



Sudurpaschim Province Government
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development (MoPID)
Transport Infrastructure Directorate (TID)
Provincial and Local Road Improvement Program (PLRIP)
Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU)
Dhangadhi, Nepal



Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
of
Upgrading of Chandev Bazar- Laljhadi Road
(Ch: 0+000 to 13+600)
Kanchanpur District

June, 2026

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CoI	Corridor of Impact
CPCU	Central Program Coordination Unit
DAO	District Administration Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DLRO	District Land Revenue Office
DoLID	Department of Local Infrastructure Development
DPR	Detail Project Report
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
IDO	Infrastructure Development Office
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LLTU	Local Level Technical Unit
MoPID	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PG	Province Government
PLGs	Provincial and Local Governments
PLRIP	Provincial and Local Roads Improvement Program
PPMU	Provincial Program Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RM	Rural Municipality
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
WB	World Bank

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha.	–	hectare
km	–	kilometre
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter

LAND AREA CONVERSION

Hilly Regions

1 Ropani	508.72 square meters
1 Aana	31.80 square meters
1 Paisa	7.95 square meters
1 Daam	1.99 square meters

Terai Regions

1 Bigha	6772.63 square meters
1 Kattha	338.63 square meters
1 Dhur	16.93 square meters

GLOSSARY

Terms	Description
Compensation	Compensation is the payment to the PAPs in cash or kind for private property acquired by the project, based on replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). However, the depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted while computing the compensation with respect to the replacement value.
Compensation Determination Committee	The district-level committee will be established in each road district under Section 13(2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 2034 B.S. (1977), to determine replacement value and compensation rates against the property acquired under the Act.
Cultural heritage	Resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their Constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.
Cut-off Date	The cut-off date is the date after which no further enumeration or claims can be made to affected land and/or associated assets.
Entitled Person	Any person who is entitled to get compensation due to loss of privately-owned Assets and other rehabilitation assistance.
Forced Eviction	The permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles.
Involuntary Resettlement	Project related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term involuntary resettlement refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refusal and acquisition nor restrictions on land use that result in displacement.
Land Acquisition	All methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the 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, and 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 Household	The group of people residing in one house and operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the project. The project affected families are included widow or unmarried daughters (biological or adopted), matured son, adopted son over the age of 18 years who is looking personal business as livelihood management and or acting as household head in absence of parents, will be entitled to rehabilitation measures.
Restriction 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

Terms	Description
	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	Replacement cost is defined as method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive. The Replacement Cost is utilized by the Compensation Determination Committee to calculate the replacement value of the asset.
Titleholders	The person who owns the project-affected land and/or building and has ownership certificate and the person who is authorized by law to receive the compensation Granted for the acquisition of land.
Non-Titleholders	Individuals residing on rented or encroached land.
Negotiated Settlements	An agreement for land acquisition based on mutual consent, through a transparent documented negotiation process ensuring that affected parties are not coerced and that agreements are formalized, notarized and implementation monitored. Compensation determined through negotiations should reflect the full replacement cost, encompassing market value, transaction costs, and any other associated expenses. Valuation should include land, structures, crops and other assets, and non-physical losses such as income loss and relocation costs.
Poverty	The national poverty line is the aggregate of the food and the non-food poverty lines. The revised official poverty line in 2022-23 is estimated at NRs. 72,908 per person per year as per the Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) IV, 2022-23. "Poor" can be referred if any local government issued the poverty identification card.
Tenant	A person who does not have legal ownership of a property and is occupying/using the property of a titleholder according to the stipulations of the Land Act, 2021 (1964).
Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable refers to those individuals or groups who, by virtue of, for example, their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.
Voluntary Land Donation	The ceding of property by an owner who is: (a) appropriately informed; and (b) can exercise free will, that is, can refuse to donate. "Appropriately informed" means that the owner has all available information regarding the proposed activity and its impacts, its land requirements, and its alternative activity sites, as well as his or her rights to compensation. "Free will" means that the owner can reject the proposal to give up his or er land, because, for example, there are viable alternatives available to the project (such as rerouting a water main if an owner refuses access to his or her property), or where no viable alternatives are available, the donation is to the benefit of the owner.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background: The Government of Nepal with the support of the World Bank is implementing the Provincial and Local Roads Improvement Program (PLRIP) for the development and maintenance of the provincial and local roads. The PLRIP intends to empower the Provincial Governments and Local Governments to connect local-level centers with appropriate all-weather road connections, upgrade the current road network, and connect the local-level centers that are currently unconnected. The Federal government through a dedicated Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU) under the Department of Local Infrastructure Development (DoLID) serves as the Program Coordinating Agency responsible for overall coordination and monitoring and the Provincial Program Management Units (PPMUs) under provinces serve as the primary Program Implementing Agencies responsible for program management and implementation of works.

The proposed road length is 13.6 km which covers ward number 6, 3 and 2 of the Laljhadi Rural Municipality. The road passes through Chandev bazar, Chhotiparsia, Balmi, Nandagaun, Bagwani, Shankarpur, Kaswa and Kanja bazar settlements. This road has been used by the local people for the last thirty years. This road is proposed for upgradation with blacktop standard and the road width ranges from 8.0 to 10.0 m.

Objectives of the RAP: The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared after the completion of the census and socioeconomic survey based on the detailed design and detailed measurement survey. The RAP identifies and assesses impacts on land and livelihood, establishes eligibility and entitlements, and defines measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard (ESS 5). The RAP also documents the application of VLD where relevant. VLD is applied only for minor land impacts, based on consultation and informed consent, with the right to refuse and no displacement or livelihood impacts. A VLD Mitigation Plan verifies voluntariness, documents consent, ensures donors are not worse off, and provides support measures, including for vulnerable households and deed transfer facilitation. The methodology of the RAP preparation includes data collection through primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through impact assessment and inventory loss surveys, community consultation, census and socio-economic surveys, and interview with both primary and secondary stakeholders.. VLD is applied only for small strip of land impacts without intimidation and coercion. Taking free, prior, and informed consent, disclose adequate information on right to refuse provision and ensure no displacement or livelihood impacts. A VLD Mitigation Plan verifies voluntariness, documents consent, ensures donors socio-economic status as same or higher prior to the project intervention.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts: The proposed land requirements for this sub project will be fulfilled through private and public land. During DPR preparation, alternatives design options were explored to use public land wherever possible and minimize the use of private land. As a part of the assessment and the socioeconomic survey, a team of consultants conducted a transect walk and consultation meetings. The inventory of loss, census and socioeconomic survey based on the detailed design identifies 288 narrow strips of land parcels belonging to 239 households requiring 24,387.15 m² of total land area of which 11,951.93 m² of land is currently

used by the existing gravel road and 12,435.22 m² of additional adjacent land is required for upgradation of road.

During consultations, the project affected households along the alignment of the proposed road were consulted and informed of right to refuse the voluntary donation of their land. Since the impacted land is less than 10% of their total land holdings and have minimum impact on their livelihood, they have expressed willingness to donate narrow portion of the land. The landowners highlighted that the improved road and drainage infrastructures would enhance accessibility, particularly by providing easy access during emergencies and facilitating the efficient transport of local products and contribute to overall community development. VLD was based on the meaningful consultation with the land owner (right to refuse, no intimidation and coercion), socioeconomic survey and confirmed donation of the 234 households (283 parcels). Further, the voluntary land donation has applied on the basis of ensuring that land donors will have only negligible impact, no physical and economic displacement, principle of avoidance, voluntariness, informed consent and grievance redress mechanism in place. Land donation is limited up to 10% of their total land holdings and it is ensured that their remaining lands will be economically viable and do not affect their livelihoods. While five households are found vulnerable, land donation will not be applied for these HHs and they will get land compensation as a replacement value.

The design team has explored the possibility of reducing the corridor of impact and alternative route to minimize the impacts during the detailed design. A detailed measurement study has been carried out to confirm the scale of impacts both on land parcels and structures based on final design and Detail Measurement Survey (DMS). On the basis of DMS, this Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared. The landowners highlighted that the improved road and drainage infrastructures would enhance accessibility, particularly by providing easy access during emergencies and facilitating the efficient transport of local products and contribute to overall community development.

Under the road and drain upgradation works, the detailed assessment identified no impacts on structures and public assets by the project intervention. The impacts on 288 land parcels with 239 households will not have any physical/economic displacement or relocation.

Socio-economic Information and Profile: The socio-economic survey captured 239 households comprising 1478 populations (736 males-49.8% and 742 females-50.2%). The average family size of interviewed household is 6.18. The data further shows that majority of the HHs belong to IPs/Janjati which consist of 232 HHs (97.07%) with 1440 population (97.43%). Likewise, Brhamin/Chhetri and Dalits represents four (4) HHs and three (3) HH with family members 18 (1.22%) and 20 (1.35%) respectively. Out of 239 surveyed households, 5 households are identified as vulnerable households which fall under multiple category (Below Poverty Level, Disabled with BPL and Widow with BPL HHs). Land donation will not taken from the vulnerable households.

All Dalits and IP households are eligible to participate in the socioeconomic development program which will offer livelihood and skills development training for those who express interest. The budget has been included into the resettlement action plan's budget. The PPMU with the support of the CPCU will take the lead in conducting training needs assessment during the implementation phase.

Socioeconomic Profile of vulnerable Households: Among the 239 surveyed HHs, 5 HHs are identified as vulnerable households. All these five HHs are IPs (23 family members; male-14 and female-9). The literacy rate of the vulnerable HHs is 73.91% with average per capita income of NRs. 21,733.33 which shows the vulnerable households are well below the poverty line (BPL) threshold of NPR. 72,908 per person. The socioeconomic survey showed that the vulnerable households fall under social vulnerability criteria (having member/s with persons with disability, or being a woman-headed household, or meeting other social and/or economic vulnerability criteria). The average land to be acquired from the five household is 110.9 m² which is 4.13% of their total land holdings.

Legal Framework: The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the PLRIP are guided by the WB's ESS 5, and Government of Nepal's Acts, laws and regulation related to land acquisition, compensation disbursement, and involuntary resettlement. The Resettlement Policy Framework of the project is the guiding document to prepare this RAP.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits: In keeping with the entitlement matrix, compensation and resettlement assistance for various types of loss will be provided to affected persons in the project area. In general, the affected people impacted by this road will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance: (i) compensation of affected land at full replacement value for vulnerable households; (ii) additional assistance to vulnerable HHs. Vulnerable household will get one time cash assistance based on the current agricultural wage rate of Kanchanpur district for 90 days. Besides, transaction costs including title transfer cost has also been provisioned in the matrix as these costs include land owners logistics for deed transfer and other taxes charge by the land administration. Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) will be delivered to the land donors and vulnerable family to support their livelihood. The detailed Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
Land				
Permanent loss of agricultural and non-agricultural land	PAPs permanently losing private land, both agricultural or residential/non-agricultural and regardless of impact severity	Titleholder/Registered owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement cost (current market rate plus associated transaction costs¹) • If residual land (remaining after the land acquisition process) becomes unviable for productive use, the whole land plot will be acquired at replacement value. • In the case of farmland, the PAP will be entitled to the harvest crop or disruption allowance equal to one-crop-cycle production will be paid. • Private land from certain households may be obtained through VLD only where all VLD conditions are met, including informed consent, absence of coercion, minor land take with no livelihood impact, and the right to refuse without adverse consequences. • Vulnerable households will not be requested to donate land. Where any ESS5 condition for VLD is not satisfied, land acquisition will be undertaken through compensation at full replacement cost 	Applicable for 5 vulnerable households

¹ Transaction cost include Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities, Permits and approvals, Capital gains taxes/income tax, Title Transfer/Registration, Inheritance Documents, Notary Public.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
	Unregistered or non-title land	PAPs using unregistered or non-title land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for physical assets, crops, fruit trees will be provided 	Not applicable for this subproject
		Landowner and Tenant (with formal or recognizable tenancy arrangements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compensation and assistance to be provided in proportion to actual loss and impact 	Not applicable for this subproject
		Renters/Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-eligible for land compensation; only for other losses indicated in the Entitlement Matrix. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of <i>Guthi</i> (Trust) Land	Land owned by Guthi Corporation as per the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	Entitled Persons/institutions and tenants in accordance with the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Clause 42 of the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act, 2033 the government will replace land or provide replacement cost. • Where gaps exist between <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act, 2033 and ESS5 standards, supplemental measures shall be applied to ensure that all affected parties are not worse off and that compensation is provided at full replacement cost. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Temporary loss of private land or restrictions on land use	Project Affected Persons (PAPs) retain ownership of private land but experience temporary inability to cultivate or otherwise use the land due to either temporary occupation of land by project activities or restrictions in the use of that land triggered by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titleholder/ Registered land owners • Tenants/ sharecroppers/ users with formal or recognizable use rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for lost crop production and other property losses for the duration of temporary occupation or restriction of use. • Compensation for other disturbances & damages caused to property. • Project to ensure that compensation is paid to real user/s of land affected during the temporary acquisition period rather than solely the Land owners. Land to be returned to the owner at the end of the temporary acquisition period by restoring its original 	May be applicable during construction

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
	construction-related activities		condition or improved as agreed with the owner.	
Building Structures				
Loss of privately-owned residential buildings/structures	The private land to be acquired for project related to construction	All titleholder/PAPs regardless of legal status, including informal occupiers and users of public land, renters/Lease holders, and Tenants and landlord both being the owner of equal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for full or partial loss of house and other structures at the full replacement cost of materials and labor according to house/structure type, with no deduction for depreciation. • 50% compensation will be paid in advance and remaining 50% will be paid after dismantling the structure. • For partial loss, the engineer will assess and confirm that the structural integrity of the structure is not affected otherwise full compensation will be provided. • All titleholder/PAPs regardless of legal status are free to take and use the salvaged materials extracted after demolition of the building or structure as per their wish • For minor damages like veranda, parapet wall, ramp other than the main structure, Project may undertake all repair and maintenance works. • Advance notice of 35 days before taking assets. • Allowance as appropriate based on household characteristics and extent of impact. These include transition allowance, rental allowance, transportation allowance, transaction costs coverage 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of privately-owned non-residential buildings/structures, animal sheds, storage facilities, fences, etc.	The private land to be acquired for project related to construction	All Titleholder/PAPs regardless of legal status, including Informal occupiers and users of public land, renters/Leaseholders, and Tenants and landlords both being the owner of equal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures without depreciation in addition of compensation for loss of land. • All titleholder/PAPs regardless of legal status are free to take and use the salvaged materials extracted after demolition of the building or structure as per their wish • Eligible for compensation at the full replacement cost of all 	Not applicable for this subproject

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
			structures built by the informal occupiers and users of public land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For minor damages like a veranda, parapet wall, ramp other than the main structure, Project may undertake all repair and maintenance works. 	
Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
Loss of community buildings/ structures, cultural assets, or loss of access to such assets	Community/Public Assets	Community/Local Government/Provincial government/federal government and User's group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for restoring affected community and cultural resources. Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities. Restoration before commencement of the project where necessary, or to be determined in consultation with the community. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of public land or access to such assets	Community/Public Assets	Local municipality or community/ User's group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation to replace the land of equal quality in the surrounding area The replacement land will be identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities and the local municipality. Restoration of access to the replaced land. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of Income and Livelihood				
Loss of non-perennial crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	All Titleholder/PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice of 35 days to harvest crops Where harvesting is not possible, the loss of non-perennial crops (standing seasonal crops) will be paid in accordance with the output value The net value of existing crops as determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which as per Clause 16 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1977 is required to consider prevailing market rate while determining compensation for crops. 	May be applicable during construction

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
Loss of Trees & Perennial Crops	Perennial Crops or Trees affected	All PAPs, both titled and non-titled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of the privately owned timber trees will be compensated at replacement cost or the cost agreed upon by both the owner and the project. In land acquisition through appropriation, such trees will be compensated at the rate fixed by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which is required to consider the prevailing market rate while determining compensation for trees. The loss of the fruit-bearing trees will be compensated based on the annual income loss for 5 years. The compensation will also consider the planting and raising costs. The loss of fodder trees and fuelwood trees will be compensated based on the value of 3 years of annual net production or as determined by the CDC. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of business or employment	Temporary loss of Business/employment loss/income	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every displaced household with a business affected will be entitled to receive a one-time lump sum grant for re-establishing lost business; a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business, one-time cash assistance equivalent to one month's rent for temporarily moving the business to alternative premises and the type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis in consultation with the Business owner. The household will be entitled to a rental stipend for the loss of rented accommodation Cash compensation for damages to structures resulting from the temporary occupation of land at replacement cost. Livelihood restoration skill training as agreed during consultation. 	Not applicable for this subproject
		Workers/employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income³ Assistance with livelihood and other vocation training that would help in obtaining employment and/or earning livelihood. 	

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
Allowances				
Transportation and displacement allowance for physical relocation of houses	Transport/transition costs	All PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All displaced households will receive a fixed transportation allowance sufficient to cover real relocation cost Every physically displaced household is entitled to a displacement allowance. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Rental Allowance	Rental cost for physically displaced	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental allowance will be determined through consultation with PAP and spelt out in the sub-project RAP. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Additional vulnerable Allowance	Additional vulnerable allowance to be paid to affected vulnerable PAPs	PAPs with income below the poverty line, landlessness, female-headed with orphans, low caste (Dalits) with evidence of exclusion, and households with chronically ill household heads, among others. Allowance aimed at preventing further vulnerability due to displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable PAPs will be given an additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per the current district rate for their livelihood restoration. This is one time cash assistance 	Applicable
Transaction Allowance	Allowance to cover all transaction costs associated with the acquisition and registration of new lands and other assets including business.	All PAPs.	<p>This transaction allowance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities • Permits and approvals • Capital gains taxes/ income tax • Title Transfer/Registration • Inheritance Documents • Notary Public 	Applicable

Consultations and Participation: Consultations were carried out with various stakeholders such as community residents/project beneficiaries including the poor, women, and indigenous peoples, members of GRCs and representatives of local level. A total of 20 consultation meetings were conducted of which 392 people (67 females, 325 males) attended the meetings. The major issues discussed during the consultations were: land acquisition options, VLD, right to refuse to VLD among others. The participants of the consultation meeting expressed their willingness for VLD knowing that the project has the provision of skill enhancement trainings and other benefits. The major concern raised by the participants was the land on the both side of the road should be acquired equally during road widening. Also the IP consultation has ensured no adverse impacts on communal land and other sites under customary use of IP communities. Three consultation meetings were conducted in Wards No. 2 and 3 of Laljhadi Rural Municipality with 91 Indigenous Peoples (25 females and 66 males), Project-Affected Families, and local leaders (Valmansa) to discuss project activities, Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) procedures, landowners' rights, and social safeguard measures. Participants were informed of their right to refuse VLD and were briefed on alternative options, including negotiated purchase and compensated land acquisition. The respective Valmansa were assigned to facilitate the VLD process to ensure transparency and community ownership. Key concerns raised by participants included equitable road widening from the centerline, timely and quality completion of construction works, and transportation support for landowners during deed transfer processes. The details of the consultation meeting is attached in the Table 13 and meeting minutes are attached in the Annex 4. Consultations will continue throughout the project implementation. The draft resettlement action plan will be made available at public locations in the area and will be disclosed to a wider audience through the Department of Local Infrastructure Development (DoLID), PPMU and WB websites.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve project related concerns. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) has been formed at three levels; (i) Sub-project level, ii) IDO level, and iii) PPMU level. There has been provision of one-woman and one-man representatives among the affected persons in the sub-project level GRC as an invitee. Dissemination of Grievance Redress Mechanism will be ensured to community and affected people through different means (Meetings, leaflets, notice board, social media etc.)

Institutional Arrangement and Monitoring: The resettlement action plan implementation will be closely monitored by the PPMU, CPCU, and local level to effectively assess the resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the CPCU, PPMU and local level. The PPMU E&S team who will facilitate the implementation of the resettlement activities. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems, if any, are dealt with on a timely basis. Socio-economic monitoring will focus on baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of affected persons undertaken during project preparation, and overall monitoring. Socio-economic monitoring will focus on baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of affected persons undertaken during project preparation, and

overall monitoring. Besides, third party monitoring will also be conducted for RAP implementation on semi-annual basis.

Resettlement Budget: The budget item includes compensation of affected land of vulnerable HHs, vulnerable allowance, and livelihood training cost. The budget also includes deed transfer cost for existing and additional land and administrative cost. The total estimated cost for implementation of resettlement action plan is **NPR 7,897,588.50**. PPMU will facilitate the disbursement process and opening bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts.

कार्यकारी सारांश

आयोजनाको पृष्ठभूमि: नेपाल सरकारले विश्व बैंकको सहयोगमा प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) लागू गरिरहेको छ । PLRIP ले प्रादेशिक सरकारहरू र स्थानीय सरकारहरूलाई स्थानीय स्तरका केन्द्रहरूलाई उपयुक्त रूपमा सर्वयाम सडक सञ्जाललाई जोड्न, हालको सडक सञ्जालको स्तरवृद्धि गर्न, र हाल सडकको पहुँच नभएका स्थानीय तहका केन्द्रहरूलाई जोड्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ । संघीय सरकारले स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास विभाग (DoLID) अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम समन्वय इकाई (CPCU) मार्फत समग्र समन्वय र अनुगमनको लागि जिम्मेवार रही कार्यक्रम समन्वय निकायको रूपमा काम गर्दछ र प्रदेशहरू मातहतको प्रादेशिक कार्यक्रम व्यवस्थापन एकाइहरू (PPMUs) ले कार्यक्रम व्यवस्थापन र कार्यान्वयनको लागि प्राथमिक कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाईको रूपमा काम गर्दछन् ।

लालझाडी गाउँपालिकाको वडा नम्बर ६, ३ र २ जोड्ने प्रस्तावित चान्देव बजार-लालझाडी सडकको लम्बाई १३.६ किलोमिटर रहेको छ । यो सडक चान्देव बजार, छोटीपर्सिया, बल्मी, नन्दगाउँ, बागवानी, शंकरपुर, कस्वा र कन्ज बस्ती हुँदै जान्छ र यसलाई विगत तीस वर्षदेखि स्थानीयवासीले प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन् । प्रस्तावित सडक कालोपत्रे मापदण्डमा स्तरोन्नतिको लागि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ र सडकको चौडाइ ८ देखि १० मिटर सम्म रहेको छ ।

RAP का उद्देश्यहरू: विस्तृत डिजाइन र विस्तृत मापन सर्वेक्षणमा आधारित क्षति गणना र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण सम्पन्न भएपछि पुनर्वास कार्य योजना (RAP) तयार गरिएको छ । स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दानका साथै यस RAP ले उपआयोजनाको प्रभाव, कार्यविधि, र सडक उपआयोजनाको सम्भावित अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास प्रभावहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्दछ । यसका साथै पुनर्वास कार्य योजना स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण योजना तयार गर्न र सोको कार्यान्वयन गर्न उपयोगी हुनेछ । RAP तयारीको क्रममा प्राथमिक र द्वितीय स्रोतहरू मार्फत तथ्यांक सङ्कलन गरिएको छ । प्राथमिक तथ्याङ्कहरू प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन, क्षति सर्वेक्षण, सामुदायिक छलफल, सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणहरू, र विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरूसँगको छलफल मार्फत सङ्कलन गरिएको थियो ।

जग्गा अधिग्रहण र पुनर्वासको प्रभाव: यस उपआयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक थप जग्गा निजी र सार्वजनिक जग्गाबाट पूर्ति गरिनेछ । प्रस्तावित सडकको प्रभाव क्षेत्र (CoI) निजी जग्गाको प्रभाव क्षेत्र भित्र पर्दछ । विस्तृत अध्ययन र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणको क्रममा परामर्शदाताहरूको टोलीले विभिन्न परामर्श

बैठकहरू सञ्चालन गरेको थियो। विस्तृत डिजाइनमा आधारित क्षतिगणना र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणको सूचीले २३९ जग्गाधनीहरूको २८८ कित्ताहरूमा प्रभाव पर्ने पहिचान गरेको छ जसमा १२,४३५.२२ ब.मी. थप जग्गा र विद्यमान सडकले ओगटेको क्षेत्रफल ११,९५१.९३ ब.मी. सहित कुल २४,३८७.१५ ब.मी. निजी जग्गा आवश्यक पर्दछ। डिजाइन टोलीले विस्तृत डिजाइनको क्रममा प्रभावहरू न्यूनीकरण गर्न प्रभावित हुन सक्ने क्षेत्रलाई कम गर्ने विभिन्न सम्भावनाको खोजी गरेको छ। अन्तिम रूप दिईएको डिजाइन र विस्तृत मापन सर्वेक्षण (DMS) को आधारमा जग्गा र संरचना दुवैमा प्रभावको मापन गर्न विस्तृत अध्ययन गरिएको थियो। स्तरोन्नति गरिने सडक र ढल निकास पूर्वाधारले सडक पहुँचमा बृद्धि गर्नुका साथै विशेष गरी आपतकालिन समयमा सजिलो पहुँच प्रदान गरेर र स्थानीय उत्पादनहरूको सहज ढुवानीलाई सुविधा दिदै समग्र सामुदायिक विकासमा योगदान पुऱ्याउने छ। सडक स्तरोन्नति कार्य अन्तर्गत विस्तृत अध्ययनले देखाए अनुसार उपआयोजना कार्यन्वयन गर्न कुनै पनि व्यक्तिगत तथा सामुदायिक संरचनामा क्षति नपर्ने देखिन्छ।

सामाजिक-आर्थिक जानकारी र प्रोफाइल: कुल २३९ घरधुरीमा गरिएको सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणले जम्मा १४७८ प्रभावित परिवार संख्या (७३६ पुरुष-४९.८% र ७४२ महिला- ५०.२%) देखाएको छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएको घरपरिवारको औसत आकार ६.१८ रहेको छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएको प्रभावित परिवारहरूको जातीय संरचनामा दलित (१.२६%), ब्राह्मण/क्षेत्री (१.६७%), र अधिकांश आदिवासी/जनजाती (९७.०७%) रहेको छ। विस्तृत अध्ययनले औसत लिङ्ग अनुपात ९९.१९ रहेको देखाएको छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका २३९ घरधुरीहरूमध्ये ५ घरपरिवारलाई जोखिममा परेका घरपरिवारका रूपमा पहिचान गरिएको छ (गरिवीको रेखा मुनि, गरिब एकल महिला र गरिब अपाङ्ग घरधुरीहरू)।

सबै दलित, जनजाती र विपन्न परिवारहरूलाई सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत उनीहरूको जीविकोपार्जनमा टेवा पुऱ्याउन सीप विकास तालिम प्रदान गरिने छ। उक्त कार्यक्रमका लागि यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजनामा बजेट समावेश गरिएको छ। CPCU को सहयोगमा PPMU ले आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको चरणमा तालिम आवश्यकता अध्ययन (TNA) सञ्चालन गर्न नेतृत्व लिनेछ।

स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान दिन योग्य घरधुरीको सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रोफाइल: सर्वेक्षण गरिएको २३९ घरधुरी मध्ये २३४ घरधुरी मात्र स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दानका लागि योग्य रहेका छन्। स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दानका लागि योग्य २३४ घरधुरी मध्ये मुख्यगरी जनजाती ९७.०२% (२२७ घरधुरी, औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति आय ने.रु. ९४,६४२), ब्राह्मण/क्षेत्री १.७०% (४ घरधुरी, औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति आय ने.रु. १०६,१२५) र दलित १.२८% (३ घरधुरी, औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति आय ने.रु. १०३,८२१) रहेको छ। स्वैच्छिक रूपमा दान दिने जग्गाको औसत क्षेत्रफल उनीहरूको जम्मा क्षेत्रफलको ३.५% मात्र रहेको छ।

जोखिमपूर्ण घरधुरीको सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रोफाइल: सर्वेक्षण गरिएको २३९ घरधुरी मध्ये ५ घरधुरी जोखिमपूर्ण घरधुरीको रूपमा पहिचान गरिएका छन्। ती ५ घरधुरीको जम्मा परिवार संख्यामा पुरुष १४ र महिलाको संख्या ९ रहेको छ। जोखिमपूर्ण घरधुरीको औसत प्रतिव्यक्ति आय ने.रु. २१,७३३.३३ रहेको छ जुन गरिवीको रास्ट्रिय मापदण्ड (ने.रु. ७२,९०८) भन्दा निकै कम रहेको

छ। जोखिमपूर्ण घरधुरीबाट पुनर्वास नीति रूपरेखा बमोजिम थप आवश्यक पर्ने ७३ ब.मी. जग्गा अधिग्रहण गरिनेछ।

कानूनी रूपरेखा: यस पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना विश्व बैंक को ESS 5, नेपाल सरकारको ऐन, कानून, भूमि अधिग्रहण, क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण, तथा अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी नीतिद्वारा निर्देशित छ। साथै यस आयोजनाको पुनर्वास नीति रूपरेखा (RPF), यो पुनर्वास कार्य योजना तयार गर्नको लागि मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज हो।

अधिकार (Entitlement), सहायता र लाभहरू: Entitlement म्याट्रिकसको आधारमा रही आयोजना क्षेत्रका प्रभावित व्यक्ति तथा परिवारहरूलाई विभिन्न प्रकारको क्षतिको लागि क्षतिपूर्ति र पुनर्वास सहायता प्रदान गरिने छ। सामान्यतया, यस सडक उपआयोजनाबाट प्रभावित परिवारहरू निम्न प्रकारको क्षतिपूर्ति र सहायताको लागि योग्य हुनेछन्: (१) जोखिमपूर्ण जग्गाधनीको क्षति भएको जग्गाको क्षतिपूर्ति र (२) जोखिममा परेका घरधुरीहरूलाई थप आर्थिक सहायता। यस खाकामा तीन किसिमबाट जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्ने प्रावधान रहेको छ; (१) जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ मा प्रावधान भए अनुरूप औपचारिक रूपमा सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया पुर्याई, (२) जग्गाधनी संग वार्ताको माध्यमद्वारा र (३) स्वैच्छिक जग्गादान प्रक्रियाद्वारा। सडक उपआयोजनामा क्षति हुने व्यक्तिगत तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरूलाई यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजनामा समावेश गरिएको Entitlement म्याट्रिकसको आधारमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने छ र क्षतिपूर्तिको निर्धारण जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ मा व्यवस्था भएको मुवाब्जा निर्धारण समितिको निर्यण मार्फत वा आयोजनाको प्रादेशिक इकाईले निर्यण गरे बमोजिम हुनेछ।

परामर्श र सहभागिता: यस RAP तयार गर्ने क्रममा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू, महिला, जनजाति, स्थानीय तहका प्रतिनिधिहरू, स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरू तथा विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरूसँग परामर्श गरिएको थियो। कुल २० वटा परामर्श बैठक सम्पन्न भएका थिए, जसमा ३९२ जना (६७ महिला, ३२५ पुरुष) सहभागी थिए। परामर्श/छलफलको क्रममा उपस्थित स्थानीयहरूले सडक स्तरोन्नतिका लागि स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान गर्न आफुहरू तयार रहेको र त्यसको बदलामा आयोजनाले आफुहरूको लागि क्षमता विकास तालिम र अन्य सुविधाहरू व्यवस्था गरेकोमा खुशी व्यक्त गरेका छन्। छलफलको क्रममा उपस्थित सहभागीले सडक चौडा गर्ने क्रममा सडकको दुवै तर्फ समान रूपमा जग्गा लिनु पर्ने धारणा जोडदार रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरेका थिए। परामर्श कार्यक्रमको माईन्युट अनुसूची ३ मा समावेश गरिएको छ। परामर्श तथा छलफल कार्यक्रम यस उपआयोजना कार्यान्वयन अवधिभर जारी रहने छ। पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना मस्यौदालाई उपआयोजना क्षेत्रका सार्वजनिक स्थानहरूमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुबिच सार्वजनिक गरिने छ साथै DoLID, PPMU र WB का वेबपेजहरू मार्फत पनि साझा गरिने छ।

गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र: प्रभावित व्यक्तिका सरोकार तथा गुनासो प्राप्त गर्न र उक्त गुनासोहरूको सम्बोधन गर्न आयोजना विशेष गुनासो सुनुवाई संयन्त्र (GRM) स्थापना गरिएको छ। GRM ले उपआयोजना तयारी तथा कार्यान्वयनका क्रममा आउने गुनासाहरूलाई समयमै पारदर्शी र उचित रूपमा सम्बोधन गर्ने परिकल्पना गरेको छ। तीन तहमा गुनासो सुनुवाई समिति (GRCs) गठन गरिएको छ; (१) उप-परियोजना स्तर, (२) IDO स्तर र (३) PPMU स्तर। साथै उप-आयोजना स्तरको GRC मा आमन्त्रितका रूपमा प्रभावित

व्यक्तिहरूमध्ये एकजना महिला र एकजना पुरुष प्रतिनिधि रहने व्यवस्था पनि गरिएको छ । गुनासो सुनुवाई संयन्त्रको वारेमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू तथा अन्य सरोकारवाला हरूलाई विभिन्न माध्यम (आमभेला, पर्चा, सूचना बोर्ड, संचार माध्यम, सामाजिक सञ्जाल आदि) मार्फत सुनिश्चित गरिनेछ ।

संस्थागत व्यवस्था र अनुगमन: पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनलाई PPMU, स्थानीय तह र CPCU ले पुनर्वासको प्रगतिको प्रभावकारी मूल्याङ्कन गर्न र सम्भावित कठिनाइ र समस्याहरूको पहिचान गर्न प्रभावकारी अनुगमन गर्नेछन् । PPMU ले पुनर्वास गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयनमा सहजीकरण गर्नेछ । पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना कार्यतालिका अनुसार भएको सुनिश्चित गर्न प्रशासनिक अनुगमन र समस्याहरूको पहिचान तथा समाधान उचित रूपमा गरिने छ । सामाजिक-आर्थिक अनुगमनले उपआयोजना तयारीका क्रममा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको आधाररेखा सर्वेक्षणको तथ्यांकमा आधारित रही उपआयोजना कार्यान्वयनको प्रगतिको अनुगमन गर्नेछ ।

पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनाको बजेट: RAP को बजेटमा जोखिमपूर्ण घरधुरीमा जग्गाको क्षतिपूर्ति, जोखिममा परेका घरधुरीहरूको आर्थिक सहायता र जीविकोपार्जन तालिम सम्बन्धी लागत समावेश गरिएको छ । यसका साथसाथै बजेटमा विद्यमान सडकले चर्चेको जग्गा र थप जग्गाको स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण लागत र प्रशासनिक लागत पनि समावेश छ । पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि कुल अनुमानित लागत रूपैया ७८,९७,५८८.०० रहेको छ । बैंक खाता नभएका प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको लागि बैंक खाता खोल्न सहजीकरण गरिने छ ।

