



Karnali Provincial Government  
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Urban Development  
**Provincial and Local Road Improvement Program (PLRIP)**  
**Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU)**  
**Birendranagar, Surkhet**



**Abbreviated Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**  
of  
**Dungeshwor - Dandaparajul Road (7.915 Km)**  
**Dailekh District**

**May, 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
CC	District Coordination Committee
DLRO	District Land Revenue Office
DoLID	Department of Local Infrastructure Development
DPR	Detail Project Report
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
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
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
MoPIUD	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Urban Development
NA	Not Applicable
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	–	kilometer
m	–	meter
m <sup>2</sup>	–	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, 203 4B.S. (1977), to determine replacement value and compensation rates against the property acquired under the Act.
Cultural heritage	Resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their Constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions.
Cut-off Date	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 of 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.

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Description</b>
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 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.
Negotiated Settlement	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.
Non-Titleholders	Individuals residing on rented or encroached land.
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

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Description</b>
	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 her 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.

## Table of Contents

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION .....	i
GLOSSARY .....	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	ix
1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	1
1.1 Sub-project Description .....	1
1.2 Salient Features of the sub-project.....	2
2. OBJECTIVES OF RAP .....	4
3. METHODOLOGY .....	5
3.1 Considerations for Avoidance and Alternative Options .....	5
3.2 Methodology for the Preparation of the Draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) .....	5
3.3 Modalities for Land Acquisition.....	6
3.4 Cut-off Date .....	7
3.5 Eligibility Criteria for compensation and resettlement/livelihood assistance.....	7
3.6 Basis for the Design and Budgeting.....	7
4. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK .....	8
4.1 Laws and Regulations of the Government of Nepal .....	8
4.2 Applicable World Bank’s Environment and Social Standards (ESS) .....	9
4.3 Comparison between National and WB ESS5 Requirements.....	9
4.4 Resettlement Policy Framework: .....	13
5. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS .....	14
5.1 Impact on Land .....	15
5.2 Impact on Structures .....	16
5.3 Impact on Vulnerable Household .....	17
6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE .....	18
7. LAND ACQUISITION MODALITY .....	20
8. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE .....	24
9. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.....	27
10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....	28
11. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK .....	30
12. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS .....	33
13. PERCEIVED VLD MITIGATION OUTPUTS .....	40

14.	VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES .....	41
15.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .....	43
16.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	44
17.	NEXT STEP ACTIONS .....	48

### List of Figures

Figure 1: Map showing road alignment along with the approach roads .....	1
Figure 2: Google earth map showing the proposed road alignment and land use .....	2
Figure 3: Diagram of key agencies involved in RAP implementation .....	30

### List of Tables

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project .....	i
Table 2: Salient Features of the Sub-Project.....	2
Table 3 : Comparison of WB's ESS5 and Land Acquisition Act 1977.....	10
Table 4: Summary of Impacts.....	15
Table 5: Summary of Land Requirement.....	16
Table 6: Impact on Structures .....	17
Table 7: Affected Households as per Vulnerable Category.....	17
Table 8: Household and Population by Caste and Ethnicity.....	18
Table 9: Age-wise Population Distribution of Affected Households .....	18
Table 10: Literacy Status of Affected Population.....	19
Table 11: Households by means of Livelihood .....	19
Table 12: Involvement of Women in Decision Making .....	19
Table 13: Summary of Public Consultation.....	24
Table 14: Structure of Grievance Redress Committee .....	29
Table 15: Roles and Responsibilities of RAP implementation Agencies/Units .....	31
Table 16: Entitlement Matrix.....	34
Table 17: Tentative Resettlement Budget.....	42
Table 18: Implementation Schedule of the RAP .....	43
Table 19: Monitoring Framework of RAP Implementation .....	46
Table 20: Next Step Actions .....	48

## **List of Annexes**

Annex 1: Profile of Voluntary Land Donors by Land Loss.....	50
Annex 2: Profile of Negotiated Settlement by Land Loss .....	56
Annex 3: Profile of Vulnerable Households .....	57
Annex 4: Per Capita Income of Dalit HH (VLD Applicable) .....	58
Annex 5: Details of Private Structures.....	59
Annex 6: Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Protocol .....	60
Annex 7: VLD Mitigation Plan.....	63
Annex 8: Minutes of public consultation meetings .....	78
Annex 9: Indigenous Peoples (Indigenous Nationalities) of Nepal.....	83
Annex 10: Photographs.....	84
Annex 11: VLD Verification and Monitoring .....	86

## 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 7.915 km which covers ward number 5 and 6 of the Dungeshwor Rural Municipality. The road passes through Mathaillo Dungeshwor, Sano Wairi, Batasedada, Thulo Wairi, Pathisaura, Naulapani, Kotdewal, Baskoti and Dandaparajul settlements. This road has been used by the local people for the last twenty years. This road is proposed for upgradation to single lane standard with CGPC surfacing and average formation width is 6.25 m including shoulders and drain.

**Objectives of the RAP:** The Draft 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 project related land and livelihood impacts, 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 5 (ESS 5). 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. The RAP 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. This is addition to the benefits of improved roads, compensation for impacted fixed assets, CI facilities, life skill training, deed transfer allowance etc. that the land donor will receive.

**Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts:** The scope of land acquisition is determined based on the field visits to the project road location and transect walk along the alignment of the roads and proposed drainage works to be constructed. The road sections under improvement have existed for a decade or more and is earthen and graveled, and traverse through forest land, agricultural/settlement and barren lands. It is a single lane road and proposed to upgrade to CGPC pavement with formation width of 6.25 m including carriage way, shoulders and tick drain along the hill side. The proposed road project with the total length of 7.915 km. The road

construction work will be carried out mostly within the existing road corridor/road right-of way under the jurisdiction of Karnali Province. Some road section will require widening and minor realignments which will require narrow strips of land. The detailed assessment of impact during household survey shows that 149 private plots belonging to 91 households will be required to road improvement and drainage works. Total land requirement for upgradation of this road is around 52942.23 m<sup>2</sup> of which 29832.32 m<sup>2</sup> land is currently under use of the dirt road while 21192.73 m<sup>2</sup> of additional land is required during up-gradation of proposed road. Similarly, 1917.18 m<sup>2</sup> of land is required from public/GoN land. Out of 91 affected HHs, one HH could not be contacted during socioeconomic survey. Hence, of 90 surveyed HH, land acquisition approach of five (5) HHs will be the negotiated settlement as loss of land of these HH's is more than 10% of their total land holding (land used by the existing road + additional adjacent land requirement). Similarly, five (5) households fall under vulnerability (BPL+ Dalit + Single woman) and the VLD will not be applied for these HHs. Land acquisition modality will be the compensation payment as a replacement value decided by the CDC coupled with negotiation with land owners on the compensation amount. The VLD will be applied for rest of the 80 households. Municipal and local road investments are often characterized by relatively low economic returns under standard Cost-Benefit Analysis. However, land requirements under the project will be addressed in full compliance with ESS5 principles. In the cases where land is provided through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD), it is applied only where it meets strict eligibility criteria, including that: (i) the land requirement is minor and does not affect the donor's livelihood or residential status; (ii) the landowner is fully informed of their right to refuse; and (iii) refusal does not result in any adverse consequences. Further, around 30 numbers of VLD consent papers have already been taken. Besides a VLD impact mitigation plan are documented through a transparent process, including written consent, independent verification, and Grievance Redress Mechanism access. The detailed household survey has confirmed the exact area to be donated by each landowner. In summary:

1. The VLD has been accepted by landholders who are all beneficiaries of all-weather roads lead to increase in land value, transportation and livelihood benefits
2. All impacts on private affected structures are being compensated (3 private structures).
3. The land donation is minor: Small narrow strips of private land are being utilized (in all cases around or less than 1 percent of the affected parcel)
4. Vulnerable households also get full compensation at replacement cost, and all households get access to training for livelihood support
5. Written consent is documented and should be attached to the finalized and disclosing the RAP as demonstration of awareness.

The design team have 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 detailed household survey, based on which the draft resettlement action plan has been prepared

accordingly. 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 produce, and contribute to overall community development. Land acquisition modality for this sub project will be mainly through negotiation for compensation, negotiated settlement and VLD.

Under the road and drain upgradation works, impact assessment also identified partial/minor impact on 3 structures (2 residential structures of balcony and one secondary structure of toilet). Thus, three privates' structures will be partially affected by the project intervention. The impact on 3 private structures with 14 family members will not have any physical/economic displacement or relocation. The overall structure loss will be minor and minimal not exceeding to more than 10% of loss.

**Socio-economic Information and Profile:** The socio-economic survey captured 90 households comprising 482 populations (274 males-56.85% and 208 females-43.15 %). The average family size of surveyed households is 5.36. The caste/ethnic composition of the households is dominated by Janjati (57.47%), Dalit (23.44%). Likewise, Brahmin, Chhetri and Thakuri constitute 7.47%, Chhetri 2.07% and 9.54% respectively of the total population. The average sex ratio is 131.73. Out of 90 households, 5 households identified as vulnerable households which fall under Below Poverty Level, Dalit, Single women, IP and losing land more than 10% of the total land holding. Besides a VLD impact mitigation plan will be implemented to address the impact on VL donors. One household is not surveyed because all the people of the household are not in contact of any neighbors or municipal authorities.

All IP households and Dalits 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 incorporated into the resettlement action plan 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 Voluntary Land Donors:** Dalits make up 20.00% (16) of the total respondents. Based on socioeconomic survey, Dalits households are economically stable, with the per capita income of Rs. 96208.33 living above the national poverty level (72908). They also 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 4.22% of their total landholdings.

According to the socio-economic survey of 80 land donors, there are 48 Janajati (60%) households consisting of Magar and Gurung. The survey identified narrow strips of lands owned by 48 Janajati/IP landowners (252 household members) comprising of 86 registered land parcels. The average land to be donated constitutes only 3.53% of their total landholdings. The average per capita income of IP donors is NPR 119,071.43, which is well above the below poverty line (BPL) income threshold of NPR 72,908 per person. The surveyed indigenous peoples head of households are into agriculture, business/ trade, service, pension holder, foreign employment and are engaged in daily wage works.

**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 may include life skill development training to be part of 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 at replacement value for the 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.). The project will also create employment opportunities for land donors and local residents, facilitated through contractors, based on their skills in construction activities. This approach ensures that the donation is not seen as purely voluntary, but rather as part of a mutually beneficial, give-and-take arrangement. 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 and land under additional requirement. 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 taken as a give and take approach.

**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) assistance for loss of livelihood; (ii) compensation for lost assets/ structures at full replacement cost; and (ii) additional assistance to vulnerable groups. 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
<b>Land</b>			
Permanent loss of agricultural and non-agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs permanently losing private land, both agricultural or residential/ non-agricultural and regardless of impact severity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Titleholder/ Registered owners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at full replacement cost (current market rate plus associated transaction costs<sup>1</sup>)</li> <li>If residual land (remaining after the land acquisition process) becomes unviable for productive use, the whole land plot will be acquired at replacement value.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Private land to be acquired 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.</li> <li>Vulnerable households will not be requested to donate land.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landowner and Tenant by a written agreement</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renters/Lease holders</li> <li>Non-formal occupiers without registration or title.</li> </ul>	
Loss of <i>Guthi</i> (Trust) Land	Land owned by Guthi Corporation as per the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	Entitled Person/ institutions and tenant in accordance with the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable for this sub-project</li> </ul>
Temporary loss of private land or restrictions on land use	PAP not losing their land, but unable to cultivate the land due to either temporary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Titleholder/ Registered <u>land</u>owners</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> 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
	occupation of land by project activities or restrictions in the use of that land triggered by construction-related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenants/ sharecroppers/users with recognizable use rights.</li> </ul>	
<b>Buildings and Structures</b>			
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"> <li>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.</li> <li>50% compensation will be paid in advance and remaining 50% will be paid after dismantling the structure.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> <li>For minor damages like veranda, parapet wall, ramp other than the main structure, Project may undertake all repair and maintenance works.</li> <li>Advance notice of 35 days to vacate.</li> <li>Allowance as appropriate based on household characteristics and extent of impact. These include transition allowance, rental allowance, transportation allowance, transaction costs coverage</li> <li>For 80 affected HHs VLD land acquisition modality through VLD.</li> </ul>
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/Lease holders, and Tenants and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures without depreciation in addition of compensation for loss of land.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
		landlord both being the owner of equal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible for compensation at the full replacement cost of all structures built by the informal occupiers and users of public land</li> <li>For minor damages like a veranda, parapet wall, ramp other than the main structure, Project may undertake all repair and maintenance works.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources</b>			
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"> <li>Not applicable for this sub-project</li> </ul>
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"> <li>Not applicable for this sub-project</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of Income and Livelihood</b>			
Loss of Non-perennial crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Titleholder/PAPs, regardless of legal status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance notice of 35 days to harvest crops</li> <li>Where harvesting is not possible, the loss of non-perennial crops (standing seasonal crops) will be paid in accordance with the output value</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Loss of Trees & Perennial Crops	Perennial Crops or Trees affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All PAPs, both titled and non-titled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable for this sub-project</li> </ul>
Loss of business or employment	Business/employment loss	Business owner	
		Workers/employees	
<b>Allowances</b>			
Transportation and displacement allowance	Transport/transition costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All PAPs, regardless of legal status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All displaced households will receive a fixed transportation allowance as spelt out in the sub-project RAP.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
for physical relocation of houses			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every physically displaced household is entitled to a displacement allowance,</li> </ul>
Rental Allowance	Rental cost for physically displaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All PAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rental allowance will be determined through consultation with PAP and spelt out in the sub-project RAP.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>Vulnerable PAPs will be given 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</li> </ul>
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 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities</li> <li>Permits and approvals</li> <li>Capital gains taxes/ income tax</li> <li>Title Transfer/Registration</li> <li>Inheritance Documents</li> <li>Notary Public</li> </ul>

**Consultations and Participation:** Consultations were carried out with various stakeholders such as community residents/project beneficiaries including the poor, women, and indigenous peoples, and representatives of local level from 18 December 2024 to 16 March 2025. A total of 7 consultation meetings were conducted of which 88 people (15 female, 73 males) attended the meetings. Consultations will continue throughout the project implementation. The Resettlement Action Plan particularly Entitlement Matrix will be disclosed in local language with the affected families in the project areas and entire RAP 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 will be implemented by PPMU, IDO and Local Government in line with the approved RAP. The PPMU will facilitate the implementation of the resettlement activities. The RAP implementation will be monitored by the PPMU, CPCU, 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. 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. Besides, third party monitoring will also be conducted for RAP implementation on semi-annual basis.

**Resettlement Budget:** The budget item includes compensation for land and structure loss, vulnerable allowance, livelihood enhancement 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 4,083,674.40**. 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 रहि 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।

डुङ्गेश्वर गाउँपालिकाको वडा नम्बर ६ र ५ जोड्ने (डुङ्गेश्वर-डाँडापराजुल सडक) प्रस्तावित सडक ७+९१५ किलोमिटर रहेको छ । यो सडक माथिल्लो डुङ्गेश्वर,सानोवईरी, बतासेडाँडा, ठुलोवईरी, पतिसौउरा, नाउलापानी, कोतदेवल, बास्कोटी र डाँडापराजुल बस्ती हुँदै जान्छ र यसलाई विगत बीस वर्षदेखि स्थानीयवासीले प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन् । प्रस्तावित सडक कालोपत्रे मापदण्डमा स्तरोन्नतिको लागि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ र सडकको चौडाइ ६.२५ देखि ८.० 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) मस्यौदा तयार गरिएको छ । यस RAP मस्यौदाले उपआयोजनाको प्रभाव, कार्यविधि, र सडक उपआयोजनाको सम्भावित अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास प्रभावहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्दछ। RAP तयारीको क्रममा प्राथमिक र द्वितीय स्रोतहरू मार्फत तथ्यांक सङ्कलन गरिएको छ। प्राथमिक तथ्याङ्कहरू प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन, क्षति सर्वेक्षण, सामुदायिक छलफल, सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणहरू, प्राथमिक र द्वितीय दुवै सरोकारवालाहरूसँगको छलफल मार्फत सङ्कलन गरिएको थियो। स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान बाट पर्ने प्रभावहरूलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्नको लागि स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान न्यूनिकरण योजना बनाउनु पनि यस RAP को उद्देश्य भित्र पर्दछ जुन योजना यसै दस्तावेजमा समावेश गरिएको छ । यस योजनाले स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दानलाई लाभको आदान प्रदानको रूपमा लिएको छ जस अन्तर्गत जग्गा दाताहरूले सुधारिएको कालो पत्रे सडक बाट लिने फाईदा, शिप विकास तालिम, घर तथा अन्य संरचनाहरूको क्षतिके क्षतिपूर्ति, CI मार्फत अन्य सेवाहरू आदि ।

**जग्गा अधिग्रहण र पुनर्वासको प्रभाव:** यस उपआयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक थप जग्गा निजी र सार्वजनिक जग्गाबाट पूरा 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 ९१ जग्गाधनीहरूको १४९ किताहरूमा प्रभाव पर्ने पहिचान गरेको छ जसमा २१४८४.४८.मी. थप र हाल सडकले चर्चेको ३०२५६.८८ ब.मी. सहित कुल ५१७४१.३६ ब.मी. निजी जग्गा आवश्यक पर्दछ। डिजाइन टोलीले विस्तृत डिजाइनको क्रममा प्रभावहरू न्यूनिकरण गर्न प्रभाव हुन सक्ने

क्षेत्रलाई कम गर्ने 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 गर्नेछ, विशेष गरी आपतकालिन समयमा सजिलो पहुँच प्रदान गरेर र स्थानीय उत्पादनहरूको सहज ढुवानीलाई सुविधा दिनुका साथै समग्र सामुदायिक विकासमा योगदान पुऱ्याउने छ ।

सडक र नाली स्तरोन्नति कार्य अन्तर्गत, विस्तृत अध्ययनले देखाए अनुसार उपआयोजना कार्यन्वयन गर्न २ वटा व्यक्तिगत बार्दली र १ वटा निजी शौचालयमा प्रभाव पर्ने पहिचान गरेको छ। १४ परिवार सदस्यहरू भएका ३ निजी संरचनाहरूमा कुनै पनि किसिमको भौतिक/आर्थिक विस्थापन वा स्थानान्तरण गर्नुपर्ने अवस्था देखिएको छैन।

**सामाजिक-आर्थिक जानकारी र प्रोफाइल:** सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणले जम्मा ४८२ प्रभावित परिवार संख्या (२७४ पुरुष-५६.८५% र २०८ महिला- ४३.१५%) देखाएको छ जसमा ९० घरपरिवारहरूमा प्रभाव परेको देखिन्छ। कुल ९१ प्रभावित घरधुरीहरू मध्ये, एक घरधुरीलाई क्षतिगणना तथा घरधुरी सर्वेक्षणको समयमा पहिचान गर्न सकिएको थिएन । त्यसैले यस पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना मस्यौदाले ९० घरधुरीको मात्र सामाजिक आर्थिक तथ्यांक संकलन गरेको थियो । सर्वेक्षण गरिएको घरपरिवारको औसत आकार ५.३६ रहेको छ। प्रभावित परिवारहरूको जातीय संरचनामा, ब्राह्मण/क्षेत्री/ठकुरी (१९.०८%), दलित (२३.४४%) र जनजाती समूह १ घरधुरी मात्र (५७.४७%) रहेको छ। विस्तृत अध्ययनले औसत लिङ्ग अनुपात १३१.७३% रहेको देखाएको छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका ९० घरधुरीहरूमध्ये ५ घरपरिवारलाई जोखिममा परेका घरपरिवारका रूपमा पहिचान गरिएको थियो (गरिबीको रेखा मुनि र दलित घरधुरीहरू)।

सबै दलित र जनजाती 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 ।

**कानूनी रूपरेखा:** यस पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना मस्यौदा 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 RAP मस्यौदा तयार गर्नको लागि मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज हो।

**अधिकार (Entitlement), सहायता र लाभहरू:** Entitlement म्याट्रिक्सको 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) क्षति भएको सम्पत्ति/संरचनाको क्षतिपूर्ति र (२) जोखिममा परेका घरधुरीहरूलाई थप आर्थिक सहायता । यस खाकामा तीन किसिमवाट जग्गा अधिग्रहण

गर्ने प्रावधान रहेको छ; (१) जग्गा प्राप्त ऐन् 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 RAP मस्यौदामा समावेश गरिएको Entitlement म्याट्रिकसको आधारमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने छ र क्षतिपूर्तिको निर्धारण जग्गा प्राप्त ऐन् २०३४ मा व्यवस्था भएको मुवाब्जा निर्धारण समितिको निर्यण मार्फत वा आयोजनाको प्रादेशिक इकाईले निर्यण गरे बमोजिम हुनेछ । विस्तृत *क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण नीती खाका* तलको तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

**परामर्श र सहभागिता:** यस RAP मस्यौदा तयार गर्ने क्रममा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू, महिला, जनजाति, स्थानीय तहका प्रतिनिधिहरू, स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरू तथा विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरूसँग परामर्श गरिएको थियो । कुल ७ वटा परामर्श बैठक सम्पन्न भएका थिए, जसमा ८८ जना (१५ महिला, ७३ पुरुष) सहभागी थिए। परामर्श तथा छलफल कार्यक्रम यस उपआयोजना कार्यान्वयन अवधिभर जारी रहने छ। पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना मस्यौदालाई उपआयोजना क्षेत्रका सार्वजनिक स्थानहरूमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूसँग 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 निवारण 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 निवारण 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 निवारण संयन्त्रको वारेमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू तथा अन्य सरोकारवालाहरूलाई 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 बजेट:** RAP मस्यौदाको बजेटमा संरचनाको 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 रुपैया ४०८३६७४.४० रहेको छ। बैंक खाता नभएका प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको लागि बैंक खाता खोल्न सहजीकरण गरिने छ ।

## विस्तृत क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण निती खाका

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
<b>जग्गा</b>			
कृषि तथा गैर कृषि जग्गाको स्थायी क्षति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>असरको गम्भीरता जेसुकै भए पनि, आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू जसले निजी जग्गा (कृषि वा आवासीय/गैर (कृषि) स्थायी रूपमा गुमाएका छन् भने ।</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>हकवाला/दर्ता भएका जग्गाधनीहरू</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>जग्गाको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान गरिनेछ (हालको बजार मूल्य र सम्पूर्ण सहायता खर्च सहित) ।</li> <li>यदि अधिग्रहण पश्चात बाँकी रहेको जग्गा उत्पादनका लागि अयोग्य (उपयोग विहिन) हुन्छ भने, पूरै जग्गा प्रतिस्थापन मूल्यमा अधिग्रहण गरिनेछ ।</li> <li>कृषि जग्गाको हकमा, आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई बाली संकलनको अधिकार हुनेछ वा एक बाली चक्रको उत्पादन बराबरको सहायता प्रदान गरिनेछ ।</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>लिखित सम्झौताका आधारमा स्थापित जग्गाधनी र मोही</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>भाडामा लिनेहरू/पट्टावालाहरू</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> 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
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"> <li>यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।</li> </ul>
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"> <li>हकवाला/दर्ता भएका जग्गाधनीहरू</li> <li>मोही र जग्गाधनी दुवैको बराबर स्वामित्व</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।</li> </ul>
<b>घर तथा संरचनाहरू</b>			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>घर र अन्य संरचनाहरूको पूर्ण वा आंशिक क्षतिको लागि घर/संरचनाको प्रकार अनुसार सामग्री र श्रमको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा हासकट्टी नगरी क्षतिपूर्ति</li> <li>५०% क्षतिपूर्ति अग्रिम भुक्तानी गरिनेछ र बाँकी ५०% संरचना भत्काएपछि भुक्तानी गरिनेछ ।</li> <li>आंशिक क्षतिको हकमा, इन्जिनियरले संरचनाको संरचनात्मक अखण्डतामा असर नपरेको मूल्याङ्कन गरी पुष्टि गर्नेछ, अन्यथा पूर्ण क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान गरिनेछ ।</li> </ul>

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
		जग्गाधनी दुवैको बराबर स्वामित्व भएकाहरू ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकवाला/आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू घर वा संरचना भत्काएपछि निस्कने भत्काइएका सामग्रीहरू आफ्नो इच्छाअनुसार लिन र प्रयोग गर्न स्वतन्त्र हुनेछन्।</li> <li>मुख्य संरचना बाहेक, दलान, प्यारापेट पर्खाल, च्याम्प जस्ता सामान्य क्षतिहरूको लागि, आयोजनाले सबै मर्मत तथा सम्भार कार्यहरू गर्न सक्नेछ।</li> <li>खाली गर्नका लागि ३५ दिनको अग्रिम सूचना।</li> <li>घरपरिवारको विशेषता र प्रभावको हदका आधारमा उपयुक्त सहायता। यसमा संक्रमणकालीन सहायता, भाडा सहायता, यातायात सहायता, कारोबार लागत समावेश छन्।</li> </ul>
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"> <li>जग्गाको क्षतिको अतिरिक्त, घर/संरचनाको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा हासकट्टी नगरी क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान गरिनेछ।</li> <li>कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकवाला/आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू घर तथा संरचना भत्काएपछि निस्कने भत्काइएका सामग्रीहरू आफ्नो इच्छाअनुसार लिन र प्रयोग गर्न स्वतन्त्र हुनेछन्।</li> <li>सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अनौपचारिक बसोबास गर्नेहरू र प्रयोगकर्ताहरूले निर्माण गरेका सबै संरचनाहरूको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा क्षतिपूर्ति पाउन योग्य।</li> <li>मुख्य संरचनाबाहेक, दलान, प्यारापेट पर्खाल, च्याम्पजस्ता सामान्य क्षतिहरूका लागि, आयोजनाले सबै मर्मत तथा सम्भार कार्यहरू गर्न सक्नेछ।</li> </ul>
सामुदायिक पूर्वाधार/साझा सम्पत्ति स्रोतहरूको क्षति			

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
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"> <li>यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।</li> </ul>
सार्वजनिक जग्गा वा त्यस्ता सम्पत्तिहरूमा पहुँचको क्षति	सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरू	स्थानीय नगरपालिका वा समुदाय/उपभोक्ता समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।</li> </ul>
<b>आय र जिविकोपार्जनको क्षति</b>			
अस्थायी बालीको क्षति	बाली प्रभावित भएमा वा बाली आम्दानी गुमेमा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकवाला/आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>बाली संकलनका लागि ३५ दिनको अग्रिम सूचना</li> <li>बाली काट्न सम्भव नभएमा, अस्थायी बाली (मौसमी बाली) को क्षति उत्पादन मूल्यअनुसार भुक्तानी गरिनेछ ।</li> <li>मौजुदा बालीको खुद मूल्य क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिद्वारा तोकिएको, जसले बालीको क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण गर्दा भू-अधिग्रहण ऐन, २०३४ को दफा १६ (२) अनुसार प्रचलित बजार दरलाई विचार गर्नुपर्नेछ ।</li> </ul>
रूख तथा बाह्र मासे बालीको क्षति	बाह्र मासे बाली वा रूखहरू प्रभावित भएमा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>कानुनी हैसियत भएका र नभएका सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।</li> </ul>
<b>व्यवसाय वा रोजगारी</b>			
व्यवसाय/रोजगारीको क्षति	व्यवसाय/रोजगारी गुमेमा	व्यवसाय धनी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
			<p>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।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• भाडावालाले भाडामा लिएको वासस्थान गुमाएबापत भाडा सहायता प्राप्त गर्न हकदार हुनेछन्।</li> <li>• जग्गाको अस्थायी भोगचलनका कारण संरचनामा भएको क्षतिको लागि प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा नगद क्षतिपूर्ती।</li> <li>• परामर्शको क्रममा सहमति भएअनुसार जीविकोपार्जन पुनःस्थापनाका लागि सीप विकास तालिम।</li> </ul>
		श्रमिक/कर्मचारी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• न्यूनतम निर्वाह आयको<sup>३</sup> ३ महिना बराबरको गुमेको ज्यालाको क्षतिपूर्ती।</li> <li>• रोजगारी प्राप्त गर्न र जीविकोपार्जन गर्न मद्दत पुग्ने जीविकोपार्जन र अन्य व्यावसायिक तालिममा सहयोग।</li> </ul>
<b>सहायताहरू</b>			
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"> <li>• सबै विस्थापित घरपरिवारले उप-आयोजनाको पूनर्वास कार्य योजनामा उल्लेख भएअनुसार निश्चित यातायात सहायता प्राप्त गर्नेछन्।</li> <li>• प्रत्येक भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापित घरपरिवारले विस्थापन सहायता प्राप्त गर्न हकदार हुनेछ।</li> </ul>
घरभाडा सहायता	भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापितका लागि घरभाडा खर्च	• सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन।</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> औद्योगिक श्रमिकहरूको लागि नेपाल सरकारद्वारा स्वीकृत न्यूनतम ज्याला।

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
अतिरिक्त जोखिमयुक्त सहायता	जोखिममा परेका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिने अतिरिक्त सहायता	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>गरिबीको रेखामुनि रहेका, भूमिहीन, टुहुरा बालवच्चा सहितको महिला नेतृत्वको घरधुरी, बहिष्करणको प्रमाणसहितका निम्न जाति (दलित), र दीर्घ रोगी नेतृत्वको घरधुरी भएका घरपरिवारहरू लगायतका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू।</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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।</li> </ul>
अन्य सहायता	नयाँ जग्गा र व्यवसाय लगायतका अन्य सम्पत्तिहरूको अधिग्रहण तथा दर्तासँग सम्बन्धित सबै अन्य खर्चहरू धान्नका लागि दिइने सहायता।	सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू	<p>अन्य सहायतमा निम्न कुराहरू समावेश छन्:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>सेवाहरू विच्छेद/पुनःजडान</li> <li>अनुमति र स्वीकृतिहरू</li> <li>पूँजिगत लाभ कर/आयकर</li> <li>स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण/दर्ता</li> <li>उत्तराधिकार सम्बन्धी कागजातहरू</li> <li>नोटरी पब्लिक</li> </ul>

# 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 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.

## 1.1 Sub-project Description

The Provincial Program Management Unit (PPMU) under the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Urban Development Karnali Province is upgrading the Dungeshwor to Dandaparajul road in Dungeshwor Rural Municipality of Dailekh district. The road starts from Maithaillo Dungeshwor of Dungeshwor Rural Municipality ward number 6 connecting Dailekh Highway and passes through ward number 6 and 5 and ends at ward number 5 at Dandaparajul of the same Rural Municipality. The road passes through different settlements like: Mathaillo Dungeshwor, Sano Wairi, Thulo Wairi, Pathisaura, Naulapani, Kotdewal, Baskoti and Dandaparajul. The total length of the proposed road is 7.915 km. The total formation width of the proposed road will be 5.50 m (without drain), a carriageway width of 3.75 m, and a shoulder width of 0.75 m on either side and a side drain of 1 m on either side in the settlement area. The location map of the Dungeshwor to Dandaparajul Road is given in Figure 1.

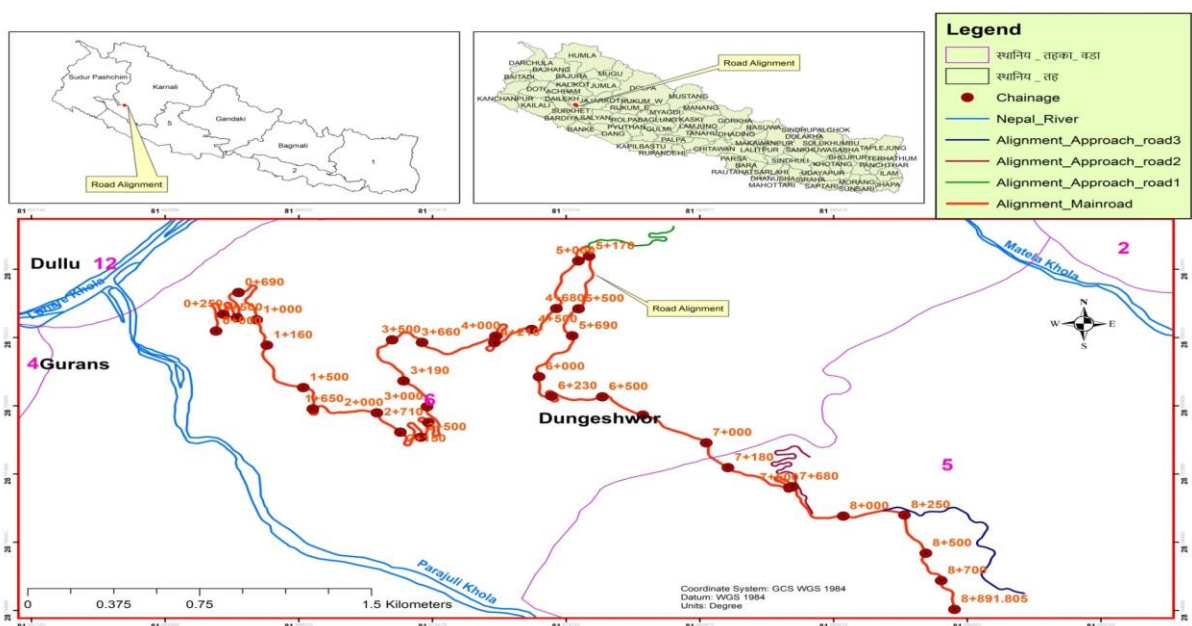


Figure 1: Map showing road alignment along with the approach roads

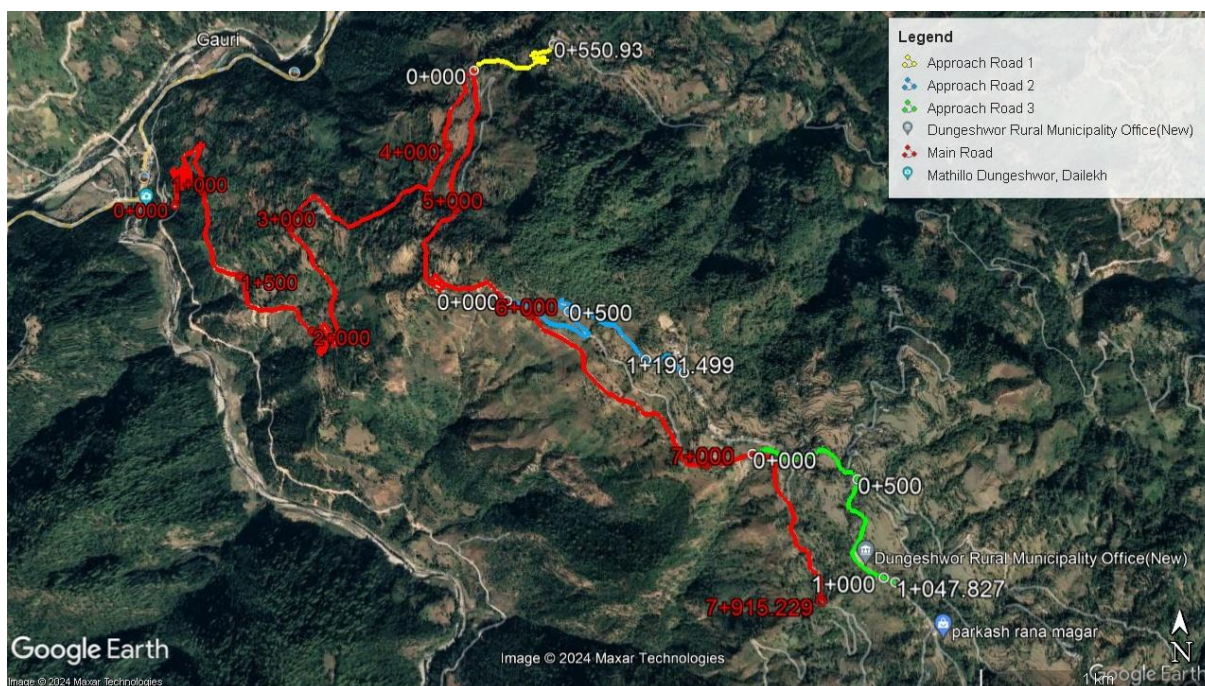


Figure 2: Google earth map showing the proposed road alignment and land use

## 1.2 Salient Features of the sub-project

Table 2: Salient Features of the Sub-Project

S.N.	Description	Main Features/ Characteristics
1.	Name of the project	Upgrading of the Dungeshwor-Dandaparajul Road (7.915 Km)
2.	Project Locations	
	Province	Karnali
	District	Dailekh
	Rural Municipality/ Ward	Dungeshwor R.M.- 5 and 6
	Length	7.915 Km
	Starting Point	CH: 0+000, Upper Dungeshwor, Dungeshwor RM ward no- 6 Easting: 564917.862 E (WGS 1984 UTM-44N) Northing: 3181539.794 N (WGS 1984 UTM-44N) Elevation: 740.043 m
	End Point	CH: 7+914.663, Baskoti, Dungeshwor RM ward no-5 Easting: 567755.784 E (WGS 1984 UTM-44N) Northing: 3179907.615 m (WGS 1984 UTM-44N) Elevation: 1408.811 m
	Elevation	740m -1409 m asl
	Affected municipalities	Dungeshwor Rural Municipality
	major settlements	Upper Dungeshwor, Sano Wairi, Thulo Wairi, Pathisaura, Naulapani, Kotdewal, Baskoti and Dandaparajul
	Geographic location	proposed road project lies in hilly region
	climate/weather condition	Sub-tropical climate
	Rainfall	Mainly monsoon rain, winter rainfall is less, the annual avg. rainfall is 1500 mm.
	Temperature	15°C to 29°C (Average annual minimum and maximum)
	Type of road	Rural road
	Existing surface	Gravel and earthen
	Designed surface	Close Graded Premix Carpet
	Sub base thickness	150 mm
	Base thickness	150 mm
	Forest Type	Community forest (Tunigaira C.F. and Lekhroti C.F.)

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Main Features/ Characteristics</b>	
<b>3.</b>	Cross Section		
	Formation Width	6.25 m including shoulder and drain	
	Carriage Way Width	3.75 m	
	Shoulder Width	0.75/ 0.75 m both sides	
	Drain width	1 meter	
	Total width of the road (including drain)	Main road - 6.25 m	
	Design Speed	30 Km/hr.	
	<b>Cross Drainage</b>		
	Hume pipe culvert (600 mm dia.)	21	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Earth Work</b>		
	Excavation	103,987.37 cum	
	Filling	7,454 cum	
	Probable Dumping Site	Chainage 1+300 (Tharpu), Ch. 2+640 (Simalgairi), Ch. 6+440 (Thulo Wairi)	
<b>5</b>	Total Project Cost in NPR	<b>NRs. 506,249,562.89</b>	

*Source: DPR, 2024*

## **2. OBJECTIVES OF RAP**

The proposed road upgrading activities require acquiring private assets such as land, structures, and trees (Timber/Fruit). Asset acquisition and compensation, 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. 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 assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve the living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through the provision of adequate housing, 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 determine the land acquisition approach and its implementation modality.
- 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, compensation 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 this RAP.

### **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 alternatives<sup>4</sup>. 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 issues 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. Field enumerators are provided by the rural municipality. 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 at Ward no. 6 Office of DUNGESHWOR Rural Municipality. 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 ensure common understanding about the approach and methodology of the study and to explain the proposed course of action that was followed.

Community-level consultation meetings at different wards and municipalities were also held to sensitize the affected persons, community people and representative of local levels etc. during these meetings. The issues raised during the meeting were recorded and included in the

---

<sup>4</sup> The project has decided to follow COI of existing road and seek alternative design options to avoid the potential Involuntary Resettlement (IR).

RAP. The summary of the consultation meetings is in Section 7 and the consultation meeting minutes is attached in Appendix 6.

### **Census Survey**

A census of affected households was carried out after identifying the affected assets in March 2025. The objective of the census was to record the profile of project affected people and the anticipated loss of assets. The census helped to prepare a complete inventory of affected persons and their 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, 90 HHs were interviewed (98.9% survey) and one household owner could not be traced out during the survey, hence treated as an absentee in this RAP. This survey helped to assess overall socio-economic status, occupational status, educational status, caste and ethnic composition, vulnerability assessment and household income etc.

### **Consultations with Public including PAPs**

Public consultations were carried out in different settlements during the project preparation. Individual consultations with rural 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 PAPs and vulnerable groups including women's groups; their issues, interest, expectations, needs and demands were recorded and included in the RAP.

### **3.3 Modalities for Land Acquisition**

The program has considered different modalities of taking land based on level of risks and impacts identified during the detail household survey and following the resettlement policy framework. The LA approach is as follows:

- Compulsory Acquisition under applicable law and ESS 5 or through negotiating (article 27, LAA 1977), ensuring that all affected persons receive compensation at replacement cost and applicable resettlement assistance
- Acquisition through Negotiated Settlement
- Voluntary Land Donation, subject to strict eligibility criteria consistent with ESS5, including: (i) the land requirement is minor and does not affect livelihoods or living

standards; (ii) the landowner is fully informed of their rights, including the right to refuse; and (iii) refusal does not lead to any adverse consequences.

### **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, 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 14 March 2025. The public disclosure of declaration of the cut-off date is widely disclosed in the sub-project areas.

### **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 conditions of poor and vulnerable persons who are physically displaced by the project.

### **3.6 Basis for the Design and Budgeting**

As indicated, the RAP was developed following a number of 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 labor, 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 "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 the 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 provision of assistance for relocation and livelihood restoration and targeted support to vulnerable & disadvantaged groups.

#### **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.
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,	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).

	undocumented tenants, other family members or landless.		
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	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.

	owners and tenants are not considered.		
Special assistance for vulnerable households	The landless families with legal ownership can get additional compensation at the discretion of the CDC.	Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable as a part of the resettlement process, however no specific package or entitlement for vulnerable groups.	Vulnerable PAHs are identified in this RAP and specific benefits are included for them.
Support during transition	No such provision in the LAA.	Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.	The RAP makes provisions for transitional support for all PAHs who are physically and economically displaced.

#### **4.4 Resettlement Policy Framework:**

The project's RPF is the main guiding document for preparing this 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 along with detailed entitlement matrix.

## 5. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The project impact assessment was undertaken as a part of the resettlement impact. The proposed road sub-project has impacts on land and residential structures as well as impacts on livelihood. Due to factors like existing road width and settlement patterns along the road alignment, the acquisition of private property i.e. lands and structures is required. Detailed HH and socioeconomic survey along with consultation with the PAPs reveal that, 149 private plots belonging to 91 households will be required to road improvement and drainage works. Total land requirement for upgradation of this road is around 52942.23 m<sup>2</sup> of which, area of land use by road is 29832.32 m<sup>2</sup>, additional land requirement is 21192.73 m<sup>2</sup> and public/GoN land area is 1917.18 m<sup>2</sup>. One HH could not trace during census survey hence, the detailed socioeconomic survey has been conducted for 90 HHs. Of 90 HHs, five household falls under negotiated settlement and another five HHs are identified as vulnerability and remaining 80 HHs are under scope of VLD. These 80 household are eligible for voluntary land donation as they meet all VLD protocol.

Historically, investment in rural and municipal roads by the Government of Nepal has been limited due to low EIRR identified through cost-benefit analyses. The financial viability of these projects is further constrained by land acquisition costs. In cases with a low EIRR, the projected government revenue is insufficient to justify expenditures for land compensation. Consequently, the development of many essential roads has been neglected and postponed, till they become economically viable. However, land requirements under the project will be addressed in full compliance with ESS5 principles. In cases where land is provided through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD), this is applied only where it meets strict eligibility criteria, including that: (i) the land requirement is minor and does not affect the donor's livelihood or residential status; (ii) the landowner is fully informed of their right to refuse; and (iii) refusal does not result in any adverse consequences. For PLRIP, this was enabled through a community-driven approach where local residents consented to the voluntary provision of the small land strips required. This is in addition to the benefits of an all-weather road as a basic necessity that will enhance the community's access to essential services. The benefits of such infrastructure are therefore accrued primarily at the local level, rather than directly benefiting provincial or local governments.

The program has considered three different modalities (acquisition through formal procedure, acquisition through negotiation and voluntary land donation) of taking land based on the RPF. Voluntary land donation is used for 80 affected household where it meets strict eligibility criteria, including that: (i) the land requirement is minor and does not affect the donor's livelihood or residential status; (ii) the landowner is fully informed of their right to refuse; and (iii) refusal does not result in any adverse consequences. In addition, the VLD Mitigation Plan has also been prepared for this sub-project so as to ensure that the donors are apprised of, and have access to all project benefits in return for their donations. They are documented through a transparent process, including written consent, independent verification, and Grievance Redress Mechanism access. Due to factors like existing road width and settlement patterns along the road alignment, the

acquisition of private property i.e. lands and structures is required. The summary of the impacts by the project is given in Table 4.

**Table 4: Summary of Impacts**

S.N.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. of HHs	Population
A	Impact on Land			
	<b>Private land: 51025.05 m<sup>2</sup></b>			
	Land use by existing earthen road: 29832.32 m <sup>2</sup>		90	482
	Additional adjacent land requirement: 21192.73 m <sup>2</sup>			
	Public Land: 1917.18 m <sup>2</sup>		0	0
	<b>Total Land: 52942.23 m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>90</b>	<b>482</b>
B	Impacts on Households			
	Title-holders		90	482
	Non-Title Holders	Squatters and encroachers on public land	0	0
		Renters	0	0
		Employees	0	0
	Total		<b>90</b>	<b>482</b>
C	Extent of Impacts			
	Partially affected structures	Baranda, Extended roof and toilet	3	14
	Total		<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
	Vulnerable HHs		<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>

*Source: Socio-economic Survey March 2025*

## 5.1 Impact on Land

**Land Acquisition:** The scope of land acquisition is determined based on the field visits to the project road location and transect walk along the alignment of the roads and proposed drainage works to be constructed. The road sections under improvement have existed for a decade or more and is earthen and graveled, and traverse through forest land, agricultural/settlement and barren lands. This road was built by the local Government. It is a single lane road and proposed to upgrade to CGPC pavement with formation width of 6.25 m including carriage way, shoulders and tick drain along the hill side. The proposed road project with the total length of 7.915 km. The road construction work will be carried out mostly within the existing road corridor/road right-of way under the jurisdiction of Karnali Province. Some road section will require widening and minor realignments which will require narrow strips of land. The detailed assessment of impact during household survey shows that 149 private plots belonging to 91 households will be required to road improvement and drainage works. Total land requirement for upgradation of this road is around 52942.23 m<sup>2</sup> of which, area of land use by road is 29832.32 m<sup>2</sup>, additional land requirement is 21192.73 m<sup>2</sup> and public/GoN land area is 1917.18 m<sup>2</sup>.

Out of 91 affected HHs, one HH could not be contacted during socioeconomic survey. Hence, of 90 surveyed HH, land acquisition approach of five (5) HHs will be the negotiated settlement as loss of land of these HH's is more than 10% of their total land holding (land used by the existing road + additional adjacent land requirement). Similarly, five (5) households fall under vulnerability (BPL+ Single woman) and the VLD will not be applied for these HHs. Land acquisition modality will be the compensation payment as a replacement value decided by the CDC coupled with negotiation with land owners on the compensation amount. The VLD will be applied for rest of the 80 households. Though, around 30 numbers of VLD consent papers have already been taken.

The summary of the land affected due to road upgradation in different category is presented in the Table 5 and detailed profile of affected people by required land is attached in Annex 1, 2 & 3 (VLD: Annex 1; Negotiated Settlement: Annex 2; Vulnerability/compensation: Annex 3).

**Table 5: Summary of Land Requirement**

Type of land	Number of Households	Population	Number of Affected Plots	Land Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Remarks
Private land under VLD	80	426	130	43195.79	
Private Land under Negotiated Settlement	5	33	11	5102.80	
Private Land under Vulnerability (compensation)	5	23	8	2726.46	
Public/GoN Land				1917.18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>52942.23</b>	

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2025*

## 5.2 Impact on Structures

The loss inventory and socioeconomic survey identified partial and minor impact on structures (at chainage 6+430 to 6+490) comprising of residential and secondary structures. All impacts will be mitigated with appropriate compensation, and assistance based on the entitlement matrix. Total 3 private structures are assessed to be affected which include: extended roof and baranda of residential house and one toilet including the ring septic tank. However, no physical displacement or relocation will take place as a result of project intervention. The details of impacts on private structures are given in Table 6 and details are provided in Annex 5 respectively.

**Table 6: Impact on Structures**

Type of Ownership	Type of Impacts	No. of Households
Private structures	Partial impacts/loss on 2 residential structures	2 affected households (11 family members)
	Full damage to toilet	1 household (4 family members)

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2025*

### 5.3 Impact on Vulnerable Household

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. Vulnerable households will get one-time full compensation at replacement cost, including targeted restoration assistance to support their livelihood as indicated in the entitlement matrix. According to the household survey of the affected households, 5 households (23 family members) are vulnerable (Table 7). Detail list of vulnerable households is in Annex 3.

**Table 7: Affected Households as per Vulnerable Category**

SN	Vulnerable Category	Number of HHs
1	BPL <sup>5</sup> HHs	4
2	Single woman (women headed HH)	1
<b>Total Vulnerable Households (HHs)</b>		<b>5</b>

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2025*

---

<sup>5</sup> As per Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010-2011, below poverty line (BPL) income threshold is NRs19,262/ person/year. On adjusting for inflation, this is estimated at NRs 72,908 per person per year for 2022-2023 or NRs 6075.7 per person per month. (<https://nsonepal.gov.np/>)

## 6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A socio-economic survey of the affected households was conducted from March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2025 to March 15, 2025 by trained enumerators under the close supervision of the Social Specialist of the PPMU. The survey covered the whole stretch of the road i.e. 7.915 km within the CoI. The cadastral survey team identified the central line and proposed road formation width of the road as per the 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 and other assets was assessed.

**Population and Demography:** The survey result shows that the proposed project area is inhabited of various caste having diversity of culture, customs, traditions and norms. Out of the total surveyed affected households (90), male represents 56.85 % whereas female is 43.15% and sex ratio is 131.73 males per 100 females. The average family size of the surveyed households is 5.36. Majority of the people in the area belongs to Janjati, Dalit, Brahmin, Chhetri and Thakuri ethnic groups. List of IPs declared by GoN is attached in Annex-6. The population of the surveyed households consists of Janjati 57.47 % (Magar and Gurung), Dalit 23.44, Thakuri 9.54%, Brahmin 7.47% and Chhetri 2.07% (Table 8).

**Table 8: Household and Population by Caste and Ethnicity**

Number of HH	Population			Population by caste, community and ethnicity				
	Male	Female	Total	Brahmin	Dalit	Janjati	Thakuri	Chhetri
90	274	208	482	36	113	277	46	10
%	56.85	43.15	100	7.47	23.44	57.47	9.54	2.07

*Source: Socioeconomic survey, March 2025*

**Age-wise Population Distribution:** Out of the total population, the majority of the age group ranges 15-59 years (74.07%). The age group below 14 years and above 60 years represents 8.92% & 17.01 % respectively. The data shows that the youth population is higher in the project area (Table 9).

**Table 9: Age-wise Population Distribution of Affected Households**

HH Population by Age Group					
Below 14Yrs.		15-59 Yrs.		Above 60Yrs	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
43	8.92	357	74.07	82	17.01

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2025*

**Literacy and Education:** The literacy rate of the subproject affected households is 86.92% which is above the national standard (76.2%). Among the 419 literate population, 60.62 % are male and

39.38% are female whereas out of the 63 illiterate population, 31.75% are male and 68.25 % are female (Table 10).

**Table 10: Literacy Status of Affected Population**

Sex	Education Status					
	Literate		Illiterate		Total	
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
Male	254	60.62	20	31.75	274	56.85
Female	165	39.38	43	68.25	208	43.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2025*

**Means of Livelihood:** The detailed socioeconomic survey shows the means of livelihood of the affected households. The majority of the households involved in different kind of service/job and wage labor. The details are given in the table 11:

**Table 11: Households by means of Livelihood**

S N	Number of Households by Occupation					
	Agriculture	Service	Wage Labor	Foreign Employment / Remittance	Trade/ Business	Total
1	7	33	32	12	6	90
%	7.78	36.67	35.56	13.33	6.67	100

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025*

**Decision Making by Women:** The Table 12 reveals the women's involvement in decision-making for fixed and household properties. The data shows that women did not have decision making power as compared to the man.

**Table 12: Involvement of Women in Decision Making**

SN	Decision making	Male	Female	Both
1	Land/Structure	27	4	59
2	Selling of household assets	31	12	47
3	Selling of Livestock	31	12	47
4	Selling of Cash crops/Food crops	29	19	42
5	Selling of ornaments	29	19	42
6	Others	0	0	0

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 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 Negotiation:

Negotiated settlement is considered as an alternative to formal expropriation proceedings. The project proponent negotiates directly with the owners over the terms of acquisition of the property deemed necessary for the public benefit. The owner retains the choice to either negotiate a satisfactory compensation amount or to contest eventual expropriation terms. The Land Acquisition Act (1977) includes a provision for acquisition of land through negotiations. Clause 27 of the Act states that "notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, the Government may acquire any land for any purpose through negotiations with the concerned land owner. It shall not be necessary to comply with the procedure laid down in this act when acquiring land through negotiations." For negotiated settlement, the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) will form a committee comprising of following members;

- (i) Chief of IDO- Chair Person
- (ii) Chief of LLTU- Member
- (iii) Concerned Ward Chair Person- Member
- (iv) Social Mobilizer- Member
- (v) Social Development Consultant of PPMU- Member Secretary

Above committee will also comprising of representation of respective municipalities. This committee will conduct the negotiation with the affected HHs whose land exceed 10% of their total land holding because of the project considered land used by earthen road too and the percent of loss go higher beyond the 10% threshold. This committee only for this purpose and conduct the negotiation as a give and take approach (benefit sharing). While, for those household who falls under the vulnerability and eligible for compensation, the CDC directly involve in that case and determine the compensation at a replacement value.

Once the above committee conduct the negotiated settlement, the CDC will endorse the same.

Formal expropriation:

If acquisition through negotiations fail. Formal expropriation will be required ensuring that all affected persons receive compensation at replacement cost and applicable resettlement assistance.

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 5) 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 91 affected households the socio-economic census survey was conducted in 90 households. One<sup>6</sup> household was absent during socioeconomic survey. Among 90 affected households, 5 household falls under vulnerability by different category and 5 households are in the scope of negotiated settlement as loss of land of these HH's exceed 10% threshold because project has considered earthen road land used by road plus additional adjacent land. These HHs are not neither vulnerable by nor donate the land as per VLD protocol. Hence project will apply negotiated settlement which will be based on benefit sharing approach. The settlement paper will be slightly different than that of VLD. And remaining 80 households land acquisition approach will be through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD). This RAP considered only 5 affected households for compensation and 5 households for the negotiated settlement for their affected land.

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 produce and contribute to overall community development. Consultation and socioeconomic survey confirmed eligibility for donation of the 80 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. The certification, along with supporting documentation, will be enclosed in the final RAP. All 80 land donors are have given verbal consent for voluntary land donation, process for written consent is currently underway.

**Socioeconomic Profile of Voluntary Land Donors (Dalits):** Dalits make up 20.00% (16) of the total (80) respondents. Based on socioeconomic survey, Dalits households are economically stable, with the per capita income of Rs. 96,096.38 (Annex 4) which is above the national poverty level (72,908). They also 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 4.22% of their total landholdings. The landowners expressed the need for such road infrastructure and are more than willing to contribute small strips of their lands voluntarily. The minimal land donation will not

---

<sup>6</sup> For one absentee HH, the project will trace the HH as far as possible and land compensation will keep in escrow account.

negatively affect the living standard of the landowners. Moreover, the donation is linked directly to their benefits, improving their access to transportation, improved connectivity to markets, increase valuation of land, and boost income-generating activities through new social infrastructures and skill-based training opportunities thus, enhancing their quality of life.

**Indigenous People:** In Nepal the term Indigenous People (IP) denotes to Adivasi, Janajati or ethnic groups with distinct identity in terms of their culture, language and social association from the prevalent dominant culture. National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) Act, 2002 defines “nationalities” (Adivasi) and indigenous people (Janajati) as people having their own mother tongue, distinct separate traditional cultural identities, and social structure. This definition apparently is very close to the WB definitions of the Indigenous People.

There are disparities in terms of socio-economic standing in Adivasi Janajati groups. The National Foundation of Indigenous Nationalities has declared 60 groups as ethnic nationalities. NFDIN-affiliated NGO—the National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) has classified these groups into five categories based on their population size and other socio-economic paradigm.

IP communities have their own social and cultural practices blended with different religious ideologies. All of them have distinct cultural practices and language followed by them. However, they respect and engaged in mainstream Hindu culture collaborating with non-IP communities like Brahmin and Chhetri. These IP communities are organized, maintained, and regulated through their social institutions. During the consultation and observation of road alignment, the consultant team did not identify any impact on cultural heritage sites such as built shrine structures, sacred places, monasteries, crematory sites etc. owned by IP community.

The Constitution of Nepal recognizes the rights of Adivasi and Janajati to “participate in state structures on the basis of principles of proportional inclusion” (article. 51), and authorizes the state to implement special measures “for the protection, empowerment and advancement of indigenous nationalities” (art. 42).

The affected IPs, Gurung and Magar (Thapa Magar Ale, Rana Magar) are considered as Janajati or under Indigenous category. However, analysis shows that at more than 85 percent of all affected indigenous households were well off by economic condition and part of the advanced IP category in the context of this RAP. The IPs belonging to the “advanced” category will not be required for the Indigenous People Plan (IPP) or trigger FPIC for this sub project. They are not only historically advantaged but politically and socio-economically too as compared to all other groups. Further, the socio-economic survey also confirmed that their socio-economic indicators were well above the national poverty level. The survey depicts that they have multiple sources of income, including major source of income (foreign remittance). Many of them are retired from the Nepal Army, Nepal Police and Indian military forces and have decent economic condition.

**Project Impact on Indigenous People:** According to the socio-economic survey of 80 land donors, there is (57.4%) households consisting of Magar and Gurung. The survey confirmed that none of the household belong to marginalized group categorized by Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN). IP households are not socially and economically vulnerable. The survey identified narrow strips of lands owned by 48 Janajati/IP landowners (252 household members) comprising of 86 registered land parcels. The average land to be donated constitutes only 3.53% of their total landholdings. The average per capita income of IP donors is NPR 119,071.43, which is well above the below poverty line (BPL) income threshold of NPR 72,908 per person. The surveyed indigenous peoples head of households are into agriculture, business/trade, service, pension holder, foreign employment and are engaged in daily wage works. The indigenous population (Janajatis) are very much assimilated with the general population and do not live collectively in a particular geographical location within the municipal limits. The indigenous communities in the project area have been utilizing transportation facilities for over one decade. Based on consultation during surveys, IP households have expressed their consent for land donation due to perceived higher beneficial impact. They expressed the need for such road infrastructure and are more than willing to contribute small strips of lands. None of them will be affected by structure losses. None of the affected households will be displaced from their current location. These IP HHs are not economically and/or socially vulnerable (i.e. having PWD member, WHH, and other vulnerability criteria).

**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.). Also, such all-weather roads in rural Nepal contribute immensely in raising private land prices (whether agriculture land or for settlement use). It is anticipated that once the road is complete, the absolute increase in land value will be 20%, while approximate increase in land value per annum will be 25%. The other benefits for the donors will include life skill development training to be parted by the project based on their choice and demand, community infrastructures (CI) 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 the 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 and land under additional requirement. 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 taken as a give and take approach. The detailed VLD Mitigation Plan is attached in Annex 7.

## 8. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

Public consultations took place at each settlement level as recently as late March 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 elected body, local level stakeholders, teachers including Women, Dalit, and Indigenous people. Major discussions were focused onto the project design, approach for land acquisition, policies and procedures. The minutes of the meetings is attached in Annex 7.

The PPMU will ensure that that 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. Draft 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 summary of public consultations is provided in Table 13.

**Table 13: Summary of Public Consultation**

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
1	December 18, 2024 Dungeshor RM-5, Dandaparajol	20	2	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information about the project</li> <li>Preparation of the RAP report</li> <li>Planning for the preparation of the RAP with help of the LSO, LRO, RM, PLRIP, CPCU etc</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>Cadastral surveyor would produce report and submit to PPMU</li> <li>The local people requested that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</li> </ul>
2	January 3, 2025 Land Survey office, Dailekh	8	0	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information provided about the design parameters</li> </ul>

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion for identification of the existing road alignment and additional area.</li> <li>• Planning for the field mobilization</li> <li>• Completion of the cadastral survey and submission of the survey report</li> </ul>
3	March 4 2025 Meeting hall of Ward no 6 Office Dungeshwor	11	1	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation given to enumerators for census and household survey with a view to prepare RAP.</li> <li>• Consulted about GRM system</li> </ul>
4	March 5, 2025 Baskoti Tole	6	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>• Ownership transfer</li> <li>• Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>• Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>• Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>• Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>• Participation of community people on project activities</li> <li>• People's response:</li> <li>• Road construction should be constructed as soon as possible</li> <li>• Participants found positive on VLD approach</li> </ul>
5	March 6, 2025 Naula Panee Tole	11	5	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>• Ownership transfer</li> <li>• Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>• Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>• Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>• Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>• People's response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Participants were of view that livelihood enhancement training should be provided to enhance their livelihood</li> <li>(ii) Participation of community people on project activities</li> <li>(iii) Willingness to transfer affected land</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6	March 6, 2025 Wairi Tole	9	3	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>• Ownership transfer</li> <li>• Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>• Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> </ul>

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>• Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>• Participation of community people on project activities</li> </ul>
7	March 16, 2025 Office of Dungeshwor RM	8	1	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specially Discussion about preparation RAP report and Cutoff date of the HHs survey</li> <li>• Ownership transfer</li> <li>• Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>• Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>• Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>• Participation of community people on project activities</li> </ul>

## **9. 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 final resettlement action plan will be made available in the PPMU office. A copy of the resettlement action plan (draft and final) will be disclosed on WB's, CPCU's, and PPMU's websites. 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 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.

## **10. 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 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. Three layers of GRC has been formed to address the likely grievances (Table 14). 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 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"> <li>• Municipality Ward Chief/Member</li> <li>• Nominee of the Road Users Committee (If existing)</li> <li>• Contractors Engineer</li> <li>• Representatives (one male and one female) from project-affected families nominated by themselves</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Nominee from each Municipality (if more than one) - elected representative</li> <li>• Site In charge of the sub-project</li> <li>• A nominee of the Road Users Committee (If existing)</li> <li>• Representatives (one male and one female) from project-affected families nominated by themselves</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Nominee from each Municipality (if more than one) - elected representative</li> <li>• Chief of the Infrastructure Development Office (IDO)</li> <li>• Environmental Safeguard Specialist/ Social Safeguard Specialist, PPMU</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Safeguard Specialist/Social Safeguard Specialist of PPMU will act as the facilitator.</p>

## 11. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Government of Nepal has placed DoLI/PLRIP under the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). The Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU) will be placed in the central office of DoLI for necessary coordination and policy-level works. There is a Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development in the province. For the effective implementation of the RAP, there is a PPMU which is responsible 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 RAP implementation. The following are the key agencies involved in the RAP implementation:

