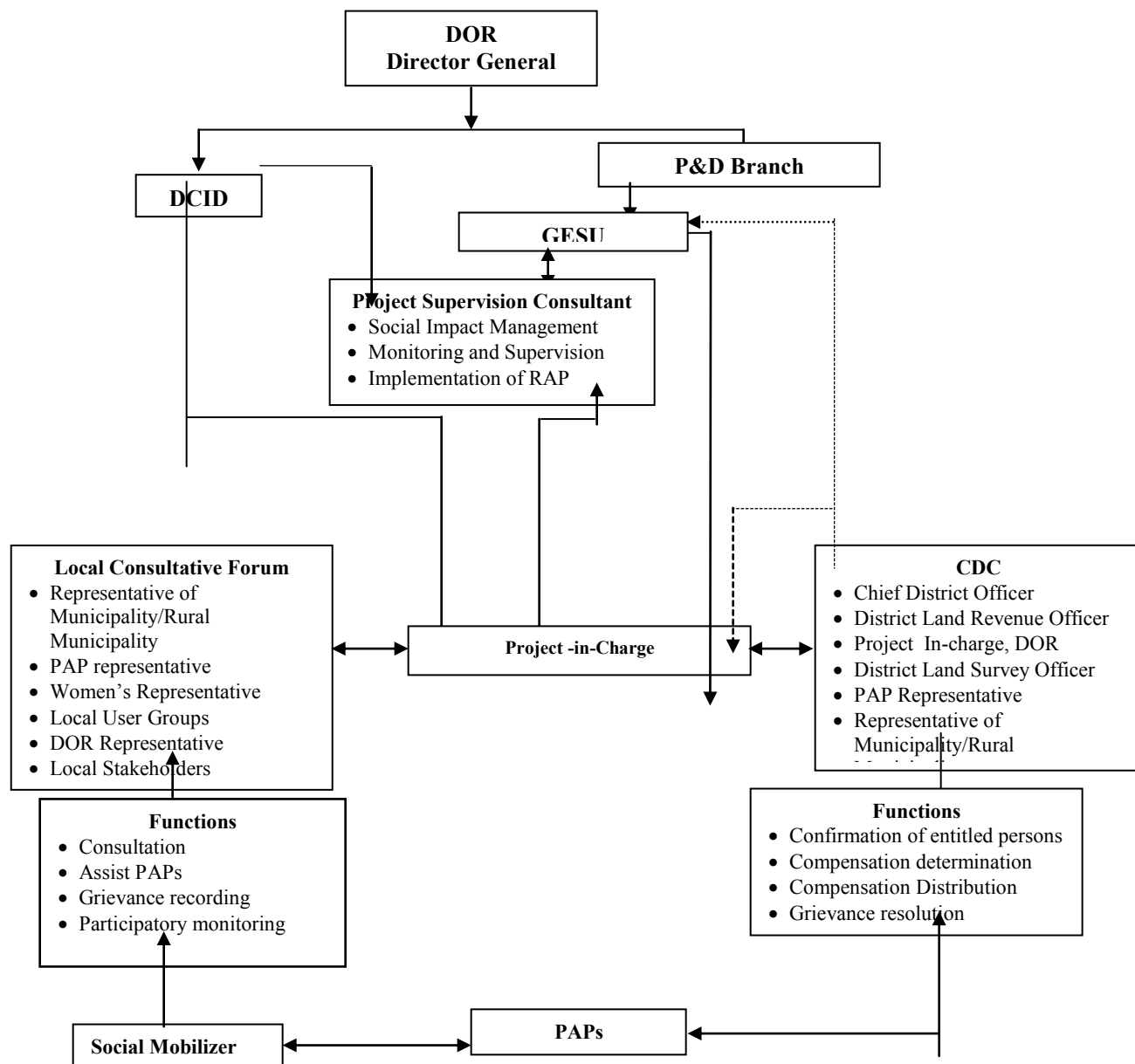
5.3 Disclosure of RAP

At the first level this report will be submitted to the DoR and the World Bank 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.

5.4 Organizational Framework

An organizational setup for the implementation of the RAP is necessary for effective coordination to ensure compliance with policies and procedures, land acquisition 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 5-1 Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation



5.5 Central Level Arrangement

The central level arrangement of resettlement starts from the financial management for land acquisition and compensation from the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT). The money goes to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) through DOR. The DOR program coordination unit is responsible for drafting policy documents and project implementation strategies. The project coordinator with his team from the project coordination unit will be responsible for overall project coordination and management of RAP implementation. The Geo-Environment and Social Unit (GESU) will lead the overall management of social issues, review and approval of RAP and monitoring of timely and successful implementation of the RAP.

5.6 Project Level Arrangement

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

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

5.7 Institutional Capacity Analysis

The main implementing agency of the program will be DoR. From year of implementing donor-funded projects and programs, DoR has developed its own Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) based on national laws and policies of donor agencies, which is periodically updated to conform with the donor system and the demands of particular donor-funded projects. With help of donors, DoR has also established GESU which for years has received capacity building support from donor agencies, the latest of which is the capacity building from the World Bank-funded Second Bridges Improvement and Maintenance Project (BIMP2). GESU used to be the lead unit in geo-technical and environmental aspect of road projects and has published manuals and guidelines on roadside bioengineering technology, but its once lead role has been eroded due to lack of independence, frequent staff turnover, and low demand for its services within DoR—GESU services are not required but requested by the other units in DoR. It is currently deficient in

manpower, logistical and budgetary resources. And its monitoring function, is ineffective due to lack of power to sanction non-compliance.

The capacity building plan under the project will therefore focus on GESU and the existing system as practices by GESU. Factoring in the ongoing institutional capacity building from BIMP2, the plan is predicated on the principle of minimal organizational disruption, keeping the core staff lean, out sourcing, and the objective of providing adequate environmental and social risk management for the SRCTIP program. In the immediate term, it will involve quick gap-filling measures to ensure that the first batch of projects under the program are managed adequately and to transition GESU to assume full responsibility for the next batch of projects in the program.

5.8 Capacity Building and Training Requirements

The capacity building and training requirement are as follows.

- (i) Hiring of one Social Advisor, one Environmental Advisor and one Administrative Support Staff, to be placed at GESU to take the lead in preparing and reviewing RAPs and IPDPs; and in developing TOR templates, review guidelines, audit checklists and protocols, and conduct or procure relevant trainings for GESU, DoR and other agencies staff.
- (ii) Hiring of one Social Safeguards Specialist, one Environmental Safeguards Specialist, one OHS specialist at the SRCTIP Project Management Unit (PMU) and one Gender Specialist, to undertake the implementation of safeguards of the program's projects and provide data reporting support to GESU.
- (iii) Trainings on: (a) World Bank ESS compliant ESIA; (b) occupational and community health and safety; (c) RAP; (d) Indigenous Peoples Plan and Free Prior Informed Consent; compliance monitoring and audit; (e) geo-technical assessment and bioengineering techniques; (f) biodiversity assessment and wildlife friendly road design; (g) TOR preparation and consultant procurement and contract management; and, (h) key elements of the World Bank's ESF.
- (iv) The following system enhancements: (a) updating of DoR's ESMF to incorporate the World Bank's ESF; (b) development of ESS screening Checklist, Scoping Checklist and Guidelines, EIA TOR template, EIA review guidelines, RAP review guidelines and Monitoring and Audit Protocols; (c) enhancing the GRM system established during BIMP1; and (d) strengthening linkages with other agencies and logistical support.

6 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Meaningful consultation provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the project to consider and respond to them. It is a two-way process that begins early in the planning process to gather initial views; and encourages stakeholder feedback. The details about community participation is described hereunder. Consultations were held during preparation of the RAP with the affected groups and separately with women and other vulnerable affected groups. During the consultation the main discussion agendas were about compensation along with additional assistances such as economic displacement allowances, transportation allowances and rental stipend allowances. Most of APs were more concerned on replacement value for their loss assets and livelihood restoration. During the consultation the grievance redress management system was also discussed and the need to provide awareness on how to lodge grievances for example where agreement has not been reached on compensation amounts.

6.1 Description of Consultation Strategy

A consultation strategy is a key requirement for each project, including those accompanied by an impact assessment, evaluation and fitness check and should build on the overall mapping of available evidence and identified gaps. The consultation strategies adopted while developing the RAP covered the following key elements:

i. Consultation scope and objectives

The consultation strategy is aimed at ensuring that all relevant evidence was taken into account, including data about costs, societal impact, and the potential benefits of the initiative. The purpose of the consultation strategy was to design an effective and efficient consultation approach. It was built on the overall mapping of available and needed information for a specific initiative, evaluation or fitness check and was fed by a thorough and structured desk review of relevant sources. Evidence collected from stakeholders were complemented with evidence obtained from other sources.

ii. Identification of stakeholders

Different types of stakeholders, both project affected parties and other interested parties such as local communities, national and local authorities (Chadagiri & Dhunibesi municipality and Thakre, Galchi, Gajuri, Benighat Ichhakamana rural municipality), local business groups and suppliers (United Cement, Kepy Cement, Gas bottling plant, Stone crusher plants) and non-governmental organizations were identified through stakeholder mapping processes. Individuals or groups that are affected or likely to be affected by the project were identified as project affected parties and other individuals or groups that had an interest in the project were also identified as other interested parties. Those affected parties (individuals or groups) who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable were identified. Based on this identification, individuals or groups who may have different concerns and priorities about project impacts, mitigation mechanisms and benefits, and who may require different, or separate, forms of engagement were further identified.

iii. Consultation activities and Methods

The stakeholder engagement process mainly include stakeholder identification and analysis; planning about how the engagement with stakeholders would take place; disclosure of information; consultation with stakeholders; addressing and responding to grievances, and reporting to stakeholders. Meaningful consultation is one of the important processes of

stakeholder engagement that provides stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows to consider and respond to them. The major thrusts of public consultation are for information disclosures, enhancing engagement and participation of relevant stakeholders in identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts, seeking commitments from the affected communities and stakeholders to engage and support the project activities; grievance redress and others.

Public consultation is one of the basic tools for sourcing information from the relevant stakeholders. This is envisaged to be instrumental in exploring the views of stakeholders towards project and identifying the acceptance level of stakeholders regarding project and associated activities. Public consultation is a forum to share the information regarding project and provisions of resettlement planning. Moreover, project affected people and local stakeholders can express their concern, suggestion and demands related to project. In this endeavor, different government organizations and officials from the government organizations such as road project/district office, DAO, DLSO, DLRO and local government institutions like project influenced municipalities and rural municipalities etc. were visited and duly consulted. Likewise, different types of people and stakeholders were also consulted in the ROW along the NNM road alignment with the representation of women, men, dalits, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), different social groups, local level political and social leaders, traders, teachers etc. at different settlements during the field study.

While undertaking the consultations, informal interactions, group discussions, key informant surveys at different locations along the road alignment were carried out. Concerned district level government officials were duly consulted to understand the ground reality and actual field situations. Series and numbers of meetings among peoples of different economic, political, education and social backgrounds at different settlements along the road corridor were held. Individual consultations were also held with different interested people of the project area. The local notables, political leaders of major political parties, businesspersons, women, and district level officials were also consulted and interacted with regards to the resettlement planning process. All the data and information of public consultations were duly recorded. The minutes of public consultation meetings is presented in **Annex-10**.

iv. Timings and Language Requirements

While holding consultations, the stakeholders were provided with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consulted with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which was free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. The consultations were carried out in a common language on which all categories of peoples were proficient. The consultations with particular IPs communities were carried out in their respective mother tongues/dialects for their easy comprehension. Expert translators were engaged with adequate knowledge and skills on their languages. Where participants in consultations were heterogeneous, the selection of languages were done with mutual understanding and agreements.

v. Discussions with women

Consultations were undertaken specifically with project-affected women. During the consultations the women raised a number of concerns including, the desire to live in the same location, and made the request to receive employment opportunities and so on under the project. Annex-9

6.2 Applicability of FPIC

Altogether four indigenous households are impacted under through project, through the loss of their structures on government land within the RoW. However, those structures are not located on customary land nor are they subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation. The project also will not have significant impacts on IPs/communities' cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of their lives. Since the proposed NNM Road project has no adverse impacts on IPs/communities' land and natural resources the FPIC process is not required for this project.

6.3 Summary of views expressed

Key queries and concerns discussed during consultations relating to the improvement and upgrading of the NNM Road included: reasonable compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement for land and private property acquisition; commitment of community people to support the project; avoidance of impacts on public infrastructures and cultural heritages; consideration of available open land wherever it was available instead of impacting their houses and lands; safety measures at crowded areas like schools, hospital and market centers, working conditions; frontline priority of local people to job and work opportunities; noise pollution, additional assistance for employment/income restoration for locals; and necessary measures to be taken during the construction stage to reduce and /avoid pollution and health risks at the time of construction.

The queries and concerns raised during consultations have been incorporated into the project. Appropriate compensation, with rehabilitation and resettlement measures, will be provided to affected households, and priority for employment will be given to local people where possible. Further, to address noise and other construction-induced impacts, the RAP has outlined mitigation measures.

6.4 Resettlement alternatives presented and choices made by displaced persons

During the consultations, the affected people indicated that they prefer cash as compensation. Besides this, the resettlement alternatives presented and choices made by the displaced persons or project affected households include: cash compensation for the ten households affected from impacts to their private land, the 68 households with impacts to private structures. The 45 economically-displaced households have demanded business displacement assistance and livelihood restoration training programs. In the same way, 10 project affected vulnerable HHs are seeking rehabilitation assistance (vulnerable group support allowance). The project affected HHs by losing their private structures (68 HHs) have sought material shifting and dismantling assistance for 76 structures along the road alignment. All of these choices are also reflected in RAP entitlement matrix.

6.5 Institutional arrangements for continuing participation

The institutional arrangements for continuing participation will include the following:

- Involvement of key stakeholders willing to provide support;
- Generate willingness of the most relevant stakeholders;
- Develop leadership of stakeholders to drive the process to the specific goals and outcomes;
- Involve stakeholders voluntarily to take part in the implementation measures and contribute with knowledge and experiences regarding local conditions.

Local communities will be involved throughout the life cycle of the project as detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

7 RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

7.1 Site-selection and Relocation

7.1.1 Compensation and Livelihood Restoration

Acquisition of land is a key impact on affected households. The impact analysis indicated that the land loss impact on household level is not significant. During consultation with the affected property owners, it is found that the most of the project affected persons have preferred cash compensation for all types of loss. Besides, the project will give priority to these people in construction jobs as well as livelihood restoration training during the project implementation phase.

7.1.2 Relocation Needs and Approach

Altogether 68 households HHs will lose structures by way of losing residence, residence cum business, business only, or other structures, need to relocate and build new houses or businesses in nearby locations. In terms of households losing residence, all 68 households have spare land and houses either nearby the project area or in their village. More specifically, of these 68 affected households, 57 households advised that they have land and spare houses in their village, and the other 11 affected households have land and spare houses within the project vicinity, during the consultations with the affected households. Given they have spare houses to resettle in, all households prefer the cash compensation modality in order to relocate nearby and rebuild. Further, given that they have indicated the preference to relocate within the vicinity, compensation will be provided to enable them to build a new house of similar or better quality.

A package of cash compensation will be provided to these affected households. The package includes cash compensation for the structure at replacement cost (determined based on market value, in consultation with affected households), and various other allowances, including displacement allowance, business disruption allowance (where households are also losing trade) and transportation allowance. Furthermore, employment priority will be given to the displaced household during construction. 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.

7.1.3 Rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable households

Altogether 10 vulnerable households comprising ethnic minorities, dalits, and women-headed households will be affected by the project. These vulnerable households are recommended to receive rehabilitation assistance for their livelihood support. These households are eligible for livelihood support allowance as a lump sum payment of NRs. 20,000, to be agreed by the CDC. This amount is decided based on the minimum district wage rate with the aim to provide additional support and to provide seed money for continuation to their income generation activities. The vulnerable households who lose their residence and need to reconstruct the new

houses are still eligible to receive compensation for lost assets at replacement cost. 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.

7.1.4 Shifting and Dismantling Allowance

Altogether 76 private structures of 68 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 five categories namely: small structures (toilet, animal shed, wall, bio-gas plant etc.); hut/shed; traditional; semi-modern; and modern types. With the consultation of local stakeholders, compensation at replacement cost has been determined based on the type of restructure, subject to agreement from the CDC. Namely, it has been proposed to provide NRs. 15,000 to small types of structures, NRs. 25,000 to the hut/shed 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 types of structure as material shifting and dismantling allowance.

7.1.5 Temporary Acquisition of Land

In case of temporary acquisition of private land, compensation will be provided to the owners as a rental payment. The rental payment will be equal to the cost of standing crop loss during the acquisition period. Contractors will be responsible for the rental payment and the restoration of the land to its previous productive status after construction.

7.2 Compensation disbursement

7.2.1 Entitlement Framework

Through the acquisition of private and community assets, the project will affect property owners, their dependents, and community groups. This Entitlement Framework accordingly specifies compensation and/or rehabilitation measures for two units of entitlement individuals including affected individuals and their households.

7.2.2 Compensation

Compensation will be provided to the affected households for the loss of their private property will be provided. During consultations, project-affected households indicated their preference for cash compensation. Cash compensation will be at replacement cost, based on market values as agreed during consultations including other assistance, to be confirmed by the CDC. Compensation payments will be made into the joint accounts (that is, husband and wife) of the project-affected households. Furthermore, displacement allowance will be given to those peoples who have another house to live and to operate their business and requires few months' time period to resettle in a new place. Compensation includes rehabilitation and restoration assistance..

7.2.3 Relocation needs and approach

The affected households who are physically displaced and want to go to another house either by constructing a new house nearby or relocating to an existing house nearby will receive such displacement allowances at lump-sum amount.

During the time of relocation of businesses, households may lose their income due to disturbance in their business, accordingly a disturbance allowance will be provided to the

household based on estimated rate of household income (as has been determined during consultations with the affected households). Additional rehabilitation allowance, apart from displacement allowance and compensation, will be provided to the vulnerable households. Loss of private asset will be valued and compensated at replacement value, based on the entitlement policy matrix given in 8.1 in succeeding section.

7.2.4 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance (R &R)

The ESF has pointed out the need of arranging to provide displaced persons with sufficient opportunities to improve, or to at least restore livelihoods if land acquisition or restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources causing significant economic displacement. In this connection, following resettlement and resettlement assistances have been planned to be provided to the project affected and displaced HHs along the road corridor.

7.2.5 Displacement Allowance

In addition to compensation for assets loss, some households who are losing houses will be qualified for the displacement allowances. 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 of 5 members. The Living Standard Survey report of 2011 declares that the nominal household income is NRs. 202374 where the nominal monthly income comes to NRs. 16865. Considering the price escalation for 5 years period, the monthly nominal income has been assumed NRs. 20,000. All 68 affected households are entitled to this 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 for facing trouble for 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 5 members, paid indiscriminately at the time of compensation payment. Due to project implementation work a total of 48 businesses will be affected in the NNM Road project. Most of the affected businesses / commercial enterprises are small scale in size and investment.

7.2.6 Rehabilitation Measures

Apart from the provision of displacement allowances, the rehabilitation of PAPs will include additional support through preferential access to employment as per their willingness and capabilities to work in road construction. The highest priority in employment opportunities in project construction works, will be given to PAPs. The project in addition will provide some support allowances to the vulnerable or marginalized and severely project affected households. There is some presence of vulnerable groups like, ethnic minorities (Chepang), Dalits, women-headed households and aged-member households in the project area. Dalits, ethnic minorities, women headed households, below poverty level income households and aged member households are categorized under vulnerable. Moreover, livelihood support training will be organized to the vulnerable households.

7.2.7 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, all the affected property will be relocated or rehabilitated during project implementation in consultation with local community specifically PAPs, Dalits, IPs and vulnerable people.

7.3 Entitlement Policy Matrix

The Entitlement Policy Matrix for the NNM Road is outlined below:

Table 7-1 Entitlement Policy Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
1. Private Land			
1.1 Loss of private land	Titleholder	- Provide cash compensation at full replacement cost based on current market rate or Government rate which ensure replacement value - Provide full title to land of equal area and productivity acceptable to owner in the vicinity. - In case of vulnerable groups preference should be to replace land for land	- Land acquisition notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date. - Compensation rates of land will be determined by Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) taking reference to land valuation undertaken by DLRO on the reference of local market price and government rate fixed for land registration. - Case-wise compensation will be paid by cheque. - To ensure fair compensation, determination of rates will be established not more than one year prior to property acquisition.
1.2 Loss of Tenancy Land	- Landlord/Tenant - Renter/Leaseholder	- Both the landlord and the tenant will be entitled for 50% of land compensation amount each (As per 2058 B.S. amendment in Land Reform Act)	Where a rental/leaseholder has a share cropping arrangement, the compensation payable should be apportioned according to the arrangement.
1.3 Loss of Guthi Land	- Entitled Person - Institutions	As per the Guthi Corporation Act, 2033	- Section 42 of Guthi Corporation Act states that Guthi land acquisition for a development must be replaced with other land. - In such case, the Project will replace the land or pay cash compensation on consensus basis.
1.4 Temporary loss of private land	Titleholder	- Compensation for crop, land productivity and other property losses for the duration of temporary occupation. - Compensation for other disturbances and damages caused to property. - Contractor to negotiate a contract agreement on the rental rate with the owner for temporary acquisition of	- A temporary occupation contract will be signed with the affected landowner, specifying. - Period of occupancy - Formula for the calculation of production losses (the market value of crops normally produced on the land) and annual inflation adjustments;

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
		land. Land should be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition period, restored to its original condition or improved as agreed with owner.	- Frequency of compensation payment; and - Land protection and rehabilitation measures. - The land will be returned to the owner at the end of temporary acquisition, restored to its original condition.
2. House and Other Structure			
2.1 Loss of residential house	- Titelholder - Landless Squattre - Encroachers	- Compensation for full or partial loss of house/structure at full replacement cost of materials and labor according to structure type, with no deduction for depreciation - Every displaced household is entitled to a housing displacement allowance based on the established rates per household income and/or below poverty level income - Every household will receive transporation allowance on actual cost basis - Resettlement assistance to altogether 10vulnerable households including ethnic minorities, dalits, women-headed, aged member will be provided for livelihood support allowance of a lump sum payment of NRs. 20,000 to restore pre-displacement livelihoods	- 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. - 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.
2.2 Loss of commercial establishment	- Titleholder - Non-Titleholder	- 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 economically displaced household is entitled to a business distrouption allowance based on the established rates per household income (during consultation) and/or below poverty level income	- Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date. - Compensation rates of structures will be determined by CDC taking reference of building valuation undertaken by project authorities (basis on standard norms of Department of Urban Development and Building Construction and existing local market price) - Material may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. - Owners of displaced commercial establishments will receive a business displacement allowance
2.3 Loss of other private structures	- Titleholder - Land less squatter - Encroachers	- Compensation for full or partial loss of house/structure at full replacement cost of materials and labor according to structure type, with no deduction for depreciation - Structures other than residential and	- Other structures include: animal sheds, water mills, toilet, tap etc - Notice to vacate will be served at least 35 days prior to acquisition date. - Compensation rates of structures will be

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
		commercial structure (ie toilet and animal shed which are attached to house) will not receive displacement allowance	determined by CDC taking reference of building valuation undertaken by project authorities (basis on standard norms of Department of Urban Development and Building Construction and existing local market price) • Material may be salvaged with no deduction from compensation. • Loss of structures other than houses and commercial establishments does not entail payment of a displacement allowance.
2.5 Other basic household facilities	• Titleholder • Encroachers	• Payment of installation charge or compensation for relocation of electricity, telephone line, TV cable, drinking water and other infrastructure to the installer, if these exists	• The concerned authority will be requested to assist the households to reinstall or permit the facilities in their new location if applicable/required.

4. Community Structures and Resources

4.1 Community buildings and Structures	• Local Community	• Restoration of affected community structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities.	• Community buildings and structures include: waiting sheds, community halls, toilets, temples, religious tree, taps, irrigation canals, water mills, trails, graveyards, ghats etc. • The affected community structures will be rehabilitated or relocated with the consultation with local community.
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5. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

5.1 Displacement of household	• Titleholder • Non-Titleholder	• Housing displacement allowance for loss of own residential accommodation. • Rental stipend for loss of rented accommodation. • Assistance in reestablishment and improvement of livelihood	• The housing displacement allowance will be based on two months Poverty Level Income (PLI), as established by the Nepal Living Standards Survey, for a household of 5 members. • The value of the allowance will be adjusted annually for price escalation. • Displaced households living on rent will receive 35 days notice or rental stipend equivalent to on month PLI as defined above. • One time economic rehabilitations grant of one month's PLI as established by Nepal Living Stander Survey will be provided.
5.2 Displacement of commercial enterprise	• Titleholder • Non-Titleholder	• Business displacement allowance for loss of commercial establishment.	• The business displacement allowance will be based on two months PLI, as established by the Nepal Living Standards Survey. • Displacement allowances will be paid at the time of serving the notice to vacate.

Type of Loss	Entitlement Unit	Description of Entitlements	Implementation Measures
5.3 Dismantling and transportation	- Titleholder - Non-Titleholder	Each displaced household will be entitled to dismantling and transportation assistance to dismantle structure and transport of their belongings.	Structure dismantling and transportation assistance will be provided based on the type of structure on actual cost basis.
5.4 Severe disruption to cultivation	- Titleholder - Tenant	Cultivation disruption allowance for severe disruption to household cultivation levels.	- The following cultivation disruption allowances will apply to - Households with total landholdings of 0.25 ha and smaller who lose more than 10 percent of their landholdings; - Households with total landholdings above 0.25 ha who lose more than 25 percent of their landholdings; - Households whose production levels are to be severely affected by project. - The cultivation disruption allowance will be equal to one season's production on the area of land lost, based on published district/rural municipality or municipality production figures, land type and crop market prices for the year of acquisition. - One time economic rehabilitation grant of one month's PLI as established by Nepal Living Standard Survey
5.5 Vulnerable social categories	Adults 16 years and older in the vicinity of the corridor of impact	- Assistance in reestablishment and improvement of livelihood. - Preferential employment on road construction and maintenance to the extent possible. - Vulnerable support allowances	- Vulnerable social categories actually affected by the project will identify as - Marginalized Janajati groups - Dalit groups - Women headed households - Landless households - Independent handicapped and or old age households - One time economic rehabilitation grant of one month's PLI as established by Nepal Living Standard Survey will be provided.
6. Government Property			
6.1 Loss of infrastructure	Relevant agency	Facilities will be repaired or replaced.	To be undertaken in consultation with the relevant department or ministry.
6.2 Loss of forest areas	Department of Forest	Mitigation by means of new plantation	- An assessment for maintaining that kind of vegetation will be undertaken. - Consultation will be carried out with Department of Forestry.
6.3 Loss of Government land	Relevant agency	No provision of compensation.	Consultation with relevant government agencies will be carried out.

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

7.4 Transitional assistance

Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced HHs, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standard of living. Resettlement assistance to 57 physically or economically displaced households, the 48 households losing businesses. Rehabilitation assistance or vulnerable group support for the 10 project affected HHs will be provided such as vulnerable group support to the project affected vulnerable groups.

7.5 Integration with host populations

It is inevitable to sustain the displaced persons in the community as they may be prevented from working and integrating into host communities. World Bank recommends development actors help work toward solutions that can be more cost effective and sustainable. The existing literature makes a strong case for the integration of displaced persons into host community services and labour markets, making displacement a development issue as well as a humanitarian issue. There is evidence that joint humanitarian and development programmes can improve displaced persons and host communities' access to services and livelihoods such joint responses have proven effective in a range of contexts.

There is also an understanding that policies that encourage the inclusion of displaced persons in the formal economy are likely to yield benefits in the form of increased productivity and improved fiscal revenue in the host community. Humanitarian aid, care and maintenance responses towards a more holistic response that foster integration and build resilience of the displaced persons of families. Affordable housing, education and income generating opportunities will be provided to the displaced ones for their integration with the host populations in the community. Consequently, the integration programmes will be effective and foster social cohesion, both displaced and host populations will be mutually benefited in the host community thereby sharing vulnerabilities and intertwining their economic and social well-being.

7.6 Support for alternative livelihoods

As an alternative livelihoods of project affected HHs, the NNM road project has envisaged to provide compensations for the acquired land (10 HHs). The project will support to provide support for 76 structure shifting and dismantling of 68 households.

7.7 Consideration of economic development opportunities

For economic development opportunities of economically displaced HHs and project affected vulnerable HHs will be provided livelihood restoration trainings. Under the training strategy, a

needs assessment is first conducted, and based on the findings, livelihood restoration training will be designed. With respect to vulnerable households, this approach is further detailed in the IPDP.

7.8 Implementation Schedule of RAP

The schedule for implementing the RAP is provided below:

Table 7-2 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 WB N and GESU for approval												
2	Verification of affected assets and people												
3	Submit final report to CDO for compensation												
4	Notice publication of affected land												
5	Consultation and grievance resolution												
6	CDC meeting and compensation decision												
7	Inform APs for the compensation claim												
8	Collect application from the PAPs												
9	Verify the application and prepare final list of PAPs												
10	Pay compensation for eligible PAPs												
11	Contract agreement with Contractors												
12	Transferring the land ownership												
13	Internal Monitoring of RAP implementation												
14	External monitoring of RAP implementation												

8 COSTS AND BUDGET

The *Land Acquisition Act 1977* indicates the need of an initial estimation of compensation amount and determination of compensation rate at two different stages by two different agencies. As per clause 7(2) 8 (2) of Land Acquisition Act, preliminary estimation should be made by agencies / project owner (DOR) seeking land acquisition, and the compensation rate is finally determined by CDC in accordance with clause 13 of the Act. As the Act stipulates, the agency concerned after initial investigation on likely acquisition have to submit formal report to the CDO requesting land acquisition. The CDO then, with the support of CDC, will determine the final compensation rate.

This RAP has been prepared based on the enumeration of PAPs and their affected assets along the road alignment. The valuation of affected assets and compensation cost estimated for the loss of assets is based on consultations with key informants and rate analysis of the project affected structures (as Annex -11).

8.1 Cost Estimation Overview

This section outlines the estimated costs for implementing the RAP activities described in previous chapters. In this project, compensation is provided based on replacement cost, and discussed during consultations with local people. The replacement cost both land and structures is based on the method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement which could be market value of a project affected assets. For agriculture land, this includes reference to land of equal size, type and productive potentiality in the vicinity of the affected land and land preparation costs where required. For houses and other structures, this includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site and calculated as per m² and sqft. as accordance to structures types. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings.

8.2 Cost Estimation of Project-Affected Private Land

The land rate was derived based on consultations with different local key informants. The land rate of District Land Revenue Office was reviewed which is less than the current market rate. The estimation of land cost used for this RAP are based on the recent market value of land through consultations with key informants. In case of affected structures, rate analysis has been carried out based on the district rate of concerned districts. The rate analysis of structure and norms is given in **Annex-11**.

Table 8-1 Land Price Analysis for Affected Land

Road Section	Location	Chainage	Government Rate (NRs.)/M ²	Current Market Rate (NRs.)/M ²	Proposed Rate (NRs.)/M ²
NNM	Dharke	02+200 to 02+400	6,290	12,580	12,580
NNM	Gomati	50+160 to 50+190	6,880	12,580	12,580

Source: Field Study, 2017/2018 and District Land Revenue Office Dhading and Gorkha, 2017

A total of 2,092.09 m² of private land (11 land parcels) will require acquisition for construction of four new bridges. The compensation for land is based on the land type, and as discussed and agreed during public consultations, at the rate of 12,580 per square meter. The total estimated cost of the affected private land is NRs. 26,318,510. **Table 8-2** presents the cost estimation of project affected private land.

Table 8-2 Cost Estimation of Project Affected Private Land

Road Section	Location (Chainage)	No. of Parcels	Project Affected Area (M ²)	Rate/Square Meter (NRs.)	Estimated Amount (NRs.)
NNM	02+200 to 02+400	7	1,224.31	12,580	15,401,800
NNM	50+160 to 50+190	4	867.78	12,580	10,916,710
Total		11	2092.09		26318510

Source: Field Study, 2017/2018

8.3 Cost Estimation of Project Affected Private Structure

In this project, a total of 76 private structures will be impacted from the road construction and upgrading works. The total estimated cost for the affected structure is NRs. 156,174,651. The estimated cost is estimated based on the type of structure, as agreed during consultations, taking into consideration market value for these structures. The estimated costs include wage labour costs. When the cost may be higher, the project will follow the higher rate. This rate represents the replacement cost. Cost estimation of the project affected private structure is given in Table 8-3

Table 8-3 Cost Estimation of Project Affected Private Structures

Road Section	Description of Structure	No. of Structure	Affected Area (Sq. Feet)	Rate (Sq. Feet)	Estimated Amount (NRs.)
NNM	Jasta/wood wall and jasta roof	7	2936.1	608	1,785,134
NNM	Mud and stone wall with jasta roof	3	1440.3	694	999,592
NNM	Block/brick and cement wall with jasta roof	28	17056.7	1,924	32,817,072
NNM	RCC frame with cement, brick wall with RCC roof	38	47846.4	2,520	120,572,853
Total		76	69279.5		156174651

8.4 Cost Estimation of Project Affected Public Structures

A total of nine public/community structures will be affected by the road improvement works. The estimated cost of the project affected public structure is NRs. 2738458. Table 13.4 presents cost estimation of project affected public structure. The cost for the relocation and reconstruction of the affected public structures and public utilities has been incorporated in bill of quantity (BOQ) item no 9.04/10.03 as “provisional sum of public utilities and social safeguard” heading:

Table 8-4 Cost Estimation of Project Affected Public Structures

Road Section	Description of Structure	No. Affected Structure	Affected Area (Sq. Feet)	Rate (Sq. Feet)	Estimated Amount (NRs.)
NNM	Steel frame and jasta roof and plastered by cement mortar	1	161.4	1396	225,281
NNM	Cement and brick or stone wall and plastered by cement mortar	5	563.0	1,924	1,083,187
NNM	Cement and stone/brick wall and RCC roof and plaster by cement mortar	1	43.0	2,158	92,867
NNM	RCC frame with cement, brick wall with RCC roof	2	530.6	2,520	1,337,123
Total		9	1298		2,738,458

Table 8-5 Cost Estimation of Affected Electric Poles (Public structure)

Nos. of Affected Pole	Relocation Cost (NRs.)
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1.161	5,8050,000
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Table 8-6 Cost Estimation of Affected Water Supply Pipes (Public Structure)

1" Dia. Pipe		0.5" Dia. Pipe		1.5" Dia. Pipe		2" Dia. Pipe		Total (NRs.)
GI	PVC	GI	PVC	GI	PVC	GI	PVC	
282,000	1,958,000	-	141,200	-	217,000	-	505,800	3,104,000.00

8.5 Cost Estimation of Displacement Assistance

The displacement assistance covers the housing displacement allowance and business displacement assistance on the basis of two month poverty line income (PLI) for the both type of displacement. Households whose residential houses need to be relocated will receive a housing displacement assistance. The households whose residential houseb along with business need to relocated will receive a business distrupction assistance. The resettlement cost includes displacement and business assistance. Estimated cost for the resettlement is presented in Table 8-7

Table 8-7Cost Estimation of Displacement Assistance

Road Section	Resettlement Assistance	Unit (HH)	Quantit y	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
NNM	Displacement Assistance to Residential House Losing HHs	Number	57	40,000	2280000
NNM	Trade Displacement Assistance to Trade Losing HHs	Number	45	40,000	1800000
Total					4080000

8.6 Cost Estimation of Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable Households

Among the total affected households, 10 HHs are from vulnerable category. These households include: 4 each from ethnic minority and women headed category and 2 HHs from Dalit category. One time rehabilitation assistance will be provided to the vulnerable group for their livelihood support.

Table 8-8 Cost Estimation of Rehabilitation Assistance

Road Section	Assistance	Unit (HH)	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
NNM	Ethnic minority	Number	4	20,000	80,000
NNM	Women-headed	Number	4	20,000	80,000
NNM	Dalits	Number	2	20,000	40,000
Total			10		200000

8.7 Cost Estimation of Structure Shifting and Dismantling

Altogether 76 private structures have been affected by project. Shifting and dismantling allowance will be provided based on the structure type. The affected private structures have been categorized into five categories including small type, hut, and traditional, semi-modern and modern types.

Table 8-9 Cost Estimation of Material Shifting and Structure Dismantling

Road Section	Type of Structure	Numbe r	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
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NNM	Toilet, animal shed, wall, bio-gas plant etc.	1	15,000	15,000
NNM	Hut (jasta, wood wall with jasta/straw roof)	7	25,000	175,000
NNM	Traditional (stone, mud wall with jasta/straw roof)	3	50,000	150,000
NNM	Semi-modern (cement, stone/block wall with jasta roof)	27	100,000	2,700,000
NNM	Modern (cement, brick/block wall with RCC roof)	38	200,000	7,600,000
	Total	76		10640000

8.8 Cost Estimation of Livelihood Support Program

As a part of income restoration program for rehabilitation of the severely project affected households and vulnerable households, livelihood support training will be conducted during project implementation. During census and consultation, different types of trainings have been identified. The livelihood trainings include vegetable cultivation, livestock farming, poultry farming, beauty parlor, sewing and cutting, electronics, auto mechanics, hotel management, goat farming etc. Before implementation of training program, 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. The estimated cost for the implementation of livelihood training is given in **Table 8-10**.

Table 8-10 Cost Estimation for Livelihood Support Training

Road Section	Type of Project Affected	Number	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
NNM	Project Affected Vulnerable Households	10	60,000	600,000
NNM	Project Affected Households (non-Vulnerable)	57	60,000	3,420,000
	Total	67		4020000

Source: Field Study, 2017/2018

8.9 Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

There are also several RAP implementation activities that need to be carried out at whilst implementing the RAP. Some of such activities include public consultation and information dissemination, organizing CDC meetings, organizing and mobilizing Local Consultative Forum (each of the seven LCFs will hold a meeting every 2 months ie 84 LCF meetings will be held over 2 years), verification of affected assets, deed transfer, 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.

Table 8-11 Estimated Cost for Resettlement Plan Implementation Activities

Road Section	Type of Project Affected	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
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Road Section	Type of Project Affected	Quantity	Rate (NRs.)	Amount (NRs.)
NNM	Information dissemination campaign	LS	-	500,000
NNM	Organizing CDC meetings	6	25,000	150,000
NNM	Organizing LCF meetings	84	8,000	672,000
NNM	Public consultation meetings	LS	-	150,000
NNM	Input of DLSO for verification and deed transfer	LS	-	150,000
NNM	Input of DLRO for verification and deed transfer	LS	-	150,000
NNM	GRM	LS	-	170,000
Total				1,942,000

8.10 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 full time 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 8-12**.

Table 8-12 Cost Estimate for External Monitoring

Item	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

8.11 Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Cost

The summary of resettlement cost includes all the expenses required to compensate for the affected private assets including resettlement and rehabilitation 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 8-13**.

Table 8-13 Summary of Compensation and Resettlement Cost

S.N.	Cost Item	Amount (NRs.)
1	Cost Estimation of Project Affected Private Land	26,318,510
2	Cost Estimation of Project Affected Private Structures	156,174,651
3	Cost Estimation of Project Affected Public Structures	63,892,458
4	Cost Estimation of Resettlement Assistance	4200,000
5	Cost Estimation of Rehabilitation Assistance	200,000

6	Cost Estimation of Material Shifting and Dismantling Assistance	10640000
7	Cost Estimation for Livelihood Support Training	4020000
8	Estimated Cost for Resettlement Plan Implementation Activities	1,942,000
9	Estimated Cost for External Monitoring	1500000
10	Contingency 10 % of Total Cost	26,888,762
Total		295,776,381

9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The process for resolving complaints related to resettlement arising in the project will be handled by the project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM), as required under ESS10 and detailed in the SEP. There are four types of grievances which may be submitted to the GRM. Project-affected households will be able to access the GRM for any issues, or questions in relation to compensation for land or assets, or in regards to resettlement and rehabilitation.

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established to manage grievances received, and will be comprised of a Social Safeguard/ Public Relation and Resettlement Specialist, Environment Safeguard Specialist, RE from CSC; Representative from Proponent/project office; Contractor; CBOs, Representatives from Local Authorities and GBV service provider.

Proposed mechanism for grievance resolution only related to to resettlement and compensation:

Stage 1: Complaints of PAPs on any aspect of compensation, relocation, or unaddressed losses will be settled in first instance verbally or in written form in the field-based project office. The concerned personnel to settle the issues at local level can discuss the complaint in an informal meeting with the PAP. The community consultation, involvement of social and resettlement specialist and environmental specialist will be helpful in this regard. It will be the responsibility of the GRC and Project In-charge to resolve the issue within 15 days from the date of the complaint received.

Stage 2: If no understanding or amicable solution is reached or no response from the project office, the PAP can appeal to the CDC and project proponent/DOR. While lodging the complaint, the PAP must produce documents to support his/her claim. The CDC will provide the decision within 15 days of registering the appeal.

Stage 3: If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of CDC and project proponent or in absence of any response of its representatives, within 35 days of the complaint, the PAP, in his/her last resort, may submit its case to the court.

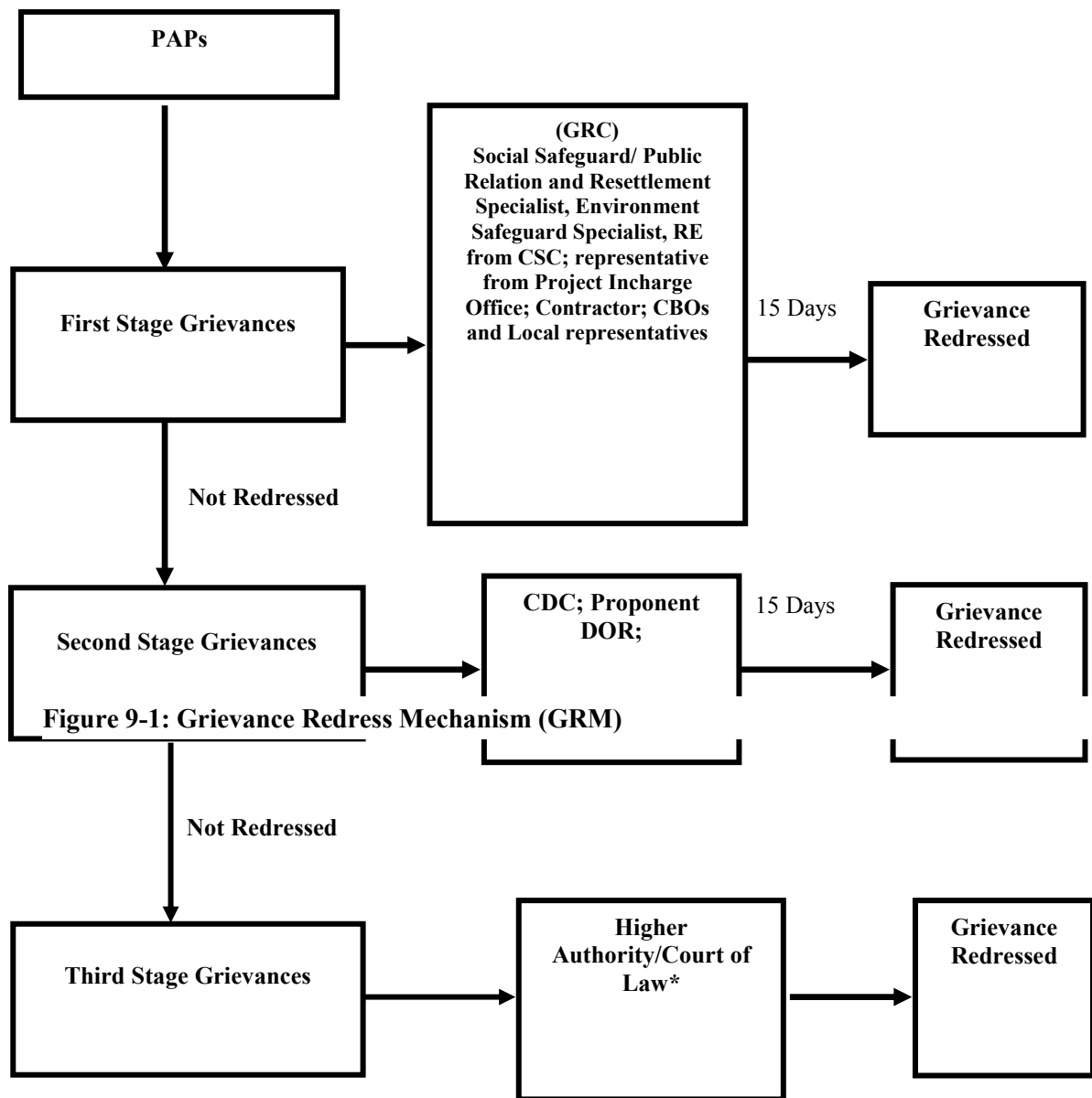


Figure 9-2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

CDC= Compensation Determination Committee, PAPs= Project Affected Persons, LCF= Local Consultative Forum, CSC= Construction Supervision Consultant, DOR= Department of Roads, GESU= Geo-Environment and Social Unit. *Aggrieved person may also access the country's legal system at any stage (of the three stages) of the grievance redress mechanism.

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

10.1 Monitoring Mechanism

The project will have a close monitoring and supervision mechanism to ensure that the socio-economic condition of the affected households will not worsen than that of their situation without the project intervention. Regular monitoring is essential and requires an instrument to understand the socio-economic condition of the affected households. Two types of monitoring: internal and external will be administered in three levels: (i) process level; (ii) output level, and (iii) impact level of: (a) record and assess project inputs and the number of persons affected and compensated and (b) confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being

reestablished. Monitoring is envisaged to be instrumental to provide feedback to management on implementation and to identify problems encountered as early as possible. The project affected households will be consulted throughout the monitoring process, and they will be informed about monitoring results.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring is the responsibility of GESU, PCU- DCID on a regular basis with the help of Social Safeguard Expert of DCID and Social Development and Resettlement Specialist (SDRC) from construction supervision consultant. 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. The local consultative forums (LCFs) will play an important role in monitoring thereby providing feedback on community concerns, grievances and requests. Internal monitoring focuses and ensures the following:

- Verification that there are not outstanding or unresolved land acquisition issues with respect to the period and that property valuation and economic rehabilitation in accordance with the provision of plan;
- Information campaign, dissemination and consultation with affected persons;
- Status of land acquisition and timely payments on land compensation;
- Value of entitlement received equal to that of actual land structure acquired;
- Use of entitlement and check its misuse;
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
- Payment for loss of income;
- Relocation of affected persons and supports provided;
- Implementation of economic rehabilitation and income restoration measures;
- Effective operation of the GRCs, and
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities as timely manner and sufficient for the purposes and spent in accordance with the plan.

Project field offices will be responsible for day to day monitoring of resettlement activities. The social mobilizers will play an important role to assist the project field office in course of regular monitoring. Socio-economic census and assets acquisition data provides the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. Field level monitoring will be carried out through:

- Review of census information for project affected persons;
- Consultation and informal review with project affected persons;
- Informal sample survey of project affected persons;
- Key informants interview;
- Public consultation meeting.

A performance data sheet will be developed to monitor the project at the field level. SDRS will monitor the RAP implementation and will proceed quarterly reports to DoR and the World Bank, received from the Social Mobilizers from the field offices.

10.3 External Monitoring

External monitoring will also be conducted to assess the RAP implementation and its impact, verify internal monitoring and suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures.

Additional monitoring surveys of a sample of affected households will be undertaken as a part of this activity. The socio-economic baseline surveys conducted during resettlement planning will be a part of this monitoring activity. This activity will be undertaken by an external independent agency trained in monitoring and evaluation and familiar with resettlement aspect of the infrastructure development, which will provide feedback on RAP implementation. The cost needed for such procurement will be borne by the project cost. The key objective of external monitoring include:

- Assess social and economic impact of land acquisition and economic rehabilitation of the project affected people;
- Verify the objective of enhancement or at least restoration of income levels and living standard of the project affected people have been met;
- Suggest modifications on RPF implementation and economic rehabilitation, where necessary, to achieve the principles and objectives as set before;
- Make final ex-post evaluation to ensure that all RAP implementation activities have been completed; and
- Maintain all the records including financial records.

The external monitor will review the resettlement implementation. The external monitoring involves on:

- Review of the RAP implementation;
- Review of internal monitoring reports;
- Review of compensation status;
- Rehabilitation supports;
- Information disclosure;
- Process and mechanism of compliance redress;
- Employment status of the PAPs;
- Livelihood restoration, and
- Awareness in HIV/AIDS and human trafficking.

Based on the above mentioned activities, the external monitor will focus on:

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

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

10.4 Monitoring Indicators

10.4.1 Internal Monitoring Indicators

The major internal monitoring indicators and frameworks for internal monitoring is presented in **Table 10-1** below.

Table 10-1 Frameworks for Internal Monitoring.

Type	Indicator	Variables	Target	Frequency	Responsibility
Process Indicators	Staffing	No of staffs for RAP implementation		Monthly	
		No of other line agencies available for RAP		Monthly	
	Consultations	No of project affected HHs contacted	78	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of HHs affected by losing land	10	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of HHs affected losing housing structures	68	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of project affected vulnerable HHs	10	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of grievances provided		Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of field visits made		Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
	Procedures in operation	Census and asset verification/qualification procedures	1	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of consultations held to facilitate compensation delivery system	3	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of land transfers (Ownership to GoN)	11 plots	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
Output indicators	Land acquisition	Area of total private land acquired by the road	0.2 ha	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Area of total private land temporarily acquired	0.32 ha	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Amount of food grains lost	1.2 MT	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
	Compensation & Rehabilitation	Total No of HHs affected	78	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of HHs affected by losing lands	10	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Amount of land losing HHs compensated	26318510	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of HHs affected by losing private structures	68	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of private structures affected	76	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Amount of private structures losing HHs compensated	156174651	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of vulnerable HHs provided rehabilitation assistance	10	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Amt. of rehabilitation assistance provided.	200000	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of affected private structures shifted and dismantled	76	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
	Training and Income	Total No of HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	67	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS

	restoration	No of project affected vulnerable HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	10	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		No of severely project affected vulnerable HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	57	Monthly	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
Impact level	Change in household level income and economic activities	Employment status of economically active members		Post period	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Market development		Post period	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Changes to income earning activities (on farm)		Post period	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Changes to income earning activities (off farm)		Post period	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Changes in living standards of project affected HHs		Post period	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS
		Change sin amount and balance of income and expenditure		Post period	Project/Social Mobilizers/SDRS

10.4.2 External Monitoring Indicators

Table 10-2 The indicators with frameworks for external monitoring

Type	Indicator	Variables	Target	Frequency	Responsibility
Process Indicators	Staffing	No of staffs for RAP implementation		Annually	External consultant
		No of other line agencies available for RAP		Annually	External consultant
	Consultations	No of project affected HHs contacted	78	Annually	External consultant
		No of HHs affected by losing land	10	Annually	External consultant
		No of HHs affected losing housing structures	68	Annually	External consultant
		No of project affected vulnerable HHs	10	Annually	External consultant
		No of grievances provided		Annually	External consultant
		No of field visits made		Annually	External consultant
	Procedures in operation	Census and asset verification/qualification procedures	1	Annually	External consultant
		No of consultations held to facilitate compensation delivery system	3	Annually	External consultant
		No of land transfers (Ownership to GoN)	11 plots	Annually	External consultant
Output indicators	Land acquisition	Area of total private land acquired by the road	2092.09 m2	Annually	External consultant
		Area of total private land temporarily acquired	0.32 ha	Annually	External consultant
		Amount of food grains lost	1.2 MT	Annually	External consultant
	Compensation & Rehabilitation	Total No of HHs affected	78	Annually	External consultant
		No of HHs affected by losing lands	10	Annually	External consultant
		Amount of land losing HHs compensated	26318510	Annually	External consultant
		No of HHs affected by losing private structures	68	Annually	External consultant
		No of private structures affected	76	Annually	External consultant
		Amount of private structures losing HHs compensated	156174651	Annually	External consultant
		No of vulnerable HHs provided rehabilitation assistance	10	Annually	External consultant
		Amt. of rehabilitation assistance provided.	200000	Annually	External consultant
		No of affected private structures shifted and dismantled	76	Annually	External consultant
	Training and Income restoration	Total No of HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	67	Annually	External consultant
		No of project affected vulnerable HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	10	Annually	External consultant
		No of severely project affected vulnerable HHs provided livelihood supports through trainings	57	Annually	External consultant
Impact level	Change in household level income and economic activities	Employment status of economically active members		Post period	External consultant
		Market development		Post period	External consultant
		Changes to income earning activities (on farm)		Post period	External consultant
		Changes to income earning activities (off farm)		Post period	External consultant
		Changes in living standards of project affected HHs		Post period	External consultant
		Change sin amount and balance of income and expenditure		Post period	External consultant
	Changes at	Employment of local labour including women and children		Post period	External consultant

local community levels	Campsite management including lodging arrangement and campsite facilities.		Post period	External consultant
	Use of health and safety measures		Post period	External consultant
	Temporary leasing of private land and house		Post period	External consultant
	Discrimination of wage rate between male and female workers		Post period	External consultant
	Encroachment into public land like grazing land, temples		Post period	External consultant
	Development of new settlements/slum along the roadside		Post period	External consultant
	Migration to the road side/displacement of local people		Post period	External consultant
	Incidence of road accidents		Post period	External consultant
	Incidence of communicable diseases like respiratory, STD, HIV/AIDS etc.		Post period	External consultant
	Changes in the land price, land use and agricultural practices, productivity and crop export		Post period	External consultant
	State of social harmony and social security like alcoholism, narcotics etc.		Post period	External consultant
	Changes in the living standard of local community		Post period	External consultant
	Condition of cultural and historical areas and aesthetic qualities		Post period	External consultant

10.5 Monitoring Reports

Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant (SDRS) will be responsible for monitoring the resettlement activities and will submit monthly and trimester Resettlement Action Plan implementation progress reports to DOR. DOR will submit quarterly of Resettlement Action Plan implementation reports to the WB with the help of Social Development and Resettlement Specialist of Supervision Consultant. A quarterly report of internal monitoring will be prepared by Social Safegurd Expert of DCID close coordination with SDRS. The SDRS through its team will submit reports to GESU on a monthly and quarterly bases. The social mobilizers will submit the monthly progress report to SDRS. The independent monitoring agency will submit external monitoring report annually directly to WB with a copy to Executing Agency to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved or not. The external monitoring agency will also carry out a final ex-post evaluation to ensure that all resettlement activities have been completed.

10.6 Key Indicators for Evaluation

The implementation activities will be evaluated externally during mid-term and end term through an independently appointed agency (through competitive bidding process), consultant not involved with any aspects of the project, which will provide report to both the PCU and to the World Bank. The PCU will hire such external agency. A sample survey (25% among the PAFs) of affected households will be undertaken to assess the degree to which the project's resettlement objectives have been met. The socio-economic survey undertaken during RAP preparation will form a baseline data, from which many of the indicators can be measured. A sample survey at the end of the project period will cover all the categories of PAPs and assess changes caused by the project. The aim of the sample monitoring survey will be to measure the extent to which PAPs living standards have been restored/improved. Like external monitoring, the evaluation will focus on:

- Evaluation of social and economic impact of land acquisition and economic rehabilitation of the project affected persons;
- Verify the objectives of economic condition of PAPs, or at least restoration of income levels and standard of living of the affected persons;

- Furnishing creative suggestions and modifications in land acquisition and economic rehabilitation, if necessary;
- Making ex-post evaluation to ensure all resettlement and land acquisition activities are properly conducted.
- Verification of internal and external monitoring to ensure the appropriateness of activities carried out by program implementation unit in the field;
- Conduct household survey of PAPs to monitor progress comparing with pre-project, pre-resettlement standard;
- Evaluation of delivery system to the PAPs and assess impacts of entitlements to determine the approved resettlement action plan (RAP);
- Evaluation of consultation and grievance redress procedures to identify the levels of public awareness of grievance –redressed procedures, accessed by project affected persons and households for information and rapid conflict resolution.
- Evaluation of actual operations of grievance committee to assist project affected persons as required and to act as observers.
- Declaration of successful implementation for summing up of activities related to entitlements, distribution and resettlement;
- Recommend follow up action relating to outstanding actions required to complete achievement of objectives of the RAP and resettlement policies, additional mitigation measures for project affected persons.

Major indicators for external evaluation will be as follows.

- Employment status of economically active members
- Market development
- Changes to income earning activities (on farm)
- Changes to income earning activities (off farm)
- Changes in living standards of project affected HHs
- Change in amount and balance of income and expenditure
- Employment of local labour including women and children
- Campsite management including lodging arrangement and campsite facilities.
- Use of health and safety measures
- Temporary leasing of private land and house
- Discrimination of wage rate between male and female workers
- Encroachment into public land like grazing land, temples etc
- Development of new settlements/slum along the roadside
- Migration to the road side/displacement of local people
- Incidence of road accidents Incidence of road accidents
- Incidence of communicable diseases like respiratory, STD, HIV/AIDS etc.
- Changes in the land price, land use and agricultural practices, productivity and crop export
- State of social harmony and social security like alcoholism, narcotics etc.
- Changes in the living standard of people
- Condition of cultural and historical areas and aesthetic qualities.

Table 10-3 Indicators with frameworks for external evaluation

Type	Indicator	Variables	Frequency	Responsibility
Impact level	Change in household level income and economic activities	Employment status of economically active members	Midterm and end of project	External consultant
		Market development	Do	External consultant
		Changes to income earning activities (on farm)	Do	External consultant
		Changes to income earning activities (off farm)	Do	External consultant
		Changes in living standards of project affected HHs	Do	External consultant
		Change in amount and balance of income and expenditure	Do	External consultant
	Changes at local community level	Employment of local labour including women and children	Do	External consultant
		Campsite management including lodging arrangement and campsite facilities.	Do	External consultant
		Use of health and safety measures	Do	External consultant
		Temporary leasing of private land and house	Do	External consultant
		Discrimination of wage rate between male and female workers	Do	External consultant
		Encroachment into public land like grazing land, temples	Do	External consultant
		Development of new settlements/slum along the roadside	Do	External consultant
		Migration to the road side/displacement of local people	Do	External consultant
		Incidence of road accidents	Do	External consultant
		Incidence of communicable diseases like respiratory, STD, HIV/AIDS etc.	Do	External consultant
		Changes in the land price, land use and agricultural practices, productivity and crop export	Do	External consultant
		State of social harmony and social security like alcoholism, narcotics etc.	Do	External consultant
		Changes in the living standard of local community	Do	External consultant
		Condition of cultural and historical areas and aesthetic qualities	Do	External consultant

The purpose for mid and end line evaluations will be to ascertain the results (output, outcome, impact) of the RAP and assess the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, appropriateness and sustainability of the intervention. Furthermore the evaluation shall assess challenges and best practices and provide findings.

10.7 Evaluation Schedule and Reporting

As stated earlier, the evaluation of the project will be carried out at midterm and at the end of the project. Each type of evaluation works will be followed by the reporting. Both mid-term and end term evaluation report will be prepared and submitted by the evaluation external agency to the PMU by the evaluation agency.

10.8 Arrangements for adaptive management

Adaptive management, is a structured, iterative process of robust decision making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim to reducing uncertainty over time via system monitoring. In this way, decision making simultaneously meets one or more resource management objectives and, either passively or actively, accrues information needed to improve future management. The RAP has included provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes. The RAP activities implementation process will include planning, implementation, monitoring and learning phases as presented below.

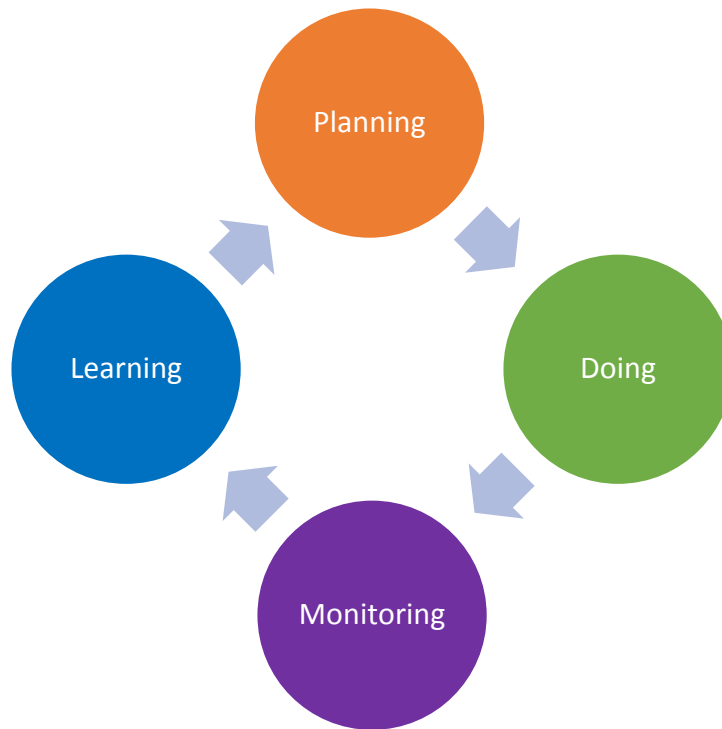


Figure 10-1 RAP project cycle

Following series of planning exercises, the RAP activities will be duly implemented in an effective and well-coordinated manner. Timely monitoring and evaluation of the activities will be an inbuilt process. Arrangement for adaptive management of RAP implementation process will include: (i) regular review and modification of goals, plans and actions in response to learnings; (ii) necessary changes to strategies and plans of RAP through major planning reviews in response to learnings; (iii) refining aspects of monitoring through planning reviews and (iv) refining aspects of implementation through planning reviews in response to monitoring. The best practices available and lessons learned from the planning, implementation and monitoring activities will be documented and numbers of case studies will be developed and widely disseminated for the use of relevant stakeholders and end users and for wider replication.

10.9 Completion Audit and Closure

The auditing of the RAP will be undertaken through the hiring of an independent audit firm after two years. The audit reports will be disclosed through DoR web portal and this will also be disclosed through organizing public hearing events at the local community levels.

Appendix 1 Project Affected Private Land

S.N.	ID	VDC	Sheet No.	Chainage	Parcel No.	Total Area of Affected Parcel (Square Meter)	Affected Area (Square Meter)	Name of Land Owner	Name of Land Owner's Father or Husband	Name of Land Owner's Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Land Type	Land Category
1	1	Naubise	1 Kha	2+270	458	789.50	590.62					
2	2	Naubise	1 Kha	2+280	705	1382.75	114.49	Madhu Mudvari	Sita Ram	Subarna	Upland	Doyam
3	3	Naubise	1 Kha	2+300	704	572.32	104.62	Santosh Mudvari	Ram Babu	Subarna	Upland	Doyam
4	4	Naubise	1 Kha	3+310	824	199.48	78.27	Shankar Kumar Shrestha	Dambar	Lal Bahadur	Upland	Chahar
5	5	Naubise	1 Kha	3+330	518	508.74	206.35	Suraj Prajapati	Kul Narayan		Upland	Doyam
6	6	Naubise	1 Kha	3+340	461	254.32	103.74	Som Prasad Regmi/Rajendra Prasad Chapagai	Purushottam/ Ammar Raj	Kaladhar/Kalika	Upland	Doyam
7	7	Naubise	1 Kha	3+350	462	254.32	26.21	Ram Prasad Chapagai	Kapil Mani	Laxmi Narayan	Upland	Doyam
8	8	Benighat	8 Ka	50+160	94	209.93	209.93	Santa Kumari Kandel	Hom Nath	Chandramani	Lowland	Doyam
9		Benighat	8 Ka	50+170	92	1376.43	408.90		Hom Nath	Chandramani	Lowland	Doyam
10	9	Benighat	8 Ka	50+180	76	1089.31	199.28	Dinanath/Dilli/Rama Kandel	Toya Nath	Sattyadhar	Lowland	Doyam
11	10	Benighat	8 Ka	50+190	93	49.68	49.68	Rama Kandel	Tara Nath	Toya Nath	Lowland	Doyam

Appendix 2 Project Affected Private Structure

S.N.	ID	Name of House Structure Owner	Father or Husband	Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No. of Storey	Area (SQF)	Description of Structure	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
1	11	Sundar Tamang	Jit Bahadur	Sete	Dhunibesi-7, Dhading	Naubise	00+200	R	19.7	16.4	1	322.8	Mud and stone wall with jasta roof	Shed	Full	2055	
2	12	Khem Nath Acharya	Devnath	Aaujanath	Dhunibesi-6, Dhading	Dharke	02+900	R	27.9	36.1	1	1005.9	Jasta wall and jasta roof	Residential	Full	2072	
3			Devnath	Aaujanath	Dhunibesi-6, Dhading	Dharke	02+910	R	26.2	17.4	1	456.2	Mud and stone wall with jasta roof	Residential	Full	2038	
4			Devnath	Aaujanath	Dhunibesi-6, Dhading	Dharke	02+920	R	42.0	26.9	1	1129.2	Jasta wall and jasta roof	Trade	Full	2069	Trade by Rajaram Gajurel
5			Devnath	Aaujanath	Dhunibesi-6, Dhading	Dharke	02+930	R	30.8	9.5	1	293.3	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Trade	Full	2069	Trade by Ishwari Koirala
6	13	Yudhir Acharya	Daya Nidhi	Aaujanath	Dhunibesi-6, Dhading	Dharke	02+960	R	32.8	24.6	1	806.9	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Trade	Full	2068	Trade by Samjhana Acharya
7	14	Khadka Prasad Paudel	Kasinath	Chiranjivi	Thakre-6, Dhading	Koirale	12+300	R	14.8	11.5	1	169.4	Jasta wall and jasta roof	Trade	Full	2068	
8	15	Krishna Prasad Adhikari	Jagannath	Bal Krishna	Galchhi-7, Dhading	Machhedik hola	19+450	L	36.1	33.5	2	2414.2	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential	Full	2055	

S.N.	ID	Name of House Structure Owner	Father or Husband	Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No. of Storey	Area (SQF)	Description of Structure	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
9	16	Sita Adhikari	Krishna Prasad	Jagannath	Galchhi-7, Dhading	Machhedik hola	19+500	L	37.1	32.8	1	1215.7	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2055	
10	17	Keshav Lamichhane (Sita)	Gyan Bahadur	Nagn Bahadur	Galchhi-7, Dhading	Machhedik hola	19+550	L	39.4	23.0	1	903.7	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Trade	Full	2061	
11	18	Narayan Dahal	Tulsi Ram	Chandra	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Gardokhola	23+220	R	32.8	21.0	1	688.5	Cement, brick wall with jasta roof and plaster by cement mortar	Trade	Full	2049	
12	19	Yadu Kumar Khatiwada	Toyanath	Purna Bahadur	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdob han	25+000	R	19.7	43.6	2	1717.0	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential	Full	2058	
13	20	Narayan Sapkota	Pitambar	Indra Kanta	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdob han	25+000	R	14.8	26.9	2	794.0	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential	Full	2058	
14	21	Bir Bahadur Tamang	Bam Bahadur	Dhan Bahadur	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdob han	25+000	R	15.4	22.3	2	687.7	Cement, brick wall with jasta roof and plaster by cement mortar	Residential	Full	2058	
15	22	Prakash Bhandari	Badri Bahadur		Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdob han	25+000	R	42.6	21.0	2	1790.2	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2066	
16	23	Babu Kaji Khatiwada	Khadga Bahadur	Lalu Bahadur	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdob han	25+000	R	26.2	20.3	2	1067.2	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2052	2nd Floor Jasta
17	24	Ram Bahadur Adhikari	Prem Bahadur	Purna Bahadur	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdob han	25+000	R	19.7	13.1	2	516.4	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2051	2nd Floor Jasta

S.N.	ID	Name of House Structure Owner	Father or Husband	Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No. of Storey	Area (SQF)	Description of Structure	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
18	25	Subba Ramtel	Bhakta Bahadur	Laxman	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdohan	25+000	R	50.5	17.7	2	1789.3	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2057	2nd Floor Jasta
19	26	Devi Bahadur Malla	Gyanendra Bdr.		Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdohan	25+000	R	30.8	19.7	2	1213.5	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2057	2nd Floor Jasta
20	27	Krishna Prasad Adhikari	Ishwari	Kabi Datta	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdohan	25+000	R	30.8	15.7	2	970.8	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2057	2nd Floor Jasta
21	28	Shiva Ramtel			Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdohan	25+000	R	34.8	13.1	1	456.2	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2071	
22	29	Gopal Bahadur Adhikari	Jit Bahadur	Man Bahadur	Galchhi-4, Dhading	Chiraudikhola	26+600	R	12.5	28.9	1	359.8	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential	Full	2044	
23	30	Shyam Krishna Regmi	Dhan Bahadur		Galchhi-4, Dhading	Chiraudikhola	26+600	R	23.0	32.8	2	1506.2	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential	Full	2044	1&2 Floor
24			Dhan Bahadur		Galchhi-4, Dhading	Chiraudikhola	26+600	R	23.0	32.8	1	753.1	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential	Full	2044	3rd Floor
25	31	Ram Lal Shrestha	Amar Bahadur	Juju Man	Galchhi-4, Dhading	Chiraudikhola	26+600	R	19.0	9.8	1	187.2	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential	Full	2071	
26	32	Indira Bhujel	Ram Hari	Kale Gharti	Gajuri-5, Dhading	Pokharekhola	33+300	R	19.7	25.3	1	497.0	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential	Full	2049	
26	33	Jogmaya Thapa		Bal Bahadur	Gajuri-5, Dhading	Pokharekhola	33+300	R	22.3	15.4	2	687.7	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential	Full	2049	

S.N.	ID	Name of House Structure Owner	Father or Husband	Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No. of Storey	Area (SQF)	Description of Structure	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
27	34	Shanta Bhujel	Dip Bahadur	Guman Dhoj	Gajuri-5, Dhading	Pokharekhola	33+300	R	19.7	19.7	2	774.6	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential	Full	2049	
28	35	Manju Kumari Paudel	Krishna Murari	Ram Bhakta	Benighat Rorang-3, Dhading	Malekhu	45+200	R	32.8	29.5	1	968.3	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2067	
29			Krishna Murari	Ram Bhakta	Benighat Rorang-3, Dhading	Malekhu	45+200	R	9.8	9.8	1	96.8	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Toilet	Full	2067	
30	36	Sete Praja (Chepang)	Banse	Bakule	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	50+100	R	19.0	17.4	2	661.4	Mud and stone wall with jasta roof	Residential	Full	2072	
31	37	Mangale Praja	Banse	Bakule	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	50+100	R	12.1	9.8	1	119.4	Wooden wall with jasta roof and plastered by mud mortar	Residential	Full	2072	
32	38	Bal Bahadur Praja	Mangale	Jange	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	50+100	R	12.1	9.8	1	119.4	Wooden wall with jasta roof and plastered by mud mortar	Residential	Full	2072	
33			Mangale	Jange	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	50+100	R	16.4	19.7	1	322.8	Wooden wall with jasta roof and plastered by mud mortar	Residential	Full	2067	
34	39	Prem Regmi	Ganesh	Buddhi Dhoj	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Benighat	51+150	L	40.7	21.6	1	880.5	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential	Full	2067	
35	40	Purna Kumari Lohani	Keshav Raj	Dhan Prasad	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+350	R	28.2	30.2	2	1702.4	Cement, stone/brick wall with jasta roof and plaster by cement mortar	Residential	Full	2066	
36	41	Guna Raj Tripathi	Padma Raj	Nanda Nidhi	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+355	R	14.8	56.7	3	2512.6	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall	Residential+Trade	Full	2050	

S.N.	ID	Name of House Structure Owner	Father or Husband	Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No. of Storey	Area (SQF)	Description of Structure	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
													with RCC roof				
37	42	Sita Devi KC	Chandra Bahadur	Amar Bahadur	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+360	R	15.4	48.9	3	2260.2	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2050	
38	43	Suk Maya Magar	Dhan Bahadur	Man Bahadur	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+365	R	14.1	33.5	2	943.7	Cement, stone/brick wall with jasta roof and plaster by cement mortar	Residential+Trade	Full	2050	
39	44	Ram Chandra Tripathi	Ganesh Datta	Padma Raj	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+370	R	12.8	24.3	2	621.0	Cement, stone/brick wall with jasta roof and plaster by cement mortar	Trade	Full	2050	
40	45	Raj Kumar Rijal			Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+375	R	11.2	21.6	1	241.4	Cement, stone/brick wall with jasta roof and plaster by cement mortar	Trade	Full	2038	
41	46	Bishnu Shrestha	Mohan	Surya Narayan	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+380	R	19.4	40.7	3	2361.3	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2038	
42	47	Dipendra Dahal	Khem Prasad	Chandra Kanta	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+385	R	13.1	42.6	3	1678.3	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2040	
43	48	Govinda Bahadur Baniya	Chandra Bahadur	Harka Bir	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+390	R	13.1	31.2	4	1635.3	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2061	
44			Chandra Bahadur	Harka Bir	Benighat Rorang-5,	Charaudi	55+395	R	13.1	26.2	4	1377.1	RCC frame with cement,	Residential+Trade	Full	2066	

S.N.	ID	Name of House Structure Owner	Father or Husband	Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No. of Storey	Area (SQF)	Description of Structure	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
					Dhading								stone/brick wall with RCC roof				
45	49	Tulasi Prasad Suyal			Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+400	R	28.5	16.4	2	936.0	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Trade	Full	2039	
46	50	Amid Din Miya	Habi		Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+405	R	8.5	8.2	1	69.9	Jasta wall and jasta roof	Trade	Full	2065	
47	51	Abjal Miya/Rafi Miya	Habi Julla	Nusur Din	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+410	R	14.8	18.0	1	266.3	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2062	
48	52	Ram Hari Giri	Mahananda	Jagannath	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+415	R	8.5	29.5	3	755.2	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2054	
49	53	Laxman Magar	Rana Bahadur	Man Bahadur	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+420	R	13.8	30.2	2	831.4	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2070	
50	54	Hari Bahadur Kandel	Kosh Prasad	Ram Krishna	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+425	R	14.4	34.8	2	1003.5	RCC frame with cement, stone or brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2067	
51	55	Bhim Bahadur Shrestha	Surya Narayan	Harka Narayan	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+550	R	11.8	34.8	1	410.5	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2067	
52	56	Krishna Prasad Thapaliya	Tika Datta	Shree Krishna	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Khatautikhola	58+400	R	42.6	12.8	1	545.5	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Trade	Full	2070	
53	57	Laxmi Prasad Paudel	Shree Prasad	Bishnu Prasad	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	61+900	R	22.0	46.9	3	3092.3	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2069	

S.N.	ID	Name of House Structure Owner	Father or Husband	Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No. of Storey	Area (SQF)	Description of Structure	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
54	58	Krishna Magar	Rana Bahadur	Chandra	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	61+900	R	13.4	15.1	1	202.9	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential	Full	2057	
55	59	Dor Kumari Karki	Purna Bahadur	Karna Bahadur	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	61+900	R	13.4	36.4	3	1468.8	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full		
56	60	Hom Bahadur Magar	Dal Bahadur	Pahal Man	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	61+900	R	8.5	30.8	3	788.8	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential	Full	2052	
57	61	Buddhi Bahadur Magar	Dal Bahadur	Pahal Man	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	61+900	R	8.5	30.8	3	788.8	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential	Full	2072	
58	62	Krishna Prasad Dallakoti	Lila Nath	Laxmi Kanta	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	61+900	R	23.3	28.5	3	1993.6	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2058	
59	63	Top Kumari Magar	Jit Bahadur	Gange	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+000	R	21.3	23.0	3	1468.5	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2070	
60	64	Gyan Bahadur Shrestha	Gau Bahadur	Kalu	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+000	R	14.8	37.7	4	2227.0	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2065	
61	65	Dil Maya Ghale	Dambar Bahadur	Santa Bahadur	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+050	R	13.1	19.7	3	774.6	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential	Full	2047	
62	66	Ganga Acharya Kadel	Uttam	Lok Nath	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+050	R	12.8	22.3	4	1141.3	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential	Full	2058	

S.N.	ID	Name of House Structure Owner	Father or Husband	Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No. of Storey	Area (SQF)	Description of Structure	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
63	67	Mahendra Puri	Prem Bahadur	Dil Bahadur	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+050	R	13.1	17.7	3	697.1	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2050	
64	68	Dhan Maya Rijal	Shambhu	Kamal Nath	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+100	R	12.5	15.4	3	576.4	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2066	
65	69	Dil Maya Chepang	Bhim Bahadur	Jas Bahadur	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+100	R	17.1	13.1	1	223.8	Cement, stone/brick wall with jasta roof and plaster by cement mortar	Residential	Full	2064	
66	70	Jiban Bahadur Adhikari	Sitaram	Laxman	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+120	R	10.2	16.4	2	333.5	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2066	
67	71	Indra Kumari Rijal	Shambhu	Kamal Nath	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+160	R	12.5	15.4	3	576.4	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2066	
68	72	Prakash Adhikari	Sitaram	Laxman	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+180	R	10.2	16.4	2	333.5	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2066	
69	73	Insan Gurung	Amrit Bahadur	Sher Singh	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Mauwakhol a	66+100	L	28.2	18.7	2	1054.8	Cement, stone/brick wall with jasta roof and plaster by cement mortar	Residential	Full	2061	
70			Amrit Bahadur	Sher Singh	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Mauwakhol a	66+100	L	30.8	14.8	1	455.1	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2071	
71	74	Ashwin Lamsal	Tika Bahadur	Nar Bahadur	Ichchhakamana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+530	R	18.0	11.5	2	414.2	RCC frame with cement,	Trade	Full	2063	

S.N.	ID	Name of House Structure Owner	Father or Husband	Grand Father or Father-in-Law	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No. of Storey	Area (SQF)	Description of Structure	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
													stone/brick wall with RCC roof				
72	75	Him Kumari Kapri	Gir Bahadur	Hansa Bahadur	Ichchhakam ana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+540	R	13.1	9.8	1	129.1	Block and cement wall with jasta roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2063	
73	76	Tulsa Bhujel	Krishna Bahadur	Bel Bahadur	Ichchhakam ana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+570	R	15.7	22.3	2	702.3	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2066	
74	77	Raj Kumar Gurung	Bhim Bahadur	Dammar Bahadur	Ichchhakam ana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+580	R	15.7	21.3	1	335.7	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Trade	Full	2057	
75			Bhim Bahadur	Dammar Bahadur	Ichchhakam ana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+580	R	15.7	21.3	1	335.7	Cement, stone/brick wall with jasta roof and plaster by cement mortar	Residential	Full	2057	
76	78	Sanu Babu Khadki	Nuchhe Lal		Ichchhakam ana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+590	R	15.7	21.3	2	671.3	RCC frame with cement, stone/brick wall with RCC roof	Residential+Trade	Full	2057	

Appendix3 Residence lose Affected Persons

S.N.		ID	Name	Address	Settlement	Location	Chainage	Use of Structure
1		11	Sundar Tamang	Dhunibesi- 7 Dhading	Naubise	RoW	00+ 200	Shed
2		15	Krishna Pd, Adhikari	Galchi-7 Dhading	Machhedikhola	RoW	19+ 450	Residential
3		19	Yadu Nath Khatiwada	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	ROW	25+000	Residential
4		20	Narayan Sapkota	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	ROW	25+000	Residential
5		21	Bir Bahadur Tamang	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	ROW	25+000	Residential
6		29	Gopal Bahadur Adhikari	Galchhi-4, Dhading	Chiraudikhola	ROW	26+600	Residential
7		30	Shyam Kiran Regmi	Galchhi-4, Dhading	Chiraudikhola	ROW	26+600	Residential
8		31	Ram Lal Shrestha	Galchhi-4, Dhading	Chiraudikhola	ROW	26+600	Residential
9		32	Indira Bhujel	Gajuri-5, Dhading	Pokharekhola	ROW	33+300	Residential
10		33	Jogmaya Thapa	Gajuri-5, Dhading	Pokharekhola	ROW	33+300	Residential
11		34	Shanta Bhujel	Gajuri-5, Dhading	Pokharekhola	ROW	33+300	Residential
12		36	Sete Praja Chepang	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	ROW	50+100	Residential
13		37	Mangale Praja	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	ROW	50+100	Residential
14		38	Bal Bahadur Praja	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	ROW	50+100	Residential
15		39	Prem Regmi	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Benighat	ROW	51+150	Residential
16		40	Purna Kumari Lohani	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	ROW	55+350	Residential
17		58	Krishna Magar	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	ROW	61+900	Residential
18		60	Hom Bahadur Magar	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	ROW	61+900	Residential
19		61	Buddhi Bahadur Magar	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	ROW	61+900	Residential
20		65	Dil Maya Ghale	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	ROW	62+050	Residential
21		66	Ganga Acharya Kadel	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	ROW	62+050	Residential
22		69	Dil Maya Chepang	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	ROW	62+100	Residential

S.N.		ID	Name	Address	Settlement	Location	Chainage	Use of Structure
23		77	Raj Kumar Gurung	Ichchhakamana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	ROW	73+580	Residential

Appendix 3 Project Affected Vulnerable Person

S.N.	ID	Name	Address	Settlement	Parcel No.	Chainage	Vulnerable Category
1	16	Sita Adhikari	Galchhi-7, Dhading	Machhedikhola	ROW	19+500	Women-headed
2	17	Sita Lamichhane	Galchhi-7, Dhading	Machhedikhola	ROW	19+550	Women-headed
3	25	Subba Ramtel	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	ROW	25+000	Dalit Group
4	28	Shiva Ramtel	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	ROW	25+000	Dalit Group
5	36	Sete Praja Chepang	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	ROW	50+100	Ethnic-minority
6	37	Mangale Praja	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	ROW	50+100	Ethnic-minority
7	38	Bal Bahadur Praja	Benighat Rorang-4, Dhading	Gomati Khola	ROW	50+100	Ethnic-minority
8	59	Dor Kumari Karki	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	ROW	61+900	Women-headed
9	69	Dil Maya Chepang	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	ROW	62+100	Ethnic-minority
10	75	Him Kumari Kapri	Ichchhakamana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	ROW	73+540	Women-headed

Appendix 4 Project Affected Trade Losing Households

S.N.	ID	Name of Structure Owner	Address	Settlement	Chainage	Present Use	Remarks
1	12	Khem Nath Acharya	Dhunibesi-6, Dhading	Dharke	02+920	Small business	Small business by Raja Ram Gajurel
			Dhunibesi-6, Dhading	Dharke	02+930	Small business	Small business by Ishwari Koirala
2	13	Yudhir Acharya	Dhunibesi-6, Dhading	Dharke	02+960	Small business	Small business by Samjhana Acharya
3	14	Khadka Prasad Paudel	Thakre-6, Dhading	Koirale	12+300	Small business	
4	16	Sita Adhikari	Galchhi-7, Dhading	Machhedikhola	19+500	Small business	
5	17	Keshav Lamichhane (Sita)	Galchhi-7, Dhading	Machhedikhola	19+550	Small business	
6	18	Narayan Dahal	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Gardokhola	23+220	Small business	
7	22	Prakash Bhandari	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	25+000	Small business	
8	23	Babu Kaji Khatiwada	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	25+000	Small business	
9	24	Ram Bahadur Adhikari	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	25+000	Small business	
10	25	Subba Ramtel	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	25+000	Small business	
11	26	Devi Bahadur Malla	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	25+000	Small business	
12	27	Krishna Prasad Adhikari	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	25+000	Small business	
13	28	Shiva Ramtel	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdobhan	25+000	Small business	
14	35	Manju Kumari Paudel	Benighat Rorang-3, Dhading	Malekhu	45+200	Small business	
15	41	Guna Raj Tripathi	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+355	Small business	
16	42	Sita Devi K.C.	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+360	Small business	
17	43	Suk Maya Magar	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+365	Small business	
18	44	Ram Chandra Tripathi	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+370	Small business	
19	45	Raj Kumar Rijal	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+375	Small business	
20	46	Bishnu Shrestha	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+380	Small business	
21	47	Dipendra Dahal	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+385	Small business	

S.N.	ID	Name of Structure Owner	Address	Settlement	Chainage	Present Use	Remarks
22	48	Govinda Bahadur Baniya	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+390	Small business	
			Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+395	Small business	
23	49	Tulasi Prasad Suyal	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+400	Small business	
24	50	Amid Din Miya	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+405	Small business	
25	51	Abjal Miya/Rafi Miya	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+410	Small business	
26	52	Ram Hari Giri	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+415	Small business	
27	53	Laxman Magar	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+420	Small business	
28	54	Hari Bahadur Kandel	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+425	Small business	
29	55	Bhim Bahadur Shrestha	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+550	Small business	
30	56	Krishna Prasad Thapaliya	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Khatautikhola	58+400	Small business	
31	57	Laxmi Prasad Paudel	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	61+900	Small business	
32	59	Dor Kumari Karki	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	61+900	Small business	
33	62	Krishna Prasad Dallakoti	Benighat Rorang-9, Dhading	Hugdi	61+900	Small business	
34	63	Top Kumari Magar	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+000	Small business	
35	64	Gyan Bahadur Shrestha	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+000	Small business	
36	67	Mahendra Puri	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+050	Small business	
37	68	Dhan Maya Rijal	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+100	Small business	
38	70	Jiban Bahadur Adhikari	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+120	Small business	
39	71	Indra Kumari Rijal	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+160	Small business	
40	72	Prakash Adhikari	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Hugdi	62+180	Small business	
41	73	Insan Gurung	Benighat Rorang-10, Dhading	Mauwakhola	66+100	Small business	
42	74	Ashwin Lamsal	Ichchhakamana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+530	Small business	
43	75	Him Kumari Kapri	Ichchhakamana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+540	Small business	
44	76	Tulsa Bhujel	Ichchhakamana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+570	Small business	

S.N.	ID	Name of Structure Owner	Address	Settlement	Chainage	Present Use	Remarks
45	78	Sanu Babu Khadki	Ichchhakamana-3, Chitwan	Kuringhat	73+590	Small business	

Appendix 5 Project Affected Public Structure

S. N	Structure Name	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No of Storey	Area (SQF)	Structure Type	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
1	Radhakrishna Temple	Thakre-2, Dhading	Koirale	12+300	R	8.5	8.5	1	72.7	Stone and mud wall and stone roof and plastered by cement mortar	Temple	Full	2049	
2	Shivaparbhari Temple	Thakre-2, Dhading	Koirale	12+300	R	8.5	8.5	1	72.7	Stone and mud wall and stone roof and plastered by cement mortar	Temple	Full	2049	
3	Public Waiting Shed	Galchhi-6, Dhading	Maheshdohan	25+000	R	16.4	9.8	1	161.4	Steel frame and jasta roof and plastered by cement mortar	Waiting shed	Full	2071	
4	Temple	Benighat Rorang-3, Dhading	Malekhu	44+050	R	6.6	6.6	1	43.0	RCC frame with cement, brick wall with RCC roof	Temple	Full		
5	Community Building	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Benighat	50+900	R	33.8	14.4	1	487.6	RCC frame with cement, brick wall with RCC roof	Study center	Full	2067	
6	Public Toilet	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Benighat	50+950	L	17.1	8.2	1	139.9	Cement and stone/brick wall and RCC roof and plaster by cement mortar	Public toilet	Full	2068	
7	Public Toilet	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Benighat	51+150	R	20.3	12.5	1	253.5	Cement and stone/brick wall and RCC roof and plaster by cement mortar	Public toilet	Full	2059	
8	Public Tap	Benighat Rorang-5, Dhading	Charaudi	55+380	R	4.9	4.9	1	24.2	Cement and brick or stone wall and plastered by cement mortar	Public tap	Full		
9	Public Tap	Benighat Rorang-9,	Hugdi	61+850	R	6.6	6.6	1	43.0	Cement and stone/brick wall and RCC roof and	Public tap	Full		

S. N	Structure Name	Address	Settlement	Chainage	R/L	Length (Feet)	Breadth (Feet)	No of Storey	Area (SQF)	Structure Type	Present Use	Affected Condition	Built Year (BS)	Remarks
		Dhading								plaster by cement mortar				

Appendix 6 Consultations held with land affecting HHs (10)

Sn	Date	Location	No of participants	Issues raised in consultation	Response agreed to resolve the issues	Responsible Agency/Person
1	7 th , Nov, 2019	Naubise	7 PAFs	• Compensation of land acquisition (What compensation will be paid to the title holders(PAFs)) • Reasonable compensation of affected land • Full support to the project • Income/employment restoration	• Appropriate Compensation will be given to the affected persons. • Compensation of land agreed to be based on current market rates. • To be agreed with CDC • Supports from local people including PAFs agreed. • Additional assistance for employment/income restoration of PAFs	Project office, Consultant Contractor
2	10 th Nov, 2019	Benighat	3 PAFs	• Compensation of land acquisition (What compensation will be paid to the title holders(PAFs)) • Reasonable compensation of affected land • Full support to the project • Income/employment restoration	• Appropriate Compensation will be given to the affected persons. • Compensation of land agreed to be based on current market rates. • To be agreed with CDC • Supports from local people including PAFs agreed. • Additional assistance for employment/income restoration of PAFs	• Project office, Contractor
				•	•	• Project office, Contractor

Source: Field Verification Survey, 2019

Appendix 7 Consultations held with private structure affecting HHs (68)

Sn	Date	Location	No of participants	Issues raised in consultation	Response agreed to resolve the issues	Responsible Agency/Person
1	8 th , Nov, 2019	Dharke	7 PAFs	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling assistance and	Project office, Contractor

					livelihood support trainings agreed to be provided. • Supports from local people including PAFs agreed.	
2	9 th Nov, 2019	Galchhi	8 PAFs	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling assistance and livelihood support trainings agreed to be provided. • Supports from local people including PAFs agreed.	• Project office, Consultant Contractor
3	10 th Nov, 2019	Galchhi	10PAFs	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling assistance and livelihood support trainings agreed to be provided. • Supports from local people including PAFs agreed.	• Project office, Consultant Contractor
4	11 th Nov, 2019	Gajuri	3 PAFs	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per	•

				• Income/employment restoration • Full support of local people to project	current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling assistance and livelihood support trainings agreed to be provided. • Supports from local people including PAFs agreed.	Project office, Consultant Contractor
5	12 ^h Nov, 2019	Benighat	8 PAFs	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling assistance and livelihood support trainings agreed to be provided. • Supports from local people including PAFs agreed.	•
6	12 ^h Nov, 2019	Charaudi	16 PAFs	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling	•

					assistance and livelihood support trainings agreed to be provided. • Supports from local people including PAFs agreed.	
7	13 ^h Nov, 2019	Hugdi and Kuringhat	16 PAFs	• Reasonable compensation of affected private assets • Income/employment restoration • Full support of local people to project	• Compensation agreed to be provided as per current market values. • To be agreed with CDC also. • Resettlement assistance, rehabilitation assistance, material shifting and dismantling assistance and livelihood support trainings agreed to be provided. • Supports from local people including PAFs agreed.	•

Appendix 8 Interaction with affected women group at existing NNM Section

S N	Settlement, Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Date	Participants	Issues Raised	Response	Responsible Agency/Person
1	Galchi RM-6, Baireni, Dhading	16 June, 2019	9	Reasonable compensation should be provided to the affected community	The details has included in RAP and will update as per requirement	Project office, Contractor
				Sufficient crossing location should be marked in the junction of Galchi and Baireni area	Consideration will be given for road safety measures while preparing detail design	Project office, Contractor
				The employment opportunity should be provided to the local women group	Priority will be given to local people in skilled and semi-skilled works during upgrading of NNM road and in addition to that the livelihood enhancement training will be provided	Project office, Contractor
2	Benighat Roranag RM-5, Benighat Dhading	17 June, 2019	22	Prior to road extension work, compensation should be provided to affected structures	The details has included in RAP and will update as per requirement	Project office, Contractor
				Skill based training should be provided for project affected household families.	Appropriate Trainings, in coordination with the local people will be brought	Project office, Contractor
3	Thakre, RM-6, Mahadevbesi, Dhading	11 August, 2019	24	Proper relocation of public structures	The details will be included in design and make confirmed by safeguard team	Project office, Contractor
				The gender friendly toilet is essential to local people of market place as well as for travelling passengers	The appropriate location for the toilet construction has discussed and will be included in detail design	Project office, Contractor
				The pedestrian crossing and vegetable collection centres needed for local people	Those raised issue will be included in detail design of the project and will make confirmed by safeguard experts	Project office, Contractor
		Total	55			

Appendix 9 Public Consultation Matrix

S.N	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participants	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Responsible Agency
Nagdhunga-Mugling Section							
1.	Chandragiri	Badbhanjyang		6	- Forest conservation during road constructions - Reasonable compensation of affected assets - Full support to the project	- Consideration will be given to protect forest - Appropriate Compensation will be given to the affected persons - Supports of local people are highly appreciated in project activities	Project, CDC, Contractor
2.	Chandragiri	Piplamode		12	- Participants were made aware regarding ROW of National Highway - Reasonable compensation of affected assets - Priority should be given to the vulnerable HHs - Project should start	- Appropriate Compensation will be given to the affected persons - Priority will be given to the vulnerable HHs - Suggestions of the	CDC, Project, Contractor

S.N .	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Respon sible Agency
					immediately ▪ Priority should be given for the deed transfer ▪ Overhead bridge and footpath should be constructed ▪ Full support to the project	local people are highly appreciated during the project work implementation ▪ Local support will be appreciated during road construction	
3.	Chandragiri	Jhyaplekhola		8	▪ Reasonable compensation of affected assets ▪ Project should be started immediately ▪ No road encroachment ▪ Full support of local people to project	▪ Compensation will be provided to affected families as per current market values ▪ Suggestions of the local people are highly appreciated in project activities	CDC , Project
4.	Dhunibesi	Khanikhola		16	▪ Provision of Zebra cross, overhead bridge, local bus station, footpath in market area ▪ Plantation along the road corridor ▪ Full support of local to the project ▪ Relocation of public utilities	▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design ▪ Suggestions of the local people are highly appreciated in project activities ▪ Special attention will be given to minimize the damage of public utilities and private assets	Project, Contractor
5.	Dhunibesi	Naubise		15	▪ Provision of overhead bridge, footpath in market area ▪ No road encroachment ▪ Project should be started immediately ▪ Relocation of public utilities	▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design ▪ Suggestions of the local people are highly appreciated in project activities ▪ Special attention will be given to minimize the damage of public utilities and private assets	Project, Contractor
6.	Dhunibesi	Miteritole		6	▪ Project should be started immediately ▪ Relocation of public utilities ▪ Provision of Zebra cross, streetlight, local bus station, footpath in market area	▪ Suggestions of the local people are highly appreciated in project activities ▪ Special attention will be given to minimize the damage of public utilities	Project, Contractor

S.N .	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Respon sible Agency
						Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design	
7.	Thakre	Mahadevbe si		12	- Proper drain management in market area - Provision of zebra cross, streetlight, overhead bridge, local bus station, footpath in market area - Relocation of public utilities - Plantation in road corridor	- Emphasis to road safety measures will be given during design - Special attention will be given to protect and minimize damage of the public utilities - Suggestions of local people are highly appreciated in project activities	Proj ect, Cont racto r
8.	Thakre	Simle		6	- Provision of Zebra cross, overhead bridge, local bus station, footpath in market area - Relocation of public utilities - Compensation of affected assets	- Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design - Special attention will be given to protect and minimize damage of the public utilities - Appropriate Compensation will be given to the affected assets	Proj ect, Cont racto r, CDC
9.	Thakre	Yeklephat		10	- Project should start soon - Provision of footpath in market area - Centerline should not be shifted - Plantation in road corridor - Relocation of public utilities	- Suggestions of local people are highly appreciated in project activities - Consideration will be given for road safety measures and other public issues during design - Special attention will be given to protect and minimize damage of the public utilities	Proj ect, Cont racto r
10.	Galchhi	Galchhi		14	- Provision of overhead bridge, local bus station, footpath in market area - Relocation of public utilities - Project should start soon - Compensation of affected assets - Loop improvement during road design	- Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design - Special attention will be given to protect and minimize damage of the public utilities - Appropriate Compensation will	Proj ect, Cont racto r, CDC

S.N .	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Respon sible Agency
						be provided for the private assets Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities	
11	Galchhi	Baireni		11	- Road ROW should be fixed 15 meter either side - Project should start soon - Relocation of public utilities - Provision of overhead bridge, local bus station, footpath in market area - Support of local to the project	- Suggestions of local people are highly appreciated in project activities - Special attention will be given to protect and minimize damage of the public utilities - Consideration for road safety measures will be given during design	Proj ect, Cont racto r
12.	Galchhi	Maheshdoban		31	- Existing centerline should not be shifted - Appropriate compensation of affected assets - Relocation of public utilities - Employment to local people	- Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities - Appropriate Compensation will be provided - Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities - Employment priority will be given to the locals	Proj ect, Cont racto r
13.	Galchhi	Mastar		25	- Provision of overhead bridge in school area - Project should start soon - Relocation of public utilities - Full support of local people - Provision of local bus station, footpath, public toilet in market area - Plantation in road corridor - Environment friendly road construction	- Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design - Special attention will be given to protect and minimize damage of the public utilities - Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated	Proj ect, Cont racto r
14.	Gajuri	Aadamghat		20	- Compensation for private structures within right of way should be provided - Relocation of public utilities - Provision of overhead bridge, parking, waiting place in market area	- Compensation will be provided as per current market values - Consideration will be given to minimize damage to	CD C, Pro ject , Co ntra

S.N .	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Respon sible Agency
					Reforms in drainage system	- the public utilities - Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design	ctor
15.	Gajuri	Ghatbesi		15	- Confusion regarding right of way should be cleared - Relocation of public utilities - Compensation of affected assets - Provision of overhead bridge, zebra cross and bus station in market area - Centerline should not be shifted - Loop improvement during road design near Jaleswor Radha Krishna temple and Bangemod - Drainage cover in market area	- Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities - Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design - Compensation will be provided as per current market values - Suggestions of the local people are highly appreciated in project activities	Proj ect, Cont racto r, CDC
16.	Gajuri	Galaudi		8	- No road encroachment - Provision of footpath and parking at market areas	- Suggestions of the local people are highly appreciated in project activities - Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design	Pro ject , Co ntra ctor
17.	Gajuri	Pokharekhol a		18	- Appropriate compensation of affected assets - Employment to local people	- Appropriate Compensation will be provided - Employment priority will be given to the local people	CDC , Proj ect, Cont racto r
18.	Gajuri	Gajuri		17	- Relocation of public temple (Sidhsheshwor Mahadev) - Compensation of affected assets - Provision of overhead bridge, waiting place, zebra cross, footpath and bus station in market area	- Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities - Appropriate Compensation will be given to the affected assets - Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design	Proj ect, CDC , Cont racto r
19.	Gajuri	Phurkekhol a		13	- Centerline should not be shifted - Relocation of public utilities - Provision of waiting place, zebra cross, footpath and bus station in market area - Right of way should be 30	- Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities - Consideration will be given for road	Proj ect, Cont racto r

S.N .	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Respon sible Agency
					meter ▪ Full support to the road project	safety measures during design	
20.	Gajuri	Malekhu Tallobazar		10	▪ Full support to the road project ▪ Compensation for affected assets ▪ Relocation of public utilities ▪ Provision of overhead bridge, waiting place, zebra cross, footpath and bus station in market area ▪ Road construction should be finished in time	▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated ▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design	Project, CDC, Contractor
21.	Benighat Rorang	Malekhu		11	▪ Compensation of affected assets ▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Full support to the project ▪ Road construction should be finished in time ▪ Provision of overhead bridge, waiting place, zebra cross, footpath and bus station in market area ▪ Relocation of public utilities	▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities	CDC, Project, Contractor
22.	Benighat Rorang	Sitalbazar		11	▪ Provision of overhead bridge and zebra cross in market area ▪ Relocation of public utilities ▪ Compensation of affected assets ▪ Right of Way should be clearly mentioned ▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Full support to the road project	▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design ▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities	Project, CDC, Contractor
23.	Benighat Rorang	Salanghat		8	▪ Relocation of public utilities ▪ Centerline should not be shifted ▪ Deed transfer should be done ▪ Provision of footpath overhead bridge, bus station, and waiting place in market area	▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities	Project, Contractor, CDC

S.N .	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Respon sible Agency
					▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Full support to the road project ▪ Compensation of affected assets	▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided	
24.	Benighat Rorang	Benighat		12	▪ Relocation of public utilities ▪ Compensation of affected assets ▪ Provision of footpath, bus station, and waiting place in market area ▪ Environment friendly road construction ▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Full support to the road project	▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities	Proj ect, CDC , Cont racto r
25.	Benighat Rorang	Bishaltar		8	▪ Provision of footpath, drainage, overhead bridge and zebra crossing in market area ▪ Relocation of public utilities in appropriate place ▪ Full support to the project ▪ Coordination with local people is needed	▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures and other issues during design ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities	Proj ect, Cont racto r
26.	Benighat Rorang	Charaudi		18	▪ Existing centerline should not be shifted ▪ Compensation of affected assets ▪ Provision of footpath in market area and overhead bridge for school students ▪ Relocation of public utilities ▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Full support to the road project	▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities ▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities	Proj ect, CDC , Cont racto r
27.	Benighat Rorang	Majhimtaar		19	▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Relocation of public utilities	▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly	Proj ect, Cont

S.N .	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Respon sible Agency
					in appropriate place ▪ Provision of footpath, overhead bridge (School area) and waiting place in market area ▪ Relocation of public utilities ▪ Construction of culvert and drainage	appreciated in project activities ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures during design	racto r
28.	Benighat Rorang	Hugdi		20	▪ Existing centerline should not be shifted ▪ Relocation of public utilities in appropriate place ▪ Bridge construction site should focus to minimize demolition of private structures ▪ Compensation of affected assets ▪ Skill development training for women empowerment ▪ Employment to local during road construction	▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided ▪ Employment priority will be given to the local people	Proj ect, CDC , Cont racto r
29.	Benighat Rorang	Mauwakhol a		20	▪ Relocation of public utilities in appropriate place ▪ Existing centerline should not be shifted ▪ Provision of parking, footpath, overhead bridge and waiting place in market area ▪ Construction of covered drainage in market area	▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures and other issues during design	Proj ect, Cont racto r
30.	Ichhakamana	Phisling		19	▪ Relocation of public utilities in appropriate place ▪ Road project should start soon ▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Full support to the road project ▪ Provision of bus stand, waiting place, footpath, overhead bridge and zebra crossing in market area	▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures and other issues during design	Proj ect, Cont racto r
31.	Ichhakamana	Chumlingta		12	▪ Relocation of public utilities	▪ Consideration will	Proj

S.N .	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Respon sible Agency
		r			in appropriate place ▪ Deed transfer should be completed timely ▪ Provision of bus stand, waiting place, public toilet, footpath, overhead bridge and zebra crossing in market area ▪ Centerline of road should not be shifted ▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Construction of cover drainage ▪ Right of Way should be clearly mentioned ▪ Compensation of affected assets	be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated in project activities ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures and other issues during design. ▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided.	ect, Cont racto r, CDC
32.	Ichchhakamana	Kurintar		18	▪ Provision of footpath, drainage, bus stand, waiting place, public toilet, overhead bridge and zebra crossing in market area ▪ Road project should start soon ▪ Right of Way should be clearly mentioned ▪ Relocation of public utilities in appropriate place ▪ Compensation of affected assets ▪ Electric rope should be underground in market area ▪ Plantation in road corridor	▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures and other issues during design ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided	Proj ect, Cont racto r, CDC
33.	Ichhakamana	Kuringhat		15	▪ Construction of road should start soon ▪ Existing center line should not be shifted ▪ Relocation of Public utilities in appropriate place ▪ Provision of drainage, footpath, overhead bridge, bus stand, waiting place, public toilet and zebra crossing in market area ▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Full support to the road project ▪ Compensation of affected assets ▪ Footpath at bridge is needed (Barbangkhola Bridge)	▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures and other issues during design. ▪ Appropriate Compensation will be provided	Proj ect, Cont racto r, CDC
34.	Ichhakamana	Cablecar		12	▪ Existing centerline of the road should not be shifted	▪ Suggestions and support of local	Proj ect,

S.N .	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Settlement		No. of Participant s	Issues Raised in Consultation	Measures to Resolve the Issues	Respon sible Agency
					▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Full support to the road project ▪ Provision of drainage, footpath, overhead bridge, bus stand, waiting place, public toilet and zebra crossing in market area ▪ Coordination between electricity office and road office is needed ▪ Construction of road should start soon ▪ Relocation of public utilities in appropriate place	people are highly appreciated ▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures and other issues during design ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities.	Cont racto r
35.	Ichhakamana	Mugling		11	▪ Provision of drainage, footpath, overhead bridge, bus stand, waiting place, public toilet and zebra crossing in market area ▪ Right of way should be 30 meter ▪ Full support to the road project ▪ Relocation of public utilities in appropriate place	▪ Consideration will be given for road safety measures and other issues during design ▪ Suggestions and support of local people are highly appreciated ▪ Consideration will be given to minimize damage to the public utilities	Proj ect, Cont racto r

Appendix 10 Minutes of public consultations

आज मिति २०७४/०८/२० गते काठमाडौं जिल्ला चर्खे चढागौरी नगरपालिका वडा नं. २ तापनखुम्बा (सावुङ्गा) मा नेपाल भारत द्वितीय श्रमण तथा आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं - नौखे - भुङ्ग पुलि, सडक निर्माण सुधारको तिलातिला सडक आयोजनाले पनि सक्ने प्रभावको लागि विदेशबाट जानकारी अगस्त भई प्रत्येक सडक आयोजना गर्ने समीतिन सरोकारवालाहरूको उपस्थितिमा तयारी बमोजिमको काम सुरुवात रहेको छ।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१.	बलराम कार्की	चर्खेगौरी-२ सावुङ्गा	९८४९४१४२३३	बलराम
२.	उमिला लामा	चर्खेगौरी-२, सावुङ्गा	९८०३११७३८८	उमिला
३.	पुनर्वीर लामा	"	९८४५९५४७९९	पुनर्वीर
४.	निर्मला लामा	"	"	निर्मला
५.	पारुका लामा	"	९८४६१८६७५८१	Januka
६.	माइला लामा	"	९८६९१८८७५८	

हस्ताक्षर प्राप्त सुझावहरू

१. यथासम्भव सडकको रवाइटा र सुधारको लागि २ लाखको बजेट निर्माण गर्न पर्ने। साथै १६ लाखको बजेट पनि पर्ने।
२. यता हाम्रो सुझावको वन सामुदायिक वनको बाटोको लागि पारुका लामा भनी भनी हुनेगरी सडक निर्माण गर्न पर्ने।
३. यहाँ निर्माण गर्नका लागि सडक सुधार वनको उपचारको लागि निर्माण, उचित सरसफाई गरी गर्नुपर्ने।

आज मिति २०६८/१२/३० गते काठमाडौं जिल्ला चण्डागरी नगरपालिका वडा नं. २ पिपलगाँउ (चण्डागरी) को माथि नेपाल भारत मैत्रीद्वारा तथा आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं-मैथिले-सुनसरी मुक्ति सडक निर्माणको तिलछिन्ना सडक आयोजनाको मार्गको प्रभावार्थ सार्वजनिक विज्ञापन बल जानकारी अन्तर्गत भई प्रस्ताविक सडक आयोजना बाटैमा हामी सर्वोकादरताको उच्च गिने उपलब्धीमा तयारीत वसन्तीमा सुम्नावद्ध लेकल गरीमा।

उपलब्धीति

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.	सम्पर्क
१.	लेखन गंगाधर	काठमाडौं-९ धुलिबेंशी	९८१८२०४७३८	सुनसरी
२.	निर्मा व. धर्माशर्मा	पिपलगाँउ	९८५९५५७७५८	मैथिले
३.	प्रेम बहादुर लामा	काठमाडौं-९-धुलिबेंशी	९	सुनसरी
४.	सुभाष लामा	"	-	सुनसरी
५.	कुण्ड व. तामा	"	९८ -	सुनसरी
६.	रविन्द्र कोइराला	पिपलगाँउ (चण्डागरी)	९८५१५२७७१५	सुनसरी
७.	प्रकाश कोइराला	"	९८५११५६८३२	सुनसरी
८.	सन्त व. कोइराला	"	९८५१९१९१३०	सुनसरी
९.	शिव कुमार बस्नेत	"	-	सुनसरी
१०.	कविता कोइराला	"	९८५११५६८३२	सुनसरी
११.	शान्ति शर्मा	"	९८१८०३६९५५	सुनसरी
१२.	पुन्य शर्मा	"	९८१३३१२९७३	सुनसरी
१३.				

उपलब्धीति प्राप्त सुम्नावद्ध -

१. प्रस्ताविक सडक सार्वजनिक इन्टरका सडक हुने जानकारी प्राप्त गर्ना।
२. सडक निर्माणको क्रममा सडकको मार्ग गिने तथा भौतिक संरचनाको उचित सुझाव दिनुपर्ने।
३. शान्तिपूर्ण रूपमा भएका हकको भौतिक संरचना नष्ट भएका उचित सुझावको लागि बसोबासको व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्ने।
४. प्रभावार्थमा चर्चा गर्ने निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने।
५. लागत कक्षा मिल्नुपर्ने ५५ तर्काल गतिवर्धन।
६. सडकको शान्तिपूर्ण निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने।
७. पैदल चल्नका लागि Footpath निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने।
८. पुराना सुझावको लिएको सम्मान गर्नुपर्ने जानकारी लिई रकम।
९. सडक निर्माणमा लाग्ने रकम प्राप्त गर्ने।

सुनसरी

आज मिति २०६८/०९/२० गते काठमाडौं जिल्ला चण्डीरी
नगरपालिका - २, अमलेश्वरी मा नेपाल अरु अंग्रेज
व्यापार तथा आयाजा शहरगत कटमाडौं - नैतिक - बुद्धि,
सडक निर्माण सुधारको सिलसिलामा सडक आयोजनाले
पर्ने सक्ने प्रकारका सबैभन्दा विशेष गरी जनकारी
अवगत गराई प्रस्ताविक सडक आयोजना बारेमा हामी निम्न
संस्थाहरूलाई उद्देश्यित गरेका हौं। तपस्वील बाणिजीमका
सम्बन्धक संलग्न गरिमा।

उद्देश्यित

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.	संस्था
१.	मिनाले काँडासाल	अमलेश्वरी, चण्डीरी	९८६०६७२२५१	संस्था
२.	महोदय काँडासाल	"	९८६०६७२२५२	संस्था
३.	उषा श्रेष्ठ	"	९८२३४६८७८७	संस्था
४.	सरस्वती तामा	"	९८६९०७०१९८	संस्था
५.	कल्याण व. तामा	"	९८६९०७०१३६	संस्था
६.	कल्याण कुँवर	"	९८४१७१७४६६	संस्था
७.	मिर विमला काँडासाल	"	९८४१७१७४६६	संस्था
८.	अर्जुन काँडासाल	"	९८४१७१७४६६	संस्था
९.				

इलाकाका विभिन्न संस्थाहरू

१. सडक आयोजनाले प्रस्तावित गरेको जग्गा, दार संरचना तथा अन्य
सम्पत्तिको दायित्व जुटाउन, प्रिडुपने।
२. प्रस्तावित सडक निर्माणको क्रममा चाँडै फुटुपने।
३. सडकले आगन्तव्य जग्गा कलैलाई पनि केही गर्न नदिनु हुने छैन।
४. सडक आयोजनामा हाम्रो संस्थाको पूर्ण सहयोग हुनेछ।

२०२२/०९/२०

आज मिति २०७४/१०/०१ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला बुद्धिबेनी गाउँपालिका वडा नं. - ०८, राविरांगनामा नेपाल आल इंग्रिय ~~अप~~ ~~आपा~~ तथा आलाभात माधोपना राविरांगना काठमाडौं - नौबिसे - बुद्धिबेनी सडक निर्माण खुद्याको बिलसीलमा सडक निर्माण गर्न सक्ने आधोपनाले गर्न सक्ने प्रभावबाट साबन्धीत विशेषकर जमकारी अवगत गर्दै प्रस्तावित प्रस्तावित सडक आधोपनाको बदेना हाथी निर सरोकारवाला उपकीहरूको उपस्थितिमा। उपस्थित बसोधीपको सकारात्मक रहेका छन्।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नामको	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१.	हेमन्त कु. रुपाखेती	राविरांगना बुद्धिबेनी नं. - ८	९७४१११७८८८	हेमन्त
२.	कृष्ण प्रसाद डुप्रेती	"	९८४१६३९४६७	व.प.
३.	कृष्ण क. काठारी	"	९८ -	सुपु
४.	जितेन्द्र श्रेष्ठ	"	९८४९१८७९२८	जितेन्द्र
५.	बाबु कृष्ण लामा	"	९८४१९०७२५०	कु.प.
६.	बाबुलाल श्रेष्ठ	"	९८२३४२७५८८	बाबुलाल
७.	हरी पौड्याल	"	-	हरीपौड्याल
८.	राधादेवी रुपाखेती	"	९७४१११७८८८	हेमन्त
९.	रंगतलाङ्ग कार्की	"	९८१३५०६४२४	रंगतलाङ्ग
१०.	निर्बल अम्बरौरी काठारी	"	-	हेमन्त
११.	दिल केसी	ठाप्लेङ्ग बुद्धिबेनी नं. - ९	९८४९३५५५७०	दिल
१.	वज्रशङ्कर लामा	जोडा कस निर्माण गरीनुपर्ने।		
२.	आकाश बर	आकाशेपुल निर्माण गरिनुपर्ने।		
३.	कु. पुल्लु	गड निर्माण गरिनुपर्ने।		
४.	लोकल बल	विर्षी निर्माण गरीनुपर्ने		
५.	सडक पेटीको	निर्माण गरीनुपर्ने		
६.	बुद्धिबेनी पुलिसले	जमकारी सडकमा निम्नलिखित गर्दै ल्याएको		
७.	सडक गाडीहरू	शारीरु नहुने।		

राम उपस्थिति

१२.	राम क. रवाका	राविरांगना बुद्धिबेनी नं. - ८	९८१११००५९६	राम
१३.	गणेश क. कार्की	"	९ -	हेमन्त
१४.	काठारी श्रेष्ठ	"	-	हेमन्त
१५.	तिलक क. थापा	नौबिसे बुद्धिबेनी - ७	९८ -	हेमन्त
१६.	कुलराज गारी	"	-	हेमन्त

N

आवृत्ति 2068/09/09 गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धुलिचेशी नगरपालिका
 वडा नं. - 06 स्थानीय तहमा नैबिलेका नेपाल काएत श्रेणी
 0 पाण्डु तथा मातामात आधोपगत भन्तरगत काकाको - नैबिले-
 भुलिङ्ग, सडक रक्त निर्माण सुधाको सिल्लीमा
 सडक आधोपगत पर्ने लकने प्रकारको सारबन्धी
 विशेषताबाट जानकारी गराई सारबन्धी सरोकारवालाहरूको
 एक आधोपगतको बार्डमा इलाकला गरी निम्न सरोकार
 सरोकारवालाहरूको उपस्थितिमा निम्न सुकावस्तु रहेको हुन ।
 उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.	इलाका
1.	बासुदेव सुवेदी	नैबिले-7, धुलिचेशी	9849455944	(बासु)
2.	शम्भु सुवेदी	"	98	
3.	प्रसाद सुवेदी	"	9869226268	
4.	राम पाठक	"	98411638380	
5.	अमरुद सुवेदी	"	-	हस्त
6.	आलम सुवेदी	"	9841709379	
7.	अर्जुन प्र. सुवेदी	"	9823794289	- अर्जुन
8.	शमशेर पाठक	"	9840517369	- अर्जुन
9.	मनिष सुवेदी	"	9823794318	- अर्जुन
10.	धुर्व कर्मा सुवेदी	"	9808625785	धुर्व
11.	प्रम प्रसाद सुवेदी	"	9841709370	प्रम
12.	मकुन्द सुवेदी	"	98	मकुन्द
13.	विश्वनाथ सुवेदी	"	9841826219	विश्वनाथ सुवेदी
14.	सुबोध सुवेदी	"	9851266512	
15.	उत्तम प्रसाद सुवेदी	"	9851055172	उत्तम

सुकावस्तु

1. वजार क्षेत्रमा सडक मार्गको शुरुवात गर्न सकिने अवसरको लागि सडक विस्तार गर्न आकाशेयन निर्माण गरिदिएने ।
2. सडक पार्श्व क्षेत्रमा चौडा निर्माण गरिदिएने ।
3. मौलिक निर्माण संरचना निर्माण गरिदिएने सडकको हकमा सबै सरोकारवालाहरूको जानकारी गराउन वडाबाट सडक विभागलाई पुग्ने र सबैको सहयोग लिइने ।
4. सडक पार्श्व निर्माण गरिदिएने ।
5. विकास निर्माण गर्ने क्रममा बनाइएका मौलिक संरचनालाई सडक भन्दा बाहिर उभारिदिएने र बनाइनु पर्ने जस्तै (विण्डलीको खोला)

6.

(बासु)

अर्जुन

M

आज मिति २०७४/१०/०१ मा धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धुलिचेंडी नगरपालिका वडा नं - ०६, मिरेरी रोड मा नेपाल - भारत क्षेत्रीय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत कोषाध्यक्ष - मिति - शुभिला सुनुवा सडक बिस्वाको शिलसिलामा सडक आयोजनाले पार्थिव खप्ते पुम्हाले सबैभन्दा विशेषज्ञता जानकारी अन्तर्गत भई प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजना बोझा हामी निम्न सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी दुवैभन्तिमा तयारील बसांजीको हलकल २ निर्माण गर्दैका छौं।

दुवैभन्ति

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१.	होम क. रवारी	मिरेरी रोड - ०६, धुलिचेंडी न.प.	९८५२१५४४८८	हस्ताक्षर
२.	मिरेरी कार्यालय	"	९८५११७४५१६	मिति
३.	असोहनामा उपेरी	"	९८५२१५२२/५५	
४.	पवित्रा रवारी	"	९८५२१५२७४	
५.	आस्था लामा	"	९८५३२६०२८५	आस्था
६.	विमल लामा	"	९८६०८३२०१८	

शुभिला सुनुवा

१. सडक चार्ज बाध्दा चार्ज निर्माण गरिनेछ ।
२. रवांजीको पाइपलाई अझैभन्दा सडक तिराला गर्दा अझ अझैभन्दा नविगारी पढीलाको जस्तै नगराईनेछ ।
३. विपुलीको रवांजीलाई १५ मिटर कटाएर राखीनेछ ।
४. बाली कारको लागि जेवा क्लोडको अझैभन्दा नगरिनेछ ।
५. विपुलीको रवांजीलाई १५ मिटर कटाएर राखीनेछ ।

शुक्रावहरे दिना है।
उपहारी

~~विद्यमान~~ ३१/१६७

- गालीबंदी पर परीक्षा तरीकाले उपयुक्त स्थानमा लगाइनुपर्ने ।
- बजार क्षेत्रमा सडकको वरपर पातलो भित्र गरी छुटपातको व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्ने, रेलिङ्गसहितको ।
- बिजुलीको तारबालाई प्रथासकम उपयुक्त स्थानमा झारवीनुपर्ने ।
- प्रभासामत बजार क्षेत्रमा सडक आकाश पुल निर्माण गरिनुपर्ने ।
- बजार क्षेत्रमा जेब्रा क्रसीङ्गको निर्माण गरिनुपर्ने ।
- सरकारी संरचनालाई साईपदर्मा उपयुक्त स्थानमा सारीनुपर्ने ।
- वस विर्सीति, प्रसिद्ध मान्ने प्रतिष्ठानलाई उपयुक्त ठाउँमा लगाइनुपर्ने ।
- सडकको वरपर गृहमाथि गरीनुपर्ने ।

साइली

जमना

शाल तिथि २०६८/१०/०२ मा धादिङ्ग जिल्ला धादिङ्ग गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ०२ मा नेपाल भारत क्षेत्रीय व्यापार तथा मानवगत आयोजना अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम - गाँविसे - मुक्तिङ्ग, सडक स्तरोन्नतिको शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजनाले गर्ने सडक प्रभाव बढे सबैभन्दा विशेष गरी जानकारी भएतामा भई प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजना बारेमा हाली गिर्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिको उपस्थितिमा, तपस्वी बसोस्थानको विकास र विपणन गर्ने छौं। (हलम लामा) छुट्टा ७७७ दिइका छौं।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१	धुव ताम	सिर्ने-०२, धादिङ्ग गाउँपालिका	९८०२७५२८४९	
२	अमरेश थापा	"	९८४९८९९३७३	
३	राजु थापा	"	९८५१०२०७०६	
४	जयराज पौडेल	"	९८४१७४५३९५	
५	रामेश्वर सुवेदी	"	९८४१९८६३३९	
६	कुलु दे. थापा	"	९८०८९६५७०२	

विषयवस्तु

१. आकाश पुलको सावधानी खेडा कृषि, को निर्माण गरिनुपर्ने।
२. बजार क्षेत्रमा ^{पारदर्शिता} सुदृढताको व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्ने।
३. सार्वजनिक स्थानमा पर्ने (प्रतिष्ठान, ग. ग. ग. ग.) लक्ष सार्वजनिक उपकरण स्थापना गराउनुपर्ने (सार्वजनिकद्वारा)
४. बाजार क्षेत्रमा निश्चित ढाँचा बस बिस्ती निर्माण गरिनुपर्ने।

M

गोपल
२८६

- ① सड़क का आपने जगहलाई किला गाँव दुहूपाइयों
- ② सड़क का चोले गढ़ा आपने काम खूब गाँवों ।
- ③ सड़क का बर पर उपरानी फुलपाय को निर्माण गाँवों
- ④ सड़क का सब जगह निदा कबहु बट दुर्लभ बराबर
जगह जगह लिखें
- ⑤ सड़क का बर पर वृक्ष बाँटविका सोच बाँटें,
- ⑥ मिट्टी को खरब वनी x मरुत pass को उपराना
गाँवों, २ केबुल
- ⑦ वनी को खरब गाँव लिखे वनी के ३ खरब गाँवों
- ⑧ सारणी सारणीक सारणीक सारणीक सारणीक
सद्व्यवस्था २ व्यक्तिकारें उपरानी कपता वनी दुर्लभ ।

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क्र.सं.	नाम	है गाना	संयोजक	संख्या
1.	गोपी प्रसाद रिमाल	गान्धी आन्दोलन - 07, गान्धी	9851154452	गोपी
2.	राजेश्वर स्वतंत्रता	"	9849714169	राजेश्वर
3.	श्याम प्रसाद स्वतंत्रता	"	9849723435	श्याम
4.	राज प्रसाद स्वतंत्रता	"	9808930381	राज
5.	जिवन स्वतंत्रता	"	9851136524	जिवन
6.	राजेश्वर गौतम	"	9813775669	राजेश्वर
7.	ईश्वर प्रसाद चित्तल	"	9851120271	ईश्वर
8.	महेश स्वतंत्रता	"	9851044993	महेश
9.	परमेश्वर गौतम	"	9813278328	परमेश्वर
10.	इन्द्राजी स्वतंत्रता	"	-	इन्द्राजी
11.	दिवेश्वर स्वतंत्रता	"	-	दिवेश्वर
12.	राजेश्वर चित्तल	लिमबुल्लु - 07, गान्धी	9841188549	राजेश्वर
13.	विष्णु कार्की	गान्धी गा. 01-007, गान्धी	9851088029	विष्णु
14.	देव प्रसाद स्वतंत्रता	"	98	देव

~~19/11/2020~~ 1/12/2020

- ① वनाय संस्था सदसक वरपाय गर्ग सक आकाशेयुल आयाव। १२५३
- ② सदसको वरपाय सक धवराधीत पेंदल मार्गका धवराध्या गरीनु पर्ने ।
- ③ सार्वजनिक समसकाका सार्वजि जर्न मड, मडरीद, प्रतिहान्य, धारा लर्ग लर्ग उपयुक्त हाउमा स्थागान्तरण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
- ④ काम जति सकयको - चाडो गरिनुपर्ने मदी आकारद मात्र हाउनुहा भने हागीनर्ग माग्न हुने हुन ।
- ⑤ यदि सदसको जग्गाका वरदा वनराक ह भने आकारका उचित अनुशाठ्या गरिनुपर्ने ।
- ⑥ ~~सदसको~~ विपुलीको पोल गारीका सदसको जग्गाकर्द हाउदे वारीद गारीनुपर्ने ह सदस वसीको धवराध्या गरिनुपर्ने ।
- ⑦ ~~सदस सदसको~~ हेउ हाउमा धर वनराका सदस गम्दा इनदमा वनराक काम उचयमा वनरनुपर्ने +
- ⑧ गडदीमा आएका गाउ लर्ग लिधा गरिनुपर्ने ।

~~निर्वाह~~

देव

इसलिए नीचे

विषय सूची

6. सड़क वाणिज्य क्रान्ति ^{द्वंद्व}~~सद्व~~ भाकात्रे पुनको
शासनकता ई ।

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आज मिति २०७४ चैत्र १२ गते अशनिवारका दिन नेपाल सरकार सडक विभाग नेपाल भारत श्रेणी व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अर्न्तर्गत डारमाडोल - नौविसे - मुग्लिङ सडकको सुलभता तथा नयाँ एलाइनमेन्ट का लागि पुनर्वास कार्य योजना बनाउने कार्यक्षेत्रमा गई स्थानिय सरुवावालाहरूले रथलगत हलफल गरी साविक वेत्रेनी हाल जल्दी गाउँपालिकामा वडा नं. ६ को प्रभावित घर धाने तथा सरुवावालाहरूले निम्न कमोजिमका उपस्थितीमा हलफल तथा निर्णयहरू गरियो।

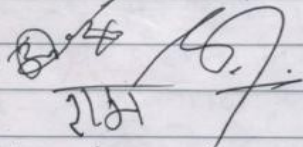
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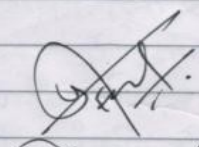
क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१.	जानक कुमारी अधिकारी	ग.सं.पा.६ महेशढोवा		
२.	माधव अधिकारी	"	९८१३८७६५५	
३.	लिलि लिम्बू लालकेश्वर	"	९८०७१५५३५०	
४.	पुडा अधिकारी	"	९८९३८६९००८१	
५.	सुधा अधिकारी	"	९८५१६५९०१९	
६.	गोविंदा खत्री	"		
७.	केवी अधिकारी (नारायण)	"	९८५११८०३६८	
८.	सुनु उमा खतिवडा	"	९८०३२३५९१५	
९.	नारायण रायबोरा	"	९८२३६८६५३९	
१०.	वि. को. लामा	"	९८२३६८६५३९	
११.	प्रकाश अधिकारी	"	९८५१६५२२२५०	
१२.	जोबु को. खतिवडा	"	९८९३९४८४६	
१३.	राम को. अधिकारी	"	९८५१६५२३९०	
१४.	बुद्धा रन्तेल	"	९८५१६५२३९०	
१५.	बेबी को. लाल	"	९८५१६५२३९०	
१६.	कुल प्र. अधिकारी	"	९८५१६५२३९०	
१७.	शिव रन्तेल	"	९८५१६५२३९०	
१८.	शंकरा को. अधिकारी	"	९८५१६५२३९०	

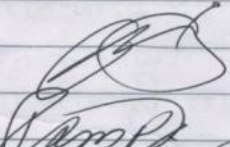
२३.	रामशरण अधिकारी	९८६१०८७२९१	
२४.	राम कृष्ण अधिकारी	-	राम
२५.	कुमार वि. क.	९८०८८५५५१०	
२६.	प्रकाश रन्तेल	९८६०५०३८७९	
२७.	राम प्रसाद अधिकारी	९८५१६०९००६	
२८.	नवराज रन्तेल	९८५१६०५८८५	
२९.	दिल बहादुर रन्तेल	९८५१२२५८८५	
३०.	गोविन्द आचार्य	९८५१९३९२५२	
३१.	शिव को. अधिकारी	९८५१६०५९०३	

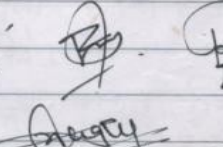
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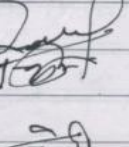
१. पुल निर्माण गर्दा सडकको बायाँ^{पनि} (माथिल्लो) भागमा बनाउनु पर्ने
२. सडक विस्तार गर्दा^{हाट अड्डाको} सडकको केन्द्रबाट बायाँ बायाँ वरिवा
बढाउनु पर्ने ।
३. सडक तथा पुल निर्माण गर्दा हाट हुने सम्पूर्ण धा सल्ल्याहरूको
उचित क्षतिपूर्ति दिनु पर्ने ।
४. स्थानिय सल्ल्या तथा सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाहरूलाई पहिले उचित
लक्षणा चयन्याप गर्नु पर्ने ।
५. सडक विस्तार गर्दा स्थानिय श्रोत तथा साधनलाई पहिचान
गर्नु पर्ने ।
६. निर्माणको क्रममा रिपोर्ट नभएका अन्य सल्ल्याहरूको पनि
क्षतिपूर्ति दिनुपर्ने ।
७. हटाउनु पर्ने सल्ल्याहरूको हटाउनु पर्दा क्षतिमा पनि ३ महिना
अगावै सूचना गर्नु पर्ने ।
८. सडक विस्तार गर्दा सल्ल्या धनिहरूलाई सडक विस्तार शुरू हुनु
अगावै सम्पूर्ण क्षतिपूर्ति दिनुपर्ने ।

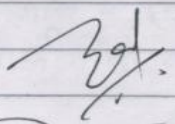

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Kumar

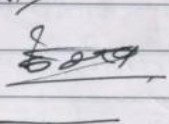

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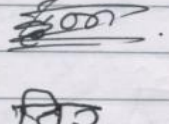

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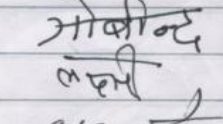

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राजधानी विर १/१५/१५

शासक मिति २०६८/१०/०२ मा बासी, जिल्ला गढी
गाइपालीका वडा नं. ०४ बासरा, गढी - भारत
श्रीप ओपाधर तथा चानाघात साधोना शंकरा
काठमाडौं - नौबसे - मुक्ति, सडक स्तरात्मिक
शिलशिलामा सडक साधोना गर्न सक्ने प्रभाव बढे
सबभन्दा विशेषज्ञता शंकरा अर्को पक्षमा
सडक साधोना गर्न सक्ने क्षमता शंकरा अर्को पक्षमा
उपलब्धताको उपलब्धतामा मात्र इलाका गरी मात्र
प्रकार हुने भएकाले हो।

उपलब्धता

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नम्बर	समाप्त
१.	शक्ति अधिकारी	बासरा, गढी - ०४	९८६१०८७१८०	समाप्त
२.	नारायण अधिकारी	"	९८५११५११३	समाप्त
३.	पशुपति अधिकारी	"	९८५१६५९१६८	समाप्त
४.	समान अधिकारी	"	९८५१०५७६१	समाप्त
५.	जयराज अधिकारी	"	९८५१११२८९	समाप्त
६.	राजेश्वरी अधिकारी	"	९८१८९३६१२	समाप्त
७.	कृष्णप्रसाद अधिकारी	"	९८५१०९८०२६	समाप्त
८.	बनराज चालीस	"	-	समाप्त
९.	समान चानाघात	"	९८५१४१७२३५	समाप्त
१०.	समान अधिकारी	"	९८५१०९५४८	समाप्त
११.	प्रदिप अधिकारी	"	९८५१०९५४८	समाप्त
१२.	समान अधिकारी	"	९८५१०९५४८	समाप्त
१३.	समान अधिकारी	"	९८५१०९५४८	समाप्त
१४.	समान अधिकारी	"	९८५१०९५४८	समाप्त
१५.	समान अधिकारी	"	९८५१०९५४८	समाप्त
१६.	समान अधिकारी	"	९८५१०९५४८	समाप्त

सुझाव

- ① ग्राम हाउस विद्यालय बसके कारणले सडक तरपाए गर्न सके भन्ने आकाशे पुल आवश्यक छ।
- ② सडक आयोजना जटिलकार्य चाँडै सुरु गर्न पर्ने,
- ③ सार्वजनिक सरोकारका चिजहरू जस्तै खाँदा, सिचाइकुलो, प्रशिक्षालय, गह्र गम्भीर, सार्थक उपयुक्त स्थानमा स्थानान्तरण गरिदिएने।
- ④ ग्राम क्षेत्रमा सम्झौते सडक विभागले गर्न लागेको काममा सबैको सहभागी सहयोग रहनेछ।
- ⑤ सडक को पद र पद सडक पथलगीत पदले गार्नेको व्यवस्था गरिदिएने।
- ⑥ बजार क्षेत्रको उपयुक्त स्थानमा एक वटा स्टेशन को सम्झौता सडक सँचालनको र सम्झौता गर्ने गरी प्रशिक्षालयको व्यवस्था गरिदिएने।
- ⑦ सडकको पद पद करिब विठ्ठल नगरदिएने।
- ⑧ धुल, धुल, धुल सडक (वातावरणको) सडक निर्माण गरिदिएने।

अन्य उपस्थिति

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 21. रामही गम्भीर | भासवा - 08. गम्भीर | 98688282171 | हाँ |
| 22. काले तगाए | " | 9808673714 | हाँ |
| 23. मित्रविन्दु अधिकारी | " | 9841822451 | मी विन्दु |
| 24. एलन कडाए अधिकारी | " | 9851100289 | |
| 25. सन्दीप अधिकारी | " | 9840024866 | |

Justin Kuri

डाउन फिम 2068/90/02 मा घोषित, जितला गजुङ
गाउँपालिका वडा नं-०६, आदिवासी मा. विद्यालय-भारत
क्षेत्रीय व्यापार तथा आवागमन आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं -
गौरीगढ - भुजिङ्ग सडक स्तरोन्नतिको शिलशिलामा
सडक आयोजनाले गर्न सक्ने प्रभावको सबैभन्दा
विशेषतया जानकारी गराउन आई प्रस्तावित सडक
आयोजना कोटेशन शर्तमा निर्गत सडकको व्यापक
उपस्थितिमा तयसील वित्तियमका शुक्राचार्य र निर्णय
गरेका छन् ।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१.	रामबहादुर खतिवडा	आदिवासी मा. विद्यालय, गजुङ्ग		
२.	प्रदिप रेग्मी	"	९८४१६३४८१२	
३.	विष्णु खत्री	"	९८५११५८४८०	
४.	अमरुन खत्री	"	९८५११९०८३१	
५.	हरिहर खतिवडा	"	९८४१६६८२५०	
६.	हरिहर खत्री	"	९८५४२०२७०	
७.	कमल रेग्मी	"	९८५११२०२२६	
८.	शिवराम खतिवडा	"	९८४१६४२८०४	
९.	विष्णु खतिवडा	"	९७५१०८९२८८	
१०.	प्रमोद खत्री	"	९८४०१९८९५४	
११.	विमोद खत्री	"	९८४१४०२००९	
१२.	लाल खत्री	"	३८ - २३१६६६६	
१३.	विमल खत्री	"	९८४१५५६९८४	
१४.	जितन खत्री	"	९८४३३३८८४	
१५.	राज खत्री	"	९८४३८२०१६३	
१६.	भुवन खत्री	"	९८४९१४१७७३	
१७.	राजकुमार खतिवडा	"		

निर्माण/सुधार

- ① सड़क के एकदम शीघ्र गति लगाइयें, जहाँ सड़क को शीघ्र खिड़ करि हाँ लो प्रश्न पार्कमें २ १५ मिटर देरवी २५ मिटर सड़क को जगम कसको हुइयें हाँ लो प्रश्न हुइयें।
- ② यदि सड़क को बोली नाम अतिशय २५ म २५ मिटर बिना बिचमा केका १२ देरवी २५ मिटर निच परको बॉलिक हाँरचा तथा जगम को उचित मुशाब्जा दिइयें ५ १५ मिटर लई को
- ③ बाबा अवस्था ई।
- ④ सार्वजनिक सार्वजनिक इवानतय गरी उचित इवानतय इवानानतरण गरिइयें।
- ⑤ बिजलीको रवरा, तेलीकांन को लई नलई, खानेपानी लई उचित इवानतय ० प्रवर्धन गरी।
- ⑥ सड़क पर पर उचित बालीको ० प्रवर्धन बालीको निर्माण गरी।
- ⑦ बजार क्षेत्रमा ५ उपभक्त इवानतय एक आकाबोल निर्माण गरिइयें।
- ⑧ बजार क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न आवश्यकता हाँरचा गाडी parking को सावधानी ~~सक~~ माबु प्रतिफल लानइयें
- ⑨ सड़क विस्तार गरी आवश्यक ^{आवश्यक} फराका ५ ठलीकाम लई, व्यवस्था तरीकाले सुधार गरिइयें।
प्रवर्धन

Livestock

आज मिति २०६८/१०/०८ मा धादिङ्ग जिल्ला गजुरी गाउँपालिका वडा नं: ५ धादबेलीमा नेपाल भारत श्रेणी व्यापार तथा आवागमन आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाण्डौ - नाँबिसे - मुलिङ्ग, सडक स्तर उन्नतिको शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजनाले पार्क खाने पुआवको लागि विशेषरूपतः जानकारी गराउन आई प्रस्तुत सडक आयोजना बसो चढेको हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला एघारौँको उपस्थितिमा तयारीले आयोजनाको सम्पन्न गर्ने निर्णय गर्दै गर्दा सँगै। यो कार्यहरू दिइएको छ।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१.	प्रियंका शर्मा	गजुरी-५, धादबेली	९८४९२७३६५८	प्रियंका
२.	अशोक कोइराला	" " "	९८४०५३२३५८	अशोक
३.	कमलानन्द श्रेष्ठ	" " "	९८४३८३८२५०	कमलानन्द
४.	लक्ष्मी शर्मा	" " "	९८१८६७६६७७	लक्ष्मी
५.	सुशीला कुमारी	गजुरी-५ धादबेली	९८४३८३८२५५	सुशीला
६.	सुन्दर शर्मा	गजुरी-५ धादबेली	९८०८४७३४६९	सुन्दर
७.	कुमिल शर्मा	" " "	९८१३४२०३८८	कुमिल
८.	सुजाना कुमारी	" " "	९७४७००९५४०	सुजाना
९.	लिला पौडेल	" " "	-	लिला
१०.	राजेश शर्मा	" " "	९८५९९३२३९८	राजेश
११.	पुष्पा शर्मा	" " "	९८४९६३८६८६	पुष्पा
१२.	राजेश शर्मा	" " "	९८५९९२४५६	राजेश
१३.	नारायण शर्मा	" " "	९८५९९२४५६	नारायण
१४.	बिना शर्मा	" " "	९८९८३३२९२३	बिना
१५.	मेनुका शर्मा	" " "	९८४९५४२०६२	मेनुका

निर्देश / सुझाव

- ① सड़कें प्रत्यक्ष निति लगाइयुं, सड़कें १५ मिटर सड़कें
बाँटे तर स्थायी ठिकाने २५ मिटर बाँटे तर
घर बनाउन दिएकी ईना को भग्नावशेष चारे भग्ना चारे
हटाइयुं ।
- ② सड़क स्तरउन्नति गरि सड़कमा पर्ने निम्न सावजनिक
सम्पत्ति जस्तै (गड, मन्दिर, प्रतिष्ठालय, सावजनिक बाटो) लई
उचित स्थानमा स्थानान्तरण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
- ③ यदि सड़कले भोली भविष्यमा २५ मिटर लिएमा
१५ मिटर देखि २५ मिटर सम्म ठेका भौतिक संरचना
को सम्पत्ति आफ्नो स्वत्वमा रहेको जग्गाको उचित
मुआवजा पाइनुपर्ने ।
- ④ बजार क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त स्थानमा एक आकाशोपल निर्माण
गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
- ⑤ बजार क्षेत्रमा सड़क विस्तार गरि केन्द्रबाट दुवैतिर
बसभर बराबर बडाइनुपर्ने ।
- ⑥ बजार क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त स्थानमा बस विसेजि र को
निर्माण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
- ⑦ सड़क स्तर उन्नति गरि जलेश्वर शालाकुल मन्दिर नैरको
गाउँलाई तलबाट धापबाट सिमेन्टेड तल उठाएर सड़क
विस्तार गर्नुपर्ने ।
- ⑧ सड़क स्तर उन्नतिको चिन्तनामा वही गाउँ दुईतना हुने
बाटो गाउँलाई कुल्लु सम्म सोझाएर कुल्लु
सम्पत्ति गर्नुपर्ने ।
- ⑨ जाली खुल्ने रहेको ठाउँमा गाउँ वही दुईतना हुने
झाँटको लसको उचित व्यवस्थापन तथा जाली झोक्ने
ढोकी बनाइनुपर्ने । साथै जाली clear गर्नुपर्ने ।
- ⑩ बजार क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त स्थानमा जोड मल्टी, कनाइडिनुपर्ने ।
- ⑪ ~~जाली खुल्ने~~

३ आज मिति २०७४/१०/०४ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला गण्डुरी गाउँपालिका वडा नं.-०५ गल्लोदिमा नेपाल-भारत द्वितीय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं - लौविसी - मुग्लिङ्ग, सडक स्तरउन्नतिको शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजनाले पार्क सडक पुर्वावस्था सञ्चालित विशेषज्ञ बट जानकारी अवगत गर्दै प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनामा हामी निम्न सरोकारवालाहरू वसि हलाल हलाल गरी निम्न सुझावहरू दिएका छौं।

सुझावहरू

क्र.सं.	नाम	हेतु	सम्पर्क नम्बर	संकेत
१.	लालबिक्रम बस्नेत	गल्लोदि, गण्डुरी - ५	९८५९५६७०२४	मि.ब.
२.	शत्रु बिक्रम बस्नेत	"	९८५९७३०५४९	मि.ब.
३.	शुरेश कुमार सायकोट	"	९८५१०५९०६८	मि.ब.
४.	चन्द्र बहादुर सायकोट	"	९८८९०-४०२०१७-५०६५	मि.ब.
५.	कृष्ण बहादुर सुवेदी	"	-	मि.ब.
६.	प्रमोद कुमार कपारवेदी	"	९८५११३४५२३	मि.ब.
७.	अरविमती सायकोट	"	०१०-४०२०१७-५०६५	मि.ब.
८.				
९.				
१०.				

सुझावहरू

१. यस क्षेत्रमा १५ मिटर को लागी कुनै आफ्नी हैन, यदि अवस्था सडकले आवश्यक पर्दा उचित सुझाव दिए अन्तर्गत २५ मिटर लिन सक्ने।
२. सडक विभागले ५ आफ्नी अधिकार क्षेत्रमा जानकारी भर्ने संरचना बनाउने दिनुपर्ने।
४. बजार क्षेत्रमा आवश्यक खाना खाँची पार्किङ्गको व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्ने।

६५.

मार्ग सुर्ख

आज मिति २०७४ पौष १३ गते बिहिवार का दिन नेपाल सरकार सडक विभाग नेपाल भारत क्षेत्रीय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाण्डौ नौविस् - मुग्लिङ सडक स्तरोन्नति तथा एन्वाइरन्मेन्ट का लागि पुर्नवास कार्य योजना वनाउन कार्यक्षेत्र मा जम्दै गई स्थलगत इन्फ्लेक्स रयानिय सरोकार वालासँग कार्य अन्तर्गत साविक पीडा हाल गाजुरी गाउँपालिका वार्ड नं ५ का निम्न प्रभावित घर वाला तथा सरोकार वाला सँग देहाय बमोजिमको उपस्थितीमा इन्फ्लेक्स भयो ।

उपस्थिती

क्र.सं.	नाम तथा ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं	हेलाक्षर
१.	इन्दिरा भुजेल पाँखरेखोला	९८५०५६२३५९	ई.पि.२/१
२.	एक कुमारी शाले मगर	९८५०१००७९१	शाले
३.	प्रदिप भुजेल	९८६०१६०३३८	प्रदिप
४.	जोगमाया भोपा	९८०८६६५०८६	जोगमाया
५.	शान्ता भुजेल	"	शान्ता
६.	सानि परिया	९८०३१६९१३५	सानि
७.	पार्वती अधिकारी	९८०३१०९७५७	पार्वती
८.	निर्मला भुजेल	९८०८०२७२२१	निर्मला
९.	शान्ती गौतम (नेपाल)	९८५३५९६१५९	शान्ती
१०.	अनिशा भुजेल	९८१८५५७१०	अनिशा
११.	धन कुमारी अधिकारी	"	धन
१२.	सानान्नी परिया	९८०८९३७२१२	सानान्नी
१३.	गोपाल हमर्डी	"	गोपाल
१४.	सुमन गौतम	९८५६८९७५२७	सुमन
१५.	दिप वी. भुजेल	"	दिप
१६.	कुमार भुजेल	९८१०२१३५५	कुमार
१७.	गोपि परिया	९८०८९३७२१२	गोपि

દલકલકા વિષયદલ :-

૧. સડક તથા ખુલ નિર્માણ ગર્દા ક્ષાતે હુને ઘા તથા અન્ય સુલ્ચના ર જગાકો અચિત મુલાખ્જા દિનુ પને ।
૨. સડક વિસ્તાર ગર્દા સ્થાનિયુ શ્રોત તથા સાધાર્ણાઈ પદિલો પ્રાથમિકતા દિનુ પને
૩. નિર્માણકા ક્રમમા રિપોળ નમણકા અન્ય સુલ્ચનાદલકા ક્ષાતે હુને ગણ્થા અચિત મુલાખ્જા દિનુ પને ।
૪. સ્થાનિય સુલ્ચા તથા સુલ્કલિલાર્ક નાદા નપુન્યાઈ નિર્માણ કાર્ય ગનુ પને
૫. દલકલકા પને ઘા તથા અન્ય સુલ્ચના દલકલકા પર્કા કામલગા ૩ મલિના કગાવે ઘા ઘાનિદલકલકા સુલ્ચના દિનુ પને
૬. સડક વિસ્તારકા કાર્ય સુલ્ક હુન કગાવે સપૂર્ણ કલિપૂર્વિ દિનુ પને

અનિસા

કત દલક

ગો પાલ

૨૦૨૧/૨૨

સાનવ

સુલ્ક

સુલ્ક

જોગમાય

નિર્માણ

ગોપી

સાનવો

સાનવ

સુલ્ક

आज मिति २०७८/१०/०८ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला गजुरी गाउँपालिका वडा नं.०१ गजुरीमा नेपाल-भारत शैक्षिक तथा आवागमन आयोजना अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम - नौबिस - भुमिङ्ग, सडक खण्डको स्तर दुनारीको शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजनाले पार्क गर्ने पुर्वावस्ये सम्बन्धि विशेषज्ञ पानकारी अन्तर्गत भई पुस्तकित सडक आयोजनापति हामी निम्न सरोकारवाना उपस्थितविच हुनपुग्न भई तपशिल वमोजिमका अनुभावहृद प्रिएका हौं।

उपस्थित

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
०१.	बालु बर्तेला	गजुरी-०१, गजुरी गा.पा.	९८५१०९११७८	
०२.	मिलन डल्लाकोटी	गजुरी-१, धादिङ्ग	९८५९०६९५०५	
०३.	हेमप्रसाद खरेल	"	९८५१६१२६७७	
०४.	किसन रिजाल	"	९८५१४३३७७३	
०५.	अणुराज पाठक	"	९८५९०२३६२३	
०६.	अमृत बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	"	९८६९०६६६१३	
०७.	साधव कठाली	"	८८४९६५०६६६	
०८.	रमेश शर्मा	"	९८४९७९८९९३	
०९.	नवलराज सुवेदी	"	९८६०५६५०५६	
१०.	रामप्रसाद शर्मा	"	९८४९७९८२६८	
११.	राममणी पाठक	"	९८४९९९६६०५	
१२.	सुबिला सुवेदी	"	९८०३३७२६०६	
१३.	राज अधिकारी	गजुरी-	९८६९०३८०४८	
१४.	कवि बर्तेला	"	९८५९२५५९२०	
१५.	विमलराज कुमाल पाठक	"	९८५१०१२३०	
१६.	शैलराज सुवेदी	"	९८६९०८६६५५	
१७.	श्रीकान्त कठाली	गजुरी	९८४९९९६६६६	

सुझाव

- ① लज्जा सा खेले सिई 201 महादेव मणीद 2 अल मणीदहलर्प उपकल द्वागमा निर्माण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
- ② ~~सिई~~ विद्यमान अवस्थासा खेको अगोललर्प सदक^{विभाग} र स्थापितल सरकारले इलकल गेटेद परल द्वागमा खमा खमा खरवगीत खरोकारवललर्प जानकारी दिनुपर्ने ।
- ③ सदकले सदकको विभागले सदकको खर इलति गरि सिई 95 मिटर किछ पने खेका द्वा, तद्वा हलाउडा उचित सुझावजा दिनुपर्ने ।
- ④ लज्जा सा ~~स~~ आकारो पुलको निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने द्वासी सिईदिनुपर्ने । साथसाथै जेवा कुकीडको निर्माण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
- ⑤ लज्जा सा आवक द्वासा वल विलेले को साथै मणु प्रतिकूलमको निर्माण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
- ⑥ लज्जा सा ~~स~~ सदकको द्वासा द्वासा द्वागमा खरवगीत पंदल मार्गको निर्माण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
- ⑦ सदक विलारको क्रमा सदकमा पर्ने सार्वजनिक सम्पतिलर्प खालान्तरण गरि उपकल द्वासा खालान्तरण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
- ⑧ मोड सुधार गरि आउ उचित सुझावजा दिइ सुधार गर्नुपर्ने ।
- ⑨ विद्यमान अवस्थासा सदकको विले केवल विन्दुवल 8 द्वासा वल 25-25 मिटर द्वासी राखेको जग्गाको को हालसम्म सुझावजा लपएको हुनाले सो जग्गाको सुझावजा पाउ मणि यस आपाजगले सकारत्मक कृत्तिका खेलेदिनुपर्ने तद्वाको खरोकारवलको चाहन छ ।

आज मिति २०७८/१०/०५ गते धादिङ्ग, जिल्ला गण्डौ) गाउँपालिका वडा नं. २- फुँके रंगेल आ नेपाल भारत क्षेत्रिय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तरगत काठमाण्डौ - नौबिसे-भुम्लिङ्ग, सडक खण्डको स्तरउन्नतिको शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजनाले पल गर्न सक्ने प्रभावको संवेदना विशेषरूपले जानकारी अवगत भई पुस्तावित सडक आयोजनाले गर्न सक्ने तरेमा हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला एजन्सीहरुको उपस्थितिमा हलजल गरि तयारित बजेटिमको सुझावहरु दिएका हौं।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्कनम्बर र हस्ताक्षर
१	दानमाधु खिलवाल	गण्डौ-२, फुँके रंगेल	९८ - दानमाधु
२	सुब्रह्मण्य पाण्डे	"	९८६०६८३१५७ सुब्रह्मण्य
३	गीता श्रेष्ठ	"	९८५१०६५८३० गीता
४	धनराज श्रेष्ठ	"	९८५१९१३०६९ धनराज
५	पद्मकुमारी पाण्डे	"	९८५३७८५५५० पद्म
६	निजकुमारी श्रेष्ठ	"	९८५३०३७०१९ निजकुमारी
७	मधु खिलवाल	"	९८१३१५७२९२ मधु
८	राधिका खेडाङ	"	९८१८५९३५७७ राधिका
९	सन्तोष राई	"	९८०६८८५८०३ सन्तोष
१०	कुम. व. गार्ग	"	९८०८९२६१२८ कुम. व. गार्ग
११	मुना म. खिलवाल	"	९८६०८५५२६० मुना
१२	पद्मिना म. गार्ग	"	९८२३६३२९२८ पद्मिना
१३	यम कुमारी आलेख	"	९८०३८१२१७८ यम

सुझावहरु

१. सडकको स्तरउन्नतिको क्रममा यस क्षेत्रमा सम्बन्धित इन्भेष्टिटर बढाउनु जसमा बढाइनुपर्ने।
२. सडक स्तर उन्नतिको क्रममा विप्लवीको सम्बन्धमा कार्यलयसँग सम्बन्ध गरि काम लगाउनुपर्ने, विप्लवीको सम्बन्धमा सारीनुपर्ने।
३. बजार क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त पेट्रोल पम्पको निर्माण गरिनुपर्ने।
४. सडक विस्तारको क्रममा सडकमा पर्ने सार्वजनिक सरोकारका सम्पत्तिमाई हानान्तरण गर्दा उपयुक्त स्थानमा हानान्तरण गरिनुपर्ने,
५. बजार क्षेत्रमा सडक बल विद्युत, प्रायु प्रविधिको र जल आपूर्तिको निर्माण गरिनुपर्ने,
६. सडक विस्तार, १५ मिटरको नजीकै रहेको बालीबारीको फल सम्पत्तिमाई हानान्तरण गर्नुपर्ने।

दानमाधु

सचिव

सचिव

उपलब्धीति

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नंबर	संताहर
१	समसभ कृष्णधर लिम्वान, गवुडी गजबानीका - ०२	०२	९८	
२	राजराज लिम्वान		०५६४५५०१७५	संताहर
३	अभि प्रसाद पाठे	"	९८५११७०६३७	संताहर
४	शिवजी पाठे	"	९८४१०६४८४७	संताहर
५	काजीमान शेंडे	"	९८४१६५६५९७	संताहर
६	सवित्री कवित्ता शेंडे	"	९८५५२१७५१४	संताहर
७	राजेश शेंडे	"	९८४१३३५७५७	संताहर
८	अभि विम्वरी कवित्ता	"	९८४१९२०७७५५	संताहर
९	गजरा शेंडे	"	—	संताहर
१०	हरि चाली शरण लिम्वान	"	९८४३६५६४१६	संताहर

मुक्तावली

1. पक्ष ग्रह हाडमा वक्ष निवर्को लागी कुनै समझा ईन समझी
स्वाभिकको कुनै समझा रहेन । तथापी -- (७)
2. सडकमा पर्ने सार्वजनिक सरोकारका सम्बन्धको स्वाभाविक
गतिमा उपयुक्त स्वाभाविक स्वाभाविक गतिमा उपयुक्त ।
3. बजार क्षेत्रमा आवश्यक हाडमा एक थाकाशोधन को
साधनको जस्ताको जस्तो निर्माण गरिनुपर्ने ।
4. सडकले कुराग्राउ नगरेर चाडो भन्दा चाडो
काठ गतिमा उपयुक्त ।
5. सडकले सडक बिहान गतिमा सडकको सडकको सडकको
विश्वलाई सडकको सडकको सडकको सडकको ।
6. सडक बिहान गतिमा विद्युत सडक सडकको सडकको
बिहान गर्ने समझा विद्युतको सडकको सडकको सडकको ।
7. सडक बिहान गतिमा कसले सडकको सडकको सडकको
अनुपयुक्त समझा नगरी उपयुक्त समझा १ उपयुक्त
सडकको सडकको सडकको ।
8. बजार क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त उपयुक्त सडकको सडकको
गतिमा उपयुक्त ।
9. कतिपय हाडमा उपयुक्त उपयुक्त सडकको सडकको
कतिपय सडकको सडकको सडकको सडकको ।
10. सडकले सडकको सडकको सडकको सडकको
कतिपय सडकको सडकको सडकको सडकको ।

आज मिति २०६८/१०/०५ गते धादिङ्ग, जिल्ला, रोराङ्ग,
 गाउँपालिका ०३, लितालबजार भन्ने ठाउँमा नेपाल-भारत श्रमिक
 व्यापार तथा आवागमन आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौँ-
 नौबिसे-भुम्लिङ्ग, सडक खण्डको इतर इन्जिनियरको
 शिलशिलामा सडक आयोजनाको पार्ने सक्ने प्रभावकारि
 सरकारीत विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी भएतापनि प्रस्तावित
 सडक सम्म आयोजनाको बारेमा हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला
 एमकीडको उपस्थितिमा हुनसकन गरी तयशिल बमोजिमका
 सुझावहरू दिएका छौं।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	पेशा	सम्पर्क नम्बर
१	सूर्य बहादुर तामाङ्ग	लितालबजार, रोराङ्ग/२०७१-०३ ३४	९८४१७२५९८५
२	मौजा मजि	"	९८४१७२५९८५
३	राजु त्रिपाठी	"	९८४१७२५९८५
४	दिपक गुरुङ्ग	"	९८४१७२५९८५
५	राधिका कँडेल	"	९८४१७२५९८५
६	बलराम सिग्देल	"	९८४१७२५९८५
७	दिपक गुरुङ्ग	"	९८४१७२५९८५
८	सरन प्रसाद कपारवंशी	"	९८४१७२५९८५
९	कृष्ण मोगी	"	९८४१७२५९८५
१०	कमल त्रिपाठी	"	९८४१७२५९८५
११	दिपक गुरुङ्ग	"	९८४१७२५९८५
१२	दिपक गुरुङ्ग	"	९८४१७२५९८५

मि सुकावडा

1. बजार क्षेत्रमा सडक वर र पर सम्पर्क रक
आकाश पुल को सम्पर्क जोडा कल्लीको निर्माण
गरिदियुपर्ने ।
2. सडक विस्तार उद्दिष्टा सार्वजनिक सम्पदा सम्पत्ति
संरचनालाई स्थापनाद्वारा गरिदिए उपरुक्त स्थापना
स्थापनाद्वारा गरिदियुपर्ने ।
3. सडकको स्तर उन्नती गर्दा सडकमा परेको र
स्थापनाको स्थापनामा आएको अर्थिक खर्च र
जग्गाको उचित अनुमान दिनुपर्ने ।
4. सडकमा पर्ने बिजुलीको खर्चलाई सडक
स्तर उन्नतीको बलमा बिजुली बिजुत कार्यालय
सँग सम्बन्ध गरी विस्तारको बलमा
सारिनुपर्ने ।
5. सडकको आकृति कति जति चर्दीएको हो
त्यो दृष्टत कित्ता गरिदियुपर्ने, चर्दी सर्वसाधारण
लाई सम्बन्ध गरी दिनुपर्ने । जग्गाको नक्सा
दिनुपर्ने ।
6. १५ मिटरको लम्बाई फर्कियो ।

२५/५/२०६८

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आज मिति २०६८/१०/०५ गते धादिङ, जिल्ला बन्दिबारा रोड, गा.पा.
-०३, खेलाङ-बाट - मा नेपाल-भारत क्षेत्रीय
मार्ग तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं - लुम्बि-
मुक्ति, सडक खण्ड स्तर उन्नतिको शिलशिलामा सडक
आयोजनाको पार्न सक्ने प्रभावको सङ्गति विशेषज्ञहरू
जानकारी श्रवण गर्दै प्रस्तुति सडक आयोजनाको बारेमा
हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिको उपस्थितिमा
हलकल गरी तयारिल वार्तात्मक वार्तात्मक सुकावडा
दिएका हुन् ।

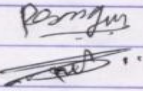
उपस्थिति :

क्रम	नाम	हेतु	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१.	सुभाषित्तवाल	सल्लाहकार-०३, खेलाङ-बाट	९८५१७७५३५८	
२.	नरामण प्र. त्रिपाठी	"	९८५१०६२३९७	
३.	रमा खिलवाल	"	-	
४.	विष्णु शर्मा तामाङ	"	९८१८७११०३९	
५.	सुप्रभा त्रिपाठी	"	९८५११२७८०२	
६.	विष्णु त्रिपाठी	"	९८५३२८१६६८	
७.	नवीर शर्मा	"	९८५१६३३९७१	
८.	शिव पौड्याल	"	९८	

मु.का.व.६६

- ① बजार क्षेत्रमा रहेका सार्वजनिक सरोकारका सम्बन्धमा सडकको स्तर उन्नति गरिदा सडकमा पर्ने हुँदा निम्नलिखित उपर्युक्त स्थापना स्थापनाहरू गरिदिएका छन् ।
- ② सडकको स्तर उन्नति गरिदा सडकको केन्द्रविन्दु वरिपरि यस वरिपरि जग्गा लिइएको छ ।
- ③ सडकले भाकुले जग्गा लिइ सकेपछि तत्काल लगत कच्चा छे गराइनेछ । उचित अनुशासन बिरुद्ध
- ५ बजार क्षेत्रमा उपर्युक्त पदल मार्गको निर्माण गरिदिएका छन् ।
- ⑤ १५ मिटरको लागि स्थापनाको पूर्ण सम्पन्न रहेको छ ।
- ⑥ सडक वरिपरि पर्ने जग्गाहरूको लागि जग्गा कलोनको साथसाथै आकाशकोटको निर्माण गरिदिएका छन् ।
- ⑦ बजार क्षेत्रमा सडकको लागि वरिपरि पर्ने जग्गा, प्रा.प्र. विद्यालयको निर्माण गरिदिएका छन् ।
- ⑧ विगतको सम्पन्न बजारको सडकको स्तर उन्नति स्थापना आकाशकोटको लागि यसको उचित अनुशासन दिइएको छ ।

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11/2/22

आज मिति २०६४/१०/०५ गते धादिङ्ग जिल्ला बेनिघाट रंगराइ, ग्राह्यालीका वडा नं. - ०५ बेनिघाट मा नेपाल-भारत क्षेत्रीय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत कठमाडौँ - नौबिसे - जुम्लिङ्ग, सडक खण्डको सडक उन्नतिको शिलशिलामा उक्त सडक आयोजनाले पार्न सक्ने प्रभावकारी सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत आई उक्त सडक आयोजनाको बारेमा हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला व्यक्तिको उपस्थितिमा तयशिल वसोलिका मुकामहरू दिएका छौं ।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं	नाम	हेगना	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१	उमेश कुमार श्रेष्ठ	बेनिघाट - ५ बेनिघाट	९८५१५८२०७	
२	रम शरण कटेल	बेनिघाट - २ बेनिघाट	९८६०७१७४४५	
३	फकीराज डल्लाकोटी	"	९८५१८५०७५४	
४	सुमन श्रेष्ठ	"	९८५१६६७४२६	
५	दिपेश कटेल	"	९८६५००३१०५	
६	दिप प्रसाद कटेल	"	९८५१८५५३३	दिप प्र.
७	बालकृष्ण कटेल	"	९८५१६५६९९२	
८	गणेश कुमार श्रेष्ठ	"	९८०८७४४५७५	गणेश
९	कञ्चन लाल श्रेष्ठ	"	९८	कञ्चन
१०	भक्तारी कटेल	"	९८५९८६०२७१	भक्तारी
११	रत्न श्रेष्ठ	"	९८५९७१०८१७	Ranjit
१२	दानापा गुरुङ्ग	"	९८	दानापा

सुझाव

1. सड़क की स्तर उन्नति करें शिलशिलामा सड़क का पूर्ण सार्वजनिक सरोकारका सम्पत्तिलाई उपयुक्त हवाअन्त स्थानान्तरण गोरिदिएने ।
2. सड़क की स्तर उन्नती गर्दा सड़क का पूर्ण भौतिक संरचनाको उचित अनुशासन दिनुपर्ने ।
3. सड़क की स्तर उन्नती गर्दा सड़क का पुराना बिद्युत को रतबन्धलाई पनि सार्नका लागि बिद्युत कार्यलय सँग सम्बन्ध गोरिदिएने ।
4. बजार क्षेत्रमा उपस्थित पैदल मार्गको निर्माण गोरिदिएने ।
5. बजार क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त हाउस, कुल बिल्डिंग र गरी प्रशिक्षण निर्माण गोरिदिएने ।
6. सडक निर्माण गर्दा वातावरण रक्षा निर्माण गोरिदिएने ।
7. पश्चिममा स्थानीय वातावरणको रक्षा सम्पन्न रहेने ।

(Handwritten signatures and marks)

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आज मिति २०६८/००/०५ गते धादिङ, जिल्ला केन्द्रबाट
मेराङ, गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ५६-चर्येङ आ नेपाल-भारत सीमा
एकपट्टा तथा आवागमन आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौँ-
नेपाल-भारत सीमा, सडक खण्डको हतु इन्जिनियरको शिफारिसमा
सडक आयोजनाले गर्ने सक्ने प्रभावको सम्बन्धीत
विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अन्तर्गत भई प्रस्तावित सडक
खण्डको आयोजनाको बर्षा सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवाला
ठपक्तीसँग बस्ने इतमल गरी निर तयारित बर्गोजिका
सुझावहरू दिएका छौं।

उपस्थिति :

क्र.सं.	नामवाच	हेतु	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१.	प्रदिप थापा	चर्येङ - ५, के.सी. गा.पा.	९८१३७६८२०२	
२.	राजेश्वर प्रसाद अप्पली	चर्येङ - ५, के.सी. गा.पा.	९८५१०१५८८१	
३.	लि. बहादुर गुरुङ	"	९८१३२१२६५१	लि. बहादुर
४.	सुकुमा, गुरुङ	"	९८०३७०४०२८	सुकुमा
५.	सु. बहादुर गुरुङ	"	-	सुकुमा
६.	बिता के.सी.	"	९८०८६५५२११	बिता के.सी.
७.	आमादेवी खिलवाल	"	९८०८५८७९८१	आमादेवी
८.	सुर्ज कुमारी लामा	"	९८०८५६८०५३	सुर्ज
९.	बिष्णु शर्मा	"	९८१३७१२०५५	बिष्णु
१०.	प्रमिला दाहाल	"	९८०८८३९१६२	प्रमिला
११.	इन्द्र आर्जुन गुरुङ	चर्येङ - ६, के.सी. गा.पा.	९८०८५१३८५०	इन्द्र
१२.	मिना के.सी.	"	९८१३७५९१७२	मिना
१३.	शशी आर्जुन गुरुङ	"	९८१८७७५२३३	शशी
१४.	बिन बहादुर शर्मा	"	९८१८३६५५८८	बिन
१५.	राजेश्वरी गुरुङ	"	९८१३७२६९१२३	राजेश्वरी
१६.	मनोज कुमारी लामा	"	९८५१२५६७८२	मनोज
१७.	देवराज के.सी.	"	९८१३३८५७८५५	देवराज

सुझावहरू

- सडकको हतु इन्जिनियरको भई सडकको केन्द्र बिन्दु बस ईन्जिनियर
बराबर निश्चय गर्ने।
- सडकको गर्ने भौतिक सर्वेक्षणलाई उचित अनुशासना
दिएउपर्ने।
- सडकको हतु इन्जिनियरको भई सडकको वर र पर ठपक्कीसँग
पहिले सडकको निर्माण गरिदिनुपर्ने।
- सडकको गर्ने सार्वजनिक सरोकारवाला सर्वेक्षणलाई
उपयुक्त आधारमा आधारभूत गरिदिनुपर्ने।
- सडकको वर र पर ठपक्कीसँग पहिले सडकको
निर्माण गरिदिनुपर्ने।
- यस आधारमा १५ मिटरको लागि आधारभूत ठपक्कीसँग
पहिले सडकको हुनेछ।
- सडकको हतु इन्जिनियरको भई सडकको गर्ने ठपक्कीसँग
सर्वेक्षणलाई उपयुक्त आधारमा सार्वजनिक कार्यलयमा
सम्बन्ध गरिदिनुपर्ने।

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आज मिति २०६८/१०/०५ गते बाग्लुङ, जिल्ला वैमिद्यात रोराङ्ग,
गाउँपालिका वडा नं.-०९, जमकीमटारमा नेपाल-भारत क्षेत्रिय
ध्यापार तथा आलायात आयोजना अन्तरगत काठमाडौं-
माँ नौबिसे-भुम्लिङ्ग, सडक रणको स्तर इन्जिनियरिङ्ग
शिलशिलामा सञ्चालित विशेषज्ञता जानकारी
अवगत गर्दै यस पुस्तावित आयोजनाको बारेमा
सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला एपलीकको बिचमा हलकल
गर्दै तपस्वि बर्गोजिमका सुझावहरू दिएका छौं।

सुझावहरू :

क्र.सं.	नामधर	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१.	संगीता थापा मगर	वैमिद्यात रोराङ्ग, जमकीमटार	९८०६४०८२९९	गीता
२.	रेखा शर्मा ठकुरी	"	९८१३४७९४०८	रेखा
३.	किरण शम्शा मगर	"	९८१८६५३६२८	किरण
४.)	तारा वन शर्मा	"	९८०३३१९९३५	तारा
५.	राय बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	"	९८०८६२४४६	राय
६.	रीता लामा मगर	"	९८०३५६५२२९	रीता
७.	रवि पहाड मगर	"	९८०३५०८८८०	रवि
८.	सुप्रेम पाँडे	"	९८०३६२०२३४	सुप्रेम
९.	कविन्द्रा पाँडे	"	९८२५२२८००९	कविन्द्रा
११.	कुलकर्णी, सुरेन्द्रा मगर	"	९८०३५०५९६५	कुलकर्णी
१२.	अरुण, सुरेन्द्रा मगर	"	९८०३५६००५१	अरुण
१३.	सुभाष गिरी	"	९८०३५६००५१	सुभाष
१४.	दिलीप	"	९८०३५६००५१	दिलीप
१५.	मिन बहादुर गिरी	"	९८०३५६००५१	मिन
१६.	अरुण श्रेष्ठ	"	९८०३५६००५१	अरुण
१७.	मदिना मिश्रा	"	९८०८८७९२१९	मदिना
१८.	रवि कुमार मगर	"	९८०३५६००५१	रवि
१९.	रवि पाँडे	"	९८०३५६००५१	रवि

सुझावः :

1. 92 मितरकी लागी सर्व स्थानिय उपरीष्ठलई मान्य हुई हुई र पूर्ण सहयोग गर्ने हुन ।
2. सार्वजनिक सरोकारका सम्पत्तीलाई स्थानान्तरण गरिदा उपयुक्त स्थानमा स्थानान्तरण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
3. वजार क्षेत्रमा सडकको वर र पर अवस्थीत पैदल मार्गको अवस्था गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
4. सडक कर उठाउने कार्यालय वजार भित्र भएकोले यहाँ बाई निम्न मिडबाट हुने र श्रमज वही श्रमने हुदा सडक कर उठाउने कार्यालयलाई वजार क्षेत्रबाट हटाउनुपर्ने ।
5. सडकको स्तर उन्नती गरिदा सडकमा पर्ने बिजुलीका खम्बाहरूलाई सडक भन्दा बाहिर सार्नका निम्न बिद्युत कार्यालय संग सन्तुष्ट गरीदिनुपर्ने ।
6. सडकको स्तर उन्नती गरिदा वजार क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त स्थानमा कस बिछौनी का खालसाई माथु परिचालन बनाइ दिए राख्ने हुने ।
7. वजार क्षेत्रमा यताको पानी उत्त उता जानका निम्न अलि हुने र बालको कलबाट बनाइ दिए राख्ने हुने ।
8. वजार क्षेत्रमा इच्छित ठलको अवस्था गरिदिनुपर्ने ।
9. वजार क्षेत्रमा सि श्री शंखादेवी विद्यालय भएकोले ठाँउ वाट पार गर्न को लागी एक आकाश पुल निर्माण गरिदिनुपर्ने ।

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आज मिति २०६८/१०/०५ गते धादिङ्ग, जिल्ला तेलिचह रोराङ्ग, गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ९९१० कुम्दी मा नेपाल-भारत छोडो आन्दोलन तथा आत्मघात आन्दोलन अन्तरगत काठमाडौँ - नौबिसे-भुमिङ्ग, सडक रोकको स्वर उन्नतीको शिलशिलामा सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञहरू जानकारी अवगत गर्दै सम्बन्धित सडक आयोजनाले पार्ने सवने प्रभावका बारेमा सम्बन्धित सरकारीवाला एजन्सीहरूको हलजल गरी तयशील वार्ताजिमका सुझावहरू दिएका हुन्।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	हेतु	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१.	जिवन व. अधिकारी	कुम्दी-१० व.र.ग.ग.	९८०३३९५९७८	
२.	प्रमोद पाँडे	कुम्दी-९ "	९८४१०३०७७०	
३.	जान बहादुर पाँडे	कुम्दी-१० "	९८०८२९६९३०	
४.	प्रमोद अधिकारी	"	९८२१५८८५८९	
५.	- धनराज रिजाल	"	९८१८५१५९६५	धनराज
६.	- दिलीपराज पुजारी	"	-	पुजारी
७.	- टेम्प कुमारी मगर	"	९८०८७१६६६५	मगर
८.	- अरिशा अधिकारी	" "	९८१०३८०५५२	अरिशा
९.	- अरिशा अधिकारी	" "	९८२५२८७८२९	अरिशा
१०.	- डाँड कुमारी कार्की	" ०९	९८०६५५००७५	कार्की
११.	- सरस्वती डल्लाकोटी	कुम्दी ०९	९८१९२५६९९५	डल्लाकोटी
१२.	- प्रमोद धामा मगर	कुम्दी ०९	९८२३७७१८३९	प्रमोद
१३.	- दिपा डल्लाकोटी	" "	९८२५२०७५०७	डल्लाकोटी
१४.	- दिल कुमारी धामी	" १०"	-	धामी
१५.	- अरिशा धामा मगर	" "	९८०८१७९२९९	अरिशा
१६.	- चमेली श्रेष्ठ	" "	९८०८७७६८१६	चमेली
१७.	- कमली पन्ना	"	९८ लामा	पन्ना
१८.	- डल्ला कुमारी रिजाल	"	९८०८३५५७५६६	डल्ला

आज मिति २०६८/१०/०६ गते धादिङ्ग, जित्ला रोराङ्ग, वैदिवात गाउँपालिका वडा नं.-१०, जौतारबोला च्या नेपाल-भारत क्षेत्रीय व्यापार तथा यातायात आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौँ - लौबिखे - मुग्लिङ्ग, सडक रणजक, इन्टर इन्टरनेटको शिलशिलामा सरकारबाट विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अवगत गरी पुस्तावित सडक आयोजनाले पार्ने सक्ने प्रभाव बढे हामी निम्न सरोकारवाला ठाउँहरूको ध्यानमा राखी तयारित बमोजिमका सुझावहरू दिएका छौं।

सुझावहरू

क्र.सं.	नाम	हेतु	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
१.	अरुण गुरुङ्ग	जौतारबोला-१० व.सं.को	९८१८५२७०८९	अरुण गुरुङ्ग
२.	सुरेश गुरुङ्ग	"	९८०८७११५१८	सुरेश गुरुङ्ग
३.	जानेन्द्र गुरुङ्ग	"	९८१४२८१९६१	जानेन्द्र गुरुङ्ग
४.	शान्तेश बर्ले	"	९८१७२३८५२५	शान्तेश बर्ले
५.	बिप्लव व. गुरुङ्ग	"	९८११८२२९६५	बिप्लव व. गुरुङ्ग
६.	अरुण ठाकुर गुरुङ्ग	"	९८२११७८३४८	अरुण ठाकुर गुरुङ्ग
७.	आशा व. गुरुङ्ग	"	९८	आशा व. गुरुङ्ग
८.	अरुण व. गुरुङ्ग	"	-	अरुण व. गुरुङ्ग
९.	राज ठाकुर गुरुङ्ग	"	९८०५८७९००९	राज ठाकुर गुरुङ्ग
१०.	महेश ठाकुर गुरुङ्ग	"	-	महेश ठाकुर गुरुङ्ग
११.	अरुण व. गुरुङ्ग	"	-	अरुण व. गुरुङ्ग
१२.	अरुण व. गुरुङ्ग	"	-	अरुण व. गुरुङ्ग
१३.	किरण बस्नेत	मुग्लिङ्ग-५	९८	किरण बस्नेत
१४.	किरण प्रसाद बर्ले	जौतारबोला-१०.	९८२७२९५२३०	किरण प्रसाद बर्ले
१५.	राजेश्वर प्रजा	"	९८	राजेश्वर प्रजा
१६.	रमेश व. बिष्ट वकील	"	९८१५११७५३०	रमेश व. बिष्ट वकील
१७.	शरद ठाकुर गुरुङ्ग	"	९८५५०६३५५५	शरद ठाकुर गुरुङ्ग
१८.	चैत ठाकुर बर्ले	"	९८२५२३७४३४	चैत ठाकुर बर्ले

सुझाव

1. सड़क का स्तर उन्नती गरी सड़क का पक्के सार्वजनिक संचालनार्थ उचित दायता स्थापना कर दिव्य ।
2. सड़क का केन्द्र बिन्दु वत दुर्घटना दर कम कर दी जा सके ।
3. सड़क का स्तर उन्नती गरी उचित दायता गरी पाकीड़, र मृदा प्रदूषण कम कर दिव्य ।
4. सड़क का स्तर उन्नती गरी उपर्युक्त नाली निर्माण कर दिव्य ।
5. पक्के सड़क का कुशाग्र चलाकर दायता कर दी सके ।
6. सड़क का स्तर उन्नती गरी उचित दायता कर दिव्य ।
7. सड़क का स्तर उन्नती गरी सड़क का स्तर उन्नती गरी नाली निर्माण कर दिव्य ।
8. सड़क का स्तर उन्नती गरी सड़क का स्तर उन्नती गरी नाली निर्माण कर दिव्य ।

9.

अमरपुर
2068/2069

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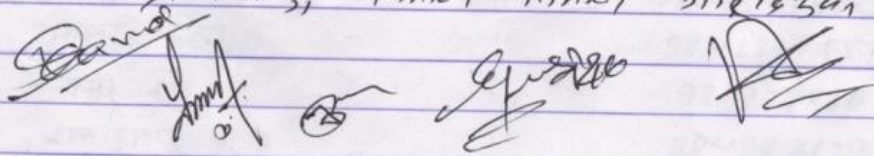
आज मिति २०६८/१०/०६ गते समिति, चितवन जिल्ला
 इच्छाकामना गाउँपालिका तहले ०३, फिहरी, आ नेपाल-भारत प्रीम
 ० पाए तथा आलापत आयोजना अन्तर्गत काठमाडौं-
 नौबिसे - मुग्लीङ्ग सडक खण्डको स्तर पुनर्तीको
 शिलशिलामा सम्पन्नित सबैभन्दा विशेषज्ञबाट
 जानकारी भएता भई पुनर्ती सडक आयोजनालाई
 पनि सम्बन्धित सबैभन्दा सरकारी कार्यालय
 ० पत्नीहरू बिच हुनकल गरी तयशील कामजिमका
 सुकाउहरू दिएका छौं ।

सम्पन्नित

क्र.सं	नाम	ठेगाना	सम्पर्क नम्बर	सम्पन्नित
१.	मे. व. गुरुङ्ग,	फिहरी, -०३, इ. गौ. १४		सही
२.	विनोद खत्री	" - ०२ "	९८६८८०८४४	क.
३.	श्री व. गुरुङ्ग,	" "	९८१९२५९३९०	सम्पन्नित
४.	लक्ष्मण खत्री	" " "	९८९९२२२३१०	०
५.	महिराज गुरुङ्ग	" "	९८०९१८१८७५	सही
६.	सुरज गुरुङ्ग,	" " "	९८११२५५५५७	सही
७.	सा. नारायण खत्री	" " "	९८४६१२७२९७	सही
८.	विष्णु माया गुरुङ्ग,	" " "	९८१५२३१२०१	सही
९.	बबु लाल गुरुङ्ग,	" " "	९८०६८२७३८३	सही
१०.	मिलन गुरुङ्ग,	" "	९८०४१२५५३२	सही
११.	सुनल खत्री	" " "	९८०५२३०२०१	सही
१२.	आम. व. गुरुङ्ग,	" " "	९८११२९९७५८	सही
१३.	धर्म न. खत्री	" " "	९८४६१२५६६६	सही
१४.	जि. क. खत्री	" "	९८०२८३६२८२	सही
१५.	अरुण गुरुङ्ग,	" " "	९८५११८५३१६	सही
१६.	शरीत गुरुङ्ग,	" "	९८२०१८७२६५५	सही
१७.	दि. व. गुरुङ्ग,	" "		सही

सुझाव

- 1) सड़क का स्तर उन्नती गरी सड़क का पैन सार्वजनिक सड़क सम्पत्तीलाई उचित स्वागत सम्मानन गरी दिनुपर्ने ।
- 2) सड़कले चाडो बढा चाडो काज छुट गरीनुपर्ने ।
- 3) वर निरुक्त लागी बढाका हानिय बासीन्दाको पूर्ण सहयोग रहेछ ।
- 4) सड़क स्तर उन्नती गरीदा बजार क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त स्वागत वस बिलोति को सम्मान पाउ परिहार्य बनाइदिनुपर्ने ।
- 5) सड़क पैन बिद्युत को जोड लाई सड़क विस्तार गरी बिद्युत कार्यलय सम्म सँग सम्भव गरी सड़क विस्तार सँग सँग लागी पढन गरीदिनुपर्ने ।
- 6) सड़क स्तर उन्नती गरीदा बजारमा उपयुक्त पँदल मार्ग को साथै सम्झा उपबन्धन नाकीको उपबन्धन गरीदिनुपर्ने ।
- 7) सड़क पतिरने ^{बजार} ~~असुकर~~ पतिरने बाकाइनुपर्ने ।
- 8) बजार क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त स्वागत साकाश पुनर्को साथ जेबा कसीड, निर्माण निर्माण गरीदिनुपर्ने ।



चित्रवन जिल्ला

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- (i) इसका विस्तार गरिदा इसका पन सार्वजनिक लम्बाई

- ② यह ठोस अवस्था निकलने के लिए एक मात्र अवस्था नहीं है। इसके अलावा अन्य अवस्थाएँ भी हो सकती हैं।

- (3) बेजार स्थिति उपर्युक्त हाइया वस विलॉनि ए पात्र
प्रतिहाला ए समष्टिकर्ण सारंजनिह संवलन निगंन गरिहियर्ण ।

- (4) सख विस्तृत गरिदा दुवैतिर बस वराब हुला विस्तार गरिदुपर्ने।

- ⑤ १५ लिटर मित्रक लागी बरेका सेलचालाई सकस दिवुन
वाटेकाडलेगाई उचित लागप दिवुपुर्णे ।

- (6) सड़क विस्तार गिरिद्वारा व्यवस्थापन नानीक विभाग
गरिद्वारा।

- (१) विष्णुन सादकता पने विष्णुनिकै पोल नाई उपभुक्त स्वाकता
इथानातरण गर्नि सडक पब्यारत कार्यनमसुं, सागरवय
गतिदिनपुं ।

- ⑧ राजपूतों ने 1500 ई. में, कबील 25 लाख और
अहिंस 95 लाख और करि गरीबों के हक में 1

- 9) मल हाडना पहिला वर्षकातु सकळ काळकतु सकळ
खिलतु गर्दी, उचित कुशाळणा नष्टिक हुनात उपक्रता
कुशाळणा पित्तदुर्ग ।

- ⑩ यदि एक विस्तार गैर और संचयन आकाइने हो कसे परिचय एक विस्तार हुने हो परिचय आकाइने हुने हो। १०/११

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आज मिति २०७४/१०/०६ गते चितवन जिल्ला इच्छाकाता
गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ०४ कुरीमटारमा नेपाल आइत इन्डिया
कम्पनी तथा यातायात आयोजना सहयोग कार्यक्रम -
मौखिक - मुद्रित, सडक रण्डको स्तर रननीको
शिलशिलामा सम्बन्धी विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी गराइ
नई सम्बन्धी सरांकरवाला उपस्थितका बिचा इलजल
गरी उक्त सडक आयोजनाको सम्झौता गरेमा निम्न
सुझावहरू दिएका छौं।

सुझावहरू

क्र.सं.	नाम	हेतु	सम्पर्क नम्बर	सहोदर
१	बुद्धि पुसा, चितवन	कुरीमटार-०४ इ.गा.	९८४९३६६०६६	७३
२	शेखर चितवन	"	९८५५०१७९९६	
३	रामनाथ त्रिपाठी	"	९८४५२७८१२०	
४	तिलक ठ. चितवन	"	९८४६०९८६५९	
५	चन्द्रमणी अधिकारी	"	९८१८५८८८०८	५२
६	रेशम शिलतान	"	९८४५३२६२४८	
७	नारायण चितवन	"	९८४५३२५५५५	
८	वासु "	"	९८४५५९०७९०	
९	राज कु. त्रिपाठी	"	९८१३४४१३१५	
१०	राजिन्द्र त्रिपाठी	"	९८२५२९०१७८	
११	अनक राम त्रिपाठी	"	९८२५२३७५१६	
१२	प्रबल त्रिपाठी	"	९८१३९९४०८३	
१३	पार्वती चितवन	"	९८४५३२६२४८	
१४	आरतीका चितवन	"	९८६५३६४३१२	
१५	निरञ्जना कट्टेल	"	९८४५१४०९०६	
१६	मुकुतीनाम खिलवाल	" (वडाध्यक्ष)	९८४५२९१४३८	
१७	कोपिला धरालिया	"	९८४५९४०१३८	
१८	शोभाकर वस्नेकर	"	९८४५१७०४४५	

सूचकांक

- ① सड़क बिस्तार गरीदा उपलब्धता पैदल मार्गों व नालीकी निर्माण गरिदिउपर्ने ।
- ② ठेकाई श्रमिका उपयुक्त ढाडमा वस विसँगै, पानु प्रतिहान्ता को सम्बन्धमा सार्वजनिक योजनाको निर्माण गरिदिउपर्ने ।
- ③ ठेकाई श्रमिका उपयुक्त स्थानमा जेठा कमीड, को साथै आकाशेपुनर्निर्माण गरिदिउपर्ने ।
- ④ कुसामा गर्ने होइन काम पनि चोई गर्नुपर्ने ।
- ⑤ सरकारले जनतालाई स्पष्ट निर्देशन दिउपर्ने कम्तिमा २५ मिटर भन्ने कमीले १५ मिटर भन्ने लम्बो बाटो भन्दा चोई प्रष्ट पार्नुपर्ने ।
- ⑥ सड़क बिस्तार गरीदा सड़कमा पर्ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र सम्बन्धी उचित स्थानमा स्थानान्तरण गरिदिउपर्ने ।
- ⑦ सड़कले आक्रान्ता श्रमिका वरपु वस बाटोमा उपयुक्त स्थानमा स्थानी छेडिदिउपर्ने ।
- ⑧ यस ^{स्थानमा} ~~सम्बन्धमा~~ पढीला १५ मिटर कममा गरीदा जग्गा कारीलक ई तद् लगात कट्टा नगरीको लम्बो इलाका वेलामा जग्गाको मुसलमा नबिहाकोले उचित मुभाज्जा दिई लगात कट्टा गरिदिउपर्ने ।
9. ठेकाई श्रमिका विप्लवीक पालेलाई अन्तर ग्राउन्ड गरी बि सर्जिक लागी विद्युत कार्यलय लागु सम्बन्ध गरिदिउपर्ने ।
10. ठेकाई श्रमिका सड़कको वरपु उपलब्धता वृद्धारापण गरिदिउपर्ने ।

Handwritten signatures and marks at the bottom of the page.

आज तिथि 2068/10/106 गते धार्पि, जितना बैतिया रोड,
गाउँपालिका वडा नं. 6 विशालपुर मा नेपाल-भारत हाँगी
पार तथा आवागमन आयाोजना अन्तर्गत कार्यालय - बैतिया -
मुग्लिङ्ग सडक खण्डको हतः पुनर्निर्माण शिलशिलामा आवश्यक
विशेषज्ञता सम्पन्न जानकारी अन्तर्गत भई प्रस्तावित
आयोजना छरबन्धमा सबैभन्दा सस्तो दरमा उपलब्धको
उपलब्धता दस्तावेज गरी तयारित ब्याजिस्को दस्तावेज
सुकावह दिइएको छ।

उपलब्धता :

क्रमा	नाम	हेतु	सम्पर्क नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
1	बैतिया डबलाकोटी	कन्स्ट्रक्शन	9799225220	...
2	बैतिया डबलाकोटी	...	9799225220	...
3	दिपक भण्डारी	...	9799225220	...
4	विष्णु पौडेल	...	9799225220	...
5	कुमार विजय	...	9799225220	...
6	सन्तोष भण्डारी	...	9799225220	...
7	सन्तोष भण्डारी	...	9799225220	...

सुकावह

- 1) बैतिया रोडमा आवश्यक ढाँचा बनाई कार्यालय
निमित्त आकाश पत्र र पत्रा प्रकाशक निमित्त
गतिविधि गर्ने।
- 2) बैतिया रोडमा सडक सफाई उपलब्धता नाली
पेइलमाथि उपलब्धता गतिविधि गर्ने।
- 3) सडकको हतः पुनर्निर्माण गतिविधि सडकको सार्वजनिक
सम्पत्तिलाई उपलब्धता हानाकारण गतिविधि गर्ने।
- 4) सडक विस्तारमा सार्वजनिक पूर्ण सहयोग दिने।
- 5) सडक विस्तार गर्न बैतिया सडकको पूर्ण निमित्तमा
सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिलाई आकाश पत्रमा यदि आकाश
तारा वा अलकाए पत्र बोडीको भन्ने सडक
विस्तारमा सार्वजनिक बाधक हुन सक्ने।
- 6) आयोजनाको बारेमा सार्वजनिक तहमा उपलब्ध
सम्पत्ति गतिविधि गर्ने।

दिने

आज तिथि 2068/10/06 गते चितवन जिल्ला इच्छाकाका
गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ०३, कुदिनघाटमा नेपाल-भारत
श्रीचिध्द एवापार तथा आनामन आयोजना अन्तर्गत
काठमाडौं-मौबिसे-गुठनी, सडक खण्डको
इच्छाकाको शिलशिलामा प्रस्तावित सडकको पार्श्व सडक
प्रभावकोड अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञबाट जानकारी अगम
अर्इ अन्तर्गत सडकको खण्डको एवापारको
उपस्थितिमा उपस्थित कमेजिका इच्छाकाको
दिखाइँ।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	देगाना	सम्पर्क नं.
1.	प्रेम व. बाण	कुदिनघाट-०३, ३. ग. १८०७१८०४५२	१८०७१८०४५२
2.	अनन्त प्रमुख पौडेल	"	९३४६६४८३२३
3.	सुजन कजेल	"	९८२११२५३२४
4.	बल व. गुरुङ	"	९८
5.	सिता लोमीरे	"	९८४५९७८०९२
6.	दुर्गा गुरुङ	"	९८६५१५९४२९
7.	भगवती श्रेष्ठ	"	९८४५१३८९८३
8.	राज व. श्रेष्ठ	"	९८०८८५२२४२
9.	राज कुमार गुरुङ	"	९८४१०५५५७१
10.	नविन खडगी	"	९८४१३७८२९३
11.	शंकर व. गुरुङ	"	९८४५२४५७५१
12.	शंकर श्रेष्ठ	"	०८४४४८०९४
13.	अनन्त बाण	"	९८४६००८७८३
14.	प्रेम कजेल	"	९८४५९३०८५१
15.	गोमा चिखीरे	"	९८४५५८४१९४

मुद्दावक:

- सडकको बाडा भन्दा बाडा काम लुक्न गोरिदिउने।
- सडक बाडाको इच्छाकाको गद्दा हुन्छ सडकको
कैद विन्दु हुन्छ बराबर हुन्छ बढाइउने।
- सडकको विस्तार गोरिदा सडकको पार्श्व सडकको
खण्डको इच्छाकाको इच्छाकाको गोरिदिउने।
- सडक विस्तार गोरिदा विस्तारको पार्श्व सडक
विस्तारको काम गर्ने सडकको इच्छाकाको सडकको
लागी विस्तार कार्यमा लाग्न सडकको गोरिदिउने।
- बजार क्षेत्रमा उपस्थित सडकको बल विच्छेद, धर्नु
प्रतिस्पर्धाको साथसाथै सडकको सडकको
निर्माण गोरिदिउने।
- सडकको बल क्षेत्रमा उपस्थित पार्श्व सडकको
को साथै उपस्थित सडकको निर्माण गोरिदिउने।
- ९८ मिटरको लागि बल सडकको बलको पार्श्व
सडकको रहने।
- सडक निर्माणको काम भन्दा निर्माण सडकको
इच्छाकाको सडकको निर्माण गोरिदिउने।
- बजार क्षेत्रमा पुग्ने सडकको निर्माण सडकको
निर्माण गोरिदिउने।

गोमा

सिता
भगवती
सुसिला

उपलब्धि

सुनावडा

150517

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- A collection of handwritten signatures and initials in black ink on lined paper. From left to right, there is a signature that appears to be 'S. M. X.', a signature that looks like 'S. M. X.' with a large 'X' over it, a signature that looks like 'S. M. X.' with a large 'X' over it, a signature that looks like 'S. M. X.' with a large 'X' over it, a signature that looks like 'S. M. X.' with a large 'X' over it, a signature that looks like 'S. M. X.' with a large 'X' over it, and a signature that looks like 'S. M. X.' with a large 'X' over it.

आज मिति २०६८/१०/०६ गते चितवन जिल्ला इच्छाकोशमा गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ०२ मुग्लिङ, मा नेपाल-भारत शान्ति समिति तथा आन्तरिक मामिला तथा कानून - लोचन - मुग्लिङ, सडक रोकको स्तर उन्नतिको शिलशिलामा सार्वजनिक विशेषज्ञता जानकारी अगति गर्दै प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनालाई यहाँ प्रसारण गर्दै सार्वजनिक सरोकारवाला व्यक्तित्वसँग छलफल गरी तयारी गरिने गरिने सुझावहरू लिएका छौं।

उपस्थिति

क्र.सं.	नाम	हेतावा	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१.	सुदामा कुमारी श्रेष्ठ	मुग्लिङ, -०२, ५. गाँ	९८५५१५६१८५	
२.	डा. रमेश शर्मा	"	९८५५०७९८८२	
३.	विचारि कंठ	"	९८५५०८६५०९	
४.	विष्णु पौडेल	"	९८५५२०७८७८	
५.	निर्मला श्रेष्ठ	"	९८५५१५०९५७	
६.	दुर्गा पाण्डे	"	९८५५६९८००५	
७.	शुभेन्द्र शर्मा	"	९८०५६-५५०१७९	
८.	सन्ध्या श्रेष्ठ	"	९८१५२३१०३३	
९.	शिव शर्मा	"	९८२१११८२५७	
१०.	प्रियंका शर्मा	"	९८१५१२५७५९	
११.	नरवहादुर नेपाल	"	९८०७१९५६२३	

सुझावहरू

- ① सडकको स्तर उन्नति गरिदा सार्वजनिक नाली, २ पैदल मार्गको निर्माण गरिदिएकै ।
- ② १२ मिटरको लागि ग्रहणको सार्वजनिक बालीको पूर्ण सम्पन्न रहने ।
- ③ वडा क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त स्थानमा आकाशे पुलको स्थापना गर्ने । जेठा कुलीको निर्माण गरिदिएकै ।
- ④ वडा क्षेत्रमा उपयुक्त स्थानमा कल बिलोने, भानु प्रतिष्ठान र ५ सार्वजनिक सार्वजनिकको निर्माण गरिदिएकै । (उपस्थिति)
- ⑤ सार्वजनिक स्थानमा उपयुक्त स्थानमा स्थापनाको गरिदिएकै ।

Annex-11: Rate Analysis for NNM road**RATE ANALYSIS****Project : Kathmandu-Naubise-Mugling Road Project 2074-75****1. EARTHWORK**

1.1 Surface dressing and Top soil cutting with 150 to 200 mm depth including disposing the surplus excavated earth within the premises for layout & setting out of building as per drawing & specification.

(Norms Items no. 1.7 &1.8)					UNIT - 1 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Unskilled Labour	0.17	Nos	625.00	106.25	
			Sub-Total	106.25	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		15.94	
			Grand Total	122.19	
			Rs.	122.19	per Sqm.

1.3 Earthwork in excavation of ordinary soil in foundation trenches of pits raft etc including 10m lead and 1.5m lift as per drawing and specification all complete.

(Norms-2.1)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Unskilled Labours	0.70	Nos.	625.00	437.50	
			Sub-Total	437.50	
		3% for tools & plant		13.13	
			Total	450.63	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		67.59	
			Grand Total	518.22	
			Rs.	518.22	per Cum

1.5 Filling with earth stacked at site with 150 mm thick layers with well compaction without watering etc. all complete.

(Norms item no-2.25 Ka) UNIT - 1
Cum

Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Unskilled Labours	0.25	Nos.	625.00	156.25	
			Sub-Total	156.25	
		3% for tools & plant		4.69	
			Total	160.94	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		24.14	
			Grand Total	185.08	
				185.08	
			Rs.	185.08	per Cum

1.6 Filling with earth stacked at site with 150 mm thick layers with well compaction, water sprinkling etc. all complete.

(Norms item no-2.25 Kha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Unskilled Labours	0.5	Nos.	625.00	312.50	
			Sub-Total	312.50	
			3% for tools & plant	9.38	
			Total	321.88	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	48.28	
			Grand Total	370.16	
				370.16	
			Rs.	370.16	per Cum

1.7 Filling with gravel and boulder mixed soil stacked at site with 200 mm thick layers with well compaction, water sprinkling etc. all complete in pipe trench.

(Norms item no-2.39 Gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Unskilled Labours	0.60	Nos.	625.00	375.00	
			Sub-Total	375.00	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	56.25	
			Grand Total	431.25	
				431.25	
			Rs.	431.25	per Cum

1.8 Filling with sand brought from outside in 150mm layers under floors foundation etc. including watering, ramming, dressing, etc. as per drawing and specification all complete.

(Norms 2-42)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Sand	1.10	Cum	1,411.50	1552.65	
Unskilled Labours	0.70	Nos.	625.00	437.50	
			Sub-Total	1990.15	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	298.52	
			Grand Total	1990.15	
				1,990.15	
			Rs.	1,990.15	per Cum

1.9 Disposal of surplus excavated earth within 50 mtr. leads the premises including transportation loading & unloading of soil all complete as per the instruction of engineer.

(Norms item no. 2.27)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Unskilled Labours	0.60	Cum	625.00	375.00	
			Sub-Total	375.00	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	56.25	
			Grand Total	431.25	
				431.25	
			Rs.	431.25	per Cum

1.10 Earthwork in filling in floor in perfect line and level with materials from associated excavation in 150mm layers with sprinkling water as per drawing, specification & approval of engineer all complete.

(Norms item no. 2 ka 25)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Unskilled Labours	0.50	Nos.	625.00	312.50	
			Sub-Total	312.50	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	46.88	
			Grand Total	359.38	
				359.38	
			Rs.	359.38	per Cum
2. P.C.C. WORK					

2.1 Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting & the different mixes of plain cement concrete for foundation bases & lead upto 30m excluding the cost of formwork & reinforcement bars, as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete.
a) 1:3:6 (1 Cement : 3 Sand : 6 crushed aggregate 20 mm and down well graded)

(Norms item no. 7.2 ga)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement (53 grade)	4.40	bag	795.00	3498.00	
Sand	0.470	Cu.m.	1,411.50	663.41	
Stone Crushed Aggregate (40 mm./ 20 mm.)	0.89	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1413.27	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	1.00	No.	1,000.00	1000.00	
Unskilled Labours	4.00	Nos.	625.00	2500.00	
			Sub-Total	9074.67	

		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	1361.20	
		Grand Total	10435.87	
		Rs.	10,435.87	per Cum

Appendix 11Rate Analysis for NNM road

2.2 Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting the different mixes of plain cement concrete on floors lead upto 30m as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete.

b) P.C.C. 1:2:4 (1 Cement : 2 Sand : 4 crushed aggregate 20 mm and down well graded)

(Norms item no. 7.2 gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	6.40	Bag	795.00	5088.00	
Sand	0.445	Cu.m.	1,411.50	628.12	
Stone Crushed Aggregate	0.85	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1349.75	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	1.00	No.	1,000.00	1000.00	
Unskilled Labours	4.00	Nos.	625.00	2500.00	
			Sub-Total	10565.87	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		1584.88	
			Grand Total	12150.75	
			Rs.	12,150.75	per Cum

2.3 Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting reinforced cement concrete of 1:1.5:3 (1 Cement :1.5 Sand : 3 Aggregate 20 mm and down well graded) excluding the cost of reinforcement bars & formwork as per drawing, specification and instruction all complete.

(Norms item no. 7.4 gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	8.00	Bag	795.00	6360.00	
Sand	0.425	Cum.	1,411.50	599.89	
Stone Crushed Aggregate	0.86	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1365.63	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	0.80	No.	1,000.00	800.00	
Unskilled Labour	7.00	Nos.	625.00	4375.00	
			Sub-Total	13500.52	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		2025.08	
			Grand Total	15525.59	
			Rate (Rs)	15,525.59	per Cum

2.4 Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting reinforced cement concrete of 1:1.5:3 (1 Cement :1.5 Sand : 3 Aggregate 20 mm and down well graded) excluding the cost of reinforcement bars & formwork as per drawing, specification and instruction all complete. (upto 4.0 mtr.)

(Norms item no. 7.4 gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
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Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	8.00	Bag	795.00	6360.00	
Sand	0.425	Cum.	1,411.50	599.89	
Stone Crushed Aggregate	0.86	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1365.63	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	0.80	No.	1,000.00	800.00	
Unskilled Labour	7.00	Nos.	625.00	4375.00	
Consider for additional 1 mtr. Height	0.17	Nos.	625.00	625.00	
			Sub-Total	14125.52	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		2118.83	
			Grand Total	16244.34	
			Rs.	16,244.34	per Cum

2.5 Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting reinforced cement concrete of 1:1.5:3 (1 Cement : 1.5 Sand : 3 Aggregate 20 mm and down well graded) excluding the cost of reinforcement bars & formwork as per drawing, specification and instruction all complete. (Above 4 to 8 mtrs.)

(Norms item no. 7.4 gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	8.00	Bag	795.00	6360.00	
Sand	0.425	Cum.	1,411.50	599.89	
Stone Crushed Aggregate	0.86	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1365.63	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	0.80	No.	1,000.00	800.00	
Unskilled Labour	7.00	Nos.	625.00	4375.00	
Additional labour for lifting upto 8mtr.	1.32	Nos.	625.00	825.00	
			Sub-Total	14325.52	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		2148.83	
			Grand Total	16474.34	
			Rs.	16,474.34	per Cum

2.6 Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting reinforced cement concrete of 1:1.5:3 (1 Cement : 1.5 Sand : 3 Aggregate 20 mm and down well graded) excluding the cost of reinforcement bars & formwork as per drawing, specification and instruction all complete. (Above 8 to 12 mtrs.)

(HMG Norms item no. 7.4 gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					

Cement	8.00	Bag	795.00	6360.00	
Sand	0.425	Cum.	1,411.50	599.89	
Stone Crushed Aggregate	0.86	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1365.63	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	0.80	No.	1,000.00	800.00	
Unskilled Labour	7.00	Nos.	625.00	4375.00	
Additional labour for lifting upto 12 m	2.00	Nos.	625.00	1250.00	
			Sub-Total	14750.52	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	2212.58	
			Grand Total	16963.09	
			Rs.	16,963.09	per Cum

2.7 Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting reinforced cement concrete of 1:1.5:3 (1 Cement : 1.5 Sand : 3 Aggregate 20 mm and down well graded) excluding the cost of reinforcement bars & formwork as per drawing, specification and instruction all complete. (Above 12 to 16 mtrs.)

(HMG Norms item no. 7.4 gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	8.00	Bag	795.00	6360.00	
Sand	0.425	Cum.	1,411.50	599.89	
Stone Crushed Aggregate	0.86	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1365.63	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	0.80	No.	1,000.00	800.00	
Unskilled Labour	7.00	Nos.	625.00	4375.00	
Additional labour for lifting upto 16 m	2.66	Nos.	625.00	1662.50	
			Sub-Total	15163.02	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	2274.45	
			Grand Total	17437.47	
			Rs.	17,437.47	per Cum

2.8 Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting reinforced cement concrete of 1:1.5:3 (1 Cement : 1.5 Sand : 3 Aggregate 20 mm and down well graded) excluding the cost of reinforcement bars & formwork as per drawing, specification and instruction all complete. (Above 16 to 20 mtrs.)

(HMG Norms item no 7.4 gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	8.00	Bag	795.00	6360.00	
Sand	0.425	Cum.	1,411.50	599.89	
Stone Crushed Aggregate	0.86	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1365.63	
Labour					

Skilled Labour	0.80	No.	1,000.00	800.00	
Unskilled Labour	7.00	Nos.	625.00	4375.00	
Additional labour for lifting upto 20 m	3.32	Nos.	625.00	2075.00	
			Sub-Total	15575.52	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	2336.33	
			Grand Total	17911.84	
			Rs.	17,911.84	per Cum

2.9 Supplyin,g mixing, placing, compacting reinforced cement concrete of 1:1.5:3 (1 Cement :1.5 Sand : 3 Aggregate 20 mm and down well graded) excluding the cost of reinforcement bars & formwork as per drawing, specification and instruction all complete. (Above 20 to 24 mtrs.)

(HMG Norms item no. 7.4. gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	8.00	Bag	795.00	6360.00	
Sand	0.425	Cum.	1,411.50	599.89	
Stone Crushed Aggregate	0.86	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1365.63	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	0.80	No.	1,000.00	800.00	
Unskilled Labour	7.00	Nos.	625.00	4375.00	
Additional labour for lifting upto 24 m	4.00	Nos.	625.00	2500.00	
			Sub-Total	16000.52	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	2400.08	
			Grand Total	18400.59	
			Rs.	18,400.59	per Cum

2.10 Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting reinforced cement concrete of 1:1.5:3 (1 Cement :1.5 Sand : 3 Aggregate 20 mm and down well graded) excluding the cost of reinforcement bars & formwork as per drawing, specification and instruction all complete. (Above 24 to 28 mtrs.)

(HMG Norms item no. 7.4. gha)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	8.00	Bag	795.00	6360.00	
Sand	0.425	Cum.	1,411.50	599.89	
Stone Crushed Aggregate	0.86	Cu.m.	1,587.94	1365.63	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	0.80	No.	1,000.00	800.00	
Unskilled Labour	7.00	Nos.	625.00	4375.00	
Additional labour for lifting upto	4.16	Nos.	625.00	2600.00	

28 m					
			Sub-Total	16100.52	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	2415.08	
			Grand Total	18515.59	
			Rs.	18,515.59	per Cum

3. FORM WORK AND SCAFFOLDING

3.1 Providing, placing, fixing centering and shuttering for plywood or steel formwork for slabs, walls, columns and beams with necessary provision of extension of reinforcement for well ties) and other RCC works including nails, propping supports and bracings of steel pipes including lead & lift upto 4m height & removal and disposal of the same all complete as per drawing specification & approval of engineer (Assume considering 6 times use of formwork).

					UNIT - 10 Sqm.
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Wooden/ steel tubular Props & bracing (0.07-0.02) Cum.	0.050 0	Cu.m.	123,620.00	6181.00	
12 mm thick plywood	1.833	Sq.m.	645.50	1183.42	
Nails	2.50	Kg.	112.00	280.00	
Labour					
Skilled Labour (2.67+4.0)/2	3.335	No.	1,000.00	3335.00	
Unskilled Labour	2.50	No.	625.00	1562.50	
			Sub-Total	12541.92	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	1881.29	
			Grand Total	14423.21	
			Rs.	1442.32	per Sqm
5 REINFORCEMENT WORK					

5.1 Supplying & placing of TMT reinforcement bar for column beams, slab, etc. placed in position and binding with 14 gauge binding wire including cutting, binding, carrying, lifting, etc. all complete as per drawing and specification. (0-4mtrs.)

(Norms item no-7.5)					UNIT - 1 M.T.
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
TMT reinforcement (8mm to 25mm) bar	1.050	MT.	75,666.67	79450.00	
14 gauge binding wire	10.00 0	Kg.	88.22	882.20	
Skilled barbender	12.00	Nos.	1,000.00	12000.00	
Unskilled labour	12.00	Nos.	625.00	7500.00	
			Sub-Total	99832.20	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	14974.83	

			Grand Total	114807.03	
				114,807.03	per MT
			Rs.	114.81	per Kg

6. BRICK WORK

6.1 Providing & laying First class chimney made brick masonry work in foundation and superstructure with 1:6 cement sand mortar (1 cement: 6 sand) including lead upto 30 m curing, cleaning & racking out mortar joint and making ducts, recesses where required as per drawing, specification and instruction all complete.

Norms item no. 5(1) Ka 3, 5(2)Ka					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Local Brick	530.00	Nos.	15.70	8321.00	
Cement	1.40	Bags	795.00	1113.00	
Sand	0.30	Cu. m.	1,411.50	423.45	
Labour					
Skilled Mason	1.50	No.	1,000.00	1500.00	
Unskilled Labours	2.20	Nos.	625.00	1375.00	
Unskilled Labours	0.20	Nos.	625.00	125.00	
Scaffolding Expenses (3% of RS. 46.00)		Ls.		3.75	
			Sub-Total	12861.20	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		1929.18	
			Grand Total	14790.38	
			Rs.	14,790.38	per Cum

6.2 Providing & Laying First class (Chimney made) half brick masonry work with 1:4 cement sand mortar excluding the cost of reinforcement bar including lead upto 30 m, lift upto 18mtr. with scaffolding curing etc. as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete. Norms item no 5.1 Kha 2, 5(2)Ka

(Assume 3.10 x 2.8 m = 8.7 sq. m)					UNIT - 1 Sqm.
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Local Bricks	560.00	Nos.	15.70	8792.00	
Cement	2.00	Bags	795.00	1590.00	
Sand	0.28	Cu. m.	1,411.50	395.22	
Labour					
Skilled Mason	1.50	No.	1,000.00	1500.00	
Unskilled Labours	2.20	Nos.	625.00	1375.00	
Unskilled Labours	0.20	Nos.	625.00	125.00	
Scaffolding Expenses (3% of RS. 46.00)		Ls.		3.75	
			Sub-Total	13780.97	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		2067.15	
			Grand Total	15848.12	
			Rs.	1,821.62	per Sqm

6.2A Providing & Laying First class (Chimney made) brick masonry in foundation and ground floor with 1:4 cement sand mortar including lead upto 30 m, cleaning & racking out mortar joint etc. as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete. Norms item no 5.1 Kha 2, 5(2)Ka

					UNIT - 1 Sqm.
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Local Bricks	560.00	Nos.	15.70	8792.00	
Cement	2.00	Bags	795.00	1590.00	
Sand	0.28	Cu. m.	1,411.50	395.22	
Labour					
Skilled Mason	1.50	No.	1,000.00	1500.00	
Unskilled Labours	2.20	Nos.	625.00	1375.00	
Unskilled Labours	0.20	Nos.	625.00	125.00	
Scaffolding Expenses (3% of RS. 46.00)		Ls.		3.75	
			Sub-Total	13780.97	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		2067.15	
			Grand Total	15848.12	
			Rs.	15,848.12	per Cum

6.3 Dry flat brick soling in foundation and floors with first class made bricks in true line and level including watering and ramming all complete as per drawing and specification.

(Norms item no. 11.15 Ka)

UNIT - 10
Sqm

Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Local Brick	420.00	Nos.	15.70	6594.00	
Sand	0.710	Cu. m.	1,411.50	1002.17	
Labour					
Skilled Mason	0.50	No.	1,000.00	500.00	
Unskilled Labours	1.00	Nos.	625.00	625.00	
Sub-Total				8721.17	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		1308.17	
			Grand Total	10029.34	
				10,029.34	
			Rs.	1002.93	per Sqm

6.4. Providing & Laying dry stone soling in foundation trenches with bond stone blinding in perfect line & level all complete as per drawing and specification.

(Norms item no. 11.16 Kha)					UNIT - 1 Cu m
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
StoneBoulder	1.10	Nos.	1,058.63	1164.49	
Sand	0.710	Cu. m.	1,411.50	1002.17	
Labour					
Skilled Mason	1.00	No.	1,000.00	1000.00	
Unskilled Labours	3.50	Nos.	625.00	2187.50	
			Sub-Total	5354.16	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		803.12	
			Grand Total	6157.28	
				6,157.28	
			Rs.	6,157.28	per Sqm

6.5 Providing & filling with first class chimney made brick bats all complete as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer.

(Norms item no. 11.19 Kha)					UNIT - 10 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Brick bat 2000/4.69m3	11.00	cum	4,657.96	51237.53	

Unskilled Labours	10.00	Nos.	625.00	6250.00	
			Sub-Total	57487.53	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		8623.13	
			Grand Total	66110.65	
				66,110.65	
			Rs.	6,611.07	Per Cum

7. DOOR AND WINDOW WORKS

7.1 Providing & fixing in position well seasoned & dressed Sal Timber for Doors, Windows & Ventilators chowkhat frame fixed with 6 nos. 300 x 20 x 6mm long MS Holdfast fixed with screw excluding the cost of 1:2:4 (300 x 100 x 100mm) concrete block all complete as per drawing, specification and instruction of Engineer.

(Norms item no 10.1)					UNIT - 1 Cum
Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Sal Timber	1.10	Cu. M.	158,793.98	174673.38	
MS Holdfast	92.00	Nos.	19.01	1748.92	
Screws	184.0 00	Nos.	1.05	193.20	
Skilled Carpenter	34.00	Nos.	1,000.00	34000.00	
Unskilled Labours	3.40	Nos.	625.00	2125.00	
			Sub-Total	212740.50	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		31911.08	
			Grand Total	244651.58	
			Rs.	244,651.58	per Cum

7.2 Providing & fixing 38mm thick Solid Core Door shutters (both side teak ply (PF/BST) waterproofing 38 x 12mm thick sal timber leaping arrangement) fixed in position with 4 nos. 100mm long brass Hinges to each shutters including the cost of 300mm & 150mm brass long tower bolts with Mortice Lock all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction. (Norms item no.10.8)

(Assume 1.092 x 2.0558 = 2.245 sq.m.)					UNIT - 1 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Sal Timber (for leaping)	0.036 40	Cu. M.	158,793.98	5780.10	
6 mm thick teak ply Solid Core	4.650	Sq.m.	3,657.86	17009.03	
100 mm MS Butt hinges	3.00	Nos.	30.00	90.00	
250 mm tower bolt	1.00	No	75.00	75.00	
150 mm Tower Bolt	1.00	No	46.00	46.00	
Motice Lock (CP Handle)	1.00	No	730.00	730.00	
Screws		LS.		40.00	

Nail		LS.		10.00	
Labour					
Skilled Carpenter	7.00	Nos.	1,000.00	7000.00	
Unskilled Labours	0.70	No	625.00	73.50	
			Sub-Total	30853.63	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		4628.04	
			Total	35481.68	
			Grand Total	35481.68	
			Rs.	15,804.76	per Sqm

7.3 Providing & Fixing in position well Seasoned Dressed Sal Timber fully glazed Windows shutters with 75 x 38 mm section frame including the cost of 4 mm thick glass, wooden beads, nails, glass putty, heavy quality 2 Nos. 75 mm long MS Butt Hinges, 2 Nos. 150 mm long tower bolts, 2 Nos. 100 mm handle (heavy quality aluminium) 150 mm hooks & eyes with screw etc. to each shutter all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction. (Norms item no. 10.4)

(Assume 1.829 x 1.22 = 2.23 sq. m.)					UNIT - 1 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Sal Timber	0.049	Cu. M.	158,793.98	7780.91	
4 mm thick glass	1.085	sq. m.	591.80	642.10	
75 mm MS Butt hinges	8.00	Nos.	25.00	200.00	
150 mm Tower Bolt	4.00	Nos.	46.00	184.00	
100 mm Handle	2.00	Nos.	25.00	50.00	
150 mm Hooks	2.00	Nos.	27.00	54.00	
Screws/nail		LS.		50.00	
Labour					
Skilled Carpenter	9.00	Nos.	1,000.00	9000.00	
Unskilled Labours	0.90	Nos.	625.00	562.50	
Sub Total				18523.51	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		2778.53	
			Total	21302.03	
			Grand Total	21302.03	
			Rs.	9,552.48	per Sqm

7.4 Providing & fixing in position well seasoned & dressed Sal Timber fully pannelled doors shutters with 125 x 38mm section frame including the cost of heavy quality 4 nos. 100mm long M.S. bult to each shutter Hinges, 300mm & 150mm long tower bolts, 2 nos. 150mm handle aluminitive mattfishing door stoppers, door spring, screw etc. with 300mm heavy quality brass aldrops all complete as per drawing, specification and instruction. (Norms item no. 10.2)

(Assume 1.07 x 1.982= 2.114 sq. m.)					UNIT - 1 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					

Sal Timber	0.084	Cu. M.	158,793.98	13338.69	
100 mm MS Butt hinges	6.00	Nos.	30.00	180.00	
250 mm tower bolt	1.00	Nos.	75.00	75.00	
150mm Tower Bolt	1.00	Nos.	46.00	46.00	
250mm long Aldrops (Aluminium)	1.00	Nos.	310.00	310.00	
150 mm Handle	2.00	Nos.	60.00	120.00	
Door Spring	1.00	Nos.	190.00	190.00	
Screws		LS.		45.00	
Labour					
Skilled Carpenter	10.00	Nos.	1,000.00	10000.00	
Unskilled Labours	1.00	Nos.	625.00	625.00	
Sub-Total				24929.69	
Contractor's Over Head @ 15%				3739.45	
Total				28669.15	
Grand Total				28669.15	
			Rs.	13,561.57	per Sqm

7.5 Providing & Fixing in position well Seasoned Dressed Sal Timber Fly wire mesh Windows shutters with 75 x 38 mm section frame including the cost of 24 gauge mosquito proof fly wire mesh, wooden beads, heavy quality 3 Nos.75 mm long MS Butt Hinges, 2 Nos.150 mm long tower bolts, 1 No. 100 mm handle (heavy quality aluminium) 150 mm hooks & eyes with screw etc. to each shutter all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction. (Norms item no. 10.10)

(Assume 1.092 x 2.058 = 2.245 sq. m.)					UNIT - 1 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quant ity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Sal Timber	0.026	Cu. M.	158,793.98	4128.64	
24 gauge Mosquito Proof wiremesh	2.130	sq. m.	220.00	468.60	
75 mm MS Butt hinges	3.00	Nos.	25.00	75.00	
150 mm Tower Bolt	2.00	Nos.	46.00	92.00	
100 mm Handle	2.00	Nos.	33.00	66.00	
150 mm Hooks	2.00	Nos.	27.00	54.00	
Screws/nails		LS.		50.00	
Labour					
Skilled Carpenter	5.00	Nos.	1,000.00	5000.00	
Unskilled Labours	0.50	Nos.	625.00	312.50	
			Sub-Total	10246.74	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	1537.01	
			Total	11783.76	
			Grand Total	11783.76	
				11,783.76	
			Rs.	5,248.89	per Sqm

7.6 Providing & Fixing 4 mm thick clear glass fixed in windows with wooden beads, nails, glass, putty,

etc. all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction.

(Norms item no. 10.11 ga)					UNIT - 1 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
4 mm thick glass	1.000	sq. m.	591.80	591.80	
Wooden Beads	4.05	Rm.	75.00	303.75	
Nails		LS.		25.00	
Labour					
Skilled Carpenter	0.06	Nos.	1,000.00	60.00	
Unskilled Labours	0.006	Nos.	625.00	3.75	
			Sub-Total	984.30	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		147.65	
			Total	1131.95	
			Grand Total	1131.95	
			Rs.	1131.95	per Sqm

8. CEMENT PLASTER WORK

8.1 Providing, mixing, laying and compacting 20 mm thick cement sand screed (1:4) on floors in true line & level including curing as per drawing, specification and instructions.

(Norms item no. 12.4Kha) UNIT -100
Sqm

Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	16.20	Bags	660.00	10692.00	
Sand	2.20	Cu. m.	1,411.50	3105.30	
Labour					
Skilled Mason	14.00	No.	1,000.00	14000.00	
Unskilled Labours	19.00	Nos.	625.00	11875.00	
			Sub-Total	39672.30	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		5950.85	
			Grand Total	45623.15	
			Rs.	456.23	per Sqm

8.2 Providing, mixing, laying cement sand punning with 1:1 cement sand mortar on floors in true line & level including curing as per drawing, specification and instructions.

(Norms item no. 14.6)					UNIT -100 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	6.72	Bags	660.00	4435.20	
Sand	0.23	Cu. m.	1,411.50	324.65	
Labour					

Skilled Mason	10.00	No.	1,000.00	10000.00	
Unskilled Labours	10.00	Nos.	625.00	6250.00	
			Sub-Total	21009.85	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	3151.48	
			Grand Total	24161.32	
			Rs.	241.61	per Sqm

8.3 Providing and laying 12.5mm thick cement plaster over concrete surface with 1:4 cement sand mortar in perfect line & level including scaffolding, curing, etc. all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction.

(Norms item no. 12.1 Ga)					UNIT -100 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement	10.76	Bags	660.00	7101.60	
Sand	1.460	Cu. m.	1,411.50	2060.79	
Labour					
Skilled Mason	12.00	No.	1,000.00	12000.00	
Unskilled Labour	16.00	Nos.	625.00	10000.00	
			Sub-Total	31162.39	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	4674.36	
			Grand Total	35836.75	
			Rs.	358.37	per Sqm

10. PAINTING WORK

10.1 Providing and applying two coats of Synthetic Enamel Paint over timber/iron surface including one coat of primer to give an even and uniform shade as per drawing, specification and instructions. (Norms item no. 13.5 Ka, Kha, Ga)

Assume 100 sq m					UNIT - 1 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Synthetic Enamel Paint	16.00	Ltr.	525.00	8400.00	
Wood Primer	8.10	Ltr.	376.00	3045.60	
Labour					
Skilled Painter	12.00	No.	1,000.00	12000.00	
Unskilled Labours	8.00	Nos.	625.00	5000.00	
			Sub-Total	28445.60	
			Contractor's Over Head @ 15%	4266.84	
			Grand Total	32712.44	
			Rs.	327.12	per Sqm

10.2 Applying two or more coat of washable distemper paint on wall and ceiling surface one coat of cement primer to give an even and uniform shade. (Norms item no. 13.3 Ka, Kha, Ga)

(Assume = 100 Sqm)					UNIT - 1 Sqm
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Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Cement primer	8.000	Ltr	276.00	2208.00	
Washable distemper	11.50	Kg	263.00	3024.50	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	5.80	Nos.	1,000.00	5800.00	
Unskilled Labours	5.80	Nos.	625.00	3625.00	
			Sub-Total	14657.50	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		2198.63	
			Grand Total	16856.13	
			Rs.	168.56	per Sqm

10.3 Applying two coat of water proof cement paint on wall and ceiling surface to give an even and uniform shade. (Norms item no. 13.4 Kha)

(Assume = 100 Sqm)					UNIT - 1 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Water proof cement paint	48.50 0	Kg	72.00	3492.00	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	5.00	Nos.	1,000.00	5000.00	
Unskilled Labours	5.00	Nos.	625.00	3125.00	
			Sub-Total	11617.00	
		Contractor's Over Head @ 15%		1742.55	
			Grand Total	13359.55	
			Rs.	133.60	per Sqm

10. Providing and fixing brick 26 gauge C.G.I sheet (colour) fixed on roof in perfect line & level including the cost of 'J' hook (8mm), limpit washer, bitumen washer etc all complete as per drawing, specification and approval of Engineer.

Assume = 10.00 Sqm	(Norms item no. 9.1)				UNIT - 1 Sqm
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
26 gauge C.G.I sheet (Colour)	12.00	Sqm	360.25	4323.06	
Jhook (8mm)	25.00	Nos.	27.50	687.50	
Nut / bolts	30.00	Nos.	28.00	840.00	
Bitumen washer	55.00	Nos.	3.30	181.50	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	1.10	Nos.	1,000.00	1100.00	
Unskilled Labours	1.25	Nos.	625.00	781.25	
			Sub-Total	7913.31	
		Contractor's OHP @ 15%		1187.00	
			Grand Total	9100.30	

	Rate for 1 Sqm = 7341.61/ 10 =			910.03	Per Sqm
			Say Rs.	910.00	Per Sqm

12. Supplying, fabricating & erecting of tubular pipe, purlins, rafter, etc. fixed on roof including the cost of gussett plate, bolt, nuts, welding, cutting, etc. with one coat of primer all complete as per drawing & specification.

Assume = 78.28 Kg	(Norms item no. 195 & 196)				UNIT - 1Kg
Types of labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
M.S tubular pipe	78.28	Kg	74.42	5825.60	
Nut bolt	54.00	Nos.	28.00	1512.00	
Primer paint		L.S.	376.00	376.00	
Labour					
Skilled Labour	3.687	Nos.	1,000.00	3687.00	
Unskilled Labours	4.781	Nos.	625.00	2988.13	
			Sub-Total	14388.72	
		Contractor's OHP @ 15%		2158.31	
			Grand Total	16547.03	
	Rate for 1 Kg = 7206.53/ 78.28			211.38	Per Kg
			Say Rs.	211.00	Per Kg

5. Supplying and Placing Bamboo truss and Jute for roofing

Norms Item No. - 24.7		Assume 5 sqm			Unit - 1 m
Types of Labour/Materials	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
Material					
Bamboo	6.00	nos	210.00	1,260.00	
Nails	0.50	Kg	105.00	52.50	
Khar	25.00	bundle	17.00	425.00	
Labours					
Skilled Labour	0.50	No.	1,000.00	500.00	
Unskilled Labours	1.00	Nos.	625.00	625.00	
			Sub-Total	2,862.50	
	Contractor's Over Head @ 15%			429.38	
			Grand Total	3,291.88	
			Rs.	658.38	per Rm

Appendix 12 District Rate - Dhading 2074/75

Khanda	Item no	Description	Rate	Units
Ka	6.kha	Unskilled Labour	625	
kha	2.ka	Sand	1411.50	m3
kha	1.kha	Cement (53 grade)	795	per bag
kha	3.ka	Stone Crushed Aggregate (40 mm./ 20 mm.)	1587.94	m3
ka	1	Skilled Mason	1000	
ka	4	Skilled Carpenter	1000	
ka		Skilled Labour	1000	
		Helper	625	
kha	6.kha	Wooden/ steel tubular Props & bracing (0.07-0.02) Cum.	123620	m3
kha	39.ka	12 mm thick plywood	645.50	m2
kha	17	Nails	112	per kg
kha	7ka	TMT reinforcement (8mm to 25mm) bar	75666.67	per mt
kha	7.ga	14 gauge binding wire	88.22	per kg
kha	5.ka	Local Brick	15.7	per no
kha	37	MS Holdfast	19.01	per no
kha	18	Screws	1.05	per no
kha	37	100 mm MS Butt hinges	27	per no
kha	39	6 mm thick teak ply Solid Core	3657.86	m2
kha	40	4 mm thick glass	699.30	m2
	37.kha	75 mm MS Butt hinges	15	per no
	37 tha a	100 mm Handle	92.4	per no
kha	37 tha b	150 mm Handle	150	per no (Brass)
kha	37 anna.aa	Door Spring	190.3	per no
kha	23	24 gauge Mosquito Proof wiremesh	119.00	m2
kha	74	Wooden Beads	75	
kha	47	Non Glazed Ceramic Tile	600	m2
kha	47	Glazed Ceramic Tile	914.46	m2
kha	47	Mosaic tiles	484.2	m2
kha	53	Oxalic acid	115	kg
kha	53	wax polish	200	kg
kha	53	Tarpentine	214	lit
kha	53	Synthetic Enamel Paint	525	lit
kha	53	Wood Primer	376	lit
kha	53	Cement primer	276	Kg
kha	53	Washable distemper	263	Kg
kha	53	Chapra	889	per kg
kha	53	Spirit	114	per litre
kha	14	M.S. Square Pipe (25x25x2mm = 26.42)	787.2	1
kha	53	Red Oxide Paint	276	lit
kha	53	Paint Brush/Putty	50	
kha	63	11/2" dia. Pipe 40mm dia	541.2	1
ka	14	Skilled welder	1000	

		Kerosene	81	Ltr
ka	1.kha	Semi-Skilled Mason	700	Md
kha	8	G.I. Wire	95.3	Kg
kha	11	200mm wide fiber cloth mesh	829.84	
kha	4	Stone boulder	1058.63	
kha	11.kha	26 gauge C.G.I sheet (Colour)	360	m2
kha	11	Bitumen washer	3.3	no
kha	70	Hume pipe 30cm Dia.	3032	m
kha	70	Hume pipe 45cm Dia.	3878	m
		Hume pipe 60cm Dia.	5994	m
kha	15	M.S tubular pipe	74.42	kg
kha	11	U-hooks	133	kg
kha	55	MS grill including redoxide primer	140	kg
kha	53	Primer paint	376	Ltr
kha	3	Gravel	1517.36	m3
kha	49	Orissa Pan including p/s trap, size 500 mm x 400 mm	8486	set
kha	50	PVC low level cistern	3559	
kha	49	500 x 400 mm wash basin (Zen)	1095	set
kha	39	6mm thick ply wood	408.82	m2
kha	52	15 mm dia. CP bib tap	952	no
kha	51 chha	600 x 450mm looking mirror	1459	set
kha	51 jha	CP soap dish	661	set
kha	51	C.P shower	1240	no
kha	165	15 mm dia. CP concealed stop cock	1807	set
kha	50 gha	10 ltr capacity auto cistern	3559	set
kha	51 ja	Towel rod with bracket	1240	set
kha	165	Brackets 2 nos. set	1200	
kha	115	110 mm dia. UPVC pipe (Single & Double socket pipe)	301	m
kha	115	75 mm dia. UPVC pipe	154	m
kha	115	50 mm dia. UPVC pipe	82	m
kha	18	C.P. screws	3	
kha	62 ja	110 mm dia. UPVC cowel	87	no
kha	62	75 mm dia. UPVC bend	88	no
kha	62	50 mm dia. plain bend (45 & 87.5)	46	no
kha	62	50 mm dia. plain Tee	45	
kha	63	32 mm dia. G.I. Pipe	250	m
kha	63	25 mm dia. G.I. Pipe	195	m
kha	63	20 mm dia. G.I. Pipe (M)	152	m
kha	63	15 mm dia. G.I. Pipe(M)	120	m
kha	63 ta	32 mm dia. GM gate valve	2294	no
kha	63 ta	20 mm dia. GM gate valve	998	no
kha	2 ka	Sand	1411.50	m3
kha	169	110 mm dia. UPVC bend (45 & 87.5)	394.5	no
kha	169	110 mm dia. UPVC tee (Single & Double)	179	no
kha	169	110 mm dia. UPVC door bend	242	no (87.5 bent)

kha	12	Selwage Wire (8 SWG)	94	
kha	4	Block stone	1700	
kha	168	G.I. or MS breckets a set of 2 nos.	86	
		concrete admixture @ 2 liters	500.00	per 2 lit
		M Seal 501 (for two coats)	600.00	
		Brick bat 2000/4.69m3	4,657.96	
		250 mm tower bolt	91.00	no
		150 mm Tower Bolt	65.00	no
		Motice Lock (CP Handle)	550.00	no (steel)
		150 mm Hooks	41.00	
		250mm long Aldrops (Aluminium)	350.00	
		100 mm Handle for window	31.00	no
	47ana	White Cement	30.75	kg
		Water proof cement paint	72.00	
		M.S. Plate 4.82 Kg.	404.88	per (4.82kg)
		Brass Cap	95.00	no
		Railing Wooden Handrail	2,375.33	m
		welding Electrode	10.00	
		1 1/2" Tee 40mm dia	240.00	
		1 1/2" cross tee 40mm dia	438.00	
		38.10 x 38.10 x 2mm thick pipe square pipe	120	
		20 x 20 x 2mm Square pipe	110	
		20 x 4mm strip	110	
		Hemp	100.00	
		Jute	115.00	kg
		Bitumen	78.50	lit
		Jhook (8mm)	27.50	
		Nut / bolts	28.00	no
		26 gauge G.I sheet	301	m2
		Steel flush pipe 900 mm long	390.00	
		15 mm dia angle valve	1208.00	no (CP)
		460 mm long pipe connector with both end	150.00	
		32 mm dia PVC bottle trap with tail piece including	462.00	piece
		32 mm dia CP brass heavy casted waste and	1.00	
		CP chain and rubbering	1.00	
		15 mm dia CP basin mixer	3599.00	no
		10 ltr capacity auto cistern	3455.00	set
		1/2" x 18" long lead connector	120.00	
		1 1/4" dia C.P pipe with wast coupling	411.00	
		C.P glass shelf	660.00	set
		110mm dia. C.P grating	48.00	no
		CP Coat hook	736	no
		110 x 75 mm dia. multi floor trap (4" High)	440.00	
		25 mm dia. check valve	1219.47	
		20 mm dia. check valve	556.64	
		160 mm dia. HDPe pipe	807.00	m
		110 mm dia. HDPe pipe	364.00	m

		Sal timber	158793.984	m3
		300mm NP3 RCC Hume Pipe	3032	m
	142	Water proofing compound Silika cement admixture	315	kg
	12kha	Barbed wire (10SWG)	94.3	kg
		Bamboo	210	
		Khar	17	

Cost Estimate of Residential Building

Type 1	Wood or bamboo wall with corrugated zinc sheet roof					
Type of Structure : KNM RAP Estimate (for 1532.76 sqft house)					Civil Works 2074/75	
S.No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	EARTH WORK					
1.1	Layout & setting out including site clearance of grass, shrubs, excavation of loose/soft soil to maximum depth of 150mm. Including dressing, levelling and disposal the excavated materials within the premises as per instruction of engineer.	m2	20	122.19	2,443.75	
1.2	Earthwork in excavation of ordinary soil in foundation trenches of pits raft etc. including 10 m lead and 1.5 m lift as per drawing and specification all complete.	m3	22	518.22	11,400.81	
3	BRICK WORK					
3.1	Providing & laying brick masonry using first class chimney made bricks with 1:6 cement sand mortar including scaffolding, curing, cleaning, and racking out mortar joints& making ducts, recesses where required as per drawing, specification & approval of engineer.	m3	22.5	14,790.38	332,783.57	
6	WOODWORK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS					
6.1	Supplying and fixing windows, doors frame	m3	0.05	244,651.58	12,232.58	
6.2	Supplying and fixing windows, doors panelled shutter	m2	5	15,804.76	79,023.78	
7	Roofing				-	
	BambooTruss and khar roofing	sqm	750	658.38	493,781.25	
	Total				931,665.74	
	Total sq ft of the building				1,532.76	
	Rate per sq ft				607.83	

Cost Estimate of Residential Building

Type	Stone and mud mortar wall with straw roof and plastered by mud		
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2	mortar					
Type of Structure : KNM RAP Estimate (for 1532.76 sqft house)					Civil Works 2074/75	
S.No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	EARTH WORK					
1.1	Layout & setting out including site clearance of grass, shrubs, excavation of loose/soft soil to maximum depth of 150mm. Including dressing, levelling and disposal the excavated materials within the premises as per instruction of engineer.	m2	22	122.19	2,688.13	
1.2	Earthwork in excavation of ordinary soil in foundation trenches of pits raft etc. including 10 m lead and 1.5 m lift as per drawing and specification all complete.	m3	25	518.22	12,955.47	
1.5	Dry brick soling in foundation and floors with first class chimney made bricks in true line & level including watering and ramming all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction of engineer.	m2	20	1,002.93	20,058.68	
2	CONCRETE WORK					
2.1	Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting & curing different mixes of plain cement concrete for foundation bases & floors excluding the cost of formwork & reinforcement bars, as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete					
	a) P.C.C. work with 1:3:6 cement sand concreting	m3	3.4	10,435.87	35,481.97	
3	BRICK WORK					
3.1	Providing & laying brick masonry using first class chimney made bricks with 1:6 cement sand mortar including scaffolding, curing, cleaning, and racking out mortar joints& making ducts, recesses where required as per drawing, specification & approval of engineer.	m3	24	14,790.38	354,969.14	
6	WOODWORK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS					
6.1	Supplying and fixing windows, doors frame	m3	0.065	244,651.58	15,902.35	

6.2	Supplying and fixing windows, doors panelled shutter	m2	8	15,804.76	126,438.04	
7	Roofing				-	
	BambooTruss and khar roofing	sqm	750	658.38	493,781.25	
	Total				1,062,275.03	
	Total sq ft				1,532.76	
	Rate per sq ft				693.05	

Cost Estimate of Residential Building

Type 3	Stone and mud mortar wall with slate or corrugated zinc sheet roof and plastered by cement mortar					
Type of Structure : KNM RAP Estimate(for 1532.76 sqft house)					Civil Works 2074/75	
S.No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	EARTH WORK					
1.1	Layout & setting out including site clearance of grass, shrubs, excavation of loose/soft soil to maximum depth of 150mm. Including dressing, levelling and disposal the excavated materials within the premises as per instruction of engineer.	m2	35	122.19	4,276.56	
1.2	Earthwork in excavation of ordinary soil in foundation trenches of pits raft etc. including 10 m lead and 1.5 m lift as per drawing and specification all complete.	m3	35	518.22	18,137.66	
1.3	Earthwork in filling in floor in perfect line and level with materials from associated excavation including machine compaction in 150 mm layers with sprinkling water required to obtain 90 % density as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer.	m3	26	185.08	4,812.03	
1.5	Dry brick soling in foundation and floors with first class chimney made bricks in true line & level including watering and ramming all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction of engineer.	m2	38	1,002.93	38,111.50	
2	CONCRETE WORK					
2.1	Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting & curing different mixes of plain cement					

	concrete for foundation bases & floors excluding the cost of formwork & reinforcement bars, as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete					
	a) P.C.C. work with 1:3:6 cement sand concreting	m3	13	10,435.87	135,666.35	
3	BRICK WORK		0			
3.1	Providing & laying brick masonry using first class chimney made bricks with 1:6 cement sand mortar including scaffolding, curing, cleaning, and racking out mortar joints& making ducts, recesses where required as per drawing, specification & approval of engineer.	m3	47	14,790.38	695,147.89	
4	PLASTERING WORK					
4.1	Providing, mixing and laying 12.5mm thick plastering work with (1:4) cement sand mortar	m2	70	358.37	25,085.73	
4.2	25mm thick screeding work with 1:4 sand cement mortar	m2	60	456.23	27,373.89	
4.3	3mm thick cement sand punning work with 1:1 cement sand mortar	m2	60	241.61	14,496.79	
5	PAINTING WORK					
5.1	Providing and application of two or more coats of cement paint of approved brand	m2	210	133.60	28,055.06	
5.2	Providing and application of two or more coats of Synthetic Enamel paint over timber/iron surface including one coat of primer to give even and uniform shade all complete as per drawing, specification and instructions.	m2	85	327.12	27,805.57	
6	WOODWORK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS					
6.1	Supplying and fixing windows, doors frame	m3	0.16	244,651.58	39,144.25	
6.2	Supplying and fixing windows, doors panelled shutter	m2	25.5	15,804.76	403,021.27	
7	CGI Roofing				-	
	Truss	kg	175	211.00	36,925.00	
	CGI sheet	sqm	98.00	910.00	89,180.00	
	Total				1,587,239.55	
	Total sq ft				1,532.76	
	Rate per sq ft				1,035.54	

Cost Estimate of Residential Building

Type 4	Stone and mud mortar wall with slate or corrugated zinc sheet roof and plastered by cement mortar					
Type of Structure : KNM RAP Estimate(for 1532.76 sqft house)					Civil Works 2074/75	
S.No .	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	EARTH WORK					
1.1	Layout & setting out including site clearance of grass, shrubs, excavation of loose/soft soil to maximum depth of 150mm. Including dressing, levelling and disposal the excavated materials within the premises as per instruction of engineer.	m2	35	122.19	4,276.56	
1.2	Earthwork in excavation of ordinary soil in foundation trenches of pits raft etc. including 10 m lead and 1.5 m lift as per drawing and specification all complete.	m3	45	518.22	23,319.84	
1.3	Earthwork in filling in floor in perfect line and level with materials from associated excavation including machine compaction in 150 mm layers with sprinkling water required to obtain 90 % density as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer.	m3	26	185.08	4,812.03	
1.5	Dry brick soling in foundation and floors with first class chimney made bricks in true line & level including watering and ramming all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction of engineer.	m2	38	1,002.93	38,111.50	
2	CONCRETE WORK					
2.1	Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting & curing different mixes of plain cement concrete for foundation bases & floors excluding the cost of formwork & reinforcement bars, as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete					
	a) P.C.C. work with 1:3:6 cement sand concreting	m3	14	10,435.87	146,102.23	
3	BRICK WORK					

3.1	Providing & laying brick masonry using first class chimney made bricks with 1:6 cement sand mortar including scaffolding, curing, cleaning, and racking out mortar joints& making ducts, recesses where required as per drawing, specification & approval of engineer.	m3	56	14,790.38	828,261.32	
4	PLASTERING WORK					
4.1	Providing, mixing and laying 12.5mm thick plastering work with (1:4) cement sand mortar	m2	120	358.37	43,004.10	
4.2	25mm thick screeding work with 1:4 sand cement mortar	m2	65	456.23	29,655.05	
4.3	3mm thick cement sand punning work with 1:1 cement sand mortar	m2	65	241.61	15,704.86	
5	PAINTING WORK					
5.1	Providing and application of two or more coats of cement paint of approved brand	m2	310	133.60	41,414.61	
5.2	Providing and application of two or more coats of Synthetic Enamel paint over timber/iron surface including one coat of primer to give even and uniform shade all complete as per drawing, specification and instructions.	m2	85	327.12	27,805.57	
6	WOODWORK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS					
6.1	Supplying and fixing windows, doors frame	m3	0.21	244,651.58	51,376.83	
6.2	Supplying and fixing windows, doors panelled shutter	m2	42	15,804.76	663,799.73	
7	CGI Roofing				-	
	Truss	kg	192	211.00	40,512.00	
	CGI sheet	sqm	98	910.00	89,180.00	
	Total				2,047,336.23	
	Total sq ft				1,532.76	
	Rate per sq ft				1,335.72	

Cost Estimate of Residential Building

Type 5	Stone and mud mortar wall with RCC roof and plastered by cement mortar					
Type of Structure : KNM RAP Estimate(for 1532.76 sqft						Civil Works

house)						2074/75
S.No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	EARTH WORK					
1.1	Layout & setting out including site clearance of grass, shrubs, excavation of loose/soft soil to maximum depth of 150mm. Including dressing, levelling and disposal the excavated materials within the premises as per instruction of engineer.	m2	45	122.19	5,498.44	
1.2	Earthwork in excavation of ordinary soil in foundation trenches of pits raft etc. including 10 m lead and 1.5 m lift as per drawing and specification all complete.	m3	55	518.22	28,502.03	
1.3	Earthwork in filling in floor in perfect line and level with materials from associated excavation including machine compaction in 150 mm layers with sprinkling water required to obtain 90 % density as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer.	m3	39	185.08	7,218.05	
1.4	Dry brick soling in foundation and floors with first class chimney made bricks in true line & level including watering and ramming all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction of engineer.	m2	49	1,002.93	49,143.77	
2	CONCRETE WORK					
2.1	Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting & curing different mixes of plain cement concrete for foundation bases & floors excluding the cost of formwork & reinforcement bars, as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete		0			
	a) P.C.C. work with 1:3:6 cement sand concreting	m3	6	10,435.87	62,615.24	
	b) R.C.C. work for P.C.C. with M15 (1:2:4) concreting	m3	20	12,150.75	243,014.95	
2.3	a) TMT Steel bar (as per bar bending schedule)	Kg	1650	114.81	189,431.60	
2.4	Providing, placing, fixing centering and shuttering of plywood or steel form work for slabs, walls, columns, lintel ,beams and other RCC works including nails, propping supports and bracings of steel pipes including lead & lift at any height & removal and disposal of the same all complete as per specification & approval of engineer.	m2	150	1,442.32	216,348.19	
3	BRICK WORK					
3.1	Providing & laying brick masonry using first class chimney made bricks with 1:6 cement sand mortar including scaffolding, curing, cleaning, and racking out mortar joints& making ducts, recesses where	m3	50.5	14,790.38	746,914.23	

	required as per drawing, specification & approval of engineer.					
4	PLASTERING WORK					
4.1	Providing, mixing and laying 12.5mm thick plastering work with (1:4) cement sand mortar	m2	120	358.37	43,004.10	
4.2	25mm thick screeding work with 1:4 sand cement mortar	m2	65	456.23	29,655.05	
4.3	3mm thick cement sand punning work with 1:1 cement sand mortar	m2	65	241.61	15,704.86	
5	PAINTING WORK					
5.1	Providing and application of two or more coats of cement paint of approved brand	m2	479	133.60	63,992.24	
5.2	Providing and application of two or more coats of Synthetic Enamel paint over timber/iron surface including one coat of primer to give even and uniform shade all complete as per drawing, specification and instructions.	m2	85	327.12	27,805.57	
6	WOODWORK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS					
6.1	Supplying and fixing windows, doors frame	m3	0.2	244,651.58	48,930.32	
6.2	Supplying and fixing windows, doors panelled shutter	m2	46	15,804.76	727,018.75	
	Total				2,504,797.39	
	Total sq ft				1,532.76	
	Rate per sq ft				1,634.17	

Cost Estimate of Residential Building

Type 6	Stone or bricks cement mortar wall with slate or corrugated zinc sheet roof and plastered by cement mortar					
Type of Structure : KNM RAP Estimate(for 1532.76 sqft house)					Civil Works 2074/75	
S.No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	EARTH WORK					
1.1	Layout & setting out including site clearance of grass, shrubs, excavation of loose/soft soil to maximum depth of 150mm. Including dressing, levelling and disposal the excavated materials within the premises as per instruction of engineer.	m2	35	122.19	4,276.56	
1.2	Earthwork in excavation of ordinary soil in foundation trenches of pits raft etc. including 10 m lead and 1.5 m lift as per drawing and specification all complete.	m3	45	518.22	23,319.84	
1.3	Earthwork in filling in floor in perfect line and level with materials from associated excavation	m3	26	185.08	4,812.03	

	including machine compaction in 150 mm layers with sprinkling water required to obtain 90 % density as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer.					
1.4	Filling with sand brought from outside in 100 mm thick layers under floors foundation etc. Including the cost of watering, ramming, dressing etc. all complete as per drawing, specification & approval of Engineer.	m3	5.2	1,990.15	10,348.79	
1.5	Dry brick soling in foundation and floors with first class chimney made bricks in true line & level including watering and ramming all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction of engineer.	m2	49	1,002.93	49,143.77	
2	CONCRETE WORK					
2.1	Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting & curing different mixes of plain cement concrete for foundation bases & floors excluding the cost of formwork & reinforcement bars, as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete					
	a) P.C.C. work with 1:3:6 cement sand concreting	m3	6	10,435.87	62,615.24	
	b)R.C.C. work for P.C.C. with M15 (1:2:4) concreting	m3	8	12,150.75	97,205.98	
2.3	a) TMT Steel bar (as per bar bending schedule)	Kg	250	114.81	28,701.76	
2.4	Providing, placing, fixing centering and shuttering of plywood or steel form work for slabs, walls, columns, lintel ,beams and other RCC works including nails, propping supports and bracings of steel pipes including lead & lift at any height & removal and disposal of the same all complete as per specification & approval of engineer.	m2	150	1,442.32	216,348.19	
3	BRICK WORK					
3.1	Providing & laying brick masonry using first class chimney made bricks with 1:6 cement sand mortar including scaffolding, curing, cleaning, and racking out mortar joints& making ducts, recesses where required as per drawing, specification & approval of engineer.	m3	72	14,790.38	1,064,907.41	
4	PLASTERING WORK					
4.1	Providing, mixing and laying 12.5mm thick plastering work with (1:4) cement sand mortar	m2	302	358.37	108,226.99	
4.2	25mm thick screeding work with 1:4 sand cement mortar	m2	87	456.23	39,692.14	
4.3	3mm thick cement sand punning work with 1:1 cement sand mortar	m2	87	241.61	21,020.35	
4.4	150mm skirting with 1:1 cement sand mortar	Rm	135	210.00	28,350.00	
5	PAINTING WORK					

5.1	Providing and application of two or more coats of cement paint of approved brand	m2	310	133.60	41,414.61	
5.2	Providing and application of two or more coats of Synthetic Enamel paint over timber/iron surface including one coat of primer to give even and uniform shade all complete as per drawing, specification and instructions.	m2	85	327.12	27,805.57	
5.3	Providing and application of two or more coat of distemper washable paint of approved brand and colour on plastering surface to give an even and uniform shade as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer inside building.	m2	127	168.56	21,407.28	
6	WOODWORK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS					
6.1	Supplying and fixing windows, doors frame	m3	0.24	244,651.58	58,716.38	
6.2	Supplying and fixing windows, doors panelled shutter	m2	57.65	15,804.76	911,144.16	
7	CGI Roofing				-	
	Truss	kg	192	211.00	40,512.00	
	CGI sheet	sqm	98	910.00	89,180.00	
	Total				2,949,149.05	
	Total sq ft				1,532.76	
	Rate per sq ft				1,924.08	

Cost Estimate of Residential Building

Type	Stone or brick and cement mortar wall with RCC roof and plastered by cement mortar					
7						
Type of Structure : KNM RAP Estimate(for 1532.76 sqft house)					Civil Works 2074/75	
S.No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	EARTH WORK					
1.1	Layout & setting out including site clearance of grass, shrubs, excavation of loose/soft soil to maximum depth of 150mm. Including dressing, levelling and disposal the excavated materials within the premises as per instruction of engineer.	m2	50	122.19	6,109.38	
1.2	Earthwork in excavation of ordinary soil in foundation trenches of pits raft etc. including 10 m lead and 1.5 m lift as per drawing and specification all complete.	m3	60	518.22	31,093.13	
1.3	Earthwork in filling in floor in perfect line and level with materials from associated excavation including machine compaction in 150 mm layers with sprinkling water required to obtain 90 % density as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer.	m3	39	185.08	7,218.05	

1.4	Filling with sand brought from outside in 100 mm thick layers under floors foundation etc. Including the cost of watering, ramming, dressing etc. all complete as per drawing, specification & approval of Engineer.	m3	7.6	1,990.15	15,125.16	
1.5	Dry brick soling in foundation and floors with first class chimney made bricks in true line & level including watering and ramming all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction of engineer.	m2	49	1,002.93	49,143.77	
2	CONCRETE WORK					
2.1	Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting & curing different mixes of plain cement concrete for foundation bases & floors excluding the cost of formwork & reinforcement bars, as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete					
	a) P.C.C. work with 1:3:6 cement sand concreting	m3	6	10,435.87	62,615.24	
	b) R.C.C. work for P.C.C. with M15 (1:2:4) concreting	m3	20	12,150.75	243,014.95	
2.3	a) TMT Steel bar (as per bar bending schedule)	Kg	1650	114.81	189,431.60	
2.4	Providing, placing, fixing centering and shuttering of plywood or steel form work for slabs, walls, columns, lintel, beams and other RCC works including nails, propping supports and bracings of steel pipes including lead & lift at any height & removal and disposal of the same all complete as per specification & approval of engineer.	m2	160	1,442.32	230,771.40	
3	BRICK WORK					
3.1	Providing & laying brick masonry using first class chimney made bricks with 1:6 cement sand mortar including scaffolding, curing, cleaning, and racking out mortar joints & making ducts, recesses where required as per drawing, specification & approval of engineer.	m3	79.5	14,790.38	1,175,835.27	
4	PLASTERING WORK					
4.1	Providing, mixing and laying 12.5mm thick plastering work with (1:4) cement sand mortar	m2	388	358.37	139,046.60	
4.2	25mm thick screeding work with 1:4 sand cement mortar	m2	87	456.23	39,692.14	
4.3	3mm thick cement sand punning work with 1:1 cement sand mortar	m2	87	241.61	21,020.35	
4.4	150mm skirting with 1:1 cement sand mortar	R m	135	210.00	28,350.00	
5	PAINTING WORK					
5.1	Providing and application of two or more coats of cement paint of approved brand	m2	377	133.60	50,365.50	
5.2	Providing and application of two or more coats of	m2	85	327.12	27,805.57	

	Synthetic Enamel paint over timber/iron surface including one coat of primer to give even and uniform shade all complete as per drawing, specification and instructions.					
5.3	Providing and application of two or more coat of distemper washable paint of approved brand and colour on plastering surface to give an even and uniform shade as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer inside building.	m2	127	168.56	21,407.28	
6	WOODWORK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS					
6.1	Supplying and fixing windows, doors frame	m3	0.24	244,651.58	58,716.38	
6.2	Supplying and fixing windows, doors panelled shutter	m2	57.65	15,804.76	911,144.16	
	Total				3,307,905.91	
	Total sq ft				1,532.76	
	Rate per sq ft				2,158.13	

Cost Estimate of Residential Building

Type 8	RCC frame structure, stone or bricks and cement mortar wall with RCC roof and plastered by cement mortar					
Type of Structure : KNM RAP Estimate(for 1532.76 sqft house)					Civil Works 2074/75	
S.No .	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	EARTH WORK					
1.1	Layout & setting out including site clearance of grass, shrubs, excavation of loose/soft soil to maximum depth of 150mm. Including dressing, levelling and disposal the excavated materials within the premises as per instruction of engineer.	m2	66	122.19	8,064.38	
1.2	Earthwork in excavation of ordinary soil in foundation trenches of pits raft etc. including 10 m lead and 1.5 m lift as per drawing and specification all complete.	m3	77	518.22	39,902.84	
1.3	Earthwork in filling in floor in perfect line and level with materials from associated excavation including machine compaction in 150 mm layers with sprinkling water required to obtain 90 % density as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer.	m3	39	185.08	7,218.05	
1.4	Filling with sand brought from outside in 100 mm thick layers under floors	m3	7.6	1,990.15	15,125.16	

	foundation tec. Including the cost of watering, ramming, dressing etc. all complete as per drawing, specification & approval of Engineer.					
1.5	Dry brick soling in foundation and floors with first class chimney made bricks in true line & level including watering and ramming all complete as per drawing, specification & instruction of engineer.	m2	49	1,002.93	49,143.77	
2	CONCRETE WORK					
2.1	Supplying, mixing, placing, compacting & curing different mixes of plain cement concrete for foundation bases & floors excluding the cost of formwork & reinforcement bars, as per drawing, specification & instruction all complete		0			
	a) P.C.C. work with 1:3:6 cement sand concreting	m3	11	10,435.87	114,794.61	
	b)R.C.C. work for P.C.C. with M15 (1:2:4) concreting	m3	34	12,150.75	413,125.41	
2.3	a) TMT Steel bar (as per bar bending schedule)	Kg	3716	114.81	426,622.92	
2.4	Providing, placing, fixing centering and shuttering of plywood or steel form work for slabs, walls, columns, lintel ,beams and other RCC works including nails, propping supports and bracings of steel pipes including lead & lift at any height & removal and disposal of the same all complete as per specification & approval of engineer.	m2	260	1,442.32	375,003.53	
3	BRICK WORK					
3.1	Providing & laying brick masonry using first class chimney made bricks with 1:6 cement sand mortar including scaffolding, curing, cleaning, and racking out mortar joints& making ducts, recesses where required as per drawing, specification & approval of engineer.	m3	75.5	14,790.38	1,116,673.74	
4	PLASTERING WORK					
4.1	Providing, mixing and laying 12.5mm thick plastering work with (1:4) cement sand mortar	m2	388	358.37	139,046.60	
4.2	25mm thick screeding work with 1:4 sand cement mortar	m2	87	456.23	39,692.14	
4.3	3mm thick cement sand punning work with 1:1 cement sand mortar	m2	87	241.61	21,020.35	

4.4	150mm skirting with 1:1 cement sand mortar	Rm	135	210.00	28,350.00	
5	PAINTING WORK					
5.1	Providing and application of two or more coats of cement paint of approved brand	m2	377	133.60	50,365.50	
5.2	Providing and application of two or more coats of Synthetic Enamel paint over timber/iron surface including one coat of primer to give even and uniform shade all complete as per drawing, specification and instructions.	m2	85	327.12	27,805.57	
5.3	Providing and application of two or more coat of distemper washable paint of approved brand and colour on plastering surface to give an even and uniform shade as per drawing, specification and approval of engineer inside building.	m2	127	168.56	21,407.28	
6	WOODWORK FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS					
6.1	Supplying and fixing windows, doors frame	m3	0.24	244,651.58	58,716.38	
6.2	Supplying and fixing windows, doors panelled shutter	m2	57.65	15,804.76	911,144.16	
	Total cost				3,863,222.39	
	Total sq ft				1,532.76	
	Rate per sq ft				2,520.43	



ID-11:Affected Structure of Sundar Tamang
(0+200)



ID-12:Affected Structure of Khem Nath Acharya
(2+900)



ID-12:Affected Structure of Khem Nath Acharya
(2+910)



ID-12:Affected Structure of Khem Nath Acharya
(2+920)



ID-13:Affected Structure of Yudhir Acharya
(2+960)



ID-14:Affected Structure of Khadka Prasad Paudel
(12+300)



ID-15: Affected Structure of Krishna Prasad Adhikari (19+450)



ID-16: Affected Structure of Sita Adhikari (19+500)



ID-17: Affected Structure of Keshav Lamichhane (19+550)



ID-18: Affected Structure of Nyarayan Dahal (23+250)



ID-19: Affected Structure of Yadu Nath Khatiwada (25+000)



ID-20: Affected Structure of Narayan Sopkota (25+000)



ID-21:Affected Structure of Bir Bhadur Tamang
(25+000)



ID-22:Affected Structure of Prakash Bhandari
(25+000)



ID-23:Affected Structure of Babu Kaji Khatiwada
(25+000)



ID-24:Affected Structure of Ram Bhadur Adhikari
(25+000)



ID-25:Affected Structure of Subba Ramtel (25+000)



ID-26:Affected Structure of Devi Bahadur Malla
(25+000)



ID-27: Affected Structure of Krishna Prasad Adhikari (25+000)



ID-28: Affected Structure of Shiva Ramtel (25+000)



ID-29: Affected Structure of Gopal Bahadur Adhikari (26+000)



ID-30: Affected Structure of Shyam Kiran Regmi (26+000)



ID-31: Affected Structure of Ram Lal Shrestha (26+000)



ID-32: Affected Structure of Indira Bhujel (33+000)



ID-33:Affected Structure of Jogmaya Thapa
(33+000)



ID-34:Affected Structure of Shanta Bhujel (33+000)



ID-35:Affected Structure of Manju Kumari Paudel
(45+200)



ID-35:Affected Structure of Manju Kumari Paudel
(45+200)



ID-36:Affected Structure of Sete Praja Chepang
(50+100)



ID-37:Affected Structure of Mangale Praja
(50+100)



ID-38:Affected Structure of Bal Bahadur Praja (50+100)



ID-38:Affected Structure of Bal Bahadur Praja (50+100)



ID-39:Affected Structure of Prem Regmi (51+150)



ID-40:Affected Structure of Puran Kumar Lohani (55+350)



ID-41:Affected Structure of Guna Raj Tripathi (55+355)



ID-42:Affected Structure of Sita Devi KC (55360)



ID-43:Affected Structure of Suk Maya Magar
(55+365)



ID-44:Affected Structure of Ram Chandra Tripathi
(55+370)



ID-45:Affected Structure of Raj Kumar Rijal
(55+375)



ID-46:Affected Structure of Bishnu Shrestha
(55+380)



ID-47:Affected Structure of Dipendra Dahal
(55+385)



ID-48:Affected Structure of Gobinda Bhadr Baniya
(55+390)



ID-48: Affected Structure of Gobinda Bhadur Baniya (55+395)



ID-49: Affected Structure of Tulasi Prasad Sual (55+400)



ID-50: Affected Structure of Amid Din Miya (55+405)



ID-51: Affected Structure of Abjal Miya (55+410)



ID-52: Affected Structure of Ram Hari Giri (55+515)



ID-53: Affected Structure of Laxman Magar (55+420)



ID-54: Affected Structure of Hari Bhadur Kandel (55+425)



ID-55: Affected Structure of Bhim Bhadur Shrestha (55+450)



ID-56: Affected Structure of Krishna Prasad Thapaliya (58+400)



ID-57: Affected Structure of Laxmi Prasad Paudel (61+900)



ID-58: Affected Structure of Krishna Magar (61+900)



ID-59: Affected Structure of Dor Kumari Karki (61+900)



ID-60:Affected Structure of Hom Bahadur Magar
(61+900)



ID-61:Affected Structure of Buddhi Bahadur Magar
(61+900)



ID-62:Affected Structure of Krishna Prasad
Dallakoti (61+900)



ID-63:Affected Structure of Top Kumari Magar
(62+000)



ID-64:Affected Structure of Gyan Bahadur Shrestha
(62+000)



ID-65:Affected Structure of Dil Maya Ghale
(62+050)



ID-66: Affected Structure of Ganga Acharya Kadel
(62+050)



ID-67: Affected Structure of Mahendra Puri
(62+050)



ID-68: Affected Structure of Dhan Maya Rijal
(62+100)



ID-69: Affected Structure of Dil Maya Chepang
(62+100)



ID-70: Affected Structure of Jiban Bahadur Adhikari
(62120)



ID-71: Affected Structure of Indra Kumari Rijal
(62+160)



ID-72:Affected Structure of Prakash Adhikari
(62+180)



ID-73:Affected Structure of Insan Gurung (62+100)



ID-73:Affected Structure of Insan Gurung (62+100)



ID-74:Affected Structure of Ashwin Lamsal
(73+530)



ID-75:Affected Structure of Him Kumari Kapri
(53+540)

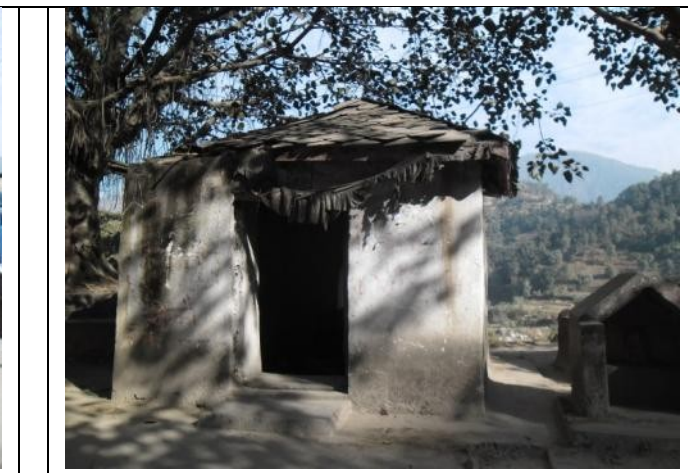


ID-76:Affected Structure of Talsa Bhujel (73+570)

	
ID-77:Affected Structure of Raj Kumar Gurung (73+580)	ID-78:Affected Structure of Sanu Babu Khadki (73+590)

Annex-10: Photographs of Project Affected Private Structures

ID-383:Affected Structure of Nani Maiya Rupakheti (11+030)	ID-384:Affected Structure of Bal Kumari Regmi (11+050)
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Project Affected Radhakrishna Temple at Koirale (12+300)	Project Affected Shivaparbati Temple at Koirale (12+300)
	
Project affected waiting shed at Maheshdobhan (25+000)	Project Affected Temple at Malekhu (44+050)
	
Project Affected Community Building at Benighat (50+900)	Project Affected Public Toilet at Benighat (50+950)

	
Project Affected Public Toilet at Benighat (51+150)	Project Affected Public Tap at Charaudi (55+380)
	
Project Affected Public Tap at Hugdi (61+850)	

Annex-11: Photographs of Project Affected Public Structures

Appendix 13 Entitlement Matrix in Nepali

पुनर्वासको लागि कानूनी हक अधिकारको तालिका

नोक्सानीको किसिम	हक अधिकारको आधार	मुआवजा नीतिको विवरण	कार्यान्वयनका प्रक्रियाहरू
१. जग्गा			
१.१ नीज स्वामित्वमा भएको जग्गाको नोक्सानी	पूर्ण द्रुतवाला	- पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य अर्थात् चलनचल्तीमा आएको बजार मूल्य वा सरकारी दररेट कुन बढि छ सोही अनुसार नगद मुआवजा दिने वा प्रभावित जग्गा रहेको आसपासमा त्यति नै क्षेत्रफल र त्यतिनै उत्पादन हुने जग्गा सहा भर्ना दिने - जोखिमयुक्त समूहहरूका हकमा जग्गाका लागि जग्गानै दिन प्राथमिकता दिनुपर्छ। - कृषियोग्य जग्गाको हकमा एक वर्षमा हुने उत्पादनको आधारमा सहायता रकम दिइनेछ।	- अधिराहण गर्नुभन्दा ३५ दिन अगावै खाली गर्न सूचना दिइने छ। - जग्गाको मूल्यांकन चलनचल्तीको बजार मूल्य अनुसार मुआवजा निर्धारण समितिले स्थानीय दक्ष जनशक्तिको परामर्शबाट निश्चित गर्नेछ। - नगदमा दिइने मुआवजा अवस्था हेरी चेकको रुपमा जग्गाबालाको इच्छा अनुसार दिइनेछ। - मुआवजा रकम न्यायसंगत होस् भनेर मुआवजा दिनका लागि मुआवजाका दरहरू निर्धारण गर्ने काम ९ वर्षभन्दा अगाडि गरिनु हुदैन।
१.२ मोहीयानी जग्गाको नोक्सानी	- जग्गाधनी/मोही - भाडावाल/डेक्कामा लिने व्यक्ति	- जग्गाधनी र मोही दुवैले जग्गाको ५० प्रतिशत मुआवजा पाउँछन् (संशोधित भूमि सुधार ऐन २०५६ वि.सं. अनुसार)। - द्रुत नभएका मोही/ भाडावाल/डेक्कामा लिने व्यक्तिले जग्गाको नोक्सानीको मुआवजा पाउँदैनन्। तर उनीहरू जग्गामा लागेको बालीको मुआवजा पाउँछन्।	भाडावाल/डेक्काबालाले बाली सम्भरारीमा लगाउने गरेको अवस्थामा मुआवजाको वितरण पनि उनीहरू बीचको सम्भरिता अनुरूप गरिनेछ।
१.३ गुठीको जग्गाको नोक्सानी	अधिकारवाला व्यक्ति / संस्था र मोही	गुठी संस्थान ऐन २०३३ अनुसार हुने।	- गुठी संस्थान ऐन २०३३ को अनुसार अधिराहणमा परेको जग्गा बराबर त्यसै स्थान आसपासमा सहा जग्गा उपलब्ध गराउने। - प्रभावित व्यक्ति वा संस्थासँग आपसी समझदारीमा जग्गा सहाभर्ना वा चलनचल्तीको बजार मूल्य अनुसार मुआवजा रकम दिन सकिनेछ।
१.४ व्यक्तिगत जग्गाको अस्थायी क्षति	पूर्ण द्रुतवाला	- अस्थायी अवधिको अधिराहणका लागि बाली, जग्गाको उत्पादन र अरु सम्पत्तिहरूको नोक्सानीको क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने। - सम्पत्तिमा भएको अरु किसिमको हानि वा क्षति वापत मुआवजा दिइने। - अस्थायी अधिराहणका लागि ठेकेदारले जग्गाबालासँग भाडा दररेट तय गरे बमोजिम गर्ने। - अस्थायी अधिराहण भएको जग्गा अस्थायी प्रयोगको अवधिको समाप्ति पछि जग्गाधनीलाई पहिलेकै अवस्थामा ल्याएर जग्गा फिर्ता गरिने वा सहमति भए अनुसार गर्ने।	- जग्गाधनीले निम्न विवरण खुलाएर अस्थायी प्रयोगको करार सम्भरिता गर्नु पर्छः - प्रयोगको अवधि - बाली नालीको हानि नोक्सानी वापत दिनु पर्ने रकम हिसाब गर्ने शर्त र अवस्था - क्षतिपूर्ति भुक्तानी गर्ने अवधि - जग्गाको संरक्षण र पुनर्स्थापनाका उपायहरू - उक्त जग्गा जग्गाधनीलाई अस्थायी अधिराहणको अन्तपछि सुधार गरी पहिलेकै अवस्थामा बुझाईनेछ।
२. घर, टहरा र अन्य आधारभूत संरचनाहरू			

नोकसानीको किसिम	हक अधिकारको आधार	मुआवजा नीतिको विवरण	कार्यान्वयनका प्रक्रियाहरू
२.१ आवासीय घर/संरचनाको नोकसानी	- पूर्ण द्रुतवाला - जबरजस्ती कब्जा गरी बस्ने भूमिहीन व्यक्ति - सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अतिक्रमण गरी बस्ने व्यक्ति	- कुनै पनि घाटा नपर्ने किसिमले पूरै वा आंशिकरूपले प्रभावित घर/संरचनाको प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइनेछ । घरटहराको मूल्याङ्कन गर्दा ढास कट्टी गरिदैन । - हरेक विस्थापित घरपरिवारले विस्थापन भत्ता पाउनेछन् । घरधुरीको स्थापित आय वा गरिवीको रेखामुनीको आयलाई आधार मानेर विस्थापन भत्ता पाउनेछन् । - हरेक प्रभावित घरधुरीले सामान दुवानी वापतको खर्च पाउनेछन् । - घर र व्यापारिक संरचनाको नोकसानी बाहेक ठाउँसारी गर्दा कुनै भाडा वा क्षप सहयोग दिइने छैन । - पछिल्लै अवस्थाको जीविकोपार्जन कायम गर्न जोखिमयुक्त घरपरिवारहरूले मात्र पुनर्वास सहायता पाउनेछन् ।	- प्रभावित संरचना अधिग्रहण गर्नुभन्दा ३५ दिन अगावै खाकी गर्न सूचना दिइनेछ । - घर/संरचनाको बजार मूल्य अनुसार मुआवजा निर्धारण समितिले स्थानीय दक्ष जनशक्तिको परामर्शबाट निश्चित गर्नेछ । मुआवजा रकम निर्धारण गर्दा संरचनाको ढासकट्टा गरिने छैन । - वस्तुहरूका हकमा जर्ती मूल्य बराबरको क्षतिपूर्ति दिइनेछ । यो रकम अन्य मुआवजाको रकमबाट घटाइनेछ । - विस्थापित घरपरिवारले गरिवीको रेखामुनीको आयको आधारमा दुई महिना बराबरको विस्थापन सहायता रकम पाउनेछन् । - प्रभावित घरपरिवारलाई घरसंरचना अधिग्रहण गर्नु अगाडिनै मुआवजा रकम वितरण गरिनेछ । - मुआवजा रकम न्यायसंगत होस् भनेर मुआवजा दिनका लागि मुआवजाका द्रष्टाहरू निर्धारण गर्ने काम १ वर्षभन्दा अगाडि गरिनु हुनेछ । - संरचना भत्काउदा कामलाग्ने सरसामान संरचनाधनीले उपयोग गर्न पाउनेछ । सो सामग्रीलाई मुआवजा रकममा घटाउन पाइनेछैन ।
२.२ व्यापारिक संरचनाको नोकसानी	- पूर्ण द्रुतवाला - गैर द्रुतवाला	- कुनै पनि घाटा नपर्ने किसिमले पूरै वा आंशिकरूपले प्रभावित घर/संरचनाको प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइनेछ । घरटहराको मूल्याङ्कन गर्दा ढास कट्टी गरिदैन । - प्रभावित भएका विस्थापित व्यापारिक घरधुरीलाई एक पटकमा एकमुष्ट व्यापारको प्रकृत हेरी व्यावसाय विस्थापन सहायता दिइनेछ । यसरी सहयोग दिँदा व्यवसायको प्रकृत हेरी न्यूनतम एक महिनाको आम्दानी बराबरको रकम दिइनेछ ।	- प्रभावित संरचना अधिग्रहण गर्नुभन्दा ३५ दिन अगावै खाकी गर्न सूचना दिइनेछ । - घर/संरचनाको बजार मूल्य अनुसार मुआवजा निर्धारण समितिले स्थानीय दक्ष जनशक्तिको परामर्शबाट निश्चित गर्नेछ । मुआवजा रकम निर्धारण गर्दा संरचनाको ढासकट्टा गरिने छैन । - प्रभावित घरपरिवारले गरिवीको रेखामुनीको आयको आधारमा दुई महिना बराबरको व्यवसाय विस्थापन सहायता रकम पाउनेछन् । - संरचना भत्काउदा कामलाग्ने सरसामान संरचनाधनीले उपयोग गर्न पाउनेछ । सो सामग्रीलाई मुआवजा रकममा घटाउन पाइनेछैन ।
२.३ अन्य संरचनाको नोकसानी	- पूर्ण द्रुतवाला - जबरजस्ती कब्जा गरी बस्ने भूमिहीन व्यक्ति - सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अतिक्रमण गरी बस्ने व्यक्ति	- कुनै पनि घाटा नपर्ने किसिमले पूरै वा आंशिकरूपले प्रभावित घर/संरचनाको पुनर्स्थापन मूल्यमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइनेछ । घरटहराको मूल्याङ्कन गर्दा ढास कट्टी गरिदैन । - आवासीय घर र व्यापारिक संरचनाको नोकसानी बाहेक ठाउँसारी गर्दा कुनै भाडा वा अन्य सहायता दिइने छैन ।	- अन्य संरचनामा टहरा, पानीबह, शौचालय, पर्खाल आदि पर्दछन् । - प्रभावित संरचना अधिग्रहण गर्नुभन्दा ३५ दिन अगावै खाकी गर्न सूचना दिइनेछ । - संरचनाको बजार मूल्य अनुसार मुआवजा निर्धारण समितिले स्थानीय दक्ष जनशक्तिको परामर्शबाट निश्चित गर्नेछ ।

नोकसानीको किसिम	हक अधिकारको आधार	मुआवजा नीतिको विवरण	कार्यान्वयनका प्रक्रियाहरू
			मुआवजा रकम निर्धारण गर्दा संरचनाको ढासकटा गरिने छैन । संरचना भत्काउदा काम लाग्ने सरसामान संरचनाभन्दा नै उपयोग गर्न पाउनेछ । सो सामग्रीलाई मुआवजा रकममा घटाउन पाइनेछैन ।
२.४ भाडामा भएको बासस्थानको नोकसानी	- भाडावाल - ठेक्कामा लिने व्यक्ति	भाडामा दिइएको घरसंरचनाको सन्दर्भमा घरधनी नै भाडासम्बन्धी भत्ता पाउनका लागि हकदार हुनेछन् ।	- भाडावाल वा ठेक्कामा लिने व्यक्तिले घरसंरचनाको क्षेतीपूति पाउनेछैन । घरधनीनै संरचनाको क्षेतीपूतिको हकदार हुन्छ । - भाडावालले संरचना निर्माण गरेको खण्डमा उक्त संरचनाको क्षेतीपूतिको हकदार हुन्छ वा करार सम्मिता बमोजिम हुनेछ । - भाडावालले अर्को व्यवसायको व्यवस्थाको लागि एकमुष्ट गरिवीको रेखामुनीको आयको आधारमा एक महिना बराबरको सहायता रकम पाउनेछन् ।
२.५ बसोबास सम्बन्धी अन्य आधारभूत सुविधाहरू	- पूर्ण द्रतावाला - जवरजस्ती कच्चा गरी बस्ने भूमिहीन व्यक्ति - सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अतिक्रमण गरी बस्ने व्यक्ति	यदि विद्युत, टेलिफोन लाइन, टि.भि. केबुल लाइन, पिउने पानी र अरु आधारभूत सुविधा भएमा ती सुविधाहरू अन्यत्र सार्न लाग्ने पुरै रकम दिने ।	यस्ता घरधुरीहरूलाई पुर्नस्थापना भएका नयाँ ठाउँमा सुविधाहरू सारेर लैजाने व्यवस्थाका लागि वा उनीहरूलाई सरेर आएको ठाउँको भैरहेको सुविधा प्रयोग गर्ने अनुमति दिन सम्बन्धित अधिकारीलाई अनुरोध गर्ने ।
३. रुख विरुवा र वालीहरू			
३.१ छोटो अवधिको वालीको हानि नोकसानी	- द्रतावाल - समझौता गरेका भाडावाला - सार्वजनिक जग्गा अतिक्रमण गर्ने भूमिहीन व्यक्ति	- वाली भित्र्याउन अग्रिम सूचना दिने - वाली भित्र्याउन सम्भव नभएको अवस्थामा मौजुदा वालीको खुद्र मूल्यमा क्षेतीपूति पाउनेछन् ।	- प्रभावित व्यक्तिकोलाई वाली भित्र्याउन अग्रिम सूचना दिइनेछ । - वालीको नोकसानी रोक्नका लागि वाली नलाग्ने मौसममा निर्माण गर्ने गरी कार्य तालिका बनाउनु पर्छ । - जुन ठाउँमा जग्गाधनी र मोहीबीच साभेदारीमा वाली लगाउने सम्झौता भएको छ त्यहाँ त्यसै अनुरूप मोही/भाडावाल र जग्गाधनीले भाग पाउने गरी मुआवजा रकम वितरण गरिनेछ । - जिल्ला कृषि कार्यालयसँग समन्वय गरी मुआवजा निर्धारण समितिले वालीको बजार मूल्य अनुसार मुआवजा रकम तय गर्नेछ ।
३.२ रुख विरुवा र बाडमासे वालीको क्षति	- द्रतावाल - समझौता गरेका भाडावाला - सार्वजनिक जग्गा अतिक्रमण गर्ने भूमिहीन व्यक्ति	- वाली भित्र्याउन अग्रिम सूचना दिइनेछ । - वाली भित्र्याउन सम्भव नभएको अवस्थामा मौजुदा वालीको खुद्र मूल्यमा क्षेतीपूति पाउनेछन् । - लामो अवधिका हकमा त्यसलाई भविष्यमा हुने उत्पादनको क्षतिको आधारमा मुआवजा हिसाब गरिन्छ । यसरी मूल्याङ्कन गर्दा फलफूल र ढालेघाँसको रुखहरूको ५ वर्ष र काठ/द्राउरा रुख र अन्य वर्षभरि रहने वाली ३ वर्षको वार्षिक	- प्रभावित व्यक्तिकोलाई वाली भित्र्याउन अग्रिम सूचना दिइने छ । - जिल्ला कृषि र वन कार्यालयसँग समन्वय गरी मुआवजा निर्धारण समितिले वालीको उत्पादन तथा रुखविरुवाको बजार मूल्य अनुसार मुआवजा रकम तय गर्नेछ । - जुन ठाउँमा जग्गाधनी, मोही/भाडावालबीच साभेदारीमा वाली लगाउने सम्झौता भएको छ त्यहाँ त्यसै अनुरूप मोही/भाडावाल र जग्गाधनीले

नोकसानीको किसिम	हक अधिकारको आधार	मुआवजा नीतिको विवरण	कार्यान्वयनका प्रक्रियाहरू
		उत्पादनको आधारमा बजार भाउ अनुसार मुआवजा दिइनेछ । रुखविठ्ठवाबाट प्राप्त सामग्री माथि जग्गाधनीको अधिकार हुनेछ ।	भाग पाउने गरी मुआवजा वितरण गरिनेछ । कुनै सामान भएमा त्यस्तो सामानको मूल्य मुआवजा रकमबाट घटाइने छैन।
४. सामुदायिक संरचना तथा सुविधाहरू			
४.१ सामुदायिक भवन तथा संरचनाहरूको नोकसानी	स्थानीय समुदाय/ उपभोक्ता समूह	प्रभावित भएका सामुदायिक भवन तथा अन्य संरचनाहरूको हकमा कम्तीमा पुरानै अवस्थामा पुनर्स्थापना गर्ने वा प्रभावित समुदाय र सम्बन्धित अधिकारीहरूको परामर्शबाट छनोट गरिएको क्षेत्रमा संरचनाको पुनर्निर्माण गर्ने ।	सामुदायिक संरचना/सुविधाहरू अन्तर्गत प्रतिशालय, सामुदायिक भवन, सौचालय, मन्दिर, गुम्बा, चौतारा, चिहान, घाट, स्कूल, धार्मिक रुख, कुलो आदि पर्दछन् । सामुदायिक संरचनाहरूलाई प्रभावित समुदायसँग समन्वय तथा परामर्शबाट पुनर्स्थापना तथा पुनर्निर्माण गर्ने ।
४.२ जग्गा तथा रुखविठ्ठवाको नोकसानी	स्थानीय सामुदाय तथा उपभोक्ता समूह	बाँकी रहेका सामुदायिक जग्गा तथा चरीचरणको संरक्षण गर्न सहायता प्रदान गर्ने । सामुदायिक स्रोत भएका ठाउँमा जाने सडकहरूको पुनर्स्थापना गर्ने ।	जिल्लामा भएका सम्बन्धित कार्यालयहरूलाई सहयोगका लागि अनुरोध तथा परिचालन गरी आसपासको क्षेत्रमा रहेका जग्गाको विकास गरिनेछ ।
५. विस्थापन तथा पुनर्स्थापन सहायता			
५.१ घरपरिवारको विस्थापन	पूर्ण दत्तवाला जवरजस्ती कब्जा गरी बस्ने भूमिहीन व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अतिक्रमण गरी बस्ने व्यक्ति भाडावाला	प्रत्येक घरको विस्थापित बासिन्दा आवास विस्थापन सहायताको हकदार हुने । विस्थापित भाडावालाको भाडामा भएको डेरा गुमेको अवस्थामा त्यसको लागि भाडासम्बन्धी भत्ताको हकदार हुने । जीविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापना सहायताको हकदार हुने ।	प्रत्येक विस्थापित परिवारले गरिवीको रेखा निर्धारण गर्ने दुई महिनाको आय बराबर विस्थापन सहायता रकम पाउनेछन् । भाडामा बसिरहेका परिवार विस्थापित भएमा उनीहरूले ३५ दिनको अग्रिम सूचना पाउनेछन् वा गरिवी रेखा निर्धारण गर्ने आयको दरमा एक महिनाको भाडा भत्ता सहायता आयोजनाबाट पाउनेछन् । यस्ता विस्थापित परिवारले गरिवीको रेखा निर्धारण गर्ने एक महिनाको आय बराबर जीविकोपार्जन सहायता रकम पाउनेछन् ।
५.२ व्यावसायिक पूर्वाधारको विस्थापन	पूर्ण दत्तवाला जवरजस्ती कब्जा गरी बस्ने भूमिहीन व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अतिक्रमण गरी बस्ने व्यक्ति भाडावाला	व्यवसाय विस्थापित भएका प्रत्येक परिवार व्यावसायिक संरचनाको क्षतिको लागि व्यवसाय विस्थापन सहायताको हकदार हुने ।	प्रत्येक विस्थापित परिवारले गरिवीको रेखा निर्धारण गर्ने दुई महिनाको आय बराबर विस्थापन सहायता रकम पाउनेछन् ।
५.३ संरचना भत्काउन तथा ढुवानी सहायता	पूर्ण दत्तवाला जवरजस्ती कब्जा गरी बस्ने भूमिहीन व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अतिक्रमण गरी बस्ने व्यक्ति	प्रत्येक संरचना प्रभावित विस्थापित परिवार संरचना भत्काउन तथा सामान ढुवानी सहायताको एक आवास विस्थापन सहायताको हकदार हुने ।	प्रभावित संरचनाको किसिम हेरी खुद्र लागतको आधारमा संरचना भत्काउने तथा माथसामान ढुवानी सहायता रकम पाउनेछन् ।
५.४ खेतीमा अधिक विनाश	जग्गाधनी मोही	खेती गर्ने काममा असामान्य रूपले बाधा परी प्रभावित भएका परिवारलाई बालीमा आएको अवरोध बारेको सहायता ।	बाली उत्पादनमा बाधा परेको कारण दिइने सहायता निम्न अवस्थामा लागू हुनेछ : जम्मा ०.२५ हेक्टर र सो भन्दा कम जग्गा भएका परिवार जसले आफ्नो

नोक्सानीको किसिम	हक अधिकारको आधार	मुद्दाका नीतिको विवरण	कार्यान्वयनका प्रक्रियाहरू
			कूल जग्गाको १० प्रतिशत भन्दा बढी गुमाउँछ। ०.२५ हेक्टर भन्दा माथि जग्गा भएका परिवार जसले आफ्नो जग्गाको २५ प्रतिशत भन्दा बढी गुमाउँछ। - वाली लगाउनमा परेको बाधाका लागि सहयोग दिदा अधिग्रहण गरिएको वर्षमा प्रकाशित जिल्ला/गा.पा./न.पा. को उत्पादन आँकडा, जमिनको प्रकार तथा वालीको बजार मूल्यका आधारमा गुमेको जमिनको एक मौसमको उत्पादन बराबर हुनेछ। - यस्ता अति प्रभावित परिवारले गरिवीको रेखा निर्धारण गर्ने एक महिनाको आय बराबर जीविकोपार्जन सहायता रकम पाउनेछन्।
५.२ आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित जोखिमयुक्त वर्ग	जोखिमयुक्त वर्गका घरधुरी १६ वर्षभन्दा माथिका प्रभावित पारिवारिक सदस्यहरू	- जीविकोपार्जन पुनर्स्थापना सहायताको हकदार हुने। - आयोजनामा सिर्जना हुने रोजगारीका अवसरहरूमा प्राथमिकताको हकदार हुने। - जोखिमयुक्त समुदाय सहायताको लागि हकदार हुने।	- जोखिमयुक्त समुदाय अन्तर्गत निम्न अनुसारका आयोजना प्रभावित वर्ग समावेश हुनेछन्: - सिमान्तकृत जनजाती परिवार - दलित समुदाय परिवार - महिला घरमूली भएको परिवार - जग्गाहिन सुकुम्बासी परिवार - वृद्ध तथा अपाङ्ग सदस्य भएको परिवार - यस्ता जोखिमयुक्त प्रभावित परिवारले गरिवीको रेखा निर्धारण गर्ने एक महिनाको आय बराबर सहायता रकम पाउनेछन्।
६. सरकारी सम्पत्तिहरू			
६.१ पूर्वाधार र सुविधाहरूको क्षति	सम्बन्धित निकाय	पूर्वाधार तथा सुविधाहरूको मर्मत वा प्रतिस्थापन गरिने	सम्बन्धित विभाग, मन्त्रालय वा कार्यालयसँग समन्वय गरेर काम थालिने।
६.२ वन क्षेत्रको क्षति	वन विभाग/वन कार्यालय	वृक्षारोपण गरेर रोकथाम	- साविक जातकै वृक्षवनस्पती कायम राख्नेतर्फ विचार गरिने - वन विभाग वा जिल्ला वन कार्यालयसँगको समन्वयमा कार्यक्रम थालिने।
६.३ सरकारी जग्गाको क्षति	सम्बन्धित निकाय	मुद्दाका दिन पहेँन	सम्बन्धित विभाग, मन्त्रालय वा कार्यालयसँग समन्वय गरेर काम थालिने।
७. आयोजना निर्माण अवधिमा हुने प्रभाव			
७.१ आयोजनाका सबै प्रकारका प्रभावहरू	सडकसँग जोडिएका तथा आसपासका व्यक्ति तथा समुदाय	सडक आयोजनाका प्रभाव सम्बन्धमा, आयोजना निर्माण तालिका, मुद्दाका निर्धारण तथा वितरण प्रक्रिया, गुनासो दर्ता प्रक्रिया, रोजगारी प्रक्रिया, स्थानीय विकास प्रयास आदि बारेमा जानकारी तथा सचेतना	- सडक आयोजना तथा यसका प्रभाव सम्बन्धमा समय समयमा सूचना प्रवाह, सम्बन्धित स्थानीय निकायहरूसँग परामर्श तथा छलफल गरिने। - सामुदायिक विकासका लागि सम्बन्धित सरकारी निकाय तथा जिल्ला तहका सम्बन्धित कार्यालयहरूसँग समन्वय गरी
नोक्सानीको किसिम	हक अधिकारको आधार	मुद्दाका नीतिको विवरण	कार्यान्वयनका प्रक्रियाहरू
			स्रोत तथा साधनको प्रभावकारी परिचालन गरिने।