विस्तृत क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण नीती खाका

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार	उप-आयोजनाको लागि योग्यता
जग्गा				
कृषि तथा गैर कृषि जग्गाको स्थायी क्षति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> असरको गम्भीरता जेसुकै भए पनि, आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू जसले निजी जग्गा (कृषि वा आवासीय/गैर (कृषि) स्थायी रूपमा गुमाएका छन् भने। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> हकवाला/दर्ता भएका जग्गाधनीहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जग्गाको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान गरिनेछ (हालको बजार मूल्य र सम्पूर्ण सहायता खर्च सहित)। यदि अधिग्रहण पश्चात बाँकी रहेको जग्गा उत्पादनका लागि अयोग्य (उपयोग विहिन) हुन्छ भने, पूरै जग्गा प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा अधिग्रहण गरिनेछ। कृषि जग्गाको हकमा, आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई बाली संकलनको अधिकार हुनेछ वा एक बाली चक्रको उत्पादन बराबरको सहायता प्रदान गरिनेछ। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जोखिमपूर्ण ५ घरधुरीको लागि लागु हुने
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> लिखित सम्झौताका आधारमा स्थापित जग्गाधनी र मोही 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जग्गाधनी र मोही दुबैलाई जग्गा क्षतिपूर्ति रकमको ५०-५० प्रतिशत हिस्सा प्राप्त हुनेछ (भूमि ऐन २०५८ सालको संशोधनअनुसार) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।

² लेनदेन लागतमा उपयोगिताहरू काट्ने/पुनः जडान, अनुमति र अनुमोदन, पुँजीगत लाभ कर/आय कर, शीर्षक स्थानान्तरण/दर्ता, विरासत कागजातहरू, नोटरी पब्लिक समावेश छन्।

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार	उप-आयोजनाको लागि योग्यता
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भाडामा लिनेहरू/पट्टावालाहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जग्गा क्षतिपूर्तिका लागि अयोग्य। केवल क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण नीति खाकामा उल्लेखित अन्य क्षतिपूर्तिहरूको लागि मात्र योग्य। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।
गुठी जग्गाको क्षति	गुठी संस्थान ऐन, २०३३ अनुसार गुठी संस्थानको स्वामित्वमा रहेको जग्गा	गुठी संस्थान ऐन, २०३३ अनुसार हकवाला व्यक्ति/संस्था तथा मोही	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> गुठी संस्थान ऐन, २०३३ को दफा ४२ अनुसार सरकारले जग्गा प्रतिस्थापन गर्नेछ वा प्रतिस्थापन लागत प्रदान गर्नेछ। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।
निजी जग्गाको अस्थायी क्षति वा जग्गा प्रयोगमा लाग्ने प्रतिबन्ध	आफ्नो जग्गा नगुमाएता पनि आयोजनाका गतिविधिहरूले जग्गा अस्थायी रूपमा ओगटेकोले गर्दा उक्त जग्गाको उपयोगमा प्रतिबन्ध लागेका कारण आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूले खेती गर्न असमर्थ छन् भने।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> हकवाला/दर्ता भएका जग्गाधनीहरू मोही र जग्गाधनी दुवैको बराबर स्वामित्व 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> अस्थायी भोगचलनको अवधिका लागि गुमेको बाली उत्पादन र अन्य सम्पत्ति क्षतिको क्षतिपूर्ति। सम्पत्तिमा भएका अन्य अवरोध र क्षतिको क्षतिपूर्ति आयोजनाले अस्थायी अधिग्रहणका कारण प्रभावित हुने जग्गाका वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताहरूलाई (धनीलाई भन्दा) अस्थायी अवधिका लागि क्षतिपूर्ति सुनिश्चित गर्नेछ अस्थायी अधिग्रहण अवधि समाप्त भएपछि जग्गालाई यसको मौलिक अवस्थामा फर्काएर वा धनीसँग सहमति भएअनुसार सुधार गरी धनीलाई फिर्ता गरिनेछ। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निर्माणको चरणमा हुन सक्ने।
घर तथा संरचनाहरू				

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार	उप-आयोजनाको लागि योग्यता
निजी स्वामित्वमा रहेका आवासीय घर/संरचनाहरूको क्षति	निर्माण-सम्बन्धित कार्यका लागि अधिग्रहण गरिने निजी घर तथा संरचनाहरू	कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकवाला/आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू, जसमा अनौपचारिक बसोबास गर्नेहरू र सार्वजनिक जग्गाका प्रयोगकर्ताहरू, भाडामा लिने/पट्टा वालहरू, र मोही तथा जग्गाधनी दुवैको बराबर स्वामित्व भएकाहरू ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • घर र अन्य संरचनाहरूको पूर्ण वा आंशिक क्षतिको लागि घर/संरचनाको प्रकार अनुसार सामग्री र श्रमको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा हासकट्टी नगरी क्षतिपूर्ति • ५०% क्षतिपूर्ति अग्रिम भुक्तानी गरिनेछ र बाँकी ५०% संरचना भत्काएपछि भुक्तानी गरिनेछ । • आंशिक क्षतिको हकमा, इन्जिनियरले संरचनाको संरचनात्मक अखण्डतामा असर नपरेको मूल्याङ्कन गरी पुष्टि गर्नेछ, अन्यथा पूर्ण क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान गरिनेछ । • कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकवाला/आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू घर वा संरचना भत्काएपछि निस्कने भत्काइएका सामग्रीहरू आफ्नो इच्छाअनुसार लिन र प्रयोग गर्न स्वतन्त्र हुनेछन् । • मुख्य संरचना बाहेक, दलान, प्यारापेट पर्खाल, ज्याम्प जस्ता सामान्य क्षतिहरूको लागि, आयोजनाले सबै मर्मत तथा सम्भार कार्यहरू गर्न सक्नेछ । • खाली गर्नका लागि ३५ दिनको अग्रिम सूचना । • घरपरिवारको विशेषता र प्रभावको हदका आधारमा उपयुक्त सहायता । यसमा संक्रमणकालीन सहायता, भाडा सहायता, यातायात सहायता, कारोबार लागत समावेश छन् । 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने ।

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार	उप-आयोजनाको लागि योग्यता
निजी स्वामित्वमा रहेका गैर-आवासीय घर/संरचनाहरू, पशु गोठ, भण्डारण सुविधाहरू, बार, आदि को क्षति।	निर्माण-सम्बन्धि कार्यका लागि अधिग्रहण गरिने निजी जग्गा	कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकवाला/आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू, जसमा अनौपचारिक बसोबास गर्नेहरू र सार्वजनिक जग्गाका प्रयोगकर्ताहरू, भाडामा लिने/पट्टा वालहरू, र मोही तथा जग्गाधनी दुवैको बराबर स्वामित्व भएकाहरू।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जग्गाको क्षतिको अतिरिक्त, घर/संरचनाको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा हासकट्टी नगरी क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान गरिनेछ। कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकवाला/आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू घर तथा संरचना भत्काएपछि निस्कने भत्काइएका सामग्रीहरू आफ्नो इच्छाअनुसार लिन र प्रयोग गर्न स्वतन्त्र हुनेछन्। सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अनौपचारिक बसोबास गर्नेहरू र प्रयोगकर्ताहरूले निर्माण गरेका सबै संरचनाहरूको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा क्षतिपूर्ति पाउन योग्य। मुख्य संरचनाबाहेक, दलान, प्यारापेट पर्खाल, न्याम्पजस्ता सामान्य क्षतिहरूका लागि, आयोजनाले सबै मर्मत तथा सम्भार कार्यहरू गर्न सक्नेछ। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने। यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।
सामुदायिक पूर्वाधार/साझा सम्पत्ति स्रोतहरूको क्षति				
सामुदायिक भवन/संरचना सांस्कृतिक सम्पत्ति वा त्यस्ता सम्पत्तिहरूमा पहुँचको क्षति	सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरू	समुदाय/स्थानीय सरकार/प्रदेश सरकार/संघीय सरकार र उपभोक्ता समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रभावित सामुदायिक र सांस्कृतिक स्रोतहरू पुनर्स्थापनाका लागि नगद क्षतिपूर्ति। प्रभावित सामुदायिक भवन र संरचनाहरूलाई कम्तिमा पहिलेकै अवस्थामा फर्काउने, वा प्रभावित समुदायहरू र सम्बन्धित निकायहरूसँगको परामर्शमा तोकिएको क्षेत्रहरूमा प्रतिस्थापन गर्ने। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार	उप-आयोजनाको लागि योग्यता
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> आवश्यक भएमा आयोजना सुरु हुनुअघि नै पुनर्स्थापना गर्ने, वा समुदायसँगको परामर्शमा निर्धारण गरिने। 	
सार्वजनिक जग्गा वा त्यस्ता सम्पत्तिहरूमा पहुँचको क्षति	सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरू	स्थानीय नगरपालिका वा समुदाय/उपभोक्ता समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> आसपासको क्षेत्रमा सोही गुणस्तरको जग्गा प्रतिस्थापनका लागि क्षतिपूर्ति प्रतिस्थापन गरिने जग्गा प्रभावित समुदाय र सम्बन्धित अधिकारीहरू र स्थानीय नगरपालिकासँगको परामर्शमा पहिचान गरिनेछ। प्रतिस्थापित जग्गामा पहुँचको पुनर्स्थापना 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।
आय र जिविकोपार्जनको क्षति				
अस्थायी बालीको क्षति	बाली प्रभावित भएमा वा बाली आम्रदानी गुमेमा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकवाला/आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> बाली संकलनका लागि ३५ दिनको अग्रिम सूचना बाली काट्न सम्भव नभएमा, अस्थायी बाली (मौसमी बाली) को क्षति उत्पादन मूल्यअनुसार भुक्तानी गरिनेछ। मौजुदा बालीको खुद मूल्य क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिद्वारा तोकिनेछ, जसले बालीको क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण गर्दा भू-अधिग्रहण ऐन, २०३४ को दफा १६ (२) अनुसार प्रचलित बजार दरलाई विचार गर्नुपर्नेछ। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निर्माणको चरणमा लागु हुन सक्ने
रूख तथा बाह्र मासे बालीको क्षति	बाह्र मासे बाली वा रूखहरू प्रभावित भएमा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कानुनी हैसियत भएका र नभएका सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निजी स्वामित्वमा रहेका काठका रूखहरूको क्षतिपूर्ति प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा वा धनी र आयोजना दुवैले सहमति गरेको लागतमा गरिनेछ। अधिग्रहणद्वारा जग्गा प्राप्तिको हकमा, त्यस्ता रूखहरूको क्षतिपूर्ति, क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार	उप-आयोजनाको लागि योग्यता
			<p>समितिले तोकेको दरमा गरिनेछ, जसले रूखहरूको क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण गर्दा प्रचलित बजार दरलाई विचार गर्नुपर्नेछ।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> फलफूलका रूखहरूको क्षतिपूर्ति ५ वर्षको वार्षिक आम्दानी नोक्सानीको आधारमा गरिनेछ। क्षतिपूर्तिमा रोपने र हुर्काउने लागतलाई समेत विचार गरिनेछ। घाँसका रूखहरू र दाउराका रूखहरूको क्षतिपूर्ति ३ वर्षको वार्षिक खुद उत्पादनको मूल्यको आधारमा वा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समिति द्वारा तोकिएअनुसार गरिनेछ। 	
व्यवसाय वा रोजगारी				
व्यवसाय/रोजगारीको क्षति	व्यवसाय/रोजगारी गुमेमा	व्यवसाय धनी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रभावित व्यवसाय भएको प्रत्येक विस्थापित घरपरिवारले गुमेको व्यवसाय पुनःस्थापना गर्नका लागि एक पटकको एकमुष्ट अनुदान प्राप्त गर्न कदार हुनेछन्। व्यवसायको प्रकृतिअनुसार कम्तीमा तीन महिनाको आम्दानी, व्यवसायलाई अस्थायी रूपमा वैकल्पिक परिसरमा सार्नका लागि एक महिनाको भाडा बराबरको एक पटकको नगद सहायता र व्यवसाय धनीसँगको परामर्शमा केस-टु-केस आधारमा मूल्याङ्कन गरिएका अन्य प्रकारका क्षतिहरू समावेश हुनेछन्। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार	उप-आयोजनाको लागि योग्यता
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भाडावालाले भाडामा लिएको वासस्थान गुमाएवापत भाडा सहायता प्राप्त गर्न हकदार हुनेछन्। जग्गाको अस्थायी भोगचलनका कारण संरचनामा भएको क्षतिको लागि प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा नगद क्षतिपूर्ति। परामर्शको क्रममा सहमति भएअनुसार जीविकोपार्जन पुनःस्थापनाका लागि सीप विकास तालिम। 	
		श्रमिक/कर्मचारी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> न्यूनतम निर्वाह आयको^३ ३ महिना बराबरको गुमेको ज्यालाको क्षतिपूर्ति। रोजगारी प्राप्त गर्न र जीविकोपार्जन गर्न मद्दत पुग्ने जीविकोपार्जन र अन्य व्यावसायिक तालिममा सहयोग। 	यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।
सहायताहरू				
घरको भौतिक पुनर्बास का लागि यातायात र विस्थापन सहायता	यातायात/ तथा अन्य सहायताहरू	कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सबै विस्थापित घरपरिवारले उप-आयोजनाको पुनर्बास कार्य योजनामा उल्लेख भएअनुसार निश्चित यातायात सहायता प्राप्त गर्नेछन्। प्रत्येक भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापित घरपरिवारले विस्थापन सहायता प्राप्त गर्न हकदार हुनेछ। 	यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।

³ औद्योगिक श्रमिकहरूको लागि नेपाल सरकारद्वारा स्वीकृत न्यूनतम ज्याला।

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार	उप-आयोजनाको लागि योग्यता
घरभाडा सहायता	भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापितका लागि घरभाडा खर्च	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> घरभाडा सहायता आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूसँगको परामर्शबाट निर्धारण गरिनेछ र उप-आयोजनाको पूर्वसकार्य योजनामा उल्लेख गरिनेछ। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु नहुने।
अतिरिक्त सहायता जोखिमयुक्त	जोखिममा परेका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिने अतिरिक्त सहायता	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> गरिबीको रेखामुनि रहेका, भूमिहीन, टुहुरा बालबच्चा सहितको महिला नेतृत्वको घरधुरी, बहिष्करणको प्रमाणसहितका निम्न जाति (दलित), र दीर्घ रोगी नेतृत्वको घरधुरी भएका घरपरिवारहरू लगायतका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जोखिममा परेका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई उनीहरूको जीविकोपार्जन पुनःस्थापनाका लागि हालको जिल्ला ज्याला दर अनुसार ९० दिनको अदक्ष कृषि श्रमिकको दैनिक ज्याला दरमा अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान गरिनेछ। यो एक पटक दिइने नगद सहायता हो। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु हुने।

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार	उप-आयोजनाको लागि योग्यता
अन्य सहायता	नयाँ जग्गा र व्यवसाय लगायतका अन्य सम्पत्तिहरूको अधिग्रहण तथा दर्तासँग सम्बन्धित सबै अन्य खर्चहरू धान्नका लागि दिइने सहायता ।	सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू	अन्य सहायतमा निम्न कुराहरू समावेश छन्: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सेवाहरू विच्छेद/पुनःजडान • अनुमति र स्वीकृतिहरू • पुँजिगत लाभ कर/आयकर • स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण/दर्ता • उत्तराधिकार सम्बन्धी कागजातहरू • नोटरी पब्लिक 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागु हुने ।

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Government of Nepal with the support of the World Bank is implementing the Provincial and Local Roads Improvement Program (PLRIP) for the construction and maintenance of the provincial and local roads. The PLRIP intends to empower the Provincial Governments and Local Governments to connect local-level centers with appropriate all-weather road connections, upgrade the current road network, and connect the local-level centers that are currently unconnected. The Federal government through a dedicated Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU) under the Department of Local Infrastructure Development (DoLID) serves as the Program Coordinating Agency responsible for overall coordination and monitoring and the Provincial Program Management Units (PPMUs) under provinces serve as the primary Program Implementing Agencies responsible for program management and implementation of works.

1.1 Sub-project Description

The Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) under Transport Infrastructure Directorate (TID) in Sudurpaschim Province is Upgrading the Chandev Bazar-Laljhadhi road in Laljhadi RM of Kanchanpur district. The road starts from Laljhadi RM ward no. 6, Chandev Bazar (Kaluwapur -Shreepur-Belaury Road (F150) at Chandev Latitude: 28°46'01.88"N, Longitude: 80°21'02.55"E, Elevation: 209) and ends in Laljhadi-2, Kanja Bazar (Latitude: 28°43'48.40"N, Longitude: 80° 24'28.71"E, Elevation: 203 m). The road passes through Chandev Bazar, Chhotiparsia, Balmi, Nandagaun, Bagwani, Shankarpur, Kaswa and Kanja Bazar settlements. The total length of the proposed road is 13.6 km. The formation width of the proposed road is intermediate lane (Carriage way-5.5m, shoulder both side-0.75m*2 and 1.00m Drainage). The location map of the Chandev Bazar-Laljhadhi road is given in Figure 1 & 2.

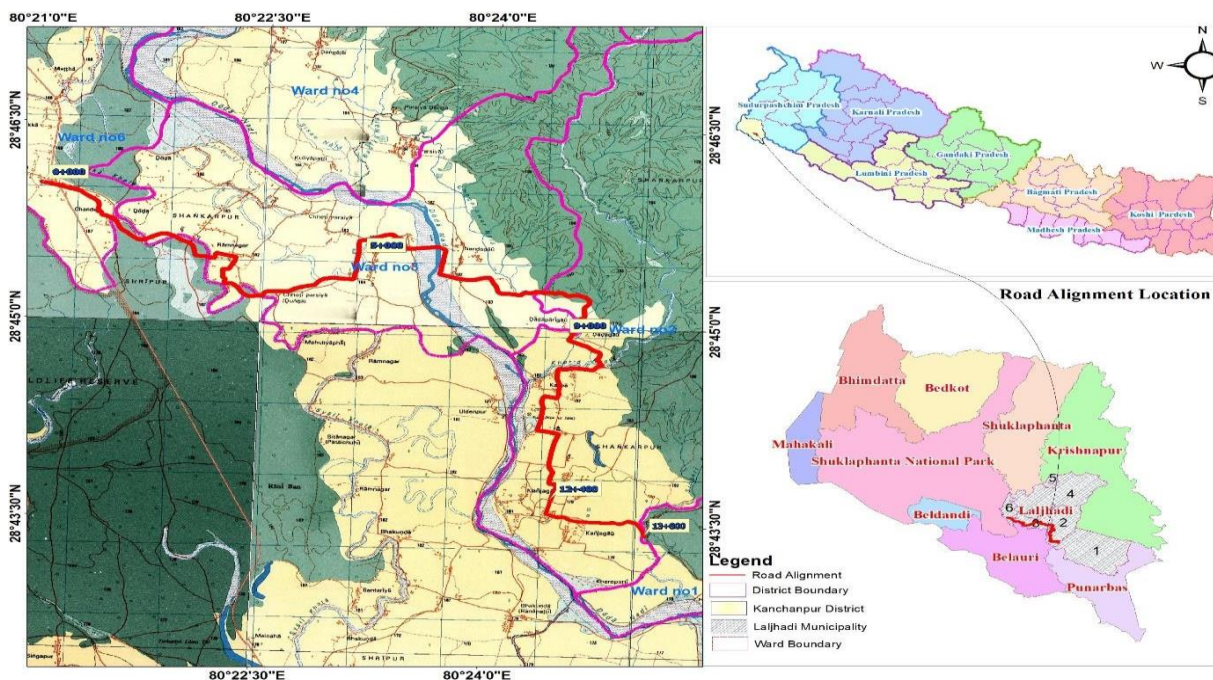


Figure 1: Topographical map of the sub-project area

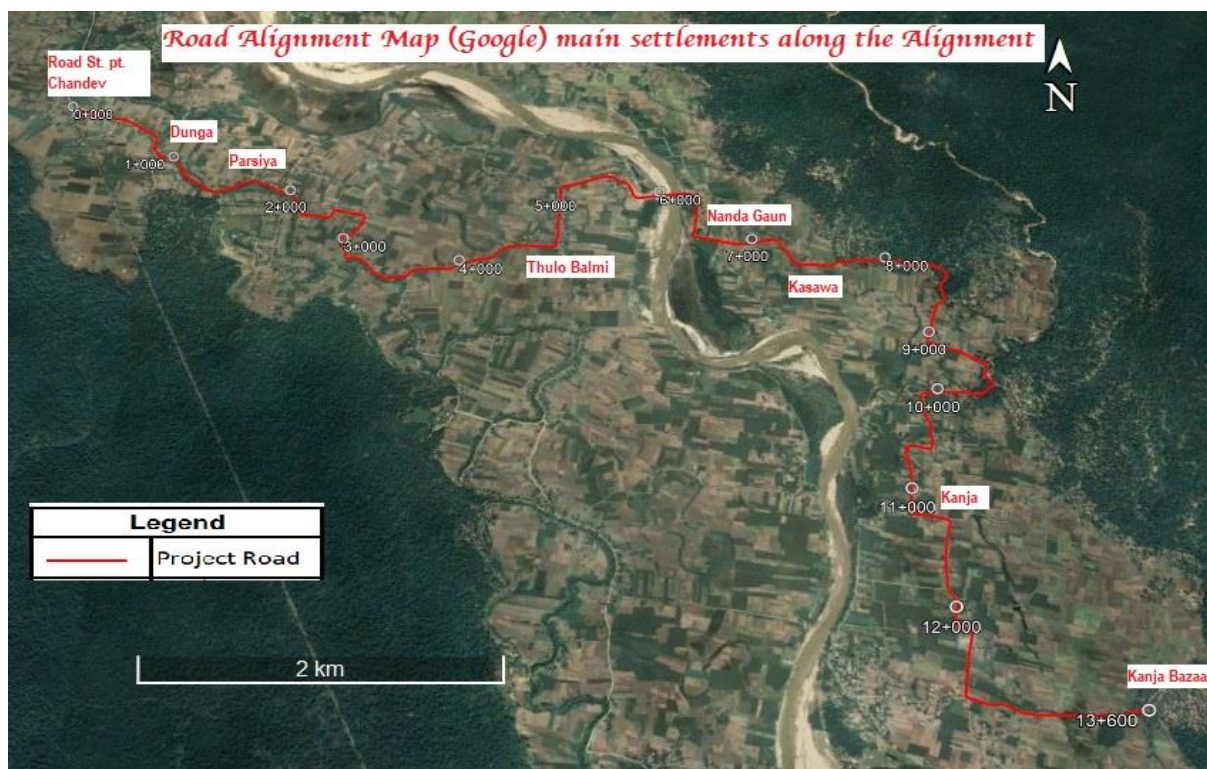


Figure 2: Proposed road alignment in Google map

1.2 Salient Features of the sub-project

Table 2: Salient Features of the Sub-Project

Name of the Project	Chandev Bazar-Laljhad Road
Province	Sudurpaschim
District	Kanchanpur
Rural Municipality	Laljhad
Start Point	Laljhad RM ward no. 6, Chandev bazar (Kaluwapur-Shreepur-Belauri Road (F150) at Chandev bazar Latitude: 28°46'01.88"N, Longitude: 80°21'02.55"E, Elevation: 209)
End Point	Laljhad-2, Kanjabazaar (Latitude: 28°43'48.40"N, Longitude: 80° 24'28.71"E, Elevation: 203m)
Major Settlement	Chandev Bazar, Chhotiparsia, Balmi, Nandagaun, Bagwani, Shankarpur, Kaswa, Kanja Bazar etc.
Geographic Feature	
Terrain	Terai
Geology	The alignment passes through sandy and mixed clay soil types of terai region.
Altitude	Min. 203 m, Max. 214m,
Climate	Tropical Climate
Road Classification	
Classification	Provincial

Name of the Project	Chandev Bazar-Laljhadi Road	
Length of Road	13.6 Km	
Standard of Pavement	DBSD	
Design Parameter		
Design Speed	30 km/hr	
Carriage Width	5.50 m	
Formation Width	7 m	
Shoulder Width	0.75 m on both sides	
Drain	1 m	
Side Drain Shape	Tick	
Maximum Gradient	3.36 %	
Road Pavement		
Sub-base Material	28,302.98 m ³	
Base Material	14,204.78 m ³	
DBSD	142,048.60 m ²	
Concrete	1845.93 m ³	
Cross Drainage	Hume Pipe Culvert, Slab Culvert	
900 mm diameter (Proposed)	17	Nos.
600 mm diameter (Proposed)	66	Nos.
Slab Culvert 4m Span (Proposed)	1	Nos.
Slab Culvert 2 m Span (Proposed)	5	Nos.
Slab Culvert 1m span (Proposed)	2	Nos.
Drain Length	2240 m	
Retaining Structures		
Gabion Wall	5,620 m ³	
Masonry wall	4,893.62 m ³	
Earth Work		
E/W in Excavation	14,947.52 m ³	
Embankment fill	81,779.43 m ³	
Total Project Cost	NRs. 29,46,43,723.32 (with VAT+PS)	

(Source: DPR, 2024)

2. OBJECTIVES OF RAP

The proposed road upgrading activities require acquiring private land. Compensation for land, resettlement, and rehabilitation measures are needed for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and for these activities preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is mandatory. The PLRIP has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS 5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and GoN's laws on land acquisition to guide the resettlement planning process. Hence, this RAP for the proposed road has been prepared under the RPF of the program. The impacts were assessed within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) of the road. Besides this, RAP provides the basis and clear picture of land acquisition type which can be

used for the preparation and implementation of VLD mitigation plan. The VLD mitigation plan is the part of this RAP and attached in the Annex 6. The main objectives of the preparation of 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 private land for vulnerable households (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve the living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons in order to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation of those affected families.
- To address the impacts incurred by the voluntary land donation which is spelled out in the VLD mitigation plan. VLD mitigation plan includes the benefits (improved roads, compensaton for impacted fixed assets, CI facilities, life skill training, deed transfer allowance etc.) that the land donor supposed to be received. The VLD mitigation plan is attached in Annex 6.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Considerations for Avoidance and Alternative Options

The proposed project aims to avoid involuntary resettlement and where this is unavoidable the project will show that it has worked to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives⁴. To this end, analysis of alternatives was done for the proposed widening/upgrading of this road in accordance with the principle of mitigation hierarchy for the management of E&S risks and impacts. The mitigation hierarchy principles have been applied to explore likely impacts and to suggest the most suitable solutions including avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts.

3.2 Methodology for the Preparation of the Draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

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

Orientation to Field Team

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

Consultation Meetings

Prior to the field visit, a consultative meeting with the Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU) team was held by PPMU consultants. This consultative meeting helped to develop common understanding about the approach and methodology of the study and to explain the proposed course of action that was followed.

Community-level Public consultations were carried out at different settlements during the project preparation. Individual consultations with rural municipality/municipality level authorities, ward representatives, women's groups, project affected people and potentially project affected vulnerable people were conducted during the field study. The group consultations were held in a spread of different settlements. While consulting with PAFs and vulnerable groups including women's groups; their issues, interest, expectations, needs and

⁴ The design team has decided to follow COI of existing road as a design alternative which finally avoid Involuntary Resettlement (IR).

demands were recorded and included in the RAP. The summary of the consultation meetings is in section 8 and the consultation minutes are attached in **Annex 3**.

Census Survey

A census of affected households was carried out from January to August, 2025 after the inventory of affected assets. The objective of the census was to record the profile of project affected people and record the anticipated loss of assets. The census helped to prepare a complete inventory of affected persons and their affected assets.

Inventory Survey of Asset Loss

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

Socio-Economic Survey

Household survey was conducted as part of socio-economic survey. During the survey, 239 (100%) HHs were interviewed. This survey helped to assess overall socio-economic status, occupational status, educational status, caste and ethnic composition, vulnerability assessment and household income etc.

3.3 Modalities for Land Acquisition

The program has considered three different modalities (acquisition through formal procedure, acquisition through negotiation and voluntary land donation) of taking land based on recommendations of the RPF, level of risks and impacts identified during the detail measurement survey (DMS). For this road sub-project, land acquisition procedure will be compensation payment at replacement cost and VLD.

3.4 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date will be the date by which the affected property has been surveyed/measured as part of the census to document an inventory of the affected assets. All affected households (title holders as well as non-titleholder), individuals and groups identified during the census survey will be eligible for compensation and assistance as per entitlement matrix. Typically, the last date of census survey is considered as a cut-off date and affected people will be formally notified regarding the cut-off date at the end of the census survey. The cut-off date for this sub-project was determined as April 17, 2025 which was disclosed publicly in ward office, notice board of Rural Municipality office and public places. The notice of the cut-off date is attached in **Annex-4**.

3.5 Eligibility Criteria for compensation and resettlement/livelihood assistance

Resettlement Policy Framework recognizes the need for providing timely compensation for the loss of assets of both titleholders and non-titleholders (informal settlers/informal occupiers) at

replacement cost including R & R assistance to affected persons to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement. There is a recognized need to improve, as appropriate and feasible, the living condition of poor and vulnerable persons who are physically displaced by the project. In the proposed road, five households are identified as vulnerable (Widow, PWD, Elderly and BPL) HHs, eligible for receiving assistance and compensation of their impacted land and additional one time cash assistance.

3.6 Basis for the Design and Budgeting

As indicated, the RAP was developed following a number of extensive consultations with the project affected households, vulnerable households and relevant stakeholders within the CoI, thereby evaluating the losses and assessing their needs. In case of residence, residence/business, business and other structures; replacement cost refers to the market cost of materials and labour, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site and other cost that may be incurred. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and building. The local government standard norms have been followed for valuation of these affected structures.

4. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

4.1 Laws and Regulations of the Government of Nepal

Constitution of Nepal, 2072 BS (2015)

The key references in the Constitution of Nepal are below:

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

Land Acquisition Act, 2034 BS (1977)

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

- The Act empowers the GoN to acquire any land required for public purpose or for operation of any government institution-initiated development project by giving compensation pursuant to the Act (Sections 3 and 4);
- As per the prevailing government rules, the compensation to be provided for land acquisition should generally be in cash as per current market value. However, there is also a provision under Clause 14 of the Act to compensate land for land, provided that government land is available in the area.
- Under Land Acquisition Act 1977, article 27 "Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, Government of Nepal may acquire any land for any purpose through negotiations with the concerned landowner. It shall not be necessary to comply with the procedure laid down in this Act while acquiring lands through negotiations."

Land Reform Act (1964)

The Land Reform Act 1964 is also relevant as it establishes the rights of tillers and tenants over the land. As per the Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than he is entitled to

under the law. The Act additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for the development purposes. The Act amendment in 2001 has established a rule that when the state acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50 percent of the total compensation amount.

Land Administration and Revenue Act 2034

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

4.2 Applicable World Bank’s Environment and Social Standards (ESS)

In addition to national regulations, the following international standards and requirements has been applied in the preparation and implementation of this RAP.

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

ESS5 puts in place various processes and systems to avoid and minimize adverse social and economic impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement. In cases where avoidance of such impacts is not possible, ESS5 requires the mitigation of impacts through compensation at replacement cost (which is defined as current market price plus transaction cost without depreciation) for the losses suffered and improvement of the living conditions of the affected communities in the form of comprehensive compensation packages.

4.3 Comparison between National and WB ESS5 Requirements

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

Table 3 : Comparison of WB’s ESS5 and Land Acquisition Act 1977

Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
Avoidance or impact minimization	The LAA allows land acquisition for “public purposes”. It does not specify avoiding or minimizing resettlement.	ESS5 requires avoidance/minimizing of involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.	The Project will avoid and minimize impacts wherever possible. An alternative analysis was carried out as a part of the ESIA.

Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
Impact Mitigation	The LAA provides for compensation of land and assets and in certain cases of landlessness, for provision of replacement land. The CDC chaired by the Chief District Officer (CDO) determines criteria.	Provision of compensation at replacement cost along with rehabilitation assistance and commitment to improve and/or restore livelihoods to pre-project levels.	A series of consultation meeting with affected PAFs will take place in a group under the supervision of CDC to reach at a mutually acceptable compensation. This will not be below replacement cost. If it fails, an independent assessment (through a subcommittee) of replacement cost will be conducted and provided this report for the CDC's consideration.
Timing of Compensation	Executing agency may acquire land by depositing money with the competent authority for compensation determination.	Possession of acquired land and related assets will be taken up by the project only after compensation has been made available and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation	Land access will be initiated only after payment of full compensation (except in case of legally disputed cases, if any). In these cases, payments shall be held in an escrow account until the legal dispute has been resolved. Forced evictions will not be carried out. PAHs will be given reasonable time (up to 12 months) to identify temporary accommodation within project area until they are able to build their new replacement houses.
Eligibility	Provisions are made for land owners and registered tenants under the Constitution and the LAA. However, there are no provisions for informal rights holders, unregistered land owners, squatters, undocumented tenants, other family members or landless.	Includes: those with formal legal rights to the land/assets; those with no legal rights but with a claim to land recognized under national or customary law; or those with no recognizable legal right to land or assets.	This RAP considers all PAHs including those without any recognizable legal titles or rights (for compensation of affected structures and livelihood restoration support).

Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
Informed Consultation and Participation	During the land acquisition process, the CDO is the appellate authority. Otherwise, the LAA does not require on-going consultations with affected persons and other stakeholders.	Disclosure of relevant information; meaningful consultations with affected persons communities, and other stakeholders; consultations must be ongoing and inclusive.	PAHs were informed about the intended acquisition of their land and consulted multiple times in this process of preparation of RAP. Their preferences for resettlement and rehabilitation options were incorporated in this RAP. Consultations with communities not affected by land acquisition were also carried out, detailed in this RAP.
Livelihood Restoration	The legal frameworks for resettlement provide for rehabilitation of displaced settlements and compensation to affected persons through land-based resettlement strategies. However, land-based livelihood is not used as a criterion for application of such land-based resettlement strategies wherever possible.	Provision of compensation at replacement cost along with rehabilitation assistance and commitment to improve and/or restore livelihoods and standard of living to pre-project levels.	Both non-land and land-based livelihood restoration strategies are considered in this RAP.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	The affected entities may approach the CDO and/or the Ministry of Home Affairs within a defined period for compulsory expropriation. Under Clause 25.7, appeal against the compensation may be directly filed with the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, entities other than legally registered land owners and tenants are not considered.	The project is required to establish a grievance redress mechanism, which should seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible.	The project has established a GRM which will be used for this purpose as well. The GRM also includes access to legal redress at any stage in the process.
Special assistance for	The landless families with legal ownership can get	Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable as a part of the	Vulnerable PAHs are identified in this RAP and

Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
vulnerable households	additional compensation at the discretion of the CDC.	resettlement process, however no specific package or entitlement for vulnerable groups.	specific benefits are included for them.
Support during transition	No such provision in the LAA.	Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.	The RAP makes provisions for transitional support for all PAHs who are physically and economically displaced.

4.4 Resettlement Policy Framework

The project’s RPF is the main guiding document for preparing this draft RAP. It has mainly discussed about the land acquisition modality, compensation modality and other associated activities related to land and fixed assets acquisition. It has also spelled out the implementation modality and monitoring plan of the RAP.

5. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The project impact assessment was undertaken as a part of the resettlement impact study. The proposed road sub-project has impacts on land and vulnerable households. Detailed HH and socioeconomic survey along with consultation with the PAPs reveal that, out of 239 affected HHs, 234 owners having 283 parcels (24276.25 m² land area) are eligible for voluntary land donation as they meet all VLD protocol. While five vulnerable HHs with same number of parcels falls under compensation category.

Historically, investment in rural and municipal roads in Nepal has been constrained by a range of factors, including limited public resources, competing development priorities, and the relatively low Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) often associated with rural road projects. These challenges have contributed to delays in the development of essential road infrastructure in many areas. In response, some local governments and communities have adopted voluntary land donation (VLD) arrangements to facilitate road development where small strips of land are required.

Under the Provincial and Local Roads Improvement Program (PLRIP), however, all land acquisition and livelihood impacts are addressed in accordance with the requirements of ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. The project does not rely on economic viability considerations to determine compensation or entitlement measures. Where VLD is applied, it is undertaken strictly in accordance with the agreed VLD Protocol, ensuring that land donation decisions are genuinely voluntary, informed, and free from coercion or undue influence. The protocol further ensures that donations do not result in physical displacement, significant livelihood impacts, or economic harm to affected persons.

The use of VLD under PLRIP is therefore limited to circumstances where it fully complies with ESS5 requirements and where due diligence confirms that affected households will not be adversely impacted. The project recognizes that improved all-weather road access provides important social and economic benefits to local communities, including enhanced access to markets, education, healthcare, and other essential services, while safeguarding the rights and interests of all affected persons. Hence, the sub-project applies two distinct approaches of land acquisition; i. Voluntary Land Donation for minor land contributions meeting RPF VLD criteria and ii. Land acquisition with compensation and livelihood assistance for affected vulnerable households. The identified vulnerable households are excluded from the voluntary land donation arrangements. In addition, the VLD Mitigation Plan are documented through a transparent process, including written consent, independent verification, and access in Grievance Redress Mechanism. The summary of the project impacts is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of Impacts

S.N.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. of HHs	Household Population	Remarks
A	Impact on Land				
	Private land (24,276.25 m ²) through VLD: parcels - 283		234	1455	
	Vulnerable HHs (73 m ²): parcels- 5	BPL, Disable, Widow	5	23	
	Total Land (24,387.15 m²) Total Parcels: 288		239	1478	
B	Impacts on Households				
	Title-holders		239	1478	
	Non title holders	Squatters and encroachers on public land	0	0	
		Renters	0	0	
		Employees	0	0	
	Total		239	1478	
C	Extent of Impacts				
	Severely affected	Fully affected (i.e., whose residential structure needs to be entirely dismantled)	0	0	
	Commercial temporary shed (Requiring relocation but easily moveable–No physical displacement- Kioks)	Requiring relocation but easily moveable–No physical displacement	0	0	
	Partially affected structures		0	0	
	Total		0	0	
D	Community/Public Structures				
	Community/ Public structures	Passenger shed	0	0	
		Hand pumps	0	0	
		Temple/Church/Masjid	0	0	
		Public toilets	0	0	
		Public Gate	0	0	
		Statue	0	0	
		Resting places/Chautara	0	0	
	Total		0	0	
E	Government structures	Different government offices	0	0	
	Total		0	0	

S.N.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. of HHs	Household Population	Remarks
F	Total number of Fruit Trees	(Citrus fruit trees like Orange, Lemon etc. and wild fruits like <i>kafal</i>)	0	0	
G	Total number of Timber Trees	(Saal, Sisoo etc)	0	0	
H	Total number of Multipurpose Trees	(Tej patta, Timur etc.)	0	0	
	Total number of non-Timber Trees	(Baaj, Katus, Kaulo, Koiralo, Tilo, Kimbu etc.)	0	0	
	Total		0	0	

(Source: Socio-economic Survey, August 2025)

5.1 Impact on Land

The scope of land acquisition is determined based on the cadastral survey and census survey for the proposed works to be constructed. During consultations, the project affected households along the alignment of the proposed road improvement were consulted and informed of right to refuse the voluntary donation of their land. Since the impacted land is less than 10% of their total land holdings and have minimum impact on their livelihood, they have expressed willingness to donate narrow portion of the land. The landowners highlighted that the improved road and drainage infrastructures would enhance accessibility, particularly by providing easy access during emergencies and facilitating the efficient transport of local products and contribute to overall community development. VLD was based on the meaningful consultation with the land owner (right to refuse, no intimidation and coercion), socioeconomic survey and confirmed donation of the 234 households (283 parcels). Further, the voluntary land donation has applied on the basis of ensuring that land donors will have only negligible impact, no physical and economic displacement, principle of avoidance, voluntariness, informed consent and grievance redress mechanism in place. Land donation is limited up to 10% of their total land holdings and it is enured that their remaining lands will be economically viable and do not affect their livelihoods. While five households are found vulnerable, land donation will not be applied for these HHs and they will get land compensation as a replacement value.

The project requires both private and public land. During DPR preparation. Design alternatives were explored to minimize private land acquisition; however most of the proposed alignment traverses through private land. Detailed design, loss inventory, census, and socioeconomic surveys identified impacts on 288 land parcels belonging to 239 households, requiring 24,387.15 m² of land, of which 11,951.93 m² is already occupied by the existing road and 12,435.22 m² is additional adjacent land required for road upgradation.

Out of the total 24,387.15 m² of land required, 24,276.25 m² of land will be acquired through VLD (existing gravel road-11,914.03m² and adjacent additional land - 12,362.22m²) and 73.0 m² of land will be acquired through compensation payment (formal procedure) as a replacement value.

5.2 Land Acquisition through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of the proposed road section shows that none of the households falls losing more than 10% (*land used by existing gravel road + adjacent additional land*) land of their total land holding and meet other voluntary land donation criteria ensuring that remaining land are viable and does not impact livelihood dependence. However, there is a graveled road serving locality for more than 25 years which was built by the than local authority, but its ownership is yet to be transferred to the name of GoN. Thus, ownership of the land required for the subproject (existing graveled and additional) will be formalized through VLD documentation and deed transfer. The details of the land required (existing and additional) is attached in the Annex 1. Intensive consultation was done with the land owners and discussed about the VLD protocol. DMS further shows that out of 239 affected HHs, five (5) households are identified as vulnerable households. The summary of the land affected due to road up-gradation is presented in the Table 5 and detailed profile of affected land is attached in Annex 1.

Table 5: Summary of Affected Land, Household, and population

Type of land	Number of Households	Population	Number of Affected land parcel	Remarks
Private land	239	1478	288	The project will upgrade the existing road requiring use of small/narrow strips of lands for road and drainage improvement. Accurate land area was measured during cadastral survey and DMS.

(Source: Socio-economic Survey, August 2025)

5.3 Land Acquisition from Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable groups refer to individuals who, due to existing challenges, may be disproportionately affected by the project and could potentially face increased hardship. These individuals often have special needs and their circumstances may worsen as a result of the project. Cash compensation at replacement value will be provided to vulnerable households. In addition to compensation, they will get one-time cash assistance including providing livelihood restoration program. Based on the household survey of the affected households, five (5) households fall under vulnerability i.e. Below Poverty Level (per capita income less than NRs. 72,908), disability and widow (Table 6). The BPL HHs were identified after analyzing the income data of the affected HHs obtained from the socioeconomic survey and comparing it with the national thresholds value. The detail profile of the land owners under vulnerable category is attached in Annex-2.

Table 6: Affected Households as per Vulnerable Category

SN	Vulnerable Category	Number of HHs
1	Below Poverty Level with disability	3
2	Below Poverty Level with Widow	1
3	Below Poverty Level	1
Total Vulnerable Households (HHs)		5

(Source: Socio-economic Survey, August 2025)

The acquisition of land from these 5 vulnerable HHs will be through formal procedure. (for details of VHHs, please refer Annex 2).

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A socio-economic survey of the affected households was completed in August 2025 by trained enumerators and Social Mobilizers under the close supervision of the Social Safeguard Specialist of the PPMU. The survey covered the whole stretch of the road (13.6 km) within the CoI. The cadastral survey team identified the central line of the road as per the final engineering design. After the completion of the cadastral survey and measurement of affected land areas, the survey team conducted the household survey of the identified PAPs. During the survey, the actual loss of the land was assessed.

Population and Demography: The survey result shows that the proposed sub-project area is inhabited of different caste having diversity of culture, customs, traditions and norms. Out of the total interviewed households (239), male represents 736 (49.8%) whereas female is 742 (50.2%) and sex ratio per 100 female to male is 99.19. The average family size of interviewed household is 6.18. The data further shows that majority of the HHs belong to IPs/Janjati which consist of 232 HHs (97.07%) with 1440 population (97.43%). Likewise, Brhamin/Chhetri and Dalits represents four (4) HHs and three (3) HH with family members 18 (1.22%) and 20 (1.35%) respectively (Table 7).

Table 7: Household and Population by Caste and Ethnicity

Number of HH	Population			Population by caste, community and ethnicity								Average Family Size	Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Brahmin/Chhetri		Indigenous Peoples		Dalit		Muslims			
				HHs	Pop ⁿ	HHs	Pop ⁿ	HHs	Pop ⁿ	H H	Pop ⁿ		
239	736	742	1478	4	18	232	1440	3	24	0	0	6.18	99.19
%	49.8	50.2	100	1.67	1.22	97.07	97.43	1.26	01.35	0	0		

(Source: Socio-economic Survey, August 2025)

Age-wise Population Distribution: Out of the total population, the majority of the age group ranges 15-59 years is 1075 (72.73%). The age group below 14 years and above 60 years represents 210 (14.20%) & 193 (13.06%) respectively. The data shows that the youth population is higher in the sub-project area as compared to the other age group (Table 8).

Table 8: Age-wise Population Distribution of Affected Households

HH Population by Age Group							
Below 14Yrs.		15-59 Years.		Above 60 Years		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
210	14.2	1075	72.73	193	13.06	1478	100

(Source: Socio-economic Survey, August 2025)

Literacy and Education: The literacy rate of the sub-project affected households is 89.58% which is above the national standard (76.2%). Among the 1324 literate population, 51.82 % are male and

48.18% are female whereas out of the 154 illiterate population, 32.52 % are male and 67.48 % are female. Among the 239 surveyed HHs, five are below poverty level (BPL). The overall literacy rate of the BPL household is 82.60% of which male literacy is 63.31% and female literacy is 36.69% (Table 9).

Table 9: Literacy Status of Affected Population

Sex	Education Status					
	Literate		Illiterate		Total	
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
Male	686	51.82	50	32.52	736	49.8
Female	638	48.18	104	67.48	742	50.2
Total	1324	100.00	154	100.00	1478	100.00

(Source: Socio-economic Survey, August 2025)

Livelihood: The detailed socioeconomic survey shows the means of livelihood of the affected households (Table 10). The majority of the households have involved in agriculture which consist of 186 HHs (75.73%) and wage labor is well below the agriculture which counts 22 HHs (9.21%). Households depending on service which counts 11 HHs (6.69%). Similarly, involving in business/trade is 16 (6.69%) and the share of foreign employment/remittance for livelihood covers 9 (3.77%).

Table 10: Households by means of Livelihood

S N	Number of Households by Occupation							
	Agriculture	Service	Wage Labor	Foreign Employment/ Remittance	Professional Fees (Doctor/Lawyer etc)	Trade/Business	Pension	Total
1	181	11	22	9	0	16	0	239
%	75.73	4.60	9.21	3.77	0	6.69	0	100

(Socio-economic Survey, August 2025)

Average Annual Income of the Interviewed Household: Table 11 depicts the average annual income of the 239 interviewed households. Average annual income of majority of the households 102 (42.68%) is 3 lakh to 5 lakhs followed by income range between 5 lakhs to 7 lakhs represented by 86 HHs (35.98%). The income range above 7 lakhs is represented by 35 HHs (14.64%) and between 1 lakh to 3 lakh is 11 (4.60%). Similarly three households (2.10%) belong to income range below one lakh. Out of five identified vulnerable households, three households fall in the income category below one lakh and two household fall in the category between one lakh to three lakhs.

Table 11: Average Annual Income

Income Range	No. of HHs	Percentage (%)
Below 100000	3	1.26
100000-300000	13	5.44
300000-500000	102	42.68
500000-700000	86	35.98
Above 700000	35	14.64
Total	239	100

(Socio-economic Survey, August 2025)

Decision Making by Women: The Table 12 reveals the women's involvement in decision-making for fixed and household properties which shows that men play principal role in decision making regarding the land and structure and selling of crops and cash crops. Similarly it seems women have significant role in decision making related to purchase and selling of ornaments and livestock. In most cases, data shows that women have low decision making power as compared to the man.

Table 12: Status on Women Decision Making

SN	Decision making	Male	Female	Both
1	Land/Structure	103	60	76
2	Selling of household assets	63	106	70
3	Selling of Livestock	78	71	90
4	Selling of Cash crops/Food crops	86	69	84
5	Selling of ornaments	69	102	68
6	Others	-	-	

(Socio-economic Survey, August 2025)

7. LAND ACQUISITION MODALITY

The subproject will consider different modalities of taking land based on level of risks and impacts identified during the resettlement planning. These include the following:

Acquisition through formal procedure:

Project will acquire the land through a formal procedure as per the Land Acquisition Act (1977). The Act empowers the government to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation, for public purposes or for the operation of any development project initiated by government institutions. The acquisition and compensation of privately-owned land and assets are completed according to a formal procedure. Total 73 m² land from 5 land parcels will be acquired through this procedure from 5 HHs identified as vulnerable.

Voluntary Land Donation:

Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) is also considered when only small strips of land are required with no economic or physical displacement. A VLD protocol (Annex 7) defining the circumstances under which it can be used along with principles and detailed procedure is prepared as part of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Any activities that do not meet the protocol will not qualify for VLD.

Among the 239 affected households the socio-economic census survey was conducted in all households (100%). Out of 239 surveyed households, 5 households are identified as vulnerable households which fall under multiple category (Below Poverty Level, Disabled with BPL and Widow with BPL HHs). Thus remaining 234 household's land acquisition approach will be the VLD.

The households along the alignment of the proposed road improvement have expressed to donate narrow portion of the land due to higher beneficial impact. The landowners highlighted that the improved road and drainage infrastructures would enhance accessibility, particularly by providing easy access during emergencies and facilitating the efficient transport of local products and contribute to overall community development. Consultation and socioeconomic survey confirmed eligibility for donation of the 234 landowners, and that voluntary donation will not have adverse impacts as the land donation is limited to less than 10% of their total land holdings. The detailed household survey has confirmed the exact area to be donated by each landowner. The third-party certification of the voluntary land donation process will be carried out by an independent third party to confirm that: (i) voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected people, and are linked directly to benefits for the affected people; (ii) no coercion was involved in the process either by the government or by the community, (iii) third party's assessment of vulnerability of the donor(s); and (iv) voluntary donation is in fact voluntary through verbal and written record and verified by an Independent third party such as a designated individual consultant. The external/independent third-party verifier will document the process, including meeting minutes and photographs. All 234 land donors have given verbal consent for voluntary land donation and process for taking written consent is currently underway.

Socioeconomic Profile of Voluntary Land Donors: Among the 239 surveyed HHs, 234 HHs are found eligible for Voluntary Land Donation. Out of the 234 eligible HHs for VLD, Janjati/IPs constitute the major proportion with 97.01% (227 HHs) and Brhamin/Chhetri and Dalits constitute the minor proportion with 1.71% (4 HHs) and 1.28% (3 HH) respectively. The literacy rate of the Janjati/IPs household eligible for VLD is 89.30% and that of Brhamin/Chhetri and Dalits is 100% and 90% respectively. The average per capita income of the IP HHs is 94,642.00 whereas Brahmin/Chhetri households income constitute of 106,125.00 and Dalit HH income is 103,821.00 which shows the donors are well above the national poverty level (NPR.72,908). The socioeconomic survey showed that these households do not fall under social vulnerability criteria (having member/s with persons with disability, or being a woman-headed household, or meeting other social and/or economic vulnerability criteria). The average land to be donated constitutes only 3.5% of their total landholdings. The occupation of the household head of surveyed VLD households are agriculture, business/ trade, service, foreign employment and are engaged in daily wage works.

Socioeconomic Profile of Vulnerable Households: Among the 239 surveyed HHs, 5 HHs are identified as vulnerable households. All these five HHs are IPs (23 family members; male-14 and female-9). The literacy rate of the vulnerable HHs is 73.91% with average per capita income of NRs. 21,733.33 which shows the vulnerable households are well below the poverty line (BPL) threshold of NPR. 72,908 per person per year. The socioeconomic survey showed that the vulnerable households fall under social vulnerability criteria (having member/s with persons with disability, or being a woman-headed household, or meeting other social and/or economic vulnerability criteria).

8. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

Public consultations took place at each settlement level as recently as late September 2025, where they were informed of the project and its land requirements, and confirmed their willingness. Documentation of VLD consent is ongoing. The participants of the meetings were PAPs, community people, and representatives of local level, local NGOs, teachers including Women, Dalit, and Indigenous people. Major discussions were focused on the project design, socioeconomic survey of the affected households, grievance redress mechanism, and implementation of the subproject in coordination with local level, approach for land acquisition, policies and procedures. The minutes of the meetings is attached in Annex 3.

The PPMU will ensure that the affected persons and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the project, its impact, their entitlements, and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the project. This will be done particularly in the case of vulnerable affected persons, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. This exercise will be conducted throughout the project during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of results and impacts. PPMU with its consultant will ensure that stakeholder consultation, participation and information disclosure activities are carried out in the project area throughout the project cycle.

The PPMU will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. Resettlement Action Plan with a Nepali version of the executive summary and entitlement will be disseminated to affected persons, community people, and other stakeholders. A total of 20 consultation meetings were conducted of which 392 people with female represents 17.09% (67 females, 325 males) attended the meetings. The participants of the consultation meeting expressed their willingness for VLD knowing that the project has the provision of skill enhancement trainings and other benefits. The major concern raised by the participants was the land on the both side of the road should be acquired equally during road widening. The consultation meeting minutes are attached in in the Annex 4. A summary of public consultations is provided in Table 13.

Table 13: Summary of Public Consultation

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
1	September 10,2024 PPMU Office (PPMU Level GRC Formation)	10	0	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed about the overall project scope and activities. • Discussed about the roles and responsibilities of local level government in project implementation. • Discussed about the ESMP activities of the sub-project • Formation of provincial level GRC and discussed about its roles and responsibilities. • Discussed about the procedures and steps of grievance handling and redress mechanism.
2	September 25,2024 IDO Office, Mahendranagar (District Level GRC Formation)	4	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed about the overall project scope and activities. • Discussed about the roles and responsibilities of Infrastructure Development Office (IDO) as implementing agency in sub-project implementation. • Discussed about the ESMP activities of the sub-project. • Formation of district level GRC and discussed about its roles and responsibilities. • Discussed about the procedures and steps of grievance handling and redress mechanism.
3	September 26,2024 Ward Office, Laljhadi-3 (Site Level GRC Formation)	9	0	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed about the overall project scope and activities. • Discussed about the roles and responsibilities of local level as coordination and support in sub-project implementation. • Discussed about the ESMP activities of the sub-project. • Formation of site level GRC and discussed about its roles and responsibilities. • Discussed about the procedures and steps of grievance handling and redress mechanism. • Discussed about the cadastral survey needed for preparation of RAP in close coordination with project team.

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
4	December 6, 2024 Sub-project site, Laljhadi (Consultation with Chairperson of RM and Survey Team)	12	1	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visited the site and discussed about the issues regarding cadastral survey raised by the survey team. • Discussed and agreed to expedite the cadastral work by the Survey Office in close coordination with ward and RM. • Sharing the information on RPF and RAP.
5	December 15, 2024 Laljhadi RM-3 (Consultaion with Community People)	9	3	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project and sub-project activities. • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner • Discussed about the ESMP activities of the sub-project • Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction.
6	January 26, 2025 Ward office, Laljhadi RM-3 (Consultation for Selection of Enumerators)	5	0	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project and sub-project activities. • Discussed about the importance of socio-economic survey for RAP preparation. • Discussed with the ward chairpersons about the selection criteria for enumerators and importance of collecting the genuine data from the PAHs.
7	January 28, 2025 Ward office, Laljhadi RM-3 (Orientation of Enumerators)	8	3	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided to the enumerators about the project and sub-project activities. • Discussed about their role and responsibilities and timeline for data collection. • Discussed about the PAHs data provided by the Land Survey Office Belauri and discussed on the survey questionnaire and checklists to collect the realtime data. • Sharing the information on RPF and RAP. • Discussed about the code of conduct for enumerators required during household survey.
8	February 14, 2025 Laljhadi RM Office (LLTU Formation)	10	0	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall information of the project and sub-project provided to the RM team especially technical team. • Sharing the information on RPF and RAP

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed about the role and responsibilities of LLTU during project implementation.
9	August 26, 2025 PPMU Office, Dhangadhi (Formation of Employee's GRC at PPMU Level)	8	0	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Employee's GRC at PPMU level including representation from IDOs. Discussed about the role and responsibilities of Employee's GRC and procedures of grievance handling.
10	April 4, 2025 Ward Office, Laljhadi RM-3 (Consultation for Verification of Vulnerable HHs)	5	0	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information of the household survey was shared with the ward chairpersons of ward no. 2 and 3. Discussed with the ward chairpersons for verification of the vulnerable households as reflected by the socioeconomic survey data. Shared the information about the draft RAP under preparation.
11	April 11, 2025 Ward Office, Laljhadi RM-3 (Consultation with the Ward Chairpersons by TPME)	5	0	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed about the objectives of the Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Expert's visit and his roles and responsibilities during RAP preparation and implementation. Advice received from the TPME for identification and categorization of the vulnerable households based on national as well as local standards. Discussed with the ward chairperson to share the information to the PAHs about the options for refusal of land donation.
12	April 11, 2025 Laljhadi RM-3, Balmi (Consultation with the Locals by TPME)	19	2	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed with the locals about the objectives of the Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Expert's visit and his roles and responsibilities during RAP preparation and implementation. Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction. Information disclosure (about the sub-project activities and proposed structures) needed before the start of the construction activities. Concern raised by the people for priority to the local people in employment

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
					opportunities from the contractor during construction periods.
13	April 22, 2025 MoPID, Dhangadhi (Social Safeguard Workshop)	39	0	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighted the objectives of the Social Safeguard Workshop among the participants. Information shared to the stakeholders about the prevailing safeguard policies of the Government of Nepal and the World Bank. Advice received from the Senior Social Specialist of the World Bank about the land acquisition type and procedures to be followed for deed transfer. Advised contractor representative to prepare C-ESMP, follow minimum standard for Labor Camp and manage PPEs and code of conduct in the site. Requested LRO and LSO Chief to see the VLD Consent before deed transfer and suggested not to do the collective deed transfer. RM Chairman ensured all the stakeholders and Project that the RM is always there to support and settle any disputes rose during project implementation.
14	VLD & IP consultation with Laljhadi RM and Valmansa (Oct 15, 2025 Laljhadi RM office, Kanchanpur)	25	2	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed regarding the sharing information on the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process with Project-Affected Families (PAFs), valmansa (leaders of the Rana Tharu community) and ward chairpersons It was noted that all local landowners have already given their land for the road extension. The chairman of Laljhadi RM, ward chair and valmansa raised concern to expedite the construction work to ensure timely completion.
15	VLD consultation with Valmansa and PAFs (Oct 16, 2025 Ward-3 office of Laljhadi RM)	42	13	55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed and informed regarding project activities, the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) procedure, and the landowners' right to reject

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
16	IP consultation (Oct 16, 2025 Ward-3 office)	38	10	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the potential impact on the communal land of the Indigenous Peoples (IP) community, as well as effects on culture, rituals, cultural places, taps, wells, and traditional utilities. Concluded that there is no communal land of the IP community within the alignment of the proposed road. The project does not impact any cultural or religious places, nor traditional sources (taps, wells, or utilities) Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction
17	VLD consultation with Valmansa and PAFs (Oct 16, 2025 Nandagau Community Building of Laljhadi 3)	17	6	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed and informed regarding project activities, the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) procedure, and the landowners' right to reject
18	IP consultation (Oct 16, 2025 - Nandaganu)	14	5	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the potential impact on the communal land of the Indigenous Peoples (IP) community, as well as effects on culture, rituals, cultural places, taps, wells, and traditional utilities. Concluded that there is no communal land of the IP community within the alignment of the proposed road. The project does not impact any cultural or religious places, nor traditional sources (taps, wells, or utilities) Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction
19	VLD consultation with Valmansa and PAFs (Oct 17, 2025 Ward-2 office of Laljhadi RM)	33	9	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed and informed regarding project activities, the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) procedure, and the landowners' right to reject
20	IP consultation (Oct 17, 2025 Ward-2)	24	10	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the potential impact on the communal land of the Indigenous Peoples (IP) community, as well as effects on culture,

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
					<p>rituals, cultural places, taps, wells, and traditional utilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concluded that there is no communal land of the IP community within the alignment of the proposed road. • The project does not impact any cultural or religious places, nor traditional sources (taps, wells, or utilities) • Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction
	Total	325	67	392	

9. INDIGENEOUS PEOPLE (IP) CONSULTATION

The objective of the IP consultation was to inform and engage Project-Affected Families (PAFs), local leaders (Valmansa), and Indigenous Peoples (IP) representatives regarding project activities, Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) procedures, landowners' rights, and social safeguard provisions in compliance with World Bank standards and national legal frameworks. The process began with the mapping and identification of Valmansa within the project-affected area to ensure the inclusive participation of traditional and local representatives. The time, venue, and key agenda items for the consultation meetings were finalized in coordination with local stakeholders.

Meaningful consultations were conducted in various settlements of Wards No. 2 and 3 of Laljhadi Rural Municipality to assess potential project impacts on the knowledge systems, traditional practices, cultural norms, and values of Indigenous Peoples (IPs). A total of three IP consultation meetings were held, attended by 91 participants (25 females and 66 males). PAFs were informed of their right to refuse VLD without any adverse consequences. Alternative options, including negotiated purchase and formal land acquisition with compensation, were clearly explained. To ensure transparency and community ownership, the responsibility for facilitating the VLD process was assigned to the respective Valmansa.

Issues and concerns raised by participants were thoroughly discussed, clarified, and addressed through mutual understanding. The key concerns included the need to widen the road equally on both sides from the centerline, ensure timely completion of construction with appropriate quality standards, and provide transportation support to landowners for deed transfer and related administrative processes. Also, they have demanded for the skill enhancement training to the project affected people. These issues were addressed in RAP by incorporating sufficient budget in livelihood trainings and transportation cost for landowners for deed transfer. The consultation meeting minutes are attached in the Annex 3.

10. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A Nepali version of an executive summary of the resettlement action plan will be prepared for the benefit of the affected persons and other community people with a copy to be maintained by the PPMU and made available to affected persons. The hard copy of final resettlement action plan will be made available in the PPMU office and the soft copy (draft and final) will be disclosed on WB's, CPCU's, and PPMU's webpages. Project information will be continually disseminated through the disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The documents will contain information on compensation, entitlement, and resettlement management for the project, and will be made available in the local language and distributed to Affected Persons.

Information dissemination will be continued throughout the project implementation period through sub-project specific leaflets, public notices, and digital means. The sub-project specific leaflets will be distributed to the affected communities for their information. The E&S team will be entrusted with the task of ensuring ongoing consultations and public awareness program during project implementation. This task will be carried out in coordination with the CPCU and contractors to ensure the communities are made fully aware of project activities in all stages of construction. An intensive information dissemination campaign for affected persons will be conducted by the PPMU at the outset of resettlement plan implementation. All the comments made by the affected persons will be documented in the project records and summarized in project monitoring reports.

11. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The Project has set up a three-tier functional GRM to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental, and other concerns related to the project. The GRM will allow affected persons and other related stakeholders to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices, and activities that may arise during the preparation and implementation of the RAP and hence ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards affected persons. The PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for filing the complaints and grievances verbally and in writing during the consultation, survey, and time of compensation. Information on the availability of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism will be disseminated at the first consultation meeting on the draft RAP to ensure that PAPs are aware of their avenues for submitting complaints and concerns related to the RAP process or the project more generally and the process for appeal and resolution. Following are the key steps and procedures of the GRM system:

Step 1: Receive, register, and acknowledge the grievance

The Project will ensure the availability of a variety of methods for stakeholders to lodge grievances. Affected people and other stakeholders can lodge a grievance at Level 1 (sub-project level) by filling out complaint forms, sending emails, or calling the assigned number/s of the project office, using the project social media handles, and through postal service to PPMU. The acknowledgement of the complaints will be done within 5 working days through a phone call, text message, or a meeting with the complainant.

Step 2: Review and investigate the grievance

The grievance is screened and the significance of the grievance will be assessed within 15 days of receipt. If the grievance is admissible and related to the project or triggered by the project activities, the Level 1 GRM committee will start processing the complaint. If the grievance is not related to the project or not triggered by the project, it will be treated as non-project-related grievances and the complainant will be communicated along with an explanation.

Step 3: Develop resolutions and respond to the complainant

During investigation, the committee will propose a resolution as soon as possible, and in consultation with the complainant and others concerned, not later than one week (8 days) after screening and assessing the grievance at Level 1. The Level 1 GRM committee will ask the complainant for a written acceptance of the resolution if he/she is satisfied with the resolution. In that case, the agreed set of actions will be implemented and once the set of actions are completed, the grievance will be formally closed by using a Grievance Closure Form.

Step 4: Scale up the grievance if the complainant remains dissatisfied

If the complainant rejects the proposed resolution or the Level 1 GRM system fails to provide a resolution within the stipulated time, the Level 1 GRM system will refer the case to the grievance to the Level 2 GRM system led by the Project Manager at the IDO Office. The four-member Level

3 GRM committee, which also includes the Social and Environmental Officer of the PPMU will facilitate reaching an agreeable resolution and the committee will produce a resolution within two weeks or 15 working days. If the resolution is accepted by the complainant, it will be implemented, and the grievance will be closed once the implementation is completed.

Step 5: Scale up the grievance to level 3 if the complainant remains dissatisfied

If the complainant rejects the proposed resolution or the Level 2 GRM system fails to provide a resolution within the stipulated time, the Level 2 GRM system will refer the case to the grievance to the Level 3 GRM system led by the Project Manager at the PPMU at the provincial MoPID. The four-member Level 3 GRM committee, which also includes the Social and Environmental Officer of the PPMU will facilitate reaching an agreeable resolution and the committee will produce a resolution within two weeks or 15 working days. If the resolution is accepted by the complainant, it will be implemented, and the grievance will be closed once the implementation is completed.

Step 6: Recourse to legal and other formal recourse

If the complainant rejects the proposed resolution, the complainant is free to utilize legal and other formal mechanisms in place at the local or national level.

Table 14: Structure of Grievance Redress Committee

Tier-1 (Sub-project Level)	Tier-2 (IDO level)	Tier-3 (PPMU level)
<p><i>Chaired by:</i> Site In charge of the sub-Project</p> <p><i>Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality Ward Chief/Member • Nominee of the Road Users Committee (If existing) • Contractors Engineer • Representatives (one male and one female) from project-affected families nominated by themselves <p>Social Mobilizer will act as Facilitator</p>	<p><i>Chaired by:</i> Chief of the Infrastructure Development Office (IDO)</p> <p><i>Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominee from each Municipality (if more than one) - elected representative • Site In charge of the sub-project • A nominee of the Road Users Committee (If existing) • Representatives (one male and one female) from project-affected families nominated by themselves <p>Social Consultant/Social Mobilizer will act as Facilitator</p>	<p><i>Chaired by:</i> Program Manager, PPMU</p> <p><i>Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominee from each Municipality (if more than one) - elected representative • Chief of the Infrastructure Development Office (IDO) • Environmental Safeguard Specialist/ Social Safeguard Specialist, PPMU <p>Environmental Safeguard Specialist/Social Safeguard Specialist of PPMU will act as the facilitator.</p>

12. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Government of Nepal has placed DoLID/PLRIP under the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). The Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU) will be placed in the central office of DoLID for necessary coordination and policy-level works. There is a Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development in the province. For the effective implementation of the project, there will be a PPMU which is responsible for the overall management of the projects in the province. The PPMU will directly involve in document control, quality assurance of the document, and approval of the document in financial management in coordination with the line ministry and Ministry of Finance in the province. The Infrastructure Development Office (IDO) is the project implementation unit at the bottom, which is responsible for environmental and social document preparation and implementation. The following are the key agencies involved in the RAP implementation:

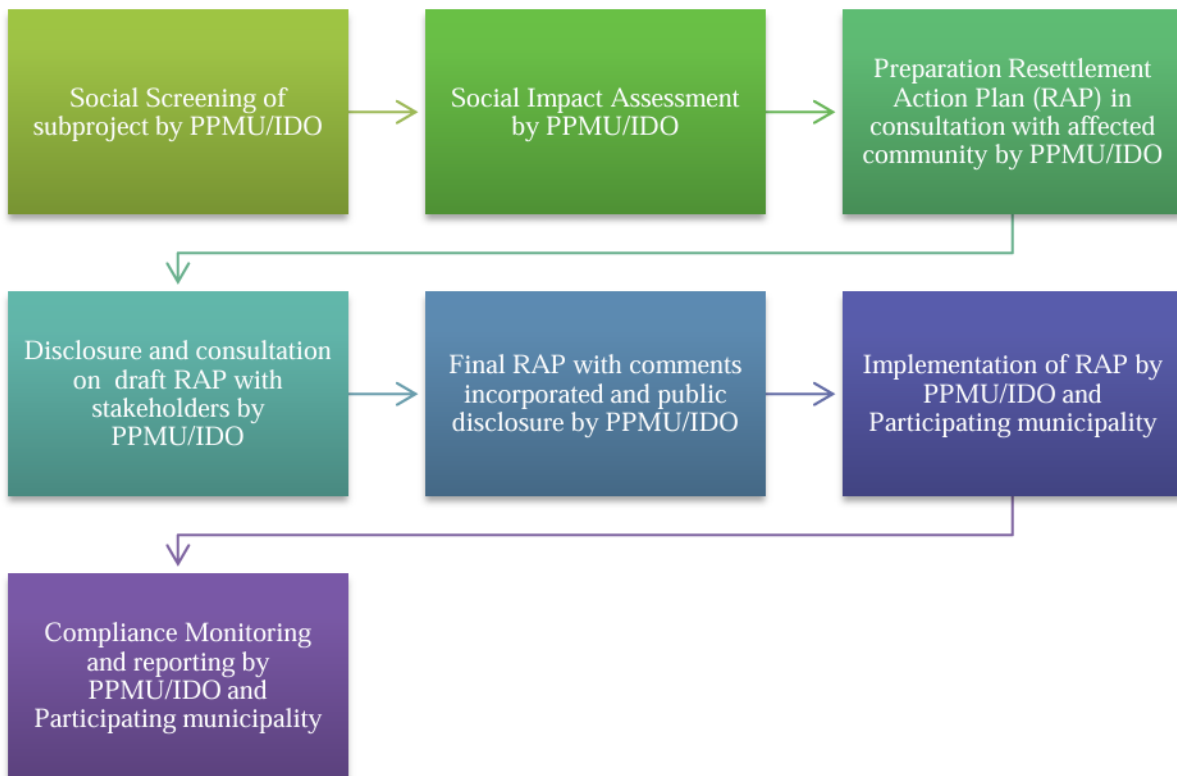


Figure 3: Diagram of key agencies involved in RAP implementation

Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU): During the project implementation phase including RAP, the CPCU will play a central role in necessary coordination with federal MoUD, Provincial MoPID for necessary budget allocation for compensation/assistance, coordination with donor agencies and coordination with PPMU for effective implementation of the project including RAP and so on. The CPCU will recruit dedicated Social Development Specialists who will be

responsible for providing necessary coordination and support to the PPMU social officer for planning, designing, and implementing the RAP, monitoring and reporting quarterly on the implementation of the RAP and other social management plans.

Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) and IDO: At the PPMU, there will be dedicated technical, environmental, and social specialists responsible for facilitating and assisting in planning, designing, implementing, and monitoring the RAP in coordination with the Infrastructure Development Office (IDO) which will be the project implementation office. The Social Safeguards Specialists at PPMU will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the planned activities of the RAP, with technical support and guidance from the Social Safeguards Expert at CPCU. The Social Specialist of PPMU in coordination with IDO and municipality will organize community consultations, manage project-related complaints and grievances, and support community mobilization efforts of the project. In addition, the social specialists at PPMU will also serve as the focal persons for the GRM Level 1 at the local level. The organizational structure will be reviewed periodically to ensure the effectiveness of RAP implementation.

Participating Municipality: The E&S staff at the participating municipality will be responsible for managing resettlement planning and implementation of the subprojects at the local level, with technical support and guidance from the E&S specialists at the PPMU/IDO and CPCU.

The roles and responsibilities of related agencies/units for the implementation of the RAP is provided in Table 15.

Table 15: Roles and Responsibilities of RAP implementation Agencies/Units

Key Agency/Unit	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeline
Ministry of Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with Donors and other line ministry and department • Overall direction for the Program • Approval of policy-level documents 	Throughout preparation and implementation.
DoLID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of Technical documents • Monitoring the program 	Throughout implementation
CPCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall management of the program and reporting to the Department, Ministry and DPs • Coordination with MoUD, DoLI, PPMU and DPs for financial, technical and other issues related to the program. • Preparation of technical and policy-level documents and recommends for approval • Overall monitoring of the implementation of RPF 	Throughout implementation
Social Development Specialist (CPCU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and orientation on RPF • Follow up and support to implement RPF • Coordinate and monitor RPF/RAP activities with the partner municipalities and provinces • Update progress monthly and prepare progress reports 	Onboard by financial agreement and throughout implementation

Key Agency/Unit	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeline
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic monitoring of resettlement-related activities 	
Province Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with MoUD, DoLI, CPCU and concerned Municipality • Budget allocation for Compensation/Assistance • Approval of Provincial level policy issues 	Throughout implementation
PPMU/TID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall management of the project in the province • Review technical documents prepared by IDO and recommend for approval • Project-level monitoring and providing feedback for the provincial government and CPCU. • Support Social officer for RPF implementation and preparation of RAP and so on. • Approval of the RAP and other social plans and budgets in coordination with the provincial government. • Involve in grievance resolution 	Throughout implementation
Social Officer (PPMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out screening, guide assessments, and preparation of RAP, • Support for the implementation of all above mentioned social plans • RAP monitoring and supervision • Preparation of progress reports 	Onboard by financial agreement and throughout implementation
IDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support PPMU with DPR preparation with RPF compliance • Support PPMU with social screening, assessments, and preparation of RAP, as necessary. • Conduct periodic community consultation and disclosure of the RAPs and other activities. • Project implementation/RAP • Ensure compensation payments before initiating construction works. • Contract award and contractor mobilization • Supervision of the sub-projects • Coordination with PMU and province government for the necessary budget, • Involve in grievance resolution 	Throughout implementation
DPR consultants or independent specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for preparation of RAP 	Before the commencement of the detailed assessment
E&S focal person in participating Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support PPMU and IDO in implementing RAP • Resolve resettlement-related issues of the road sub-projects 	Throughout implementation

13. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

The project adopts an approach to compensate affected structures, based on the agreed entitlement matrix. The project will pay compensation and/or rehabilitation support/assistance for the affected structures following the replacement cost principle. The compensation for such structures will be determined by a committee formed under the prevailing law/regulation of the provincial government. The DoLID will approve a directive for guiding the determination of the compensation if the provincial government doesn't have appropriate regulations. The compensation will be decided by the Compensation Determination Committee, chaired by Chief District Officer as provisioned in LAA, 1977 {Clause 13 (2)}. The committee comprising of:

- i. Chief District Officer- Chair Person
- ii. Land Administrator or Chief of the Land Revenue Office- Member
- iii. Representatives of concerned Rural Municipality/Municipality- Member
- iv. The Project-in-chief, if the land has been acquired for a project- Member Secretary

Type of Losses: The identified type of losses due to the proposed road interventions under PLRIP comprise of:

- i. Impacts on land of vulnerable households
- ii. Cost for deed transfer of affected plots
- iii. Additional assistance to vulnerable households

The PPMU will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the project during project implementation. An escrow account will be opened in the concerned municipality and will be operated till completion of the project so as to provide compensation for those who are not available during compensation payment, absentees or other issues related to compensation is not resolved.

Damages/unanticipated losses caused during construction if any will be eligible for compensation and/or restoration based on the similar principles and procedures of this RAP. Such issues will be identified and closely monitored by the PPMU. Any damage caused by contractor during construction will be borne by the contractor. Unanticipated loss, if any, will be mitigated and/or compensated as per GoN policies and WB ESS 5. The project proposes the compensation and entitlements of different impact category through the project entitlement matrix in Table 16. The entitlement matrix provides guidance for compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation assistance. The entitlement matrix lists various types of losses, defines eligibility criteria and entitlements and provides basic parameters for preparation of compensation and resettlement benefits. The entitlement matrix is prepared in accordance with GoN and WB ESS 5.

Table 16: Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
Land				
Permanent loss of agricultural and non-agricultural land	PAPs permanently losing private land, both agricultural or residential/non-agricultural and regardless of impact severity	Titleholder/Registered owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement cost (current market rate plus associated transaction costs⁵) • If residual land (remaining after the land acquisition process) becomes unviable for productive use, the whole land plot will be acquired at replacement value. • In the case of farmland, the PAP will be entitled to the harvest crop or disruption allowance equal to one-crop-cycle production will be paid. • Private land from certain households may be obtained through VLD only where all VLD conditions are met, including informed consent, absence of coercion, minor land take with no livelihood impact, and the right to refuse without adverse consequences. • Vulnerable households will not be requested to donate land. Where any ESS5 condition for VLD is not satisfied, land acquisition will be undertaken through compensation at full replacement cost • • 	-Applicable for 5 vulnerable households -

⁵ Transaction cost include Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities, Permits and approvals, Capital gains taxes/income tax, Title Transfer/Registration, Inheritance Documents, Notary Public.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
	Unregistered or non-title land	PAPs using unregistered or non-title land	Compensation for physical assets, crops, fruit trees will be provided	
		Landowner and Tenant ((with formal or recognizable tenancy arrangements))”	compensation and assistance to be provided in proportion to actual loss and impact	Not applicable for this subproject
		Renters/Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-eligible for land compensation; only for other losses indicated in the Entitlement Matrix. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of <i>Guthi</i> (Trust) Land	Land owned by Guthi Corporation as per the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	Entitled Persons/institutions and tenants in accordance with the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Clause 42 of the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act, 2033 the government will replace land or provide replacement cost. • Where gaps exist between Guthi Corporation Act, 2033 and ESS5 standards, supplemental measures shall be applied to ensure that all affected parties are not worse off and that compensation is provided at full replacement cost. 	Not applicable for this subproject- no Guthi land affected based on surveys
Temporary loss of private land or restrictions on land use	Project Affected Persons (PAPs) retain ownership of private land but experience temporary inability to cultivate or otherwise use the e land due to either temporary occupation of land by project activities or restrictions in the use of that land triggered by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titleholder/ Registered landowners • Tenants/ sharecroppers/ users with formal or recognizable use rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for lost crop production and other property losses for the duration of temporary occupation or restriction of use. • Compensation for other disturbances & damages caused to property. • Project to ensure that compensation is paid to real user/s of land affected during the temporary acquisition period rather than solely the Landowners. Land to be returned to the owner at the end of the temporary acquisition period by restoring its original condition or improved as agreed with the owner. 	May be applicable during construction

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
	construction-related activities			
Building Structures				
Loss of privately-owned residential buildings/structures	The private land to be acquired for project related to construction	All titleholder/PAPs regardless of legal status, including informal occupiers and users of public land, renters/Lease holders, and Tenants and landlord both being the owner of equal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for full or partial loss of house and other structures at the full replacement cost of materials and labor according to house/structure type, with no deduction for depreciation. • 50% compensation will be paid in advance and remaining 50% will be paid after dismantling the structure. • For partial loss, the engineer will assess and confirm that the structural integrity of the structure is not affected otherwise full compensation will be provided. • All titleholder/PAPs regardless of legal status are free to take and use the salvaged materials extracted after demolition of the building or structure as per their wish • For minor damages like veranda, parapet wall, ramp other than the main structure, Project may undertake all repair and maintenance works. • Advance notice of 35 days before taking assets. • Allowance as appropriate based on household characteristics and extent of impact. These include transition allowance, rental allowance, transportation allowance, transaction costs coverage 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of privately-owned non-residential buildings/structures, animal sheds, storage facilities, fences, etc.	The private land to be acquired for project related to construction	All Titleholder/PAPs regardless of legal status, including Informal occupiers and users of public land, renters/Leaseholders, and Tenants and landlords both being the owner of equal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures without depreciation in addition of compensation for loss of land. • All titleholder/PAPs regardless of legal status are free to take and use the salvaged materials extracted after demolition of the building or structure as per their wish • Eligible for compensation at the full replacement cost of all structures built by the informal occupiers and users of 	Not applicable for this subproject

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
			<p>public land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For minor damages like a veranda, parapet wall, ramp other than the main structure, Project may undertake all repair and maintenance works. 	
Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
Loss of community buildings/ structures, cultural assets, or loss of access to such assets	Community/Public Assets	Community/Local Government/Provincial government/federal government and User's group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for restoring affected community and cultural resources. Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities. Restoration before commencement of the project where necessary, or to be determined in consultation with the community. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of public land or access to such assets	Community/Public Assets	Local municipality or community/ User's group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation to replace the land of equal quality in the surrounding area The replacement land will be identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities and the local municipality. Restoration of access to the replaced land. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of Income and Livelihood				
Loss of non-perennial crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	All Titleholder/PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice of 35 days to harvest crops Where harvesting is not possible, the loss of non-perennial crops (standing seasonal crops) will be paid in accordance with the output value The net value of existing crops as determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which as per Clause 16 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1977 is required to consider prevailing market rate while determining compensation for crops. 	May be applicable during construction

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
Loss of Trees & Perennial Crops	Perennial Crops or Trees affected	All PAPs, both titled and non-titled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of the privately owned timber trees will be compensated at replacement cost or the cost agreed upon by both the owner and the project. In land acquisition through appropriation, such trees will be compensated at the rate fixed by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which is required to consider the prevailing market rate while determining compensation for trees. • The loss of the fruit-bearing trees will be compensated based on the annual income loss for 5 years. The compensation will also consider the planting and raising costs. • The loss of fodder trees and fuelwood trees will be compensated based on the value of 3 years of annual net production or as determined by the CDC. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Loss of business or employment	Temporary loss of Business/employment loss/income	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every displaced household with a business affected will be entitled to receive a one-time lump sum grant for re-establishing lost business; a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business, one-time cash assistance equivalent to one month's rent for temporarily moving the business to alternative premises and the type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis in consultation with the Business owner. • The household will be entitled to a rental stipend for the loss of rented accommodation • Cash compensation for damages to structures resulting from the temporary occupation of land at replacement cost. • Livelihood restoration skill training as agreed during consultation. 	Not applicable for this subproject
		Workers/employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income³ • Assistance with livelihood and other vocation training that would help in obtaining employment and/or earning livelihood. 	

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Entitlement Application
Allowances				
Transportation and displacement allowance for physical relocation of houses	Transport/transition costs	All PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All displaced households will receive a fixed transportation allowance sufficient to cover real relocation cost Every physically displaced household is entitled to a displacement allowance. 	Not applicable for this subproject
Rental Allowance	Rental cost for physically displaced	All PAPs	Rental allowance will be determined through consultation with PAP and spelt out in the sub-project RAP.	Not applicable for this subproject
Additional vulnerable Allowance	Additional vulnerable allowance to be paid to affected vulnerable PAPs	PAPs with income below the poverty line, landlessness, female-headed with orphans, low caste (Dalits) with evidence of exclusion, and households with chronically ill household heads, among others. Allowance aimed at preventing further vulnerability due to displacement	Vulnerable PAPs will be given an additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per the current district rate for their livelihood restoration. This is one time cash assistance	Applicable
Transaction Allowance	Allowance to cover all transaction costs associated with the acquisition and registration of new lands and other assets including business.	All PAPs.	<p>This transaction allowance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities • Permits and approvals • Capital gains taxes/ income tax • Title Transfer/Registration • Inheritance Documents • Notary Public 	Applicable

Anticipated VLD Mitigation Outputs

Through the implementation of the project activities and this RAP, the following anticipated outputs will be realized for all voluntary land donors:

1. Fairness of the donation process

- a. Donors will receive complete, clear, and understandable information about the project's purpose, the specific land needed, the absence of any obligation to donate, and their rights to refuse or negotiate. This includes information about the potential direct and indirect impacts on their livelihoods
- b. Donors will clearly understand and agree with the terms of their donation, and the agreement will accurately reflect their understanding of the process and any mutual commitments made

2. Livelihood and well-being

- a. Donors will not face negative impacts on their household income, food security, or ability to maintain their livelihoods. If any minor impacts occur, they will be adequately addressed and donors will be compensated accordingly.
- b. The living standards of land donors will be maintained or improved, rather than diminished as a result of the donation and the project's broader benefits.
- c. Any additional support or non-monetary benefits provided to donors will be adequate, and genuinely contribute to their well-being

3. Access to grievance redress and consultation

- a. Donors will have access to an accessible and transparent mechanism for grievance redress, and this mechanism will be responsive and capable of providing fair resolution
- b. Donors will be meaningfully engaged in consultations, and be given opportunities to participate in discussions and decisions related to the land donation

4. Project related benefits

- a. Donors will have improved access to roads, public transport, and therefore better connectivity to markets, work opportunities, and other economic centers
- b. Donors will receive a tangible improvement in their ability to access essential services like healthcare, education, etc.
- c. The land value of parcels for which connectivity has been improved as a result of the road construction will increase

14. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

The resettlement budget for the proposed road includes entitlements/compensation, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, and contingency provisions amounting to 4% of the total cost. The cost estimates also include estimated costs for deed transfer of existing gravelled & adjacent additional land and RAP administrative costs. The PPMU team will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and will facilitate opening bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts. The total resettlement cost for the project is **NPRs. 7,897,588.50**. This RAP includes a tentative estimate of affected land parcels of the vulnerable households, livelihood training and deed transfer cost; however, detailed estimates will be incorporated in the revised RAP.

Provincial and local governments will be responsible for ensuring payment of compensation to affected persons. The compensation of the affected land parcels of the vulnerable households will be determined and finalized by the concerned Authorities (Land Revenue Office). The tentative Resettlement Budget is presented in **Table 17**.

This Resettlement Action Plan will be updated during the project implementation period if any unanticipated impacts are identified. Details of the resettlement action plan budget estimate are as follows:

- i. **Compensation and additional assistance will be provided to the 5 vulnerable affected persons:** Vulnerable PAHs will be given compensation of the affected land parcels based on the valuation from Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) and additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per current district rate for their livelihood restoration. This is one time cash assistance (Entitlement Matrix). Besides, skill development training will also be provided to vulnerable people by a training institute certified by the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training.

Table 17: Tentative Resettlement Budget

S.N.	Item	Unit/Number	Rate	Amount (NPR)
A. Compensation/Assistance Cost for Affected Land Parcels of 5 Vulnerable Households				
1	Compensation for affected land parcels	73	1,100	80,300.00
Subtotal (A)				80,300.00
B. One Time Vulnerable Allowance				
2	Additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per current district rate	5	755*/day X 90 days	339,750.00
3	Training Cost for Livelihood Enhancement Program	60	59,000.00	35,40,000.00
Subtotal (B)				3,879,750.00
C. Deed Transfer Cost				
4	Appreciation cost for land donors	239	7,500.00	1,792,500.00
5	Taxes/Fees and Transportation for land donors	239	2,500	597,500.00
Subtotal (C)				2,390,000.00
D. Administrative Cost				
6	Consultations/Meetings		Lump sum	400,000.00
Subtotal (D)				400,000.00
Total (A+B+C+D)				6,750,050.00
VAT 13% @ Total				877,506.50
Total with VAT				7,627,556.50
Contingencies 4% @ Total				270,002.00
Grand Total				7,897,588.50

15. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

An indicative schedule for implementing the RAP is shown in Table 18 assuming a sequential order of proposed activities. Some of these steps may overlap in timing and some will be repeated throughout the project cycle.

Table 18: Implementation Schedule of the RAP

SN	Activities	Time Period	Responsibility	Status
1	Detailed design and survey	January 2025	PPMU	Completed
2	Identification of project-affected land parcels	February 2025	PPMU in coordination with the Survey Office and Land Revenue Office	Completed
3	Formation of GRC	February 2025	PPMU	Completed
4	Conduct a socioeconomic survey of the influence area and a census survey of APs	April 2025	PPMU	Completed
5	Recruitment of an External independent monitoring agency	February 2025	CPCU	Completed
6	Establishment of subproject office	February 2025	PPMU	Completed
7	Mobilization of Supervision Consultant	March 2025	PPMU	Completed
8	Joint survey with the contractor	June 2025	PPMU/IDO/Contractor	Completed
9	Formation of CDC	June 2026	PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality	Completed
10	Dissemination of information, public consultation, distribution of summary of RP in Nepali	June 2026	PPMU/IDO	
11	Determination of compensation of affected assets	June 2026	CDC/PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality	
12	Publish notice to collect compensation	August, 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality	
13	Distribution of compensation	September, 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality	
14	Payment of one time assistance to Vulnerable HH	August, 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality	
15	Transfer of land entitlement of acquired land in the name of the Government	September, 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality	

16. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation of the RAP will be subject to internal and external monitoring, with the objective of identifying areas of difficulty and success and providing timely feedback to management in order to facilitate prompt corrective actions and adjustments to the implementation arrangements. The monitoring of the RAP ensures the restoration or improved standard of living of PAPs, compliance with the timeline for resettlement and compensation, assess the adequacy of compensation, rehabilitation measures, and social development support program, and the effectiveness of information dissemination, consultations, and engagements with PAPs, and functioning of GRM. It also helps to identify problems or potential social conflicts and establish methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

For sub-projects where resettlement and land acquisition will be required, a specific monitoring and evaluation program will be implemented to (i) record and assess project impacts and the number of persons affected and compensated and (ii) confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established. Land acquisition and transfer procedures, compensation payments, voluntary land donation process, information dissemination and engagements with PAPs, functioning of GRM, construction of replacement houses by displaced households, re-establishment of displaced households and business enterprise, reaction of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) , in particular, to resettlement and compensation packages, re-establishment of income levels, and Impact on vulnerable and marginal groups including IPs and implementation of specific measures required to ensure their meaningful participation and targeted compensation and benefit packages are the range of activities and issues that need to be recorded and checked.

There will be two main monitoring system in place:

Internal Monitoring: This type of monitoring studies the ongoing process and the respective outputs, compared against established social indicators. The projects will be responsible for internal monitoring of RAP implementation. The PPMU/MoPID with the support of local level will supervise the land acquisition components of the RAP. The Social Development Expert in CPCU/DoLID under MoUD gives guidance on the monitoring and prepares quarterly reports on the findings of the monitoring reports received from the sub-projects. The quarterly monitoring reports will be disseminated through the websites of CPCU/DoLID, PPMU/MoPID of the concerned province governments (PGs) and participating local level under PLRIP.

External Monitoring: The external monitoring to be conducted by an independent monitoring agency will assess the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives have been met or are being achieved. The CPCU, following the approval of the ToR for a specific task, will recruit an independent external firm/consultant for an independent annual review of RAP implementation and RAP completion audit to determine whether intended goals are being achieved, and if not, what corrective actions are needed. The independent agency will carry out field visits and hold consultations with the PAPs, including IPs and vulnerable communities. The findings of the external monitoring reports will be subject to public disclosure through a public consultation

meeting. External monitoring reports will be submitted to the CPCU/ DoLID. After review from the CPCU for public disclosure, the external monitoring reports will be disseminated through the websites of CPCU/DoLID, PPMU Sudurpaschim and Laljhadi Rural municipality. Framework for monitoring of social issues related to Resettlement and Vulnerable Groups is presented in Table 19.

Table 19: Monitoring Framework for RAP implementation

Type	Indicator	Variables
Process monitoring indicators	PAP involvement in ongoing project work, Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultations with the PAPs and issues discussed • Number of registered grievances, types, and resolution • Number of FDGs with IPs, Dalits and or vulnerable groups on RAP issues • Number of PAPs who complained that they don't understand entitlements • Number of PAPs receiving compensation and resettlement assistance
	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census and CDC asset determination/verification procedures in place • Effectiveness of compensation payment/delivery system • Number of land transfers undertaken • Status of livelihood restoration activities. • Number of targeted beneficiaries provided support with life skill trainings and other income-generating activities, among others.
Output and monitoring indicators	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of private land acquired • Area of public/government land acquired • Compliance with established norms in land acquisition • Number of disputes resolved related to land acquisition
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households affected in terms of loss of land and crops • Number of owners compensated by type of loss • Amount compensation by type and owner • Number of allowances paid • Suitability of entitlements to APs as per RAP objectives • Number of assistances made related to poor and vulnerable APs
Outcome/ Impact and evaluation indicators	Household Earning Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to agricultural income-earning activities – pre-and post-disturbance • Changes to off-farm income-earning activities - pre-and-post-disturbance • Amount and balance of income and expenditure • Number of vulnerable groups received livelihood opportunities • Number of APs received employment opportunities to restore pre-project income levels and maintain their original living standards.

Type	Indicator	Variables
	Changes to the Status of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in training and livelihood programs, disaggregated by subject • Participation in construction employment contracts and payment • Change in ownership over assets • Change in status in decision making • Change in the mobility and participation in public affairs and user groups (if formed).
	Multiplier effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the economic activities, enterprises, and functions of the market • Changes in the employment status of the population • Changes in the economic and social infrastructures • Changes in the pattern of consumption

17. NEXT STEP ACTIONS

This chapter presents the next step actions to be carried out which is shown in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Next Step Actions

SN	Actions	Agency Responsible	Current Status
1	Revised Draft RAP	PPMU in coordination with CPCU	Final RAP prepared
2	Recruitment of Social Mobilizers	PPMU	Recruited
3	Public consultations and engagement will be carried out throughout the entire project implementation. These will include both formal and informal consultative methods such as: Stakeholder Engagement, meetings and community discussions. An extensive information dissemination for affected persons will also be conducted to ensure they are well-informed and consulted. Information will be continuously disseminated. A project information disclosure leaflet translated in Nepali will be distributed to the community.	PPMU	Ongoing
4	In case any involuntary resettlement and/or Indigenous Peoples impact is identified at any stage of the project implementation, this RAP needs to revise in accordance with WB ESS 5 and project RPF.	PPMU	-
5	Written consent taken from land donors	PPMU/Local Government	Being carried out
6	Deed transfer of existing and additional affected land	PPMU/LSO/LRO	Not started

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Detail Profile of Affected Land Owners (Acquisition Type-VLD)

SN	Participating RM	Father's Name	RM	Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcels	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education of Household Head	Occupation	Family Size	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (sqm.)	Land Used by Road(sq.m.)	Additional Affected land (sqm.)	Total Land to be acquired(sq.m.)	% loss	Ownership type	Present Use
1	Laljhadi RM	Dharma	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	391	Dalit	Basic	Agri	4	539000	134750	1770.0	28.8	42.2	71.1	4.0	Titled	Agric ulture
2	Laljhadi RM	Dharma	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	392	Dalit	Basic	Agri	7	682000	97429	1770.0	92.2	60.3	152.5	8.6	Titled	Agric ulture
3	Laljhadi RM	Puskarsin gh	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	41	Braman /Chhetri	HS	Agri	6	475000	79167	6290.0	89.2	137.5	226.7	3.6	Titled	Agric ulture
4	Laljhadi RM	Bir Bahadur	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	42	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	5	430000	86000	8000.0	388.0	132.2	520.2	6.5	Titled	Agric ulture
5	Laljhadi RM	Chhotelal	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	486	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri/W age	4	340000	85000	883.3	35.1	12.2	47.3	5.4	Titled	Agric ulture
6	Laljhadi RM	Chhotelal	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	487	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	6	530000	88333	883.3	38.0	11.3	49.3	5.6	Titled	Agric ulture
7	Laljhadi RM	Durga Prasad	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	94	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	9	680000	75556	975.0	57.8	14.9	72.7	7.5	Titled	Agric ulture
8	Laljhadi RM	Chhotelal	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	95	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	475000	79167	1170.0	83.2	19.3	102.5	8.8	Titled	Agric ulture
9	Laljhadi RM	Chhotelal	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	96	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri/W age	6	440000	73333	805.0	41.6	10.6	52.2	6.5	Titled	Agric ulture
10	Laljhadi RM	Chhotelal	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	97	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	7	530000	75714	2430.0	135.3	59.0	194.3	8.0	Titled	Agric ulture
11	Laljhadi RM	Laximilal	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	365	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	4	346000	86500	6305.0	81.2	60.1	141.3	2.2	Titled	Agric ulture
12	Laljhadi RM	Laximilal	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	100	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	7	511000	73000	1340.0	0.0	11.7	11.7	0.9	Titled	Agric ulture
13	Laljhadi RM	Sami Sarki	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	362	Dalit	Illiterate	Agri/W age	7	555000	79286	1693.2	0.0	6.4	6.4	0.4	Titled	Agric ulture
14	Laljhadi RM	Jayram	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	361	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	4	540000	135000	1693.2	13.3	13.7	27.0	1.6	Titled	Agric ulture
15	Laljhadi RM	Jayram	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	351	Janjati	HS	Agri/W age	11	820000	74545	1693.2	45.6	17.7	63.3	3.7	Titled	Agric ulture
16	Laljhadi RM	Sitaram Dagaaura	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	623 ,624	Janjati	HS	Agri/W age	7	550000	78571	1451.5	75.0	20.0	95.0	6.5	Titled	Agric ulture
17	Laljhadi RM	Chotelal	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	424, 625	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	6	455000	75833	13545.0	141.8	34.5	176.3	1.3	Titled	Agric ulture
18	Laljhadi RM	Mushara	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	526	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	7	580000	82857	2370.0	30.0	20.8	50.8	2.1	Titled	Agric ulture
19	Laljhadi RM	Manbir	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	527 ,567	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	16	1170000	73125	1223.8	15.2	17.0	32.2	2.6	Titled	Agric ulture

SN	Participating RM	Father's Name	RM	Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcels	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education of Household Head	Occupation	Family Size	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (sqm.)	Land Used by Road(sqm.)	Additional Affected land (sqm.)	Total Land to be acquired(sqm.)	% loss	Ownership type	Present Use
20	Laljhadi RM	Vajaura	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	529	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	5	430000	86000	2791.4	19.0	48.0	67.0	2.4	Titled	Agric ulture
21	Laljhadi RM	Hari Prasad	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	105	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	4	400000	100000	4010.0	0.0	60.0	60.0	1.5	Titled	Agric ulture
22	Laljhadi RM	Bhagiram	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	640	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	5	380000	76000	3810.0	5.0	24.0	29.0	0.8	Titled	Agric ulture
23	Laljhadi RM	Bhagiram	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	499, 641	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	8	600000	75000	1608.9	5.3	34.8	40.1	2.5	Titled	Agric ulture
24	Laljhadi RM	Shyam Kumar, Rameshwar	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	498	Braman, janjati	HS	Agri	5	510000	102000	169.3	0.0	3.8	3.8	2.2	Titled	Agric ulture
25	Laljhadi RM	Rameshwar	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	479	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	485000	80833	2030.0	0.0	10.5	10.5	0.5	Titled	Agric ulture
26	Laljhadi RM	Jayaram	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	466	Janjati	HS	Agri/W age	4	315000	78750	5418.0	123.2	48.0	171.2	3.2	Titled	Agric ulture
27	Laljhadi RM	Ghhatta	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	467	Janjati	HS	Agri/W age	8	635000	79375	10000.0	265.0	117.0	382.0	3.8	Titled	Agric ulture
28	Laljhadi RM	Chhanilal	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	952	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	4	300000	75000	1952.5	0.0	35.0	35.0	1.8	Titled	Agric ulture
29	Laljhadi RM	Chhanilal	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	951	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	9	665000	73889	1952.5	4.0	17.0	21.0	1.1	Titled	Agric ulture
30	Laljhadi RM	Churan	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	1038	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	3	259000	86333	1875.0	18.5	22.0	40.5	2.2	Titled	Agric ulture
31	Laljhadi RM	Churan	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	1039	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	5	380000	76000	1875.0	24.0	26.0	50.0	2.7	Titled	Agric ulture
32	Laljhadi RM	Chhotelal	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	471, 323	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	7	515000	73571	8430.0	126.0	176.4	302.4	3.6	Titled	Agric ulture
33	Laljhadi RM	Chandar	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	621	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	5	380000	76000	900.0	12.0	28.0	40.0	4.4	Titled	Agric ulture
34	Laljhadi RM	Bisnu	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	586	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	3	240000	80000	1550.0	0.0	29.3	29.3	1.9	Titled	Agric ulture
35	Laljhadi RM	Sagar	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	1100	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri/W age	7	515000	73571	3200.0	47.5	54.5	102.0	3.2	Titled	Agric ulture
36	Laljhadi RM		Laljhadi	3	Balmi	1101		HS	Busines s	11	1500000	136364	1080.0	26.0	24.5	50.5	4.7	Titled	Offic e permiss es
37	Laljhadi RM	Sagar Prasad	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	1102	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	445000	74167	520.0	7.0	17.0	24.0	4.6	Titled	Agric ulture
38	Laljhadi RM	Tikaram	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	811	Janjati	Bechelor	Agri/W age	7	1410000	201429	2759.6	43.0	88.0	131.0	4.7	Titled	Agric ulture

SN	Participating RM	Father's Name	RM	Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcels	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education of Household Head	Occupation	Family Size	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (sqm.)	Land Used by Road(sqm.)	Additional Affected land (sqm.)	Total Land to be acquired(sqm.)	% loss	Ownership type	Present Use
39	Laljhadi RM	Budharam	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	810	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	522000	87000	846.6	0.0	26.0	26.0	3.1	Titled	Agriculture
40	Laljhadi RM	Rameshwar	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	809	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	7	550000	78571	3386.3	0.0	32.0	32.0	0.9	Titled	Agriculture
41	Laljhadi RM	Khuseli Ram	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	631	Janjati	HS	Agri/W age	3	220000	73333	8875.0	0.0	13.9	13.9	0.2	Titled	Agriculture
42	Laljhadi RM	Ramlal	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	625	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	5	390000	78000	20318.0	20.2	60.0	80.2	0.4	Titled	Agriculture
43	Laljhadi RM	Bhura	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	626	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	4	305000	76250	500.0	5.0	26.6	31.6	6.3	Titled	Agriculture
44	Laljhadi RM	Harilal	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	627	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	4	400000	100000	615.0	13.4	29.9	43.3	7.0	Titled	Agriculture
45	Laljhadi RM	Saruja	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	628	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	7	1048000	149714	5430.0	60.5	94.0	154.5	2.8	Titled	Agriculture
46	Laljhadi RM	Bhiduwa	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	152	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri/W age	6	445000	74167	4140.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.4	Titled	Agriculture
47	Laljhadi RM	Bam Bdr	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	559	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	7	575000	82143	1450.0	39.0	48.0	87.0	6.0	Titled	Agriculture
48	Laljhadi RM	Mansaram	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	560	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	455000	75833	1350.0	20.7	43.0	63.7	4.7	Titled	Agriculture
49	Laljhadi RM	Haripati	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	561,564	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	440000	73333	470.0	0.0	22.5	22.5	4.8	Titled	Agriculture
50	Laljhadi RM	Shukharam	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	922	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	520000	86667	245.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	1.6	Titled	Agriculture
51	Laljhadi RM	Sukhasram	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	921	Janjati	Basic	Busines	6	780000	130000	245.0	0.0	17.0	17.0	6.9	Titled	Agriculture
52	Laljhadi RM	Rambbujhaun	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	363	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	8	605000	75625	505.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	2.6	Titled	Agriculture
53	Laljhadi RM	Bhagwatlal	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	361	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	7	675000	96429	1475.0	10.0	5.0	15.0	1.0	Titled	Agriculture
54	Laljhadi RM	Jamadar	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	1040	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	6	460000	76667	2005.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.9	Titled	Agriculture
55	Laljhadi RM	Chhiddu	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	1041	Janjati	HS	Agri/W age	6	495000	82500	3280.0	0.0	19.0	19.0	0.6	Titled	Agriculture
56	Laljhadi RM	Labara	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	353,351	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	5	365000	73000	3195.0	0.0	68.0	68.0	2.1	Titled	Agriculture
57	Laljhadi RM	Labara	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	352	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	5	370000	74000	10158.0	44.0	46.0	90.0	0.9	Titled	Agriculture
58	Laljhadi RM	Bhagiram	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	29	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	4	300000	75000	5610.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.2	Titled	Agriculture
59	Laljhadi RM	harinath	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	256	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri/W age	9	665000	73889	1090.0	21.4	55.0	76.4	7.0	Titled	Agriculture

SN	Participating RM	Father's Name	RM	Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcels	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education of Household Head	Occupation	Family Size	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (sqm.)	Land Used by Road(sqm.)	Additional Affected land (sqm.)	Total Land to be acquired(sqm.)	% loss	Ownership type	Present Use
60	Laljhadi RM	Bheraj	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	255	Braman/C hhetri	Literate	Agri/W age	6	930000	155000	1480.0	43.6	76.7	120.3	8.1	Titled	Agric ulture
61	Laljhadi RM	Jhagadi	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	254	Janjati	HS	Agri/W age	5	390000	78000	1510.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	3.3	Titled	Agric ulture
62	Laljhadi RM	Phulchandra	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	253 ,252 ,251 ,250	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	4	390000	97500	1955.0	0.0	44.0	44.0	2.3	Titled	Agric ulture
63	Laljhadi RM	Muniram	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	249	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	7	630000	90000	1120.0	40.0	48.0	88.0	7.9	Titled	Agric ulture
64	Laljhadi RM	Somal	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	248 ,367	Janjati	Basic	Agri	6	770000	128333	1130.0	28.0	43.6	71.6	6.3	Titled	Agric ulture
65	Laljhadi RM	Kobad	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	845	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	450000	75000	750.0	12.0	12.0	24.0	3.2	Titled	Agric ulture
66	Laljhadi RM	Kouwa	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	846	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	450000	75000	1260.0	25.0	26.0	51.0	4.0	Titled	Agric ulture
67	Laljhadi RM	Lal Singh	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	372	Janjati	Literate	Agri	9	1030000	114444	225.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	4.4	Titled	Agric ulture
68	Laljhadi RM	Dhunna	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	371	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	6	685000	114167	11800.0	0.0	21.0	21.0	0.2	Titled	Agric ulture
69	Laljhadi RM	Bholi Rana	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	369	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	4	385000	96250	90.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	Titled	Agric ulture
70	Laljhadi RM	Mangu	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	1001	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	366000	73200	896.9	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.3	Titled	Agric ulture
71	Laljhadi RM	Mangu	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	1002	Janjati	Literate	Agri	7	520000	74286	896.9	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.4	Titled	Agric ulture
72	Laljhadi RM	Hari	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	637	Janjati	Basic	Agri	7	650000	92857	1904.6	16.0	17.0	33.0	1.7	Titled	Agric ulture
73	Laljhadi RM	Hari	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	636	Janjati	Basic	Agri	6	680000	113333	1904.6	16.6	26.0	42.6	2.2	Titled	Agric ulture
74	Laljhadi RM	Dhumman	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	509	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	454000	75667	10500.0	219.0	80.5	299.5	2.9	Titled	Agric ulture
75	Laljhadi RM	Gangaram	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	394	Janjati	Literate	Agri	7	985000	140714	5500.0	345.0	86.0	431.0	7.8	Titled	Agric ulture
76	Laljhadi RM	Bandhu	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	51	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	365000	73000	675.0	11.0	25.0	36.0	5.3	Titled	Agric ulture
77	Laljhadi RM	Harishchandra	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	940	Janjati	Literate	Agri	8	599000	74875	6402.5	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.2	Titled	Agric ulture
78	Laljhadi RM	Dandi	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	390	Janjati	Literate	Ari	3	290000	96667	1665.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	6.0	Titled	Agric ulture
79	Laljhadi RM	Chiduram	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	391	Janjati	Literate	Agr	6	550000	91667	865.0	40.0	33.0	73.0	8.4	Titled	Agric ulture

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80	Laljhadi RM	Gyan singh	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	524, 534, 536, 538	Janjati	Higher S	Agri	7	783000	111857	15285.0	1051.0	20.0	1071.0	7.0	Titled	Agric ulture
81	Laljhadi RM	Birsingh	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	134, 388	Janjati	Literate	Agri	10	850000	85000	7065.0	585.0	0.0	585.0	8.3	Titled	Agric ulture
82	Laljhadi RM		Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	130	Janjati	Literate	Agri	4	385000	96250	6440.0	172.0	0.0	172.0	2.7	Titled	Agric ulture
83	Laljhadi RM	Nmankhu shi	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	387	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri/W age	3	306000	102000	235.0	14.7	5.0	19.7	8.4	Titled	Agric ulture
84	Laljhadi RM	Kalicharan	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	459	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	6	465000	77500	1685.0	75.0	8.0	83.0	4.9	Titled	Agric ulture
85	Laljhadi RM	Bhagu	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	385	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	475000	79167	555.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	2.0	Titled	Agric ulture
86	Laljhadi RM	Balbhadra	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	537, 531, 539	Janjati	HS	Agri	4	640000	160000	2435.0	169.0	0.0	169.0	6.9	Titled	Agric ulture
87	Laljhadi RM	Sakuwa	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	403	Janjati	Literate	Agri	3	420000	140000	1380.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	4.0	Titled	Agric ulture
88	Laljhadi RM	Sukuwa	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	588, 587	Janjati	Literate	Agri	8	1600000	200000	9640.0	486.0	0.0	486.0	5.0	Titled	Agric ulture
89	Laljhadi RM	Dharmaraj	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	257	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	485000	80833	1505.0	9.0	9.0	18.0	1.2	Titled	Agric ulture
90	Laljhadi RM	Khusiram	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	248, 396	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	5	375000	75000	1565.0	70.0	38.0	108.0	6.9	Titled	Agric ulture
91	Laljhadi RM	Khusiram	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	249	Janjati	Basic	Agri	4	382000	95500	3600.0	53.0	22.3	75.3	2.1	Titled	Agric ulture
92	Laljhadi RM	Khusiram	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	250	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	6	455000	75833	545.0	34.5	16.0	50.5	9.3	Titled	Agric ulture
93	Laljhadi RM	Labaru	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	254	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	445000	74167	2425.0	14.0	37.0	51.0	2.1	Titled	Agric ulture
94	Laljhadi RM	Labaru	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	251	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	625000	125000	620.0	31.0	18.0	49.0	7.9	Titled	Agric ulture
95	Laljhadi RM	Labaru	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	252	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	6	444000	74000	650.0	12.0	18.0	30.0	4.6	Titled	Agric ulture
96	Laljhadi RM	Labaru	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	249	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	510000	85000	3850.0	250.0	71.0	321.0	8.3	Titled	Agric ulture
97	Laljhadi RM	Kallu	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	246	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	515000	85833	1465.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.6	Titled	Agric ulture
98	Laljhadi RM	Dilip Singh	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	389	Braman /Chhetri	HS	Agri	6	530000	88333	400.0	0.0	6.5	6.5	1.6	Titled	Agric ulture

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99	Laljhadi RM	Dharmalal	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	313	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	370000	74000	9145.0	204.5	0.0	204.5	2.2	Titled	Agric ulture
100	Laljhadi RM	Sundar	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	316	Janjati	Literate	Agri	4	320000	80000	2770.0	62.5	46.5	109.0	3.9	Titled	Agric ulture
101	Laljhadi RM	Bhim Singh	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	317	Janjati	Basic	Agri	6	450000	75000	4705.0	41.0	68.0	109.0	2.3	Titled	Agric ulture
102	Laljhadi RM	Balram	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	318 ,319	Janjati	Basic	Agri	8	648000	81000	1775.0	12.0	6.5	18.5	1.0	Titled	Agric ulture
103	Laljhadi RM	Ram Asare Rana	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	683	Janjati	Basic	Agri	6	478000	79667	1349.7	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.9	Titled	Agric ulture
104	Laljhadi RM	Tilli	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1234 ,1233	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	380000	76000	5196.0	11.0	47.0	58.0	1.1	Titled	Agric ulture
105	Laljhadi RM	Tilli	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1235 ,689	Janjati	Basic	Agri	6	440000	73333	3115.0	0.0	23.5	23.5	0.8	Titled	Agric ulture
106	Laljhadi RM	Tilli	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1236 ,1246	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	410000	82000	2660.0	8.0	48.0	56.0	2.1	Titled	Agric ulture
107	Laljhadi RM	Tilli	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1247	Janjati	HS	Agri	5	415000	83000	2660.0	31.0	49.5	80.5	3.0	Titled	Agric ulture
108	Laljhadi RM	Tilli	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1248	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	7	545000	77857	2660.0	52.5	80.5	133.0	5.0	Titled	Agric ulture
109	Laljhadi RM	Gopiram	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1249	Janjati	HS	Agri	5	400000	80000	1677.3	45.0	26.5	71.5	4.3	Titled	Agric ulture
110	Laljhadi RM	Nmandhu	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	336	Janjati	Basic	Agri	6	450000	75000	5565.0	21.5	38.0	59.5	1.1	Titled	Agric ulture
111	Laljhadi RM	Ausiram	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	337 ,681	Janjati	HS	Agri	4	300000	75000	9555.0	208.0	89.0	297.0	3.1	Titled	Agric ulture
112	Laljhadi RM	Chotelal	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	338	Janjati	Basic	Agri	4	330000	82500	5890.0	356.0	60.0	416.0	7.1	Titled	Agric ulture
113	Laljhadi RM	Bhajji	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	381 ,410 ,618	Janjati	Basic	Agri	3	370000	123333	6575.0	300.0	182.0	482.0	7.3	Titled	Agric ulture
114	Laljhadi RM	Dhurka	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	382 ,718	Janjati	Basic	Agri	8	620000	77500	7960.0	83.6	48.0	131.6	1.7	Titled	Agric ulture
115	Laljhadi RM	Durka	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	383 ,563	Janjati	Basic	Agri	7	535000	76429	6945.0	23.0	28.0	51.0	0.7	Titled	Agric ulture
116	Laljhadi RM	Kal Bdr	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	385	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	4	546000	136500	2780.0	201.0	0.0	201.0	7.2	Titled	Agric ulture
117	Laljhadi RM		Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	672	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	550000	91667	1105.0	79.0	12.0	91.0	8.2	Titled	Agric ulture

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118	Laljhadi RM	Sadhuram	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	673 , 674	Janjati	Literate	Agri	7	550000	78571	2910.0	149.5	73.5	223.0	7.7	Titled	Agric ulture
119	Laljhadi RM	Changa	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	675	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	11	1082000	98364	475.0	0.0	28.0	28.0	5.9	Titled	Agric ulture
120	Laljhadi RM	Bhagawati	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	676	Janjati	Basic	Agri	8	600000	75000	1895.0	25.0	37.0	62.0	3.3	Titled	Agric ulture
121	Laljhadi RM	Kalu Ram	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	677	Janjati	HS	Agri	6	630000	105000	560.0	12.0	25.0	37.0	6.6	Titled	Agric ulture
122	Laljhadi RM	Gopiram	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1249	Janjati	Literate	Agri	7	580000	82857	3677.3	45.0	26.5	71.5	1.9	Titled	Agric ulture
123	Laljhadi RM	Gopiram	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1250	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	370000	74000	677.3	9.0	28.7	37.7	5.6	Titled	Agric ulture
124	Laljhadi RM	Gopiram	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1251	Janjati	HS	Agri	6	475000	79167	1481.7	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.5	Titled	Agric ulture
125	Laljhadi RM	Chagu	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	679	Janjati	HS	Agri	4	360000	90000	4605.0	204.0	124.0	328.0	7.1	Titled	Agric ulture
126	Laljhadi RM	Kal Bdr	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	680	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	4	315000	78750	2345.0	34.0	32.0	66.0	2.8	Titled	Agric ulture
127	Laljhadi RM	Bhajaura	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	490 ,46	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	8	588000	73500	9535.0	297.0	183.0	480.0	5.0	Titled	Agric ulture
128	Laljhadi RM	Bhajaura	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	47	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	5	367000	73400	2420.0	62.0	0.0	62.0	2.6	Titled	Agric ulture
129	Laljhadi RM		Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	48	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	520000	86667	4310.0	134.0	18.0	152.0	3.5	Titled	Agric ulture
130	Laljhadi RM	Jaugi	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	397	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	5	369000	73800	5079.0	23.0	14.0	37.0	0.7	Titled	Agric ulture
131	Laljhadi RM	Palta	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	398	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	6	445000	74167	8466.0	122.0	55.0	177.0	2.1	Titled	Agric ulture
132	Laljhadi RM	Jaugi	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	399 ,400	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	7	560000	80000	13554.0	200.0	27.0	227.0	1.7	Titled	Agric ulture
133	Laljhadi RM	Hari, Gajju	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	402	Janjati	Literate	Agri	8	960000	120000	3730.0	83.0	0.0	83.0	2.2	Titled	Agric ulture
134	Laljhadi RM	Gangaram	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1140	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	550000	91667	1507.9	90.0	0.0	90.0	6.0	Titled	Agric ulture
135	Laljhadi RM	Hari	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1141	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	6	576000	96000	4367.1	101.0	0.0	101.0	2.3	Titled	Agric ulture
136	Laljhadi RM	arjun, Mulchandra	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	408	Janjati	Literate	Agri	19	1401000	73737	375.0	0.0	5.5	5.5	1.5	Titled	Agric ulture
137	Laljhadi RM	Gajju	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	409	Janjati	Literate	Busines s	6	450000	75000	16930.0	511.0	492.0	1003.0	5.9	Titled	Agric ulture

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138	Laljhadi RM	Deepchandra	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	411	Janjati	Literate	Business	3	370000	123333	470.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	1.1	Titled	Agriculture
139	Laljhadi RM	Bhajaura	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	412	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	6	475000	79167	1975.0	0.0	48.0	48.0	2.4	Titled	Agriculture
140	Laljhadi RM	Bhajaura	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	413	Janjati	Basic	Agri/Wage	5	455000	91000	1115.0	24.0	69.0	93.0	8.3	Titled	Agriculture
141	Laljhadi RM	Dhuffman	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	576	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri/Wage	3	270000	90000	6095.0	21.0	103.0	124.0	2.0	Titled	Agriculture
142	Laljhadi RM	Mahataya Laljee	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	719	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	7	520000	74286	250.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	6.0	Titled	Agriculture
143	Laljhadi RM	Ramlal Rana	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	583	Janjati	Literate	Agri	4	270000	67500	240.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	5.8	Titled	Agriculture
144	Laljhadi RM	Bilaso Thaggapantan	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	767	Janjati	Literate	Agri	3	300000	100000	770.0	7.0	55.0	62.0	8.1	Titled	Agriculture
145	Laljhadi RM	Pheruwa	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	589	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	370000	74000	3047.0	20.0	78.0	98.0	3.2	Titled	Agriculture
146	Laljhadi RM	Sithu	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	590	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	4	305000	76250	2835.0	37.0	169.0	206.0	7.3	Titled	Agriculture
147	Laljhadi RM	Chhilli	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1018, 978, 983	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	4	520000	130000	5835.0	187.0	172.5	359.5	6.2	Titled	Agriculture
148	Laljhadi RM	Harkhalal Rana	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1056	Janjati	Literate	Agri	4	370000	92500	822.5	0.0	10.0	10.0	1.2	Titled	Agriculture
149	Laljhadi RM	Thaggi	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	574	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	582000	97000	2215.0	0.0	80.0	80.0	3.6	Titled	Agriculture
150	Laljhadi RM	Jwala, Kaide	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	573	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	7	535000	76429	1255.0	0.0	26.0	26.0	2.1	Titled	Agriculture
151	Laljhadi RM	Jwala	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	572	Janjati	Basic	Agri	4	300000	75000	355.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	8.5	Titled	Agriculture
152	Laljhadi RM	Paluwa	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	571	Janjati	Literate	Agri	4	300000	75000	1345.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	2.2	Titled	Agriculture
153	Laljhadi RM	Mankare	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	569	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	475000	79167	445.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	6.7	Titled	Agriculture
154	Laljhadi RM	Ramsaya	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	570	Janjati	HS	Agri	6	450000	75000	1235.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.3	Titled	Agriculture
155	Laljhadi RM	Ramchandra	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1168	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	370000	74000	278.3	0.0	4.5	4.5	1.6	Titled	Agriculture
156	Laljhadi RM	Ramchandra	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1169	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	425000	85000	278.3	0.0	19.0	19.0	6.8	Titled	Agriculture

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157	Laljhadi RM	Ramchandra	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1170	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	385000	77000	278.3	0.0	7.5	7.5	2.7	Titled	Agric ulture
158	Laljhadi RM	Chuttan	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	567	Janjati	Literate	Agri	4	320000	80000	5355.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.7	Titled	Agric ulture
159	Laljhadi RM	Kala Rana	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	566	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	425000	85000	435.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	3.0	Titled	Agric ulture
160	Laljhadi RM	Bandi Rana	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	167, 268	Janjati	Basic	Agri	6	505000	84167	14210.0	142.0	353.0	495.0	3.5	Titled	Agric ulture
161	Laljhadi RM	Shreeram Rana	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	688	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	475600	95120	278.3	0.0	4.5	4.5	1.6	Titled	Agric ulture
162	Laljhadi RM	Bhajji ,Ganju	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	804	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	5	666400	133280	2170.0	0.0	55.0	55.0	2.5	Titled	Agric ulture
163	Laljhadi RM	Chhilli	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1026 ,981 ,980	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri/W age	6	1315000	219167	2211.3	8.0	120.0	128.0	5.8	Titled	Agric ulture
164	Laljhadi RM	Chhilli	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1025 ,977 ,984, 1021	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	450000	75000	20165.5	31.0	165.6	196.6	1.0	Titled	Agric ulture
165	Laljhadi RM	Birsingha	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	963 ,962	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	4	300000	75000	11461.0	93.0	1002.7	1095.7	9.6	Titled	Agric ulture
166	Laljhadi RM	Chhilli	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	979 ,102 0 ,982 ,979	Janjati	Literate	Busines s	11	1133000	103000	11919.0	10.0	1081.7	1091.7	9.2	Titled	Agric ulture
167	Laljhadi RM	Sithu	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	276	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	4	330000	82500	4340.0	53.0	106.0	159.0	3.7	Titled	Agric ulture
168	Laljhadi RM	Dhir Bdr	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1162 , 1254	Janjati	Basic	Agri	7	560000	80000	2798.6	7.5	83.0	90.5	3.2	Titled	Agric ulture
169	Laljhadi RM		Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	1255	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	380000	76000	2121.0	1.0	31.0	32.0	1.5	Titled	Agric ulture
170	Laljhadi RM	Padam	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	650 ,653	Janjati	Illiterate	Busines s	12	915000	76250	4650.0	7.5	28.5	36.0	0.8	Titled	Agric ulture
171	Laljhadi RM	Ghumna	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	654	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	455000	75833	225.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	1.3	Titled	Agric ulture
172	Laljhadi RM	Roshan, Mathura	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	1037	Janjati	Literate	Agri	8	763500	95438	320.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	1.9	Titled	Agric ulture
173	Laljhadi RM	Palta	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	187	Janjati	Basic	Agri	6	490000	81667	1395.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.3	Titled	Agric ulture

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174	Laljhadi RM	Tulasi Pasad	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	466	Janjati	HS	Agri	6	605000	100833	1354.5	0.0	30.0	30.0	2.2	Titled	Agric ulture
175	Laljhadi RM	Jogi	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	542	Janjati	Literate	Agri	7	525000	75000	250.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	5.2	Titled	Agric ulture
176	Laljhadi RM	Bmman	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	541,545,539,550,578	Janjati	Literate	Agri	7	560000	80000	10534.0	103.5	146.0	249.5	2.4	Titled	Agric ulture
177	Laljhadi RM	Patiram	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	575	Janjati	Literate	Agri	7	605000	86429	846.6	3.3	27.0	30.3	3.6	Titled	Agric ulture
178	Laljhadi RM	Ram Prakash	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	577	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	400000	80000	846.6	0.0	20.5	20.5	2.4	Titled	Agric ulture
179	Laljhadi RM	Bamman	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	544,546,538	Janjati	Basic	Business	7	1250000	178571	8275.0	55.0	311.0	366.0	4.4	Titled	Agric ulture
180	Laljhadi RM	Harichandra	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	225	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	470000	78333	885.0	25.0	18.0	43.0	4.9	Titled	Agric ulture
181	Laljhadi RM	Jayadev	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	445	Janjati	Basic	Agri	4	350000	87500	353.6	0.0	23.0	23.0	6.5	Titled	Agric ulture
182	Laljhadi RM	Jayadev	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	444	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	1000000	166667	9583.0	0.0	58.0	58.0	0.6	Titled	Agric ulture
183	Laljhadi RM	Chhanu	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	227	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	450000	90000	5245.0	42.0	109.0	151.0	2.9	Titled	Agric ulture
184	Laljhadi RM	Shrikrishna	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	567	Janjati	Masters	Services	3	800000	266667	2709.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	1.5	Titled	Agric ulture
185	Laljhadi RM	Ghumman	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	505	Janjati	Basic	Agri	4	310000	77500	1605.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.6	Titled	Agric ulture
186	Laljhadi RM	Ghumman	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	506	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	400000	80000	1605.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.7	Titled	Agric ulture
187	Laljhadi RM	Hilendra	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	537	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	485000	97000	3600.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	0.1	Titled	Agric ulture
188	Laljhadi RM	Ramshree	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	485,300,474	Janjati	Literate	Agri	10	800000	80000	9792.5	9.0	47.0	56.0	0.6	Titled	Agric ulture
189	Laljhadi RM	Sundar	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	229	Janjati	Literate	Agri	9	765000	85000	3400.0	117.0	59.0	176.0	5.2	Titled	Agric ulture
190	Laljhadi RM	Phulchandra	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	408	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	4	455000	113750	5535.0	24.0	32.0	56.0	1.0	Titled	Agric ulture
191	Laljhadi RM	Bam Bdr	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	568,379	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	5	385000	77000	2562.8	8.0	9.0	17.0	0.7	Titled	Agric ulture

SN	Participating RM	Father's Name	RM	Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcels	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education of Household Head	Occupation	Family Size	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (sqm.)	Land Used by Road(sqm.)	Additional Affected land (sqm.)	Total Land to be acquired(sqm.)	% loss	Ownership type	Present Use
192	Laljhadi RM	Balde, Keshari	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	103	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	450000	75000	4435.0	0.0	63.0	63.0	1.4	Titled	Agric ulture
193	Laljhadi RM	Thaggi	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	110	Janjati	Basic	Service	9	900000	100000	1995.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	1.0	Titled	Agric ulture
194	Laljhadi RM	Gumala	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	112	Janjati	Literate	Agri	12	875000	72917	5555.0	24.0	81.0	105.0	1.9	Titled	Agric ulture
195	Laljhadi RM	Brizlal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	356	Janjati	Literate	Agri	8	700000	87500	4555.0	0.0	57.0	57.0	1.3	Titled	Agric ulture
196	Laljhadi RM	Bhoga	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	380	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	495000	82500	1048.3	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.3	Titled	Agric ulture
197	Laljhadi RM	Bhaji	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	413	Janjati	HS	Agri	8	600000	75000	950.0	9.0	57.0	66.0	6.9	Titled	Agric ulture
198	Laljhadi RM	Khushiram	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	109	Janjati	Basic	Business	6	650000	108333	705.0	0.0	26.0	26.0	3.7	Titled	Agric ulture
199	Laljhadi RM	Chotelal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	108,114	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	8	590000	73750	2835.0	171.0	77.0	248.0	8.7	Titled	Agric ulture
200	Laljhadi RM	Radheshyam	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	441	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	495000	82500	594.6	0.0	16.0	16.0	2.7	Titled	Agric ulture
201	Laljhadi RM	Chhanga	Laljhadi		Kanja	442	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	6	460000	76667	594.6	0.0	7.7	7.7	1.3	Titled	Agric ulture
202	Laljhadi RM	Tulasi	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	350	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	7	645000	92143	4934.8	53.0	137.0	190.0	3.9	Titled	Agric ulture
203	Laljhadi RM	Ramlal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	482,488	Janjati	Basic	Agri/W age	13	1040000	80000	1491.2	0.0	31.0	31.0	2.1	Titled	Agric ulture
204	Laljhadi RM	Ramlal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	489	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	8	600000	75000	1668.2	0.0	18.0	18.0	1.1	Titled	Agric ulture
205	Laljhadi RM	Ramlal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	485,487	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	470000	94000	2728.2	135.0	124.0	259.0	9.5	Titled	Agric ulture
206	Laljhadi RM	Keshar	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	118	Janjati	Literate	Agri	11	805000	73182	4950.0	43.0	62.0	105.0	2.1	Titled	Agric ulture
207	Laljhadi RM	Ghumman	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	119	Janjati	Basic	Agri	10	1065000	106500	640.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	7.8	Titled	Agric ulture
208	Laljhadi RM	Ramcharan, Thaggi	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	122	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	470000	94000	2630.0	0.0	36.0	36.0	1.4	Titled	Agric ulture
209	Laljhadi RM	Padam	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	421	Janjati	Bechelor	Services	13	1600000	123077	2987.5	0.0	33.0	33.0	1.1	Titled	Agric ulture
210	Laljhadi RM	Ghumman	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	132	Janjati	Literate	Service	4	390000	97500	5500.0	0.0	39.0	39.0	0.7	Titled	Agric ulture
211	Laljhadi RM	Jagatu	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	448	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	5	525000	105000	254.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	9.8	Titled	Agric ulture

SN	Participating RM	Father's Name	RM	Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcels	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education of Household Head	Occupation	Family Size	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (sqm.)	Land Used by Road(sqm.)	Additional Affected land (sqm.)	Total Land to be acquired(sqm.)	% loss	Ownership type	Present Use
212	Laljhadi RM	Munchandra Labara	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	449	Janjati	Literate	Services	3	999648	333216	1988.5	0.0	33.0	33.0	1.7	Titled	Agriculture
213	Laljhadi RM	Padam singh	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	129	Janjati	HS	Agri	9	865000	96111	355.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	1.7	Titled	Agriculture
214	Laljhadi RM	Ramchandra	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	427,430	Janjati	Basic	Agri	17	1345000	79118	4560.0	30.0	216.0	246.0	5.4	Titled	Agriculture
215	Laljhadi RM	Ramchandra	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	428	Janjati	Literate	Service	6	2010000	335000	1667.5	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.3	Titled	Agriculture
216	Laljhadi RM	Channu , Salfu	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	125	Janjati	Basic	Agri	4	500000	125000	3710.0	6.0	10.0	16.0	0.4	Titled	Agriculture
217	Laljhadi RM	Chhuttan	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	126	Janjati	Basic	Agri	11	1060000	96364	1855.0	8.0	24.0	32.0	1.7	Titled	Agriculture
218	Laljhadi RM	Somal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	127	Janjati	Basic	Agri	9	740000	82222	20130.0	0.0	197.0	197.0	1.0	Titled	Agriculture
219	Laljhadi RM	Ramlal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	490	Janjati	Literate	Agri/Livestock	8	650000	81250	722.0	0.0	19.0	19.0	2.6	Titled	Agriculture
220	Laljhadi RM	Radheshyam	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	486,481	Janjati	Literate	Agri	8	585000	73125	1700.2	12.0	66.0	78.0	4.6	Titled	Agriculture
221	Laljhadi RM	Ram Shaha	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	301	Janjati	Basic	Agri/Wage	6	450000	75000	1440.0	0.0	52.0	52.0	3.6	Titled	Agriculture
222	Laljhadi RM	Munsi	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	302	Janjati	Basic	Business	4	320000	80000	4425.0	0.0	103.0	103.0	2.3	Titled	Agriculture
223	Laljhadi RM	Pyarelal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	811	Janjati	HS	Agri	5	595000	119000	466.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	3.4	Titled	Agriculture
224	Laljhadi RM	Ramlal, Palta	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	802	Janjati	Basic	Agri	8	590000	73750	466.0	0.0	33.0	33.0	7.1	Titled	Agriculture
225	Laljhadi RM	Radheshyam Ramlal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	803	Janjati	Basic	Agri	6	510000	85000	466.0	3.0	22.0	25.0	5.4	Titled	Agriculture
226	Laljhadi RM	Chhanga	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	804	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	6	625000	104167	466.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	3.2	Titled	Agriculture
227	Laljhadi RM	Ramlala, Palta	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	805	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	8	1682400	210300	466.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.9	Titled	Agriculture
228	Laljhadi RM	Ram	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	304	Janjati	Basic	Agri	8	1120000	140000	4660.0	78.0	97.0	175.0	3.8	Titled	Agriculture
229	Laljhadi RM	Ramshree	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	319,473	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	690000	115000	3085.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.6	Titled	Agriculture
230	Laljhadi RM	Bindra	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	468	Janjati	HS	Service	6	850000	141667	757.5	20.0	48.0	68.0	9.0	Titled	Agriculture
231	Laljhadi RM	Sundar	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	467	Janjati	Basic	Business	9	700000	77778	5079.0	60.0	55.0	115.0	2.3	Titled	Agriculture

SN	Participating RM	Father's Name	RM	Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcels	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education of Household Head	Occupation	Family Size	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (sqm.)	Land Used by Road(sq.m.)	Additional Affected land (sqm.)	Total Land to be acquired(sq.m.)	% loss	Ownership type	Present Use
232	Laljhadi RM	Sundar	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	465	Janjati	Basic	Agri	5	380000	76000	2051.3	0.0	22.0	22.0	1.1	Titled	Agriculture
233	Laljhadi RM	Sundar	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	463 , 334	Janjati	Masters	Service	3	1180000	393333	1941.7	46.0	102.0	148.0	7.6	Titled	Agriculture
234	Laljhadi RM	Shyamlal	Laljhadi	2	Kanja	333	Janjati	Basic	Agri	9	660000	73333	965.0	0.0	27.0	27.0	2.8	Titled	Agriculture

Annex 2: Detail Profile of Vulnerable Households (Acquisition Type-Compensation)

SN	Participating RM	Father's Name	RM	Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcels	Caste/ Ethnicity	Education of Household Head	Occupation	Family Size	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (sqm.)	Land Used by Road(sq.m.)	Additional Affected land (sqm.)	Total Land to be	% loss	Ownership type	Present Use
1	Laljhadi RM	Chhotelal	Laljhadi	3	Dunga	485	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	3	70,000.00	23333.33	883.33	34.9	13	47.9	5.4	Titled	Agriculture
2	Laljhadi RM	Bandhu	Laljhadi	3	Balmi	52	Janjati	Literate	Agri	5	60000	12000.00	340		10	10	2.9	Titled	Agriculture
3	Laljhadi RM	Labaru	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	253	Janjati	Literate	Agri/W age	3	60000	20000.00	700		19	19	2.7	Titled	Agriculture
4	Laljhadi RM	Bharauta	Laljhadi	3	Nandaganu	397	Janjati	Literate	Agri	6	155000	25833.33	160	3	6	9	5.6	Titled	Agriculture
5	Laljhadi RM	Paluwa	Laljhadi	2	Kaswa	720	Janjati	Illiterate	Agri	6	165000	27500.00	600		25	25	4.2	Titled	Agriculture

Annex 3: Minutes of Consultation

संगम : विमान ८:०० बजे

आज गिरी २०११/०५/१५ गते का दिन विश्व बैंक के सहयोगात् संचालन हुये प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत प्रदेश स्तरीय गुनाक्षी समिति नामिते (Livelihood Redress Committee) गठन प्रयोजनका लागि आयोजना व्यवस्थापन श्री जगत प्रसाद जोशीको अध्यक्षतामा आयोजना कार्यालय धनगढी कैलासी तथा तपाईलको उपस्थितिमा बैठक बसि हुलफल तथा निर्णय गरियो

तपाईल :

- श्री जगत प्रसाद जोशी - प्रमुख PPMU-PLRIP
- श्री योगेन्द्र अधिकारी - प्रमुख IDO कचनपुर
- श्री रामचन्द्र खत्री - प्रमुख IDO कैलानी
- श्री निर्मल शर्मा - अध्यक्ष तालकाडी गा.पा
- श्री भुवनेश्वरमणि निपाडी - इन्जिनियर PLRIP
- श्री केशव शर्मा जोशी - कलाकान विशेषज्ञ
- श्री लाल बहादुर धामी - स.व.ई. PPMU
- श्री टिकाराम चौदरी - सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ PLRIP
- श्री चन्द्रम मड - इन्जिनियर
- श्री भोजराज जोशी - लेखा अधिकृत

प्रस्तावहरू

प्रस्ताव नं. १. प्रदेश स्तरीय गुनाक्षी समिति गठन सम्बन्धमा १
प्रस्ताव नं. २, विविध

निर्णयहरू :

सि.नं. १. प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि हुलफल गर्दा प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत कानवरीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन रुपरेखामा प्रबन्धन भए कर्मोचित उपआयोजनाको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनका लागि गठन हुने प्रदेश स्तरीय गुनाक्षी समिति (JRC) आयोजना प्रमुख जगत प्रसाद जोशीको अध्यक्षतामा दृष्टाव कर्मोचित गठन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो

(Signature)

प्रदेश स्तरीय गुनासो सुनुवाइ समिति - कुञ्चनपुर :

अध्यक्ष - श्री जगत प्रसाद जोशी - प्रमुख PPMU

सदस्य - श्री योजेन्द्र झायेकारी - प्रमुख IDO, कुञ्चनपुर

सदस्य - श्री निर्मल शर्मा - अध्यक्ष लालकाडी तालिका

सदस्य - श्री केशव राज जोशी - वातावरण विशेषज्ञ - PPMU

सदस्य - श्री टिका राम पौडेल - सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ "

प्रदेश स्तरीय गुनासो सुनुवाइ समिति - कैलाली :

अध्यक्ष - श्री जगत प्रसाद जोशी - प्रमुख PPMU

सदस्य - श्री रामचन्द्र खत्री - प्रमुख IDO, कैलाली

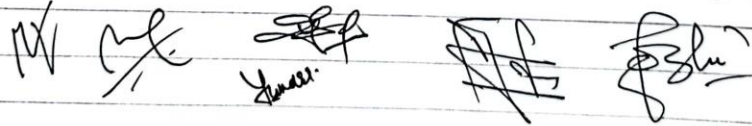
सदस्य - श्री चक्र बहादुर वोगरी - सुरेगा.पा

सदस्य - श्री केशव राज जोशी - वातावरण विशेषज्ञ

सदस्य - श्री टिका राम पौडेल - सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ

नि. प्र. २

विविध विषयमा फलफल गर्दा यस
परियोजनामा आउनुभएका परामर्शदाताहरू, गाउँपालिका
जनप्रतिनिधी तथा आयोजना समूह कार्यलय प्रमुख
तथा कर्मचारी बिच परिचय कार्यक्रममा साथै
जनको हातको अवस्थाको विषयमा अवगत गोर्यो।



आज मिति २०८१/०६/०९ गतेका दिन विश्व बैंकको आर्थिक सहयोगमा संचालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय स्तरको सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIIP) अन्तर्गत जिल्ला स्तरीय गुनासो सुनुवाइ समिति (Grievance Redress Committee) गठन प्रयोजका लागि तपासिलको उपस्थितिमा पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कञ्चनपुर प्रमुख योगेन्द्र पहाडुर आधिकारीको अध्यक्षतामा बैठक बसि हुन गइल तथा निर्णय गरियो।

स्थान: पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कञ्चनपुर

तपासिल:

~~श्री~~ श्री योगेन्द्र पहाडुर आधिकारी - स.सि.का. प्रमुख
~~श्री~~ श्री सपना चौधरी रमा लाल फडौं गा.पा. उपाध्यक्ष
~~श्री~~ श्री भुवनेश्वर माणिके ज्ञेयासी - PMS/CS - PPMU/PLRIIP
~~श्री~~ श्री केशव राज जोशी - कालावरुण केशव PPMU/PLRIIP
~~श्री~~ श्री टिका राम पौडेल - सामाजिक क्लिनिक PPMU/PLRIIP
~~श्री~~ श्री गिता देवी कोली लाल्मडी गा.पा. कार्यवाहक

प्रस्तावहरू:

प्रस्ताव नं. १. जिल्ला स्तरीय गुनासो सुनुवाइ समिति गठन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा

प्रस्ताव नं. २. विविध

निर्णयहरू:

सि.न.पू. प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि हुन गइल गार्ही परिसर जनाको कालावरुणीय तथा सामाजिक रुपरेखा (ESMF) मा प्रबन्धन भए बमोजिम उप-परियोजनाको प्रभावकारी संचालनको लागि गठन हुने जिल्ला स्तरीय गुनासो सुनुवाइ समिति (गठन अंतिम Level - JRR) गठन गरी निर्णय गरियो। पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कञ्चनपुरका कार्यलय प्रमुख योगेन्द्र पहाडुर आधिकारी

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~~श्री~~ श्री

के अध्यक्षता में देहाय पंजीय सदस्य रहेकी (जिला स्तरीय गुनाई समिति गदन गोरमो।

अध्यक्ष - श्री योगेश्वर महादुर अधिकारी - I/O Chief
सदस्य - श्री सपना चौधरी - सलालकावे शाखा उपाध्यक्ष
सदस्य - श्री - साइड इन्चार्ज (साइड - लालकावे - पूर्वार्ध सडक)
सदस्य - श्री आयोजना प्रभावित (पु)
सदस्य - श्री आयोजना प्रभावित (पु)
सहजकर्ता श्री Consultant/SM

नि.प्र.२

विविध विषयमा छलफल गरी
पहतावेत चानदेव-लालकावे-पूर्वार्ध सडकको निर्माण
ए-डर प्रक्रियाको अवस्था बारे छलफल गरियो। साथै
माथि उल्लेखित जिल्ला स्तरीय गुनाई समिति
समितिको वॉच सदस्य पहलको सम्बन्धित निकाय-
ले तोकिएर पंजीय जिम्मेवारी हुनेछ।

~~सदस्य~~ ~~सदस्य~~ १६/११
१६/११

विश्व बैंक की आर्थिक सहयोगिता संचालन देने प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत छत्रपुर जिल्ला के लान चानदेव लालकडी-पुनर्वास स्तर (CAH-07000-99999) के स्तर-नती के क्रममा रहेकोमा उपस्थापना स्तर गनुको सुनुवाइ समिति (JRC) गठन प्रयोजनका लागि लालकडी गा.पा.का नं. ५ का अध्यक्ष श्री हर्क नारायण जोशी के अध्यक्षतामा तपसिल हो - उपस्थितिमा केक घास हलफल तथा निर्वाध गरियो ।

स्थान : लालकडी गा.पा.काको का नं. ३ के कार्यालय

मिति : २०१९/०९/१०

समय : दिउँसा १:०० बजे

तपसिल :

उपस्थिति

श्री	हर्क नारायण जोशी	लालकडी गा.पा.का अध्यक्ष
श्री	रामाक्ष चौधरी	" " - ३ का अध्यक्ष
श्री	आराम राम शना	" " - २ अध्यक्ष
श्री	भुवनेश मोघी निपाही	PMSC विशेषतः PMU/PLRIP
श्री	केशव राज जोशी	वालावठा विशेषज्ञ " "
श्री	टिका राम पांडे	सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ " "
श्री	मेघनाथ शना	आपोपना पुनर्वासि (PAP)
श्री	पृथ्वी शना	" "
श्री	आराम राम चौधरी	" "

पुस्तकहरू:

पुस्तक नं. १: गुनारतो सुनुवाइ समिति (JRC) गठन सम्वन्धमा ।

पुस्तक नं. २: विविध

निर्णयहरू:

नि.नं. १

पुस्तक नं. १ माथि हलफल गर्दा PLRIP

उपआयोजनाको वातावरणीय तथा सामाजिक व्यवस्थापन
 रूपरेखा (ESMF) मा व्यवस्था भएको प्राथमिक वन्यजीव
 स्तरोन्नीयने सडकको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनका लागि
 उप-आयोजना हस्ताक्षर गनुनासो अनुवाइ शक्ति गहन गर्ने
 निर्णय गरियो । -मानदेव-लालकाडी-पुनर्वास सडकको
 एकात्मिक तह लक्ष्य गनुनासो अनुवाइ शक्ति हेतम
 वन्यजीव हुनेछ ।

- अध्यक्ष - श्री साइद इन्जिनियर IPR, कञ्चनपुर
- सदस्य - श्री हर्कनारायण जोशी - लालकाडी-इ.स.क.का
- सदस्य - श्री टिका शम शर्मा - " - ३ काठमाडौं
- सदस्य - श्री आशा शम शमा - " - २ काठमाडौं
- सदस्य - श्री मदनराज शमा - प्रभावित व्यक्ति (PAP) २
- सदस्य - श्री हिरादेवी शमा - निर्माण व्यवस्थापक/सल्लाहकार/SM
- सहकारक/सदस्य - श्री

उल्लेखित उपआयोजना स्तर गनुनासो अनुवाइ शक्ति को
 प्राथमिक तहको पदमा सम्बन्धित निकायले तोकिए वन्यजीव
 जिम्मेवारी हुने छ ।

वि. नं. २ विविध विषयमा हुलफल गर्दा प्रस्तावित
 मानदेव-लालकाडी-पुनर्वास सडकको DPR लगाएतमा
 आवश्यक डकुमेन्टको अन्तिम प्रतिदेय तैयार भई विष
 कक वाट टे-टु निश्कासनको लागि स्वीकृत प्राप्त
 भएको र PPMU वाट प्रक्रियामा रहेको व्यहोरा PMBC
 विशेषज्ञ इन्जिनियर भुवनेश माथी जिपाही वाट जानकारी
 गराइयो । साथै आयोजनाको वातावरणीय र सामाजिक
 प्राथमिक विषयमा वातावरण विशेषज्ञ तथा सामाजिक
 विशेषज्ञ द्वारा प्रबल पार्ने कार्य सम्पन्न भयो ।

(Handwritten signatures and stamps)

प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP)

प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU)

धनगढी, कैलाली

आज मिति २०८१।०८।११ गतेका दिन ...तालुकमा ...मा प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत कञ्चनपुर जिल्लाको चानदेव-लालभाडी-पुनर्वास (चेनेज ०+०००-१३+६००) सडक स्तरोन्नतीको क्रममा उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय प्रभाव र स्थानीयहरुको गुनासो एवं राय सुभाबका लागि टिका रात्र डगाँरा को अध्यक्षतामा बैठक बसि तपसिल बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा समुहगत छलफल गरि राय सुभाब सकलन गरिएको छ ।

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	टिका रात्र डगाँरा		अध्यक्ष		
२	निर्मल रात्र		सहायक अध्यक्ष		
३	विष्णु राज मोड्री		सदस्य		
४	सुवर्णमोदी		सदस्य		
५	अशोक राज मोड्री		सदस्य		
६	टिका रात्र डगाँरा		सदस्य		
७	धन वहादुर रात्र		सदस्य		
८	सुवर्णमोदी		सदस्य		
९	अमृत विष्ट		सदस्य		
१०	वैगताथ चौधरी		सदस्य		
११	राजेश वन्वाहा		सदस्य		
१२	लोकनाथ वाना		सदस्य		
१३	चमेली चौधरी		सदस्य		

आय सुभाब सम्बन्धमा : १) स्तरोन्नती गर्ने सडकलाई आवश्यक पर्ने धरप जग्गा यकिन गर्ने नापो छत्रे गार्ड किरण संकलनका लागि गाउँपालिका र नापी कार्यालयलाई धनराधिका सहित फिर्ता कर्मचारी रकमाउने र PLRIP ले आवश्यक सहजिकरण गर्ने ।

सम्पन्न - - -

- ② चानदेव - लाल ठाडी - पुनर्वासि राजव अन्तर्गतमा पर्ने सम्बन्धित
 कडा कार्यालयले जग्गा चर्की संग सम्बन्ध गरी फिल्डमा
 स्फर्टिन् कर्मचारीहरूलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने ।
- ③ आयाजनाका सम्बन्धमा निपक्षिय सम्भोगता भई ठेक्का
 सम्भोगताको लागी मुल्याङ्कनको अन्तिम अवस्थाको रेवे
 जानकारी गराइयो ।

प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP)
प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU)
 धनगढी, कैलाली

आज मिति २०८१/०८/३० गतेका दिन लल्लकट्टी-३ बल्मी मा प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत कल्याणपुर जिल्लाको गण्डोक - लल्लकट्टी - पुनर्कोट सडक स्तरोन्नतीको क्रममा उत्पन्न हुन सक्ने सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय प्रभावको विषयमा जानकारी र स्थानीयहरुको गुनासो एवं राय सुझावका लागि तपसिल बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा बैठक तथा समूहगत छलफल गरि राय सुझाव संकलन गरिएको छ।

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१.	प्रेमाक्षी चौधरी	लल्लकट्टी-३	हजुरागीन	९८१२९९६१४२	प्रेम सिंह चौधरी
२.	कल्याण राम चौधरी	"	प्रभावित पक्षमा	९८१६१६९०८१	कल्याण राम शान्ति
३.	शक्ति चौधरी	"	"	९८००९४०८०९	
४.	सर्प प्रताप डगई	"	"	(नदेउलगाडी)	डगई चौधरी
५.	धन वडा (रुक्मा)	बल्मी	आयिन	९८४४४२५५३	
६.	प्रदीप राणा	लल्लकट्टी	"		
७.	दिपक राणा	लल्लकट्टी-३	१५०१३	९७६७२०५२३	दिपक
८.	मानार्थ राणा	"	"	९७६७२०५१३	
९.	प्रविन चौधरी	"	डुबेगा	९८६६२२६५५५	प्रविन
१०.	टिका राम पांडे	धनगढी	PLRIP/SS	९८५७०६०६१०	
११.	पुनमति चौधरी	लल्लकट्टी-३	हजुरागीन	-	पुनमति
१२.	सुकुमा चौधरी	"	"	-	सुकुमा

राय सुझाव सम्बन्धमा :

स्तरोन्नती हुने सडक सडक सडकमा पर्ने व्यक्तिगत जग्गाको नापी कार्य गर्ने कार्यको जानकारी गराइयो लार्ग सडक चौडा गडा पुर्वतर्फ वटि कार्ने सुझाव प्राप्त भयो।

दिनांक 20/09/2019 जन

प्रदेशिक तथा स्थानीय सड़क सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत कम्पनपुर जिल्लाको चानदेव-लालमडी-पुनर्वास सड़क स्तरात्मिक क्रममा सड़क क्षेत्रमा पर्ने व्यक्तिगत जग्गाको लगतकक्षा तथा उप-समाप्तिको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने पुनर्वास कार्य योजना (Resettlement Action Plan) तैयार गर्न जग्गा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको एकिकृत सामाजिक सर्वेक्षणका लागि जणकहरूको इन्टर लालमडी गाउँपालिका वडा नं. 2 का वडा अध्यक्ष श्री विकाराम डंगौरा ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा एक बसी जणक इन्टर कार्य सम्पन्न गरियो।

उपस्थिति:

1) श्री विकाराम डंगौरा - वडा अध्यक्ष, लालमडी
गा.पा. - 2

2) श्री आशाराम राना - वडा अध्यक्ष, लालमडी
गा.पा. - 2

3) श्री मोहन सिंह वडायक - वडा सदस्य, लालमडी
गा.पा. - 2

4) श्री विकाराम पौडेल - सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ
PPMU-PLRIP

5) श्री केशव राज जोशी - कालावर्णीय विशेषज्ञ,
PPMU-PLRIP

PLRIP-PPMU को मिति 20/09/2019 को प्राप्त प्रानुसार चानदेव-लालमडी सड़कखण्डका वडा नं. 2 र 3 खण्डमा पायक पर्ने गरी देहाय बसोसिका जणकहरूको इन्टर गरियो।

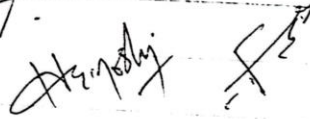
वडा नं. 2

- 1) श्री लक्ष्मी चौधरी - 556632723
- 2) श्री मानसिंह राना - 556620893
- 3) श्री महेश चौधरी - 556628220
- 4) श्री उर्मिला राना - 5687225336

वडा नं २

- १) स्त्री शामिल राणा - ९८२९४५००५५
२) स्त्री राजेश राणा - ९६४४३०५४५८
३) स्त्री हंस राम राणा - ९६४९४९६३९३



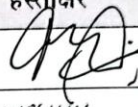
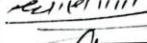
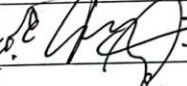
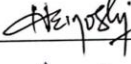


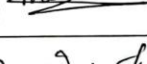






प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP)
प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU)
धनगढी, कैलाली

प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत कञ्चनपुर जिल्लाको चानदेव-लालभाडी-पुनर्वास सडक स्तरोन्नतीको क्रममा सडक क्षेत्रमा पर्ने व्यक्तिगत जग्गाको लगतकट्टा तथा उप-अयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने पुनर्वास कार्य योजना (Resettlement Action Plan) तैयार गर्न जग्गा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुको एकीकृत सामाजिक सर्वेक्षणका लागि गणकहरुका लागि अभिमुखीकरण कार्यक्रम तपसिल बमोजिमको सहभागितामा सम्पन्न गरियो ।







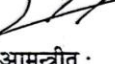
स्थान : लालभाडी गाउँपालिका, ३ नं. वडा कार्यालय

मिति : २०७११०१४ गते




क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	टिकाराम डंगौर	लालभाडी गा.पा. वडा नं. ३	वडा अध्यक्ष		
२	आशा राम राना	लालभाडी गा.पा. वडा नं. ३	वडा अध्यक्ष	९८१४६६०९९०६	
३	टिकाराम पौडेल	धनगढी-२	SS, PLRIP	९८२६०९०९१०१	
४	केशव राज जोशी	धनगढी-२	ES, PLRIP	९८८१६०३३८६	
५	लक्ष्मी चौधरी	लालभाडी-३	जठाक	९८६६३२८१५३	
६	बर्मिला राना	लालभाडी-२	जठाक	९८२९४२००४५	
७	मानसिंह राना	लालभाडी-२	जठाक	९६६६८२०४९३	
८	मेहेश चौधरी	लालभाडी-२	जठाक	९८०४९२४५२०	
९	राजेश राना	लालभाडी-२	जठाक	९६४५२०५५५८	
१०	हंस राम राना	लालभाडी-२	जठाक	९६४५४६६३९३	
११	उर्मिला रात्रा	११	१	९६४८५८३३६	
१२					
१३					
१४					

आज मिति २०८१।११।०२ गतेका दिन विश्व बैंकको आर्थिक सहयोगमा सञ्चालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP), प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन ईकाइ (PPMU) अन्तरगत कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन भईरहेको पालिकामा स्थानीय स्तरीय प्राविधिक ईकाइ (LLTU) गठन गर्नुपर्ने प्रावधान रहेकोले लालझाडी गाउँपालिकाका अध्यक्ष श्री निर्मल राना ज्यू को संयोजकत्वमा देहाय बमोजिमको उपस्थितीमा बैठक बसी छलफल तथा निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थिती :

 श्री निर्मल राना गाउँपालिका अध्यक्ष
 श्री सपना चौधरी राना गाउँपालिका उपाध्यक्ष
 श्री राज बहादुर सार्की प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत
 श्री बैगनाथ चौधरी इन्जिनियर
 श्री अमृत बिष्ट इन्जिनियर
 श्री कलश बहादुर चौधरी लेखापाल
 श्री राम बहादुर थापामगर स. चौथो

आमन्त्रीत :

 श्री भुवनेशमणी त्रिपाठी (PMQCS)
 श्री केशव राज जोशी वातावरण विशेषज्ञ
 श्री टिकाराम पौडेल सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ

प्रस्ताव नं. १

स्थानीय स्तरीय प्राविधिक ईकाइ (LLTU) गठन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा ।

निर्णय नं. १

प्रस्ताव नं. १मा छलफल गर्दा PLRIP बाट सञ्चालित गाउँपालिका जोड्ने चान्देव लालझाडी सडक निर्माणमा आवश्यक प्राविधिक, सामाजिक तथा वातावरणिय सम्बन्धी आवश्यक सहजीकरणको लागि कार्यक्रममा व्यवस्था भए अनुसार तपसिल अनुसारको स्थानीय स्तरीय प्राविधिक ईकाइ (LLTU) गठन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

तपसिल :

संयोजक : श्री अमृत बिष्ट

सदस्य : कलश बहादुर चौधरी

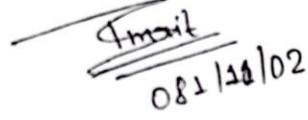
सदस्य : बैगनाथ चौधरी

सदस्य : दुर्गा प्रसाद हुंङ्गाना

सदस्य : राम बहादुर थापामगर






08/12/02

आज मिति २०८१/१२/१३ गतेका दिन आयोजना स्तरीय Employee's Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) गठनका लागि प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP), प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU) प्रमुख श्री जगत प्रसाद जोशी ज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा तपसील बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा बैठक बसी निम्न निर्णयहरू गरियो।

उपस्थिति

- १) श्री जगत प्रसाद जोशी - आयोजना व्यवस्थापक, PLRIP-PPMU
- २) श्री रामचन्द्र खत्री - प्रमुख, पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कैलाली
- ३) श्री योगेन्द्र अधिकारी - प्रमुख, पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कंचनपुर
- ४) श्री दिपक नेगी - इन्जिनियर, PLRIP-PPMU
- ५) श्री भुवनेश मणि त्रिपाठी - PMQCS, PLRIP-PPMU
- ६) श्री टिका राम पौडेल - SS, PLRIP-PPMU
- ७) श्री केशव राज जोशी - ES, PLRIP-PPMU
- ८) श्री लाल बहादुर धामी - सब-इन्जिनियर, PPMU

प्रस्तावहरू

- १) आयोजना स्तरीय Employee's Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) गठन सम्बन्धमा
- २) विविध

निर्णयहरू

- १) प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस आयोजना तथा अन्तर्गतका उप-आयोजनामा कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरूबाट आउन सक्ने गुनासो सम्बोधन गर्नका लागि प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU) का व्यवस्थापक श्री जगत प्रसाद जोशीको अध्यक्षतामा देहाय बमोजिमको



आयोजना स्तरीय Employee's Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) गठन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

- १) अध्यक्ष - श्री जगत प्रसाद जोशी
- २) सदस्य - श्री रामचन्द्र खत्री
- ३) सदस्य - श्री योगेन्द्र अधिकारी
- ४) सदस्य - श्री दिपक नेगी
- ५) सदस्य - श्री भुवनेश मणि त्रिपाठी

२) विविध विषयमा छलफल गर्दा समितिका सदस्यहरुलाई यस गुनासो समिति गठन गर्नुको उद्देश्य बारे जानकारी गराईयो साथै समितिको बैठक आवश्यकता अनुसार वस्ने निर्णय गरियो।



प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP)
प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU)
 धनगढी, कैलाली

आज मिति ०९/११/१९ गतेका दिन लालबाडी गाउँपालिका मा प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत लालबाडी जिल्लाको सानेरी-लालबाडी-पुनकोस सडक स्तरोन्नतिको क्रममा सडक क्षेत्रमा पर्ने व्यक्तिगत जग्गाको लगतकट्टा तथा उप-अयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने पुनर्वास कार्य योजना (Resettlement Action Plan) तैयार गन र स्थानीयहरूको गुनासो एवं राय सुन्नुका लागि तपसिल बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा बैठक तथा समुहगत छलफल गरि राय सुन्नुका संकलन गरिएको छ ।

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
	श्री आशा राज राज	लालबाडी-२	वडाध्यक्ष	९८५२९३६३९४	
	श्री टिका राम डगौरा	लालबाडी-२	वडाध्यक्ष	९८०५४२९०५	
	श्री मोहन रत वडाध्यक्ष	"	वडा सदस्य		
	श्री देवराज राज जोशी	धनगढी	PLRIP/ ES-PPMU	९८४७६०२३५६	
	श्री टिका राम जोशी	"	SS "	९८२६०५०५९०	

राय सुन्नुका सम्बन्धमा :

यस -सानेरी-लालबाडी-पुनकोस सडक सुधारमा पर्ने सडक प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको ^{चरदारी} रकित, ^{सुवेक्षण} तथा ^{विश्लेषण} सडकको विवरण प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाईका कर्मचारी तथा सामाजिक विशेषज्ञबाट अलगत गरियो। सो अवसरमा पस्वान गरिएको जोगिपुरी घरधुरीहरूको प्रमाणिकरण गर्ने कडा क्षम्यक्ष र सडकसुधार सहित सरोकारवाला किच छलफल चैव गरि सुन्नुका सुन्नुका दिइयो।

(Handwritten signatures)

प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP)

प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU)

धनगढी, कैलाली

आज मिति १०/०९/१९/२९ गतेका दिन लालकवाडी-३ वडा कार्यालयमा प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गतको चम्पु (जिल्लाको नयाँलेखः लालकवाडी) पुनर्वास सडक सडक स्तरोन्नतीको क्रममा सडक क्षेत्रमा पर्ने व्यक्तिगत जग्गाको नगत्कट्टा तथा उप-आयोजनाको पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना (Resettlement Action Plan) तयार गर्न र स्थानीयहरूको गुनासो एवं राय सुन्नाका लागि तपसिल बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा परामर्श बैठक तथा समुहगत छलफल गरि राय सुन्नाव सञ्चालन गरिएको छ ।



क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	श्री टिकाराम उगाँरा	लालकवाडी-३	वडाअध्यक्ष	९९०६४४३२११	[Signature]
२	श्री रघुनाथराज जोशी	लालकवाडी-३	वडाअध्यक्ष	९८६४९६६९२१	[Signature]
३	श्री उदुवोच भण्डारी	CPCU काठमाडौं	TPM Expert	९८४९०६६६४९०	[Signature]
४	श्री केशव राज जोशी	PLRIP/PPMU धनगढी	E.S.	९८५१९०३३८९	[Signature]
५	श्री. टिकाराम जोशी	"	S.S.	९९५७०६०६१०	[Signature]

राय सुन्नाव सम्बन्धमा : यस सडक सडकको नयाँलेखः फिर्ला किजिर्त गर्ने क्रममा CPCU का त्सा जो अन्तर्गत विन्त उदुवोच भण्डारीको उपस्थितिमा लालकवाडी गा.पा वडा नं. ३ र ६ का जनप्रतिनिधीको सहभागितामा उपआयोजनाको पुनर्वास तथा फिर्ला किजिर्तको उद्देश्य वीरू जानकारी गराइयो। साथै इलफलका क्रममा विन्त बमोजिम सुन्नाव प्रदान गरियो ।

१. जोषिभण्डारी, चिन्ता-सकृत खसुपथ, धासुरीको पाहे-चान गर्दा विकेन्त कर्षमा विन्ताजन गीर स्थानीय तथा रायिध मापदण्डका आधारमा फिर्ला पाहे-चान गर्ने ।
- २- गुनासो सुन्नाई सुन्नेमा अन्तर्गतो पाते प्रतिनिधित्व हुने जाँरे अन्तर्गत सहस्यहरू सुन्नावेला गर्ने ।

कमश ---

३. जग्गा प्राप्ति के लार्गे प्रभावे लदकले गर्न पाडने द्वांरके
कोरेमा इलकल भई ल्यए सलदभललदू लम्पूळ लम्पूळ
प्रभावेत ल्यालेदकले कलचमा लंजानका लार्गे लुक्ताव
प्रलुत जाले।



उदेवपुसरी   फल

प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP)
प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU)
 धनगढी, कैलाली

आज मिति ०८/११/२१ गतेका दिन लालकडी - ३ चल्मी मा प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत चल्मी जिल्लाको सानेदेवा - लालकडी पुनर्वास सडक स्तरोन्नतीको क्रममा सडक क्षेत्रमा पर्ने व्यक्तिगत जग्गाको लगतकट्टा तथा उप-अयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने पुनर्वास कार्य योजना (Resettlement Action Plan) तैयार गर्न र स्थानीयहरूको गुनासो एवं राय सुन्नुका लागि तपसिल बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा बैठक तथा समुहगत छलफल गरि राय सुन्नु संकलन गरिएको छ।






क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	सुदक व. चौधरी	लालकडी-३ चल्मी	स्थानीय सडक उपायक	९८९९८२५३३	
२	चमेली चौधरी	"	"		चमेली
३	महेशा चौधरी	"	"	९८०६६४४२०	महेशा चौधरी
४	धराराम रामा	"	"		धराराम
५	बबु राज चौधरी	"	"		
६	फर्खु नारायण चौधरी	"	"		फर्खु
७	शम प्रसाद चौधरी	"	"		
८	बिष्णु रामा	"	"	९८०६४६९८९	बिष्णु
९	बेन्चु राम चौधरी	"	"	९७००८२०४६	Bechhu



- सय सुन्नु सम्बन्धमा :
- ११. " जगा प्रसाद चौधरी "
 - १२. " निर्मला डगडा " निर्मा
 - १३. " वासु देव रामा "
 - १४. " सुबलिराम चौधरी "
 - १५. " सुदक व. चौधरी "
 - १६. " उदुवोध भण्डारी " CPCU, TPM Expert
 - १७. " केशव राज जोशी " PPMU, ES
 - १८. " शिविका राम पांडे "
 - १९. " अमरु आले "
 - २०. " विजोद चौधरी "

२१. मेघनाथ राना लालफाडी-३ - समाजसेवी/भलम-रा 
२२. शानु राना " समाजसेवी 

दलालका विषय वस्तु तथा सुझावदंडः

१. सडक चौडाई गर्ने कुममा सडकको दुवै किताशमा यमान रुपमा ड्रे गारे चौडाई गर्ने ।
२. निर्माण कार्य अगावै जग्गा प्रभावित तथा अन्य शरोकारवालाहरूले संयुक्त परामर्श केन्द्र बाई सडकको चौडाई तथा निर्माण ड्रे ऐश्वर्यादको विषयमा जानकारी गराउने ।
३. सडक निर्माण कार्यमा स्थायी व्यक्तिहरूलाई पनि सहभागी ड्रे अवसर प्रदान गराउने ।
४. निर्माण व्यवसायीले स्थायी वासीहरूलाई समता/सीप अनुशाण रोजगारी देन प्राथमिकता दिने ।

Attendance Sheet

Attendance of Participation for Social Safeguard Workshop Jointly organized by World Bank, Provincial and Local Road Improvement Program (PLRIP), Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU) and Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) Dhangadhi kailali

Date: 2082-01-09

Location:- MOPID Hall Dhangadhi

S.N	Name of Participant	Designation	Office Name of Participant	Telephone/Mobile No	Signature
1	Suresh Kumar Bam	Province Secretary	MOPID, Dhangadhi	9850483380	[Signature]
2	Mohan Bdr Kunwar	S.D.E	MOPID, Dhangadhi		[Signature]
3	Jagat Prasad Joshi	Project manager	PPMU, Dhangadhi	9851167376	[Signature]
4	Chakra Bdr Bogati	chairperson	Chure Amun, Kailali		[Signature]
5	Nirmal Rana	chairperson	Kailashadi Amun, Kanchanpur	9858711598	[Signature]
6	Yogendra Bahadur Adhikari	Office chief	Infrastructure Development office Kanchanpur	9857017029	[Signature]
7	Durga Prasad Awasthi	Technical officer	Infrastructure Development office, Bairahi	9848791597	[Signature]
8	Aashu Ram Rana	Ward chairperson	Lamgadhi Municipality - Kanchanpur	9814876907	[Signature]
9	Tilka Rana Dhangaraj	Ward chairperson	" "	9764432121	[Signature]
10	Laxmi Masayan Joshi	Ward chairperson	" "	9865966921	[Signature]
11	Chetan Jaha	EPD SDE	CPCU, PLRIP	9851150913	[Signature]
12	Damodar Sdr Singh	Ward chairperson	Chure Kailali	9848862267	[Signature]
13	Khageshwar Kharel	Ward chairperson	Chure Kailali	9848545520	[Signature]
14	Hari Bhattarai	Social Consultant	World Bank	984192751	[Signature]
15	Trika Ram Paudel	Social Specialist	PLRIP, PPMU	9857060610	[Signature]
16	Keshav Raj Joshi	Environmental Specialist	PLRIP, PPMU	9841903387	[Signature]
17	Deepak Negi	Senior Engineer	PPMU, Dhangadhi	9849259435	[Signature]
18	Shubashwan Mani Tripathi	PPMPCS	PPMU, Dhangadhi	9808450026	[Signature]

Attendance Sheet

Attendance of Participation for Social Safeguard Workshop Jointly organized by World Bank, Provincial and Local Road Improvement Program (PLRIP), Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU) and Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) Dhangadhi kailali

Date: 2082-01-09
Location:- MOPID Hall Dhangadhi

S.N	Name of Participant	Designation	Office Name of Participant	Telephone/Mobile No	Signature
19	Pawan Joshi	MD	Dukwak ANK Joshi JV	9869529866	
20	Mukesh Joshi	MD	" "	9841342758	
21	Jayant Bhatt	GIS Engineer	Nukush ANK Joshi JV	9844856243	
22	Bishnu Raj Joshi	Survey Officer	Survey office Belauri	9849155271	
23	Kushal Mangal Bhat	Office Chief	Land Revenue Office, Belauri	9858750987	
24	Janak Raj Bhatt	Chief Survey officer	Survey office Kailali	9841564932	
25	Prem Bahadur Daviyal	Chief Land revenue	Land reform and Land Revenue	9867346221	
26	Babarn. Khem	Sen. Board Specialist	The World Bank		
27					
28	Hort Raj Joshi	Tech. officer	SO, Kailali	9848092964	
29	Kal Bdr Dhomi	Tech officer	PPMU, dhangadhi	9860089208	
30	Pawan Raj Joshi	Office helper	TPO/PPMU	9869799937	
31	Ratna Bdr. Khatiwada	Driver	" "	9848431028	
32	Himant Raj Joshi	Driver	Makhi	9868566399	
33	Puskar Bdr Khali Magar	Driver	Chure	9848530957	
34	Khem Raj Joshi	Driver	Land Revenue office	9815106219	
35	Suresh Chandra	"	MOPID	9806424890	
36	ananta	"	"		
37	ananta	"	"		

Attendance Sheet

Attendance of Participation for Social Safeguard Workshop Jointly organized by World Bank, Provincial and Local Road Improvement Program (PLRIP), Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU) and Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) Dhangadhi kailali

Date: 2082-01-09

Location:- MOPID Hall Dhangadhi

S.N	Name of Participant	Designation	Office Name of Participant	Telephone/Mobile No	Signature
38	Rhoj Raj Joshi	Senior Acc. officer	PPMU	9849679092	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	<i>[Handwritten Name]</i>	<i>[Handwritten Designation]</i>		9868365006	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	<i>[Handwritten Name]</i>	<i>[Handwritten Designation]</i>	<i>[Handwritten Office Name]</i>	9849846821	<i>[Signature]</i>
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					

आज मिति २०२१/११९ गतेको दिन विष्णुवर्षेको
 आर्थिक सहयोगमा सञ्चालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय
 स्तरक संयुक्त कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत स्तरीन्नती
 हुने कञ्चनपुर जिल्लाको चापदेवचञ्जाल- लालकाडी
 सडक स्तरीन्नती आयोजनाको वडा नं. ६, ३ र २ ग्राहक
 अलमन्साइट, गाउँपालिका अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, प्रमुख प्रशासकीय
 अधिकृत एवं वडा नं. ६ का अध्यक्ष, वडा नं. ३ का अध्यक्ष र
 वडा नं. २ का अध्यक्ष उपर्युक्त उपास्थिती मा वोट क
 वसी आयोजनाको वारैमा विस्तृत छलफल गरिमा जिसमा
 उपास्थिती एवं निर्माण निम्न प्रकार छः-

उपास्थिती

- १- निर्मल राना - अध्यक्ष लालकाडी गा.पा.
- २- सपना चौधरी शर्म - उपाध्यक्ष " " "
- ३- राज क. साकी - प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत
- ४- आशाक्षम राना - वडा नं. २ अध्यक्ष
- ५- टिकाराम चौधरी - वडा नं. ३ अध्यक्ष
- ६- हर्कनारायण जोशी - वडा नं. ६ अध्यक्ष
- ७- अस्मिता शर्मा - विश्व बैंक सामाजिक फलदाता
- ८- पुनेश शर्मा जिना - PPMU, PM & CS
- ९- चेतन दाहाल - SE, CPCU
- १०- वैराव राज जोशी - ES, PPMU
- ११- टिका काम पाँडे - SS, PPMU
- १२- कृष्ण शर्मा शर्मा - PSE, IDO Kanchanpur
- १३- अशोक प्र. पाँडे - SM, IDO Kanchanpur
- १४- चित्रराज जोशी - " " Kailali
- १५- शिवराज राना - अलमन्सा-२, केशवा
- १६- सुमन राना - अलमन्सा-२ केशवा
- १७- इन्द्र क. चौधरी - अलमन्सा ३ केशवा
- १८- मोहन शर्मा राना - अलमन्सा ३ केशवा
- १९- आत्माराम चौधरी - अलमन्सा ३ दुध

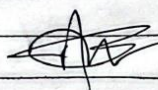
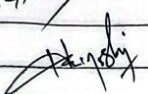
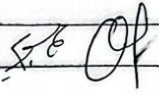
आज मिति २०८१।०१।३० गतेका दिन विश्व वैद्युतको आर्थिकसहयोगमा सञ्चालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLAIP) अन्तर्गत स्तरोन्नती हुने कञ्चनपुर जिल्लाको चादरैव बजार- लालक्राडी सडक स्तरोन्नती उप-आयोजनाको वडा नं. ३, ३डा, धौली पासेया, बल्मी मा रहेका सडक प्रभावित आदिवासी जनजाती समूह सहित सरकारी कारवाला सडक वडा नं. ३ का अध्यक्ष अजय को उपस्थितिमा बैठक बसी आयोजनाको बारेमा एवं स्वोच्छेक जग्गा दान (VLD) सम्बन्धी फलफला गरियो । जसमा उपस्थिती र निर्णय तपासिल वमोजिम छः -

- १- श्री टिकाराम डंगौरा - वडा नं. ३ अध्यक्ष
- २- श्री राम सिंह चौधरी - १। सहाय
- विश्राम ४- श्री विश्राम चौधरी कोषीपरिया
- मेखरी ५- श्री मेधा चौधरी वल्मी
- ठागु ६- श्री ठागु प्रसाद चौधरी वल्मी
- दिनेश ७- श्री दिनेश चौधरी वल्मी
- राज कुमार ८- राज कुमार चौधरी
- अपार्क ९- अपार्क - ५
- विष्णु १०- विष्णु चौधरी
- केच बान्ना ११- केच बान्ना
- शिव १२- शिव सिंह साठक
- आत्मा १३- आत्माराम डंगौरा
- आहराम १४- आहराम राम रघुवंशी
- राजकुमार १५- राम कुमार चौधरी
- अमृता १६- अमृता चौधरी
- गिता १७- गिता चौधरी
- ११ १८- राधा चौधरी
- १९- आत्माराम चौधरी
- २०- राजकुमार
- २१- टिकाराम चौधरी
- २२- दिनेश चौधरी

क. १७७२३ - क. न. १७
 मोहन २४ - मोहन राज
 १५ - इमर क. चौधरी (अवलम्बसा) ३ बल्मी
 सुखराम २६ - सुखराम चौ.
 २६ - रेखा
 २८ - अनिता राना
 २९ - विन्दु चौधरी
 सोन कुमारी ३० - सोन कुमारी चौधरी
 साउनी ३१ - साउनी चौधरी
 रामवती ३२ - रामवती राना
 मिना ३३ - गिलाने राना
 फुल कुमारी ३४ - फुल कुमारी चौधरी
 सोमवती ३५ - सोमवती राना
 म. ल. जा ३६ - भन्जो राना
 राम कुमारी ३७ - राम कुमारी चौधरी
 मान कुमारी ३८ - मान कुमारी चौधरी
 ३९ - डी. न. राना
 ४० - वाय कुमारी
 ४१ - कुजुवा शर्मा
 ४२ - पूरन चौधरी
 ४३ - हिदा राना (अवलम्बसा) ३ बल्मी
 ४४ - कलराम राना
 ४५ - रानी राना (अवलम्बसा)
 देव दत्त ४६ - देव दत्त राना
 ४७ - अजय चौधरी (अवलम्बसा)
 ४८ - पूरन चौधरी (अवलम्बसा)
 ४९ - अस्मिता राना - विश्व वैदुः, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता
 ५० - चैतन पटेल - SE-CPCU
 ५१ - टिकाराम पौडेल - SS-PPMU
 ५२ - केशव राज जोशी - ES-PPMU
 ५३ - अशोक पाण्डे - SM-PPMU
 ५४ - भन्जु चौधरी
 प्रमिला ५५ - प्रमिला चौधरी

दिलाल तथा निरक्षर

PLRIP अन्तर्गत संचालित चौदह वजा (लालकाडी) सड़क
खण्ड का जज्जा प्रभावित व्याक्तिहरू तार हुने स्वाच्छिक जज्जा
कान (VLD) तथा आदिवासी जनजाती (JJP) समुदायकी विषयमा
वखानं- ३, हुडां, दीदी पर्सिया, वल्मीमा रहेका सम्बन्धीत व्याक्ति
हरूलाई आयोजनाकी वीमा विस्तृत छलफल, जानकारी
गारा हुनुको साथै जज्जा सम्बन्धी कुनै विवाद, गुनासा
नरहेको र सडक निर्माण कार्यलाई फिरो मन्दा फिरो
झुगाडी वडाउन सहाकारवालाहरूले भाग गर्नु भयो / २०७८
तक (समुका परामथ वहेकु आवश्यकता अनुसार निरन्तर
मैरधनुपनं सुरुकाव दिइयो /

आज मीत २०-२१/१२/२०२० गतका दिन विश्व बैंडूको साप्ताहिक सहयोगमा सञ्चालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PDRIP) अन्तर्गत स्तरोन्नती हुने कञ्चनपुर जिल्लाको चाँदकेव बजा (लालमोडी) सडक स्तरोन्नती उप-आयोजनाको वडा नं: ३ को मन्दजाडमा रहेका सडकप्रभावित ज्यादेवाली जनजाती समूह सहित सरोकारवाला राज दलमल गन वैडक वसी आयोजनाको बारेमा एवं स्थानिक जग्गा दान (VLD) सम्बन्धी जानकारी जुराइयो। वैडकमा निम्न अड्डालाई उपाधेती र निर्माण गरियो।

उपाधेती

- १- मोहन सिंह बडामकु - सफल वडा नं: ३
- २- रोहित सिंह बडामकु - मन्दजाड
- ३- केल सिंह राणा - " "
- ४- सान्धु राणा - " "
- ५- हरिनाराय चौधरी - हरिनाराय चौ. - " "
- ६- अजय सिंह - " "
- ७- राज बहादुर राणा - " "
- ८- शिर सिंह राणा - " "
- ९- शेर सिंह बडामकु - " "
- १०- श्रीमती हनु कुमारी राणा - " "
- ११- श्रीमती रत्नमणी राणा - " "
- १२- श्रीमती प्रिय राणा - " "
- १३- माया - " "
- १४- लाल सिंह बडामकु - " "
- १५- श्रीमती नमसरा कोली - " "
- १६- दिल बहादुर राणा - " "
- १७- श्रीमती वेपुली देवी राणा - " "
- १८- रजिशा चौधरी - " "
- १९- आम्ता शर्माल - विश्व बैंडू
- २०- चेतन देहाल - SE-CPCU
- २१- टिकाराम पौडेल - SS-PPMU
- २२- केम्वरज जोशी - ES-PPMU
- २३- अशोक फ. पन्डेय - SM " "

आज मिति २०२२।६।२१ गणतन्त्र नेपालको दिन विभव वैद्यको
 आजीके सहयोगमा सञ्चालित प्राथमिक तथा स्थानीय
 सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत स्तरोन्नती
 हुने कञ्चनपुर जिल्लाको चन्द्रवजार - लालझाडी
 सडक अन्तरीयन्त्री उप-आयोजनाको बडा वं. २ स्थित
 कञ्ज, कञ्जामा रहेको सडकबाट प्रभावित आदिवासी
 जनजाती समूह सहित सरोकारवाला सँग छलफल
 गर्न बैठक बसी आयोजनाको वातावरण एवं स्वच्छिक
 जडान (VLD) सम्बन्धी जानकारी गराइयो।
 बैठकमा निम्नजस्ता उपाध्यक्षी र निर्णय गरियो।
 उपाध्यक्षी

- ~~आयोजक~~ १- आशाराम शर्मा - बडा सञ्चालक-२
- ~~PLR~~ २- आशिता खड्का - विभव वैद्य प्रतिकारी
- ~~PLR~~ ३- चेतन दहाल - SE-CPCU
- ~~PLR~~ ४- टिकाराम पौडेल - SS-PPMU
- ~~PLR~~ ५- कैशवराज जोशी - ES-PPMU
- ~~PLR~~ ६- अशोक प्र. पाण्डेय - SM-PLRIP Kanchanpur
- ~~PLR~~ ७- चिन्मय जोशी - SM-PLRIP Kaitali
- ~~PLR~~ ८- राधेश्याम शर्मा
- ~~PLR~~ ९- होमीबहादुर शर्मा
- ~~PLR~~ १०- जयुवा खना
- ~~PLR~~ ११- विष्णु रिजाल
- ~~PLR~~ १२- राम प्रवेश शर्मा
- ~~PLR~~ १३- देवी शर्मा
- ~~PLR~~ १४- मिकु शर्मा
- ~~PLR~~ १५- सोनालाल चौधरी
- ~~PLR~~ १६- पद्म शर्मा
- ~~PLR~~ १७- दिनेश्वर चौधरी
- ~~PLR~~ १८- राजकुमारी चौधरी
- ~~PLR~~ १९- हृदय शर्मा
- ~~PLR~~ २०- सुशान्त शर्मा
- ~~PLR~~ २१- बिनोद शर्मा
- ~~PLR~~ २२- निमजहाद चौधरी

विठाना राने २२-	विठाना राना
सोमवती २३-	सोमवती राना
राम किमान २४-	राम
श्रीमिला २५-	श्रीमिला चौधरी
कमा २६-	कमा चौधरी
राम, सुहा २७-	राम सुहा २७
गज २८	गज राने
बुल २९	सोमराज चौधरी
मि ३०	विमोद चौधरी
मि ३१	आनंद चौधरी
कुल ३२	कुल चौधरी
कुल ३३	कुल सिंह राना
दुखन ३४	दुखन राना
रुनर ३५	रुनर राना
३६	
मैदीराम ३७	मैदीराम चौधरी
३८	धुमन राना
३९	चौधरी चरण सिंह
४०	मूलचंद्र राना
४१	आलु राना
४२	राम सिंह राना

दल फल तथा निष्कर्ष

प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत अन्वयित चर्च वजा - लालभाठी सडक खण्डका अन्वयित व्योक्त ६६ वाट हुने स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान (VMD) तथा बाहिवासी जनजाती (CIP) समुदायको विषयमा वडा नं. २, कडा, कडवा र आसपासका क्षेत्रमा वसोवास गरिरहेका व्यक्तिहरुलाई आमोजन भै, वीमा दल फल गरी जानकारी गराइयो / दल फलका क्रममा सडक निर्माणको लागि जग्गा सम्वन्धी मुद्दा गुनासो, अपरोध कडाको ले निर्माण कार्य अघि बढाउन निर्देश गरियो /

(Handwritten signatures and marks)

आज मिति २०८२/०६/३१ गतेका दिन विद्युत वैकको ऋण सहयोगमा संचालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU) तथा लालझाडी गाउँपालिकाको सहकार्यमा पुर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय (IDO) कन्चनपुर द्वारा स्तरोन्नति भइरहेको चानदेवबजार-लालझाडी सडक खण्डको लालझाडी वडा ~~...~~ टोलका प्रभावित जनजातीहरुको उपस्थितिमा अर्थपूर्ण छलफल तथा विविध निर्णय गरीयो।

नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	फोन नं.	सहिच्छाप
...	लालझाडी-२	वडाध्यक्ष	९७५६६६६६६६६६	...

~~...~~
~~...~~

~~...~~

राधेश्याम राणा

~~...~~

बाबुलाल राणा
 आनन्द चौधरी

~~...~~
 Anil

सुन्दर चौधरी

~~...~~

सोमराज चौधरी

~~...~~

विश्व चौधरी

~~...~~

मूलचन्द्र राणा

~~...~~

चौधरी चरण सिंह

~~...~~

धुम्मन् राणा

~~...~~

सुखन् राणा

~~...~~

रमन् राणा

~~...~~

के व सिंह राणा

~~...~~

शर्मिला चौधरी

~~...~~

कृमा चौधरी

~~...~~

विद्याना राणा

~~...~~

सोमवती राणा

~~...~~

धर्म राणा

~~...~~

नाम

सुभातरा

धोबी राजा

मिकु राजा

भालू

सुसी राजा

भागरथी राजा

राज कुमारी

चम्पी

~~दिलख~~

कैलाश राजा जोशी

रिका नाम पांडे

छाया क. प्र. जोशी

विपराज जोशी

पं.नाम

सुभातरा

धोबी राजा

मिकु

भालू

सुसी राजा

64 को

राजकुमारी

चम्पी

~~दिलख~~ चं

कैलाश

रिका

छाया

विपराज

प्रस्तावना

१. सामुहिक जग्गा (Communal Land) सम्बन्धमा
२. साँस्कृतिक/परम्परागत मुल्य मान्यता (Cultural/ Traditional practices) का सम्बन्धमा
३. परम्परागत स्रोतमा पहुँच सम्बन्धमा
४. विविध

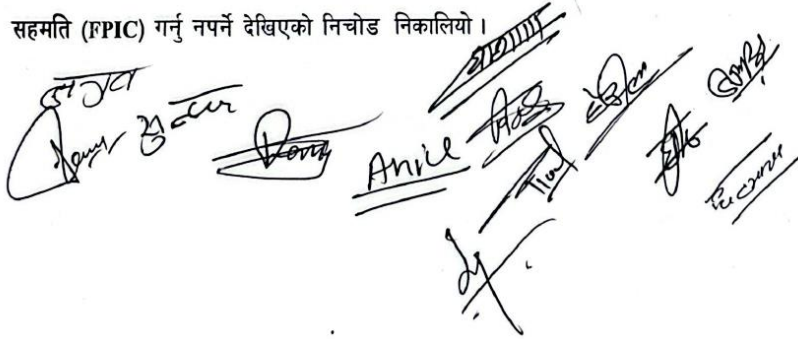
निर्णय

प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस चानदेववजार-लालझाडी सडक खण्डको लालझाडी वडा नं. १२.. ३३/३३ टोलका जनजातिहरूको कुनै पनि सामुहिक जग्गा जमिन (Communal Land), पुर्खको सामुहिक सम्पत्ति तथा सामुहिक जग्गा नरहेको र सो को अभ्यास समेत नभएको बारेमा सर्वसम्मत निर्णय गरीयो।

प्रस्ताव नं. २ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस चानदेववजार-लालझाडी सडकको निर्माण कार्यले गर्दा यस क्षेत्रका जनजातिहरूको, साँस्कृतिक मुल्य मान्यता, रितिरिवाज, पाटीपौवा, पधेरो, चौतारी, देवस्थल, मठमन्दिर, गुठी, झाकिस्थान, पुजाआजा, मसानघाट/चिहानघाट लगायतका कुनैपनि मुल्य मान्यताहरूमा यस आयोजनाद्वारा असर नपर्ने सर्वसम्मत निर्णय गरीयो।

प्रस्ताव नं.३ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस सडक सुधार आयोजनाले यस क्षेत्रका जनजातीहरूको ज्ञान, सिप, मुल्य मान्यता कुलो, खोला, पधेरो तथा परम्परागत स्रोत (वन, जमिन, पानी,) को पहुँचमा कुनैपनि किसिमको असर नपर्ने सर्वसम्मत निर्णय गरीयो।

प्रस्ताव नं. ४ विविध विषयमा छलफल गर्दा यस आयोजना अन्तरगतका प्रभावित जनजाती परिवारको अवस्था आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक रुपले सबल रहेको अन्य गैर जातिकै सरह सेवामा पहुँच वा सक्षम रहेको र यस आयोजनाले जनजाति परिवारलाई कुनैपनि किसिमको नकारात्मक असर नपर्ने बारेमा व्यापक छलफल गरियो। यस छलफलबाट जनजाति परिवारहरूको स्वतन्त्र अग्रिम सुचनात्मक सहमति (FPIC) गर्नु नपर्ने देखिएको निचोड निकालियो।



आज मिति २०८२/०६/३० गतेका दिन विद्य वैकको ऋण सहयोगमा संचालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU) तथा लालझाडी गाउँपालिकाको सहकार्यमा पुर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय (IDO) कन्चनपुर द्वारा स्तरोन्नति भइरहेको चानदेववजार-लालझाडी सडक खण्डको लालझाडी वडा .३. दोरी पार्सिय टोलका प्रभावित जनजातीहरुको उपस्थितिमा अर्थपूर्ण छलफल तथा विविध निर्णय गरीयो।

नाम थर	ठेगाना	पद	फोन नं.	सहिष्ठाप
१) टिकाराम डगौरा	लालझाडी-३	वडाध्यक्ष		
२) रामसिंह चौधरी	"	वडा सदस्य		
३) पिरथी राना	"	मलम-सा		
४) राम लाम चौधरी	"	"		
५) आलमाएम चौधरी	"	"		
६) डम्बर चौधरी	"	"		
७) रत राना	"	"		
८) डिङ्गा राना	"	समाज सेवी		
९) बलराम राना	"	"		
१०) विश्राम चौधरी	"	"		
११) विरसिंह साउंङ	"	"		
१२) महेन्द्र चौधरी	"	"		
१३) अर्जुन चौधरी	"	मलम-सा		
१४) बासुदेव राना	"	"		
१५) म-सीराम चौधरी	"	"		
१६) राधा देवी शेकाया	"	"		
१७) जीता चौधरी	"	"		
१८) अन्निला चौधरी	"	"		
१९) राम कुमारी चौधरी	"	"		
२०) अमन चौधरी	"	"		
२१) ठाबु लामा चौधरी	"	"		
२२) राम कुमारी चौधरी	"	"		
२३) मान कुमारी चौधरी	"	"		
२४) मारिजा राना	"	"		
२५) दिनेश चौधरी	"	"		
२६) पुरन चौधरी	"	"		
२७) राना राना	"	"		

- 21) शिवलाल कामी लालमाडी - 3
 22) मानसिंह चौधरी "
 23) शमिंद्र चौधरी "
 24) फरी चौधरी "
 25) अनिता राना "
 26) रेखा "
 27) खुश राज चौधरी "
 28) भगत राम रघुवंशी "
 29) ज्योति क. पांडे
 30) रिका राज जोशी
 31) देवराज राज जोशी
 32) चिपराज जोशी

शिव लाल कामी

मनी

शमिंद्र

कमपु

अनिता राना

Rekha

भगत राम

ज्योति

रिका

देवराज

चिपराज

प्रस्तावना

१. सामुहिक जग्गा (Communal Land) सम्बन्धमा
२. साँस्कृतिक/परम्परागत मुल्य मान्यता (Cultural/ Traditional practices) का सम्बन्धमा
३. परम्परागत स्रोतमा पहुँच सम्बन्धमा
४. विविध

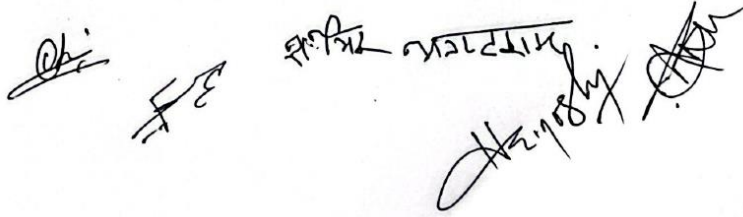
निर्णय

प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस चानदेवबजार-लालझाडी सडक खण्डको लालझाडी वडा ^{को} ^{इच्छा} ^{पुर्खा} ^{सामुहिक} ^{सम्पत्ति} ^{तथा} ^{सामुहिक} ^{जग्गा} ^{नरहेको} ^र ^{सो} ^{को} ^{अभ्यास} ^{समेत} ^{नभएको} ^{वारेमा} ^{सर्वसम्मत} ^{निर्णय} ^{गरीयो}।

प्रस्ताव नं. २ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस चानदेवबजार-लालझाडी सडकको निर्माण कार्यले गर्दा यस क्षेत्रका जनजातिहरूको, साँस्कृतिक मुल्य मान्यता, रितिरिवाज, पाटीपौवा, पधेरो, चौतारी, देवस्थल, मठमन्दिर, गुठी, झाक्रिस्थान, पुजाआजा, मसानघाट/चिहानघाट लगायतका कुनैपनि मुल्य मान्यताहरूमा यस आयोजनाद्वारा असर नपर्ने सर्वसम्मत निर्णय गरीयो।

प्रस्ताव नं.३ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस सडक सुधार आयोजनाले यस क्षेत्रका जनजातीहरूको ज्ञान, सिप, मुल्य मान्यता कुलो, खोला, पधेरो तथा परम्परागत स्रोत (वन, जमिन, पानी,) को पहुँचमा कुनैपनि किसिमको असर नपर्ने सर्वसम्मत निर्णय गरीयो।

प्रस्ताव नं. ४ विविध विषयमा छलफल गर्दा यस आयोजना अन्तरगतका प्रभावित जनजाती परिवारको अवस्था आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक रूपले सबल रहेको अन्य गैर जातिकै सरह सेवामा पहुँच वा सक्षम रहेको र यस आयोजनाले जनजाति परिवारलाई कुनैपनि किसिमको नकारात्मक असर नपर्ने वारेमा व्यापक छलफल गरियो। यस छलफलबाट जनजाति परिवारहरूको स्वतन्त्र अग्रिम सुचनात्मक सहमति (FPIC) गर्नु नपर्ने देखिएको निचोड निकालियो।



प्रस्तावना

१. सामुहिक जग्गा (Communal Land) सम्बन्धमा
२. साँस्कृतिक/परम्परागत मुल्य मान्यता (Cultural/ Traditional practices) का सम्बन्धमा
३. परम्परागत स्रोतमा पहुँच सम्बन्धमा
४. विविध


निर्णय

प्रस्ताव नं. १ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस चानदेववजार-लालझाडी सडक खण्डको लालझाडी वडा ... टोलका जनजातिहरूको कुनै पनि सामुहिक जग्गा जमिन (Communal Land), पुर्खाको सामुहिक सम्पत्ति तथा सामुहिक जग्गा नरहेको र सो को अभ्यास समेत नभएको बारेमा सर्वसम्मत निर्णय गरीयो।

प्रस्ताव नं. २ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस चानदेववजार-लालझाडी सडकको निर्माण कार्यले गर्दा यस क्षेत्रका जनजातिहरूको, साँस्कृतिक मुल्य मान्यता, रितिरिवाज, पाटीपौवा, पधेरो, चौतारी, देवस्थल, मठमन्दिर, गुठी, झाक्रिस्थान, पुजाआजा, मसानघाट/चिहानघाट लगायतका कुनैपनि मुल्य मान्यताहरूमा यस आयोजनाद्वारा असर नपर्ने सर्वसम्मत निर्णय गरीयो।

प्रस्ताव नं. ३ माथि छलफल गर्दा यस सडक सुधार आयोजनाले यस क्षेत्रका जनजातीहरूको ज्ञान, सिप, मुल्य मान्यता कुलो, खोला, पधेरो तथा परम्परागत स्रोत (वन, जमिन, पानी,) को पहुँचमा कुनैपनि किसिमको असर नपर्ने सर्वसम्मत निर्णय गरीयो।

प्रस्ताव नं. ४ विविध विषयमा छलफल गर्दा यस आयोजना अन्तरगतका प्रभावित जनजाती परिवारको अवस्था आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक रूपले सबल रहेको अन्य गैर जातिकै सरह सेवामा पहुँच वा सक्षम रहेको र यस आयोजनाले जनजाति परिवारलाई कुनैपनि किसिमको नकारात्मक असर नपर्ने बारेमा व्यापक छलफल गरियो। यस छलफलबाट जनजाति परिवारहरूको स्वतन्त्र अग्रिम सुचनात्मक सहमति (FPIC) गर्नु नपर्ने देखिएको निचोड निकालियो।



Annex 4: Cut-Off Date Notice



लालझाडी गाउँपालिका गाउँ कार्यपालिकाको कार्यालय



शंकरपुर, कैलाली

स्थापना २०७२

लालझाडी गाउँपालिका

शंकरपुर, कैलाली

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश

स्थापना २०७२

प.सं.: २०८१/०८२ (प्रशासन शाखा)

च.नं.:

सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश, नेपाल

मिति: २०८२/०१/०४

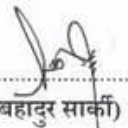
नेपाल संवत्: १९४५

सूचना ! सूचना !! सूचना !!!

प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत यस लालझाडी गाउँपालिकाको चान्देव बजार- लालभाडी (CHO+०००-१३+६००कि.मी) सडक स्तरोन्नती हुन गैरहेकोले यस सडक खण्डको प्रभावी (सडक केन्द्र देखि दायौं बाँया ५-५ मीटर) क्षेत्र भित्र पर्ने गरि खेती बालि लगाउने, कुलो कुलेसा निर्माण गर्ने, खानेपानी धारा निर्माण गर्ने, बिजुली पोल, पशु चौपाया बाध्ने, किला लठ्ठा तगारो गाड्ने तथा प्रवेश मार्ग निर्माण गर्ने, कुनै किसिमको व्यापार व्यवसाय गर्ने गराउने, घर टहरा, गोठ, खोर निर्माण गर्ने, निर्माण सामग्री (गिट्टी, बालुवा, ढुङ्गा, ईटा आदी) थुपार्ने वा राख्ने जस्ता कुनै पनि क्रियाकलापहरू नगर्न नगराउनुहुन सम्बन्धित सबैको जानकारीका लागि यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिन्छ।

यो सूचनालाई वेवास्ता गरि सडकको क्षेत्राधिकार भित्र कसैले यस्ता क्रियाकलापहरू गरि क्षती हुन गएमा गाउँपालिका तथा आयोजना जिम्मेवार नहुने र कुनै किसिमको क्षतिपूर्ति वा सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउन नसकिने व्यहोरा समेत यसै सूचना मार्फत जानकारी गराईन्छ।

“ यो सडक तपाईं हाम्रो साझा सम्पत्ति हो। ”


(राज बहादुर सार्की)

प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत

लालझाडी गाउँपालिका

Annex 5: VLD mitigation plan

Sub-project: Chandev Bazar-Laljhadi Road, Kanchanpur

Objective of Sub-project: Major objective is to serve the affected households and other local people by better infrastructure, easy access to the basic services, boost up of economic condition and ultimately reduce the poverty.

Objective of VLDMP: The primary aims of this plan are to identify and mitigate any potential social or economic impacts on individuals or communities that may arise from the voluntary donation of land and to provide a fair and accessible process for addressing any disputes or concerns arising from the land donation process.

Location of sub-project: The proposed road length is 13.6 km which covers ward number 6, 3 and 2 of the Laljhadi Rural Municipality of Kanchanpur district, Sudurpaschim province. The road passes through Chandev Bazar, Chhotiparsia, Balmi, Nandagaun, Bagwani, Shankarpur and Kanja Bazar settlements. This road has been used by the local people for the last thirty years. This road is proposed for upgradation with blacktop standard and the road width ranges from 8 to 10 m.

Definition of ‘Corridor of Impact’: Corridor of Impact (COI) for the program means the impact footprint and include the width of the road corridor from the line of cutting to the toe of embankment or in case of plain areas, toe to toe of embankment, and setback distance for safety measure.

Summary of alternatives: The design team has explored the possibility of reducing the corridor of impact to minimize the impacts during the detailed design. A detailed measurement study has been carried out to confirm the scale of impacts both on land parcels and structures based on final design and Detail Measurement Survey (DMS).

Summary of impacts: The inventory of loss, census and socioeconomic survey based on the detailed design identified 388 narrow strips of land parcels belonging to 239 landowners requiring 24,387.15 m² of total land of which 11,951.93 m² of land is used by the road and 12,435.22 m² of additional land is required during up-gradation of proposed road. Among the 239 surveyed HHs, 234 HHs are found eligible for Voluntary Land Donation in which 24,276.25 m² of land from 283 land parcels will be acquired through VLD. The average land to be donated constitutes only 3.5% of their total land holdings.

VLD mitigation measures: The project will offer better road (black top) to the donors which can pave way to various opportunities such as; easy access to the basic services (school, health post, veterinary center, local market, local government offices etc.). The other benefits for the donors include life skill development training to be partied by the project based on their choice and demand, complimentary infrastructures like; cold storage, health post, school building, water reservoir tank and so on. The CI will be demand driven considering the demand of land donors and other beneficiaries. The donors will also receive the compensation amount as a replacement

value for any loss of their physical assets or will repair in a better condition as compared to the previous one. Besides, project will bear the deed transfer cost of donated parcels (administrative cost, logistics, transportation etc.). A lump sum budget NPR 10,000 will be provided to each HHs which is included in this RAP (budget table). By this initiative, the donors will not have to pay the tax for land used by the road. Project will also facilitate to contractors for local employment in construction works based on their skills. This is how the donation may not be seen as an absolutely voluntary rather it is based on a give and take principles.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project has set up a three-tier functional GRM to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental, and other concerns related to the project. The GRM will allow affected persons and other related stakeholders to appeal any disagreeable decisions, practices, and activities that may arise during the preparation and implementation of the RAP and hence ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards affected persons. The PAPs will be made fully aware of their rights and the procedures for filing the complaints and grievances verbally and in writing during the consultation, survey, and time of compensation. Information on the availability of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism will be disseminated at the first consultation meeting on the draft RAP to ensure that PAPs are aware of their avenues for submitting complaints and concerns related to the RAP process or the project more generally and the process for appeal and resolution. Following are the key steps and procedures of the GRM system:

Step 1: Receive, register, and acknowledge the grievance

The Project will ensure the availability of a variety of methods for stakeholders to lodge grievances. Affected people and other stakeholders can lodge a grievance at Level 1 (sub-project level) by filling out complaint forms, sending emails, or calling the assigned number/s of the project office, using the project social media handles, and through postal service to PPMU. The acknowledgement of the complaints will be done within 5 working days through a phone call, text message, or a meeting with the complainant.

Step 2: Review and investigate the grievance

The grievance is screened and the significance of the grievance will be assessed within 15 days of receipt. If the grievance is admissible and related to the project or triggered by the project activities, the Level 1 GRM committee will start processing the complaint. If the grievance is not related to the project or not triggered by the project, it will be treated as non-project-related grievances and the complainant will be communicated along with an explanation.

Step 3: Develop resolutions and respond to the complainant

During investigation, the committee will propose a resolution as soon as possible, and in consultation with the complainant and others concerned, not later than one week (8 days) after screening and assessing the grievance at Level 1. The Level 1 GRM committee will ask the complainant for a written acceptance of the resolution if he/she is satisfied with the resolution. In that case, the agreed set of actions will be implemented and once the set of actions are completed, the grievance will be formally closed by using a Grievance Closure Form.

Step 4: Scale up the grievance if the complainant remains dissatisfied

If the complainant rejects the proposed resolution or the Level 1 GRM system fails to provide a resolution within the stipulated time, the Level 1 GRM system will refer the case to the grievance to the Level 2 GRM system led by the Project Manager at the IDO Office. The four-member Level 3 GRM committee, which also includes the Social and Environmental Officer of the PPMU will facilitate reaching an agreeable resolution and the committee will produce a resolution within two weeks or 15 working days. If the resolution is accepted by the complainant, it will be implemented, and the grievance will be closed once the implementation is completed.

Step 5: Scale up the grievance to level 3 if the complainant remains dissatisfied

If the complainant rejects the proposed resolution or the Level 2 GRM system fails to provide a resolution within the stipulated time, the Level 2 GRM system will refer the case to the grievance to the Level 3 GRM system led by the Project Manager at the PPMU at the provincial MoPID. The four-member Level 3 GRM committee, which also includes the Social and Environmental Officer of the PPMU will facilitate reaching an agreeable resolution and the committee will produce a resolution within two weeks or 15 working days. If the resolution is accepted by the complainant, it will be implemented, and the grievance will be closed once the implementation is completed.

Step 6: Recourse to legal and other formal recourse

If the complainant rejects the proposed resolution, the complainant is free to utilize legal and other formal mechanisms in place at the local or national level.

Summary of consultation with all PAFs/land donors: The table 1 presents the summary of consultation. Total participants are 392 (male- 325, female- 67) of which female participation is 17.09%.

Table 1: Summary of public consultation

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
1	September 10,2024 PPMU Office (PPMU Level GRC Formation)	10	0	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed about the overall project scope and activities. • Discussed about the roles and responsibilities of local level government in project implementation. • Discussed about the ESMP activities of the sub-project • Formation of provincial level GRC and discussed about its roles and responsibilities. • Discussed about the procedures and steps of grievance handling and redress mechanism.
2	September 25,2024 IDO Office, Mahendranagar (District Level GRC Formation)	4	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed about the overall project scope and activities. • Discussed about the roles and responsibilities of Infrastructure Development Office (IDO) as implementing agency in sub-project implementation. • Discussed about the ESMP activities of the sub-project. • Formation of district level GRC and discussed about its roles and responsibilities. • Discussed about the procedures and steps of grievance handling and redress mechanism.
3	September 26,2024 Ward Office, Laljhadi-3 (Site Level GRC Formation)	9	0	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed about the overall project scope and activities. • Discussed about the roles and responsibilities of local level as coordination and support in sub-project implementation. • Discussed about the ESMP activities of the sub-project. • Formation of site level GRC and discussed about its roles and responsibilities. • Discussed about the procedures and steps of grievance handling and redress mechanism. • Discussed about the cadastral survey needed for preparation of RAP in close coordination with project team.

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
4	December 6, 2024 Sub-project site, Laljhadi (Consultation with Chairperson of RM and Survey Team)	12	1	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visited the site and discussed about the issues regarding cadastral survey raised by the survey team. • Discussed and agreed to expedite the cadastral work by the Survey Office in close coordination with ward and RM. • Sharing the information on RPF and RAP.
5	December 15, 2024 Laljhadi RM-3 (Consultaion with Community People)	9	3	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project and sub-project activities. • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner • Discussed about the ESMP activities of the sub-project • Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction.
6	January 26, 2025 Ward office, Laljhadi RM-3 (Consultation for Selection of Enumerators)	5	0	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project and sub-project activities. • Discussed about the importance of socio-economic survey for RAP preparation. • Discussed with the ward chairpersons about the selection criteria for enumerators and importance of collecting the genuine data from the PAHs.
7	January 28, 2025 Ward office, Laljhadi RM-3 (Orientation of Enumerators)	8	3	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided to the enumerators about the project and sub-project activities. • Discussed about their role and responsibilities and timeline for data collection. • Discussed about the PAHs data provided by the Land Survey Office Belauri and discussed on the survey questionnaire and checklists to collect the realtime data. • Sharing the information on RPF and RAP. • Discussed about the code of conduct for enumerators required during household survey.
8	February 14, 2025 Laljhadi RM Office (LLTU Formation)	10	0	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall information of the project and sub-project provided to the RM team especially technical team. • Sharing the information on RPF and RAP

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed about the role and responsibilities of LLTU during project implementation.
9	August 26, 2025 PPMU Office, Dhangadhi (Formation of Employee's GRC at PPMU Level)	8	0	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Employee's GRC at PPMU level including representation from IDOs. Discussed about the role and responsibilities of Employee's GRC and procedures of grievance handling.
10	April 4, 2025 Ward Office, Laljhadi RM-3 (Consultation for Verification of Vulnerable HHs)	5	0	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information of the household survey was shared with the ward chairpersons of ward no. 2 and 3. Discussed with the ward chairpersons for verification of the vulnerable households as reflected by the socioeconomic survey data. Shared the information about the draft RAP under preparation.
11	April 11, 2025 Ward Office, Laljhadi RM-3 (Consultation with the Ward Chairpersons by TPME)	5	0	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed about the objectives of the Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) Expert's visit and his roles and responsibilities during RAP preparation and implementation. Advice received from the TPME for identification and categorization of the vulnerable households based on national as well as local standards. Discussed with the ward chairperson to share the information to the PAHs about the options for refusal of land donation.
12	April 11, 2025 Laljhadi RM-3, Balmi (Consultation with the Locals by TPME)	19	2	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed with the locals about the objectives of the Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) Expert's visit and his roles and responsibilities during RAP preparation and implementation. Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction. Information disclosure (about the sub-project activities and proposed structures) needed before the start of the construction activities. Concern raised by the people for priority to the local people in employment opportunities

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
					from the contractor during construction periods.
13	April 22, 2025 MoPID, Dhangadhi (Social Safeguard Workshop)	39	0	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighted the objectives of the Social Safeguard Workshop among the participants. Information shared to the stakeholders about the prevailing safeguard policies of the Government of Nepal and the World Bank. Advice received from the Senior Social Specialist of the World Bank about the land acquisition type and procedures to be followed for deed transfer. Advised contractor representative to prepare C-ESMP, follow minimum standard for Labor Camp and manage PPEs and code of conduct in the site. Requested LRO and LSO Chief to see the VLD Consent before deed transfer and suggested not to do the collective deed transfer. RM Chairman ensured all the stakeholders and Project that the RM is always there to support and settle any disputes rose during project implementation.
14	VLD & IP consultation with Laljhadi RM and Valmansa (Oct 15, 2025 Laljhadi RM office, Kanchanpur)	25	2	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed regarding the sharing information on the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) process with Project-Affected Families (PAFs), valmansa (leaders of the Rana Tharu community) and ward chairpersons It was noted that all local landowners have already given their land for the road extension. The chairman of Laljhadi RM, ward chair and valmansa raised concern to expedite the construction work to ensure timely completion
15	VLD consultation with Valmansa and PAFs (Oct 16, 2025 Ward-3 office of Laljhadi RM)	42	13	55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed and informed regarding project activities, the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) procedure, and the landowners' right to reject

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
16	IP consultation (Oct 16, 2025 Ward-3 office)	38	10	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the potential impact on the communal land of the Indigenous Peoples (IP) community, as well as effects on culture, rituals, cultural places, taps, wells, and traditional utilities. Concluded that there is no communal land of the IP community within the alignment of the proposed road. The project does not impact any cultural or religious places, nor traditional sources (taps, wells, or utilities) Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction
17	VLD consultation with Valmansa and PAFs (Oct 16, 2025 Nandagau Community Building of Laljhadi 3)	17	6	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed and informed regarding project activities, the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) procedure, and the landowners' right to reject
18	IP consultation (Oct 16, 2025 - Nandaganu)	14	5	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the potential impact on the communal land of the Indigenous Peoples (IP) community, as well as effects on culture, rituals, cultural places, taps, wells, and traditional utilities. Concluded that there is no communal land of the IP community within the alignment of the proposed road. The project does not impact any cultural or religious places, nor traditional sources (taps, wells, or utilities) Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction
19	VLD consultation with Valmansa and PAFs (Oct 17, 2025 Ward-2 office of Laljhadi RM)	33	9	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed and informed regarding project activities, the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) procedure, and the landowners' right to reject
20	IP consultation (Oct 17, 2025 Ward-2)	24	10	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed the potential impact on the communal land of the Indigenous Peoples (IP) community, as well as effects on culture,

SN	Date/Place and Name of Consultation	Number of Participants			Key Discussion Points
		Male	Female	Total	
					rituals, cultural places, taps, wells, and traditional utilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concluded that there is no communal land of the IP community within the alignment of the proposed road. • The project does not impact any cultural or religious places, nor traditional sources (taps, wells, or utilities) • Concern raised by the locals to widen the road width equally in both sides from the center line during construction

Cost and Budget: The budget is planned for mitigating the VLD which include; complementary infrastructure, life skill development training and one-time lump sum assistance for deed transfer. While complementary infrastructure cost will be the 5% total contract amount. Below table 2 presents the VLD mitigation cost.

Table 2: Estimated Budget for VLD Mitigation

S.N.	Item	Unit/Number	Unit Rate (NPR)	Amount (NPR)
A. Livelihood Enhancement Trainings				
1	Training Cost for Livelihood Enhancement Program	60	59,000	35,40,000.00
Subtotal (A)				3,540,000.00
B. Deed Transfer Cost				
2	Deed transfer cost (Taxes/fees, Transportation, accommodation and lodging for land owner)	239	Lump Sum	2,390,000.00
Subtotal (B)				2,390,000.00
C. Administrative Cost				
3	Consultations/Meetings		Lump sum	400,000.00
Subtotal (C)				400,000.00
D. Complimentary Infrastructure Cost				
4	Complimentary Infrastructure		5% of contract amount	14,732,186.20
Subtotal (D)				14,732,186.20
Total (A+B+C+D)				21,012,186.20

Implementation schedule: Implementation schedule anticipating timing of initiation and completion of planned activities is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Implementation Schedule

SN	Activities	Time Period	Responsibility	Status
1	Detailed design and survey	January 2025	PPMU	Completed
2	Identification of project-affected land parcels	February 2025	PPMU in coordination with the Survey Office and Land Revenue Office	Completed
3	Formation of GRC	February 2025	PPMU	Completed
4	Conduct a socioeconomic survey of the influence area and a census survey of APs	April 2025	PPMU	Completed
5	Recruitment of an External independent monitoring agency	February 2025	CPCU	Completed
6	Establishment of subproject office	February 2025	PPMU	Completed
7	Mobilization of Supervision Consultant	March 2025	PPMU	Completed
8	Joint survey with the contractor	June 2025	PPMU/IDO/Contractor	Completed
9	Formation of CDC	June 2026	PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality	Completed
10	Dissemination of information, public consultation, distribution of summary of RP in Nepali	June 2026	PPMU/IDO	
11	Determination of compensation of affected assets	June 2026	CDC/PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality	
12	Publish notice to collect compensation	August, 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality	
13	Distribution of compensation	September, 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality	
14	Payment of one time assistance to Vulnerable HH	August, 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality	
15	Transfer of land entitlement of acquired land in the name of the Government	September, 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality	

Monitoring and Evaluation: For sub-projects where resettlement and land acquisition will be required, a specific monitoring and evaluation program will be implemented to (i) record and assess project impacts and the number of persons affected and compensated and (ii) confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established. Land acquisition and transfer procedures, compensation payments, voluntary land donation process, information dissemination and engagements with PAPs, functioning of GRM, construction of replacement houses by displaced households, re-establishment of displaced households and business enterprise, reaction of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) , in particular, to resettlement and compensation packages, re-establishment of income levels, and Impact on vulnerable and marginal groups including IPs and implementation of specific measures required to ensure their meaningful

participation and targeted compensation and benefit packages are the range of activities and issues that need to be recorded and checked.

There will be two main monitoring system in place:

Internal Monitoring: This type of monitoring studies the ongoing process and the respective outputs, compared against established social indicators. The projects will be responsible for internal monitoring of RAP implementation. The PPMU/MoPID with the support of local level will supervise the land acquisition components of the RAP. The Social Development Expert in CPCU/DoLID under MoUD gives guidance on the monitoring and prepares quarterly reports on the findings of the monitoring reports received from the sub-projects. The quarterly monitoring reports will be disseminated through the websites of CPCU/DoLID, PPMU/MoPID of the concerned province governments (PGs) and participating local level under PLRIP.

External Monitoring: The external monitoring to be conducted by an independent monitoring agency will assess the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives have been met or are being achieved. The TPM will monitor the VLD process and outcome of the VLD. Plus, the TPM also will monitor the benefits that are ensured by the project to the land donors. Framework for monitoring of social issues is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Monitoring Framework

Type	Indicator	Variables
Process monitoring indicators	PAP involvement in ongoing project work, Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultations with the PAPs and issues discussed • Number of registered grievances, types, and resolution • Number of FDGs with IPs, Dalits and or vulnerable groups on RAP issues • Number of PAPs who complained that they don't understand entitlements • Number of PAPs receiving compensation and resettlement assistance
	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census and CDC asset determination/verification procedures in place • Effectiveness of compensation payment/delivery system • Number of land transfers undertaken • Status of livelihood restoration activities. • Number of targeted beneficiaries provided support with life skill trainings and other income-generating activities, among others.
Output and monitoring indicators	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of private land acquired • Area of public/government land acquired • Compliance with established norms in land acquisition • Number of disputes resolved related to land acquisition
	Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type, and size of private structures acquired • Number, type, and size of community structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of private fruit trees removed • Number and type of private non-timber trees removed • Crops destroyed by area, type, and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households affected in terms of loss of land and crops • Number of owners compensated by type of loss • Amount compensation by type and owner • Number of allowances paid • Suitability of entitlements to APs as per RAP objectives • Number of assistances made related to poor and vulnerable APs
	Reestablishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of saplings supplied for plantation • Number of trees planted by government agency as compensatory plantation

Type	Indicator	Variables
Outcome/ Impact and evaluation indicators	Household Earning Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to agricultural income-earning activities – pre-and post-disturbance • Changes to off-farm income-earning activities - pre-and-post-disturbance • Amount and balance of income and expenditure • Number of vulnerable groups received livelihood opportunities • Number of APs received employment opportunities to restore pre-project income levels and maintain their original living standards.
	Changes to the Status of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in training and livelihood programs, disaggregated by subject • Participation in construction employment contracts and payment • Change in ownership over assets • Change in status in decision making • Change in the mobility and participation in public affairs and user groups (if formed).
	Multiplier effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the economic activities, enterprises, and functions of the market • Changes in the employment status of the population • Changes in the economic and social infrastructures • Changes in the pattern of consumption

Minutes of Consultation

प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP)
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 धनगढी, कैलासी

आज मिति २०८१/०८/२० गतेको दिन २०८१/०८/२० मा प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत कञ्चनपुर जिल्लाको चान्देय-बालफाडी-पुनर्वास (वेनच ०४०००१३५००) सडक स्तरोन्नतीको क्रममा उपलब्ध हुन सकेको सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय प्रभाव र स्थानीयहरूको गुनासो एवं राय सुझावका लागि टिका राम डोडा, दुर्गा राणा, आदि को अध्यक्षतामा बैठक बसि तपस्विल बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा समुहगत छलफल गरि राय सुझाव संकलन गरिएको छ।

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	टिका राम डोडा	चान्देय-३	अध्यक्ष		
२	निर्मल राणा	चान्देय-३	सदस्य		
३	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य		
४	रविन्द्रनाथ राजा	PMU/PLRIP/PPMU	सदस्य		
५	विष्णु राज जोशी	ES	सदस्य		
६	टिका राम डोडा	ES	सदस्य		
७	एन वल्लभ (राणा)	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य		
८	विष्णु राज जोशी	ES	सदस्य		
९	विष्णु राज जोशी	ES	सदस्य		
१०	विष्णु राज जोशी	ES	सदस्य		
११	विष्णु राज जोशी	ES	सदस्य		
१२	विष्णु राज जोशी	ES	सदस्य		

राय सुझाव संकलनमा: ७ स्तरोन्नती हुने सडकहरूलाई प्राथमिकता गर्ने छैन, जसमा फाटिन गर्ने नापो धर्ने गरि किरण टंकलगाडा लगाउनु पर्ने जस्ता समस्याहरू समाधान गर्न सकिने छैन।

प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP)
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क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	प्रेमनाथ चौधरी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
२	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
३	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
४	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
५	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
६	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
७	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
८	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
९	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
१०	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
११	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
१२	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	

राय सुझाव संकलनमा: स्तरोन्नती हुने सडकहरूलाई प्राथमिकता गर्ने छैन, जसमा फाटिन गर्ने नापो धर्ने गरि किरण टंकलगाडा लगाउनु पर्ने जस्ता समस्याहरू समाधान गर्न सकिने छैन।

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आज मिति २०८१/०८/२० गतेको दिन २०८१/०८/२० मा प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत कञ्चनपुर जिल्लाको चान्देय-बालफाडी-पुनर्वास (वेनच ०४०००१३५००) सडक स्तरोन्नतीको क्रममा उपलब्ध हुन सकेको सामाजिक तथा वातावरणीय प्रभावको विषयमा जनसमूह र स्थानीयहरूको गुनासो एवं राय सुझावका लागि तपस्विल बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा बैठक तथा समुहगत छलफल गरि राय सुझाव संकलन गरिएको छ।

क्र.सं.	नाम	ठेगाना	पद	सम्पर्क नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
२	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
३	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
४	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
५	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
६	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
७	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
८	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
९	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
१०	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
११	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	
१२	विष्णु राज जोशी	नापी/बालफाडी/वेनच	सदस्य	९८५२३३६९४२	

- १. प्रेमनाथ राजा लानफाडी-३ - एनापसेनी/अनमरा
- २. रमानु राजा " रमानसेनी

छलफलको विषय अर्थात् राय सुझावहरू:

- सडक चौडाई गर्ने क्रममा सडकको दुई/त्रिभुजा यामान कुरा गर्ने गरि चौडाई गर्ने।
- निर्माण कार्य अगावै जग्गा प्रभावित तथा अन्य सरोकारवालाहरूलाई रोक लगाई राखि परामर्श गरी सडकको चौडाई तथा निर्माण हुने स्थानहरूको विषयमा जानकारी गराउने।
- सडक निर्माण कार्यमा स्थानीय व्यक्तिहरूलाई पनि सम्भावना हुने अवस्था प्रदान गराउने।
- निर्माण कार्यलाई दायीत्ववादीहरूलाई सम्पत्ता/सिप अनुशासन रोजगारी दिन प्राथमिकता दिने।

Photographs



Orientation to enumerators



Consultaion with the Chairpersons of ward 2,3 and 6



RAP consultation meeting with represatative of ward and TPM Expert



RAP consultation with Locals



Meeting with Rural Municipality Team



Social Safeguard Workshop with the Stakeholders

Annex 6: Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Protocol

Voluntary land donations will be accepted under the project as an approach to acquiring land for no compensation where project activities have been selected and agreed upon by community beneficiaries as donors. VLD are typically acceptable where there is community demand and/or community involvement in identifying, prioritizing and finalizing the sub-projects or preparation of PTMPs and MTMPs. VLD will be considered where alternative for sections of the alignment can be selected/changed for the project activities and/or where assistance is available in the event that there is no agreement to volunteer land which is necessary for project design. Assistance provided will ensure the affected landowner is not left worse off than the current level.

Every case of voluntary land donation will be reviewed during implementation to verify the acceptability of the donation as per the requirements described in this protocol.

VLD will be done within the ‘Corridor of Impact’ (COI) for proposed activity. Corridor of impact typically means the impact footprint, and may include the width of the road corridor from the line of cutting to the toe of embankment or *in the case of Plain area*, toe to toe of embankment, and setback distance from property line.

Key Criteria for application of VLD:

- Community led decision making for selection.
- Involves little loss of private land or private structures and the remaining land and structure remain viable for continued and productive use.
- Availability of alternatives to change sections of alignments and design modification to avoid land takes and associated impact.
- The affected land donor (landowner) is expected to benefit directly from the project
- Each affected land donor (including all adult family members) is informed of the choices available including option to refuse to donate and confirm in writing their willingness to donate land.
- Land donated per each donor would be minor and limited to only 10 percent of the donor’s total landholdings and/or individual land parcel. The remaining land within the affected land parcel (after donation) should be viable for continued use.
- The assessment of impacts on livelihood of the donor will also consider other livelihood activities and assets that the donor has or involved in. In situations where the assessment is based on land, the remaining land should be enough to maintain the donor’s livelihoods at current levels.
- No physical displacement (household relocation) is involved.
- Buildings/structures on the land donated are not accepted as donation.
- Any donated land that is not used for its agreed purpose is returned to the donor.

- Affected landowner does not belong to the vulnerable group (e.g. households below poverty, marginal land holder, and others as identified during assessment)
- Grievance Redress Mechanism is available, and donors have access to raise concerns associated with the application of this VLD protocol prior to entering into VLD. The GRM should also be available for determining eligibility for assistances for impacts on land and assets.

PROCEDURE FOR VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION:

Sub-project selection / E&S screening stage:

- Conduct rapid impact assessment of households affected due to land taking:
 - Land loss – assessment of land taking
 - Impact on livelihood sources on both landowners and land users
 - Impact on other assets
 - Impact on vulnerable households
- Project relevant information shared in advance (at least a week) with the affected community on overview of project, selection criteria, E&S risks and impacts, land acquisition approach and other provisions displayed on public notice boards and other public/community spaces, project information brochures, etc. The information (in Nepali and other local language) can be provided through the following means:
 - Project information brochure
 - Public consultations at several points along the proposed sub-project footprint
 - Social media pages of the concerned agency
 - Announcements from local radio stations
 - Mobilization of social mobilizers for information regarding consultation and distribution of brochures, door to door visits.
- The time and date for the Environment and Social Screening exercise should be conveyed to the community. The community should be given prior notice at least a week ahead so that there is broad-based community participation during the actual E&S screening exercise.
- Establish an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Ensure that information about the GRM is disseminated to all PAFs through different means including during consultations.
- Conduct stakeholder consultations including information sharing to sensitize the affected community and affected households/landowners about the project, alignment and other specifications, project provisions through meetings, household level visits and FGDs to allow informed decision making in project selection (and voluntary land donation). Ensure each affected landowners are informed of the choices available.
- Assess and document if there is a broad community support from the community
- Evidence through third party verification that sufficient information about project and its provision was provided, affected landowners/households actively participated in decision making consultation process and document their willingness to donate land and awareness of right to refuse.

Annex 7: List of Indigenous Peoples (Indigenous Nationalities) of Nepal

1. Mountain (19)	1. Bara Gaunle	7. Lhomi (Shingsawa)	13. Thakali
	2. Bhutia	8. Lhopa	14. Thudam
	3. Byansi	9. Marphali Thakali	15. Tingaunle
	Thakali		
	4. Chhairotan	10. Mugali	16. Topkegola
	5. Dolpo	11. Siyar	17. Sherpa
	6. Larke	12. Tangbe	18. Wallung
	19 Humlo		
	2. HILL (24)	1. Bankaria	9. Hayu
2. Baramo		10. Hyolmo	18. Pahari
3. Bhujel/Gharti		11. Jirel	19. Rai
4. Chepang		12. Kushbadia	20. Sunuwar
5. Chhantyal		13. Kusunda	21. Surel
6. Dura		14. Lepcha	22. Tamang
7. Fri		15. Limbu	23. Thami
8. Gurung		16. Magar	24. Yakkha
3. INNER TARAI (7)	1. Bote	4. Kumal	7. Raute
	2. Danuwar	5. Majhi	
	3. Darai	6. Raji	
4. TERAI (11)	1. Dhanuk	6. Meche	11. Rana Tharu
	2. Dhimal	7. Rajbanshi (Koch)	
	3. Gangai	8. Satar	
	4. Jhangad	9. Tajpuria	
	5. Kisan Santhal	10. Tharu	

Annex 8: Sample VLD Consent Letters

मिति: २०८२/०३/०५

श्री अध्यक्ष प्यु,.....
लालमोडी गाउँपालिका

विषय:- स्वेच्छिक जग्गा दान पत्र।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा मैले/हामीले डुम्रेतपुर जिल्ला लालमोडी गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ३, होदिपारिया टोलमा बस्ने निमफरत चौधरी को नाती/नातिनी हरि प्रसाद चौधरी को छोरा/छोरी म/हामी सोविक्रम चौधरी को नाममा श्रेस्ता कायम भएको/भोग चलन भएको जग्गा कि.नं. १०५ साविक १/१/१ क्षेत्रफल रोपनी..... आना पैसा दाम (६०:० वर्ग मिटर) जग्गा वडा नं. ३ हुदै जाने चानदेव बजार-लालझाडी सडक उप-आयोजना भित्र परेको व्यहोरा बारे मलाई/हामीलाई अवगत छ। यस सडक निर्माण गर्दा हामीलाई मेरो/हाम्रो नाममा रहेको उल्लेखित जग्गा नि:शुल्क रुपमा दान गर्ने वा नगर्ने अधिकार समेत म/हामी सगै रहेको जानकारी छ। यस सडक निर्माण भएमा सर्वयाम सडक संचालन भइ यातायातमा सहज पहुँच हुनुका साथै धुलो रहित कालोपत्रे सडकमा यात्रा गर्न सहज हुने, कृषि उत्पादनको बजारमा सहज पहुँच पुग्ने, दैनिक उपभोग्य सामग्रीहरुको सहज आपूर्ती हुने, सडक नजिकको जग्गाको मुल्यांकन वृद्धि हुने, विभिन्न सामाजिक पूर्वाधार तथा शिपमुलुक तालिमहरु बाट आयआर्जनका क्रियाकलापहरु गर्न सकिने लगायतका सकारात्मक प्रभावहरु पर्ने देखिन्छ। साथै यदि सो जग्गामा रहेको संरचना प्रभावित हुने भएमा सो को उचित क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त हुने सुनिश्चितता आयोजनाले गरेको छ। तसर्थ, यस सडक निर्माणको लागि मैले/हामीले उल्लेखित जग्गा पूर्णरुपमा मेरो/हाम्रो परिवार समेतको सहमतीमा राजीखुशीका साथ कसैका करकाप, डरधम्की एंव बलजपती विना निम्न व्यक्तिहरुको साक्षीमा जग्गा दान गर्न सहमत भएको व्यहोरा खुलाई यो कागजमा दायींवायाँ सहिछाप समेत गरिदिएको छु/छौं।

इति सम्बत् २०८२ साल असार २ गते रोज २ शुभम् ।

जग्गा धनीको औंठा छाप
 दायीं वाँया



जग्गा धनीको दस्तखत: सोविक्रम चौधरी

जग्गा धनीको पूरा नाम: सोविक्रम चौधरी

ठेगाना: लालमोडी गा.पा. - ३

मिति: २०८२/०३/०५



साक्षीहरुको नाम	ठेगाना	दस्तखत
१. श्री <u>त्रिकाराम डुंगारा</u>	<u>वडा अध्यक्ष लालमोडी - ३</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
२. श्री <u>रामेश चौधरी</u>	<u>वडा सदस्य</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
३. श्री <u>महेश चौधरी</u>	<u>लालमोडी गा.पा. - ३</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

मिति: २०८२/०९/०५

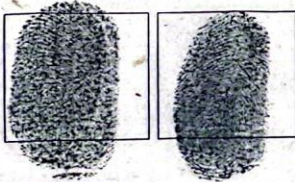
श्री अरुण शर्मा
लालमोडी गाउँपालिका

विषय:- स्वेच्छिक जग्गा दान पत्र।

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा मैले/हामीले करमपुर जिल्ला लालमोडी गाउँपालिका वडा नं ३, इन्द्रिपारिया टोलमा बस्ने रिकाराम इंगौरा को नाती/नातिनी आशाराम इंगौरा को छोरा/छोरी म/हामी रिकाराम इंगौरा को नाममा श्रेस्ता कायम भएको/भोग चलन भएको जग्गा कि.नं. ३५९ साविक ३/१/५२-८ क्षेत्रफल रोपनी आना पैसा दाम (६३.३ वर्ग मिटर) जग्गा वडा नं ३ हुदै जाने चानदेव बजार-लालझाडी सडक उप-आयोजना भित्र परेको व्यहोरा बारे मलाई/हामीलाई अवगत छ। यस सडक निर्माण गर्दा हामीलाई मेरो/हाम्रो नाममा रहेको उल्लेखित जग्गा निःशुल्क रूपमा दान गर्ने वा नगर्ने अधिकार समेत म/हामी सगैँ रहेको जानकारी छ। यस सडक निर्माण भएमा सर्वयाम सडक संचालन भइ यातायातमा सहज पहुँच हुनुका साथै धुलो रहित कालोपत्रे सडकमा यात्रा गर्न सहज हुने, कृषि उत्पादनको बजारमा सहज पहुँच पुग्ने, दैनिक उपभोग्य सामग्रीहरुको सहज आपूर्ती हुने, सडक नजिकको जग्गाको मुल्यांकन बृद्धि हुने, विभिन्न सामाजिक पूर्वाधार तथा शिपमुलुक तालिमहरु वाट आयआर्जनका क्रियाकलापहरु गर्न सकिने लगायतका सकारात्मक प्रभावहरु पर्ने देखिन्छ। साथै यदि सो जग्गामा रहेको संरचना प्रभावित हुने भएमा सो को उचित क्षतिपुति प्राप्त हुने सुनिश्चीतता आयोजनाले गरेको छ। तसर्थ, यस सडक निर्माणको लागि मैले/हामीले उल्लेखित जग्गा पूर्णरूपमा मेरो/हाम्रो परिवार समेतको सहमतीमा रोजीखुशीका साथ कसैका करकाप, डरधम्की एंव बलजपती विना निम्न व्यक्तिहरुको साक्षीमा जग्गा दान गर्न सहमत भएको व्यहोरा खुलाई यो कागजमा दायौंवायाँ सहिछाप समेत गरिदिएको छु/छौं।

इति सम्बत् २०८२ साल असार ५ गते रोज ५ शुभम् ।

जग्गा धनीको औंठा छाप
दायाँ बाँया



जग्गा धनीको दस्तखत: [Signature]

जग्गा धनीको पूरा नाम: रिकाराम इंगौरा

ठेगाना: लालमोडी-३

मिति: २०८२/०९/०५



साक्षीहरुको नाम	ठेगाना	दस्ताखत
१. श्री <u>रिकाराम इंगौरा</u>	<u>वडा अरुण, लालमोडी-३</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
२. श्री <u>राम सिंह शर्मा</u>	<u>वडा ५०५</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
३. श्री <u>महेश शर्मा</u>	<u>लालमोडी-३</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

Annex 9: Minute of CDC Meeting



विश्व बैंकको आर्थिक सहयोगमा सञ्चालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत स्तरोन्नति गरिने चान्देवबजार-लालझाडी सडक निर्माण कार्यका लागि मुआब्जा दिई जग्गा प्राप्त गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले जग्गा प्राप्त ऐन २०३४ को दफा १३ बमोजिम कन्चनपुर जिल्लाका प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी तथा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिका अध्यक्ष श्री मदन कोइरालाज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा आज मिति २०८३।०९।१८ गते देहाय बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिको बैठक बसी तपसिल वमोजिमको निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थिति

अध्यक्ष, प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी, श्री मदन कोइराला, जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर
सदस्य, अध्यक्ष श्री निर्मल राना, लालझाडी गाँउपालिका, कन्चनपुर
सदस्य, सहायक प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी श्री मोहन चन्द्र जोशी, जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर
सदस्य, नि. मालपोत अधिकृत, श्री कुशल मंगल भाट, मालपोत कार्यालय, बेलौरी
सदस्य, नापी अधिकृत, श्री बिष्णु राज जोशी, नापी कार्यालय, बेलौरी
सदस्य- योजना प्रमुख, श्री पदम बहादुर मडै, पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर

आमन्त्रित

प्रहरी उपरीक्षक श्री खड्क बहादुर खत्री, जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर
उप अनुसन्धान निर्देशक श्री प्रकाश शाह, राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान जिल्ला कार्यालय कन्चनपुर
सहायक अध्यक्ष श्री टिकाराम डगौरा, लालझाडी गाँउपालिका वार्ड नम्बर ३
वडाध्यक्ष श्री आशाराम राना, लालझाडी गाँउपालिका वार्ड नम्बर २
लेखा अधिकृत श्री भिम बहादुर ऐर, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी, कैलाली
इन्जिनियर श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद अवस्थी, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी, कैलाली
इन्जिनियर श्री योगेन्द्र बहादुर अधिकारी, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी
वातावरणीय विशेषज्ञ श्री केशव राज जोशी आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी
सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ श्री टिका राम पौडेल, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी
सामाजिक परिचालक श्री अशोक प्रसाद पाण्डेय, पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर
कम्प्युटर अपरेटर श्री भुवन जोशी, जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय कन्चनपुर

क्रमशः



निर्णय:-

१. विश्व बैंकको आर्थिक सहयोगमा सञ्चालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत प्रादेशिक आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई (PPMU) र लालझाडी गाउँपालिकाको समन्वयमा पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर (IDO) मार्फत कार्यान्वयन भइरहेको चान्देवबजार-लालझाडी सडक स्तरोन्नति आयोजना सम्बन्धी कार्य सञ्चालनको अवस्था, प्रगतिका विवरण र उक्त सडक निर्माण कार्यको कार्यान्वयन गर्दा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको आयस्रोत तथा जीविकोपार्जनमा पर्ने क्षति तथा स्वेच्छिक जग्गा दान बाट जग्गा प्राप्त गर्न नसकिने अवस्थामा मुआब्जा प्रदान गरि निजी जग्गा प्राप्ती गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले नेपाल सरकार र विश्व बैंक बीच सम्पन्न सम्झौता तथा आयोजना सम्बन्धी स्वीकृत नीतिगत तथा कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धी भएको व्यवस्थाका वारेमा गरिएको प्रस्तुती माथी छलफल भयो ।
२. यस कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत गरिएको सडक निर्माणका कारण जोखिममा परेका यस जिल्लाको लालझाडी गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ३ र २ अन्तर्गतका ५ (पाँच) परिवारलाई नेपाल सरकार र विश्व बैंक बीच सम्पन्न सम्झौता तथा आयोजना सम्बन्धी स्वीकृत नीतिगत सर्त अनुसार मुआब्जा दिई प्राप्ती गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले जग्गाको मुआब्जा समेत रकम निर्धारण गरी सिफारिस गर्नका लागि देहाय बमोजिमको मुआब्जा/क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण उपसमिति गठन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

उपसमिति

संयोजक ईन्जिनियर श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद अवस्थी, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी, कैलाली
सदस्य प्रशासकीय अधिकृत श्री महेन्द्र सिंह रावल, जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर
सदस्य श्री ईन्जिनियर बैजनाथ चौधरी, लालझाडी गाउँपालिका
सदस्य ना.सु. श्री धन बहादुर कुँवर, मालपोत कार्यालय, बेलौरी
सदस्य सर्वेक्षक श्री गुणानन्द जोशी, नापी कार्यालय, बेलौरी

(Handwritten signatures and initials of the committee members)



विश्व बैंकको आर्थिक सहयोगमा सञ्चालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत स्तरोन्नति गरिने चान्देवबजार-लालझाडी सडक निर्माण कार्यका लागि मुआब्जा दिई जग्गा प्राप्त गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले जग्गा प्राप्त ऐन २०३४ को दफा १३ बमोजिम कन्चनपुर जिल्लाका प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी तथा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समितिका अध्यक्ष श्री मदन कोइरालाज्यूको अध्यक्षतामा आज मिति २०८३।०९।२४ गते देहाय बमोजिमको उपस्थितिमा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिको बैठक बसी तपसिल वमोजिमको निर्णय गरियो ।

उपस्थिति

- 7/27* अध्यक्ष, प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी, श्री मदन कोइराला, जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर
7/27 सदस्य, अध्यक्ष श्री निर्मल राना, लालझाडी गाँउपालिका, कन्चनपुर
7/27 सदस्य, प्रशासकीय अधिकृत श्री महेन्द्र सिंह रावल, जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर
7/27 सदस्य, नि. मालपोत अधिकृत, श्री कुशल मंगल भाट, मालपोत कार्यालय, बेलौरी
7/27 सदस्य, नापी अधिकृत, श्री बिष्णु राज जोशी, नापी कार्यालय, बेलौरी
7/27 सदस्य- योजना प्रमुख, श्री पदम बहादुर मडै, पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर

आमन्त्रित

- 7/27* प्रहरी उपरीक्षक श्री खड्क बहादुर खत्री, जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर
7/27 उप अनुसन्धान निर्देशक श्री प्रकाश शाह, राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान जिल्ला कार्यालय कन्चनपुर
7/27 वडाध्यक्ष श्री टिकाराम डगौरा, लालझाडी गाँउपालिका वार्ड नम्बर ३
7/27 वडाध्यक्ष श्री आशाराम राना, लालझाडी गाँउपालिका वार्ड नम्बर २
7/27 लेखा अधिकृत श्री भिम बहादुर ऐर, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी, कैलाली
7/27 इन्जिनियर श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद अवस्थी, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी, कैलाली
7/27 इन्जिनियर श्री योगेन्द्र बहादुर अधिकारी, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी
7/27 वातावरणीय विशेषज्ञ श्री केशव राज जोशी आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी
7/27 सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ श्री टिका राम पौडेल, आयोजना व्यवस्थापन इकाई धनगढी
7/27 सामाजिक परिचालक श्री अशोक प्रसाद पाण्डेय, पूर्वाधार विकास कार्यालय, कन्चनपुर
7/27 कम्प्युटर अपरेटर श्री भुवन जोशी, जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय कन्चनपुर

क्रमशः



१२०

निर्णय:-

१. विश्व बैंकको आर्थिक सहयोगमा सञ्चालित प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) अन्तर्गत स्तरोन्नति गरिने चान्देव बजार - लालझाडी सडकको वडा नं. ३ र २ का जोखिमपूर्ण समुदाय (Vulnerable Community) अन्तर्गतका पाँच घरपरिवारलाई Resettlement Policy Framework भित्र रही मुआवजा/क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिबाट गठित उप-समितिको प्रतिवेदन समेतको आधारमा देहाय बमोजिम हुने गरी क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

देहाय

क्र.सं.	जग्गा धनीको नामथर	स्थायी ठेगाना	कित्ता न.	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (ब.मि.)	सडक प्रभाव पेट्टीमा पर्ने थप आवश्यक क्षेत्रफल (ब.मि.)	जग्गा को प्रकार	मुआवजा/ क्षतिपूर्ति दर (प्र.व.मि.) रु.	कैफियत
१	पल्टु डगौरा	साविक शंकरपुर-८ (लालझाडी ३)	४८५	८३३.३३	१३	ग्राभेल सडकले छोएको आवासिय क्षेत्र	११००	
२	दुखन राना	साविक शंकरपुर-६ (लालझाडी ३)	५२	३४०	१०		११००	
३	खोजिराम चौधरी	साविक शंकरपुर-५ (लालझाडी ३)	२५३	७००	१९		११००	
४	हरिनारायण चौधरी	साविक शंकरपुर-५ (लालझाडी ३)	३९७	१६०	६		११००	
५	सुब्बा राना	साविक शंकरपुर-४ (लालझाडी २)	७२०	६००	२५		११००	
जम्मा					७३			

Handwritten signatures and stamps, including a large signature and a stamp with the text '१२०' and 'संघीय प्रशासन'.

Annex 10: Photographs



Field visit and consultation with Chairperson of Laljhadi RM and Cadastral Survey office team



Conducting the cadastral survey work



District Level GRC formation



Site Level GRC formation



Selection of Enumerators



LLTU formation at Laljhadi RM



Orientation to enumerators



Site verification by the team of PPMU and CPCU



RAP consultation meeting with ward chair



RAP consultation with Locals



Meeting with Social safeguard mission team at PPMU office



Social Safeguard workshop for stakeholders at MoPID



Consultation meeting with valmansa at Laljhadi RM



VLD Consultation with presence of WB and CPCU



IP consultation meeting at ward 3 office



Intracative consultation meeting with stackholders



Taking individual VLD letter



Annex 11: VLD Verification and Monitoring

The implementation of the RAP will be subject to internal and external monitoring, with the objective of identifying areas of difficulty and success and providing timely feedback to management in order to facilitate prompt corrective actions and adjustments to the implementation arrangements. CPCU has hired a Third Party to conduct the following tasks:

1. Verification of VLD procedure:

- a. Conduct third-party verification of VLD processes, confirming alignment with the VLD protocol
- b. Assess overall land and asset acquisition, identifying and verifying all VLD occurrences for consistency with the VLD protocol and RPF/RAP
- c. Provide evidence of VLD compliance, or identify shortcomings and their causes, prescribing immediate corrective actions for non-compliances
- d. Evaluate VLD suitability for land acquisition, including scale, magnitude, eligibility criteria, and potential impacts on PAHs' livelihoods compared to other options
- e. Assess the appropriateness, adequacy, and accessibility of project information disclosure and consultation processes, ensuring relevant, detail, completeness, timeliness, and cultural/social sensitivity
- f. Evaluate PAHs' understanding of the land acquisition approach, choices, and their right to refuse VLD, and ensuring that their decision does not impact project selection or implementation
- g. Confirm that PAHs, especially vulnerable groups, have access to information and participation opportunities throughout the VLD process

2. RAP Implementation Monitoring

- a. Monitor RAP implementation bi-annually, compiling progress reports on compensation payments, entitlements, land/asset acquisition status, and livelihood restoration activities
- b. Document good practices, outstanding issues, and grievances related to the RAP, recommending suitable corrective actions
- c. Assess whether RAPs require updating due to design changes and update inventory of PAPs and losses accordingly
- d. Verify internal monitoring results from CPCU, assessing RAP implementation adequacy
- e. Evaluate the inclusivity, accessibility, and effectiveness of consultation and disclosure activities related to RAP implementation

- f. Assess achievement of RAP objectives, specifically livelihood and living standards restoration/enhancement, and adequacy of resettlement
- g. Suggest modifications to social safeguards documentation processes for RAP compliance
- h. Review the effectiveness, accessibility, and responsiveness of the GRM
- i. Prepare and submit annual External Monitoring Reports

3. RAP Completion Audit

- a. Conduct a RAP completion audit immediately following completion of RAP implementation, covering all PAPs, including interviewing a statistically valid sample of PAHs regarding compensation satisfaction
- b. Audit compensation payment status, utilization of funds by affected persons, and their current socioeconomic conditions
- c. Audit the RAP implementation schedule, land acquisition/possession, and compensation payment synchronization, identifying instances of uncompensated acquisition and delays
- d. Audit project impacts on women and vulnerable PAPs, verifying compensation payments, assessing needs/concerns, and identifying potential additional assistance needs
- e. Examine the RAP budget, utilization rate, and adequacy
- f. If RAP objectives are not met, prepare a Corrective Action Plan and conduct quarterly site visits to verify its completion

4. Reporting and Recommendations

- a. Develop and utilize a simple screening tool and a standard reporting format for assessment findings and recommendations
- b. Recommend lessons learned for future projects and corrective measures for any outstanding issues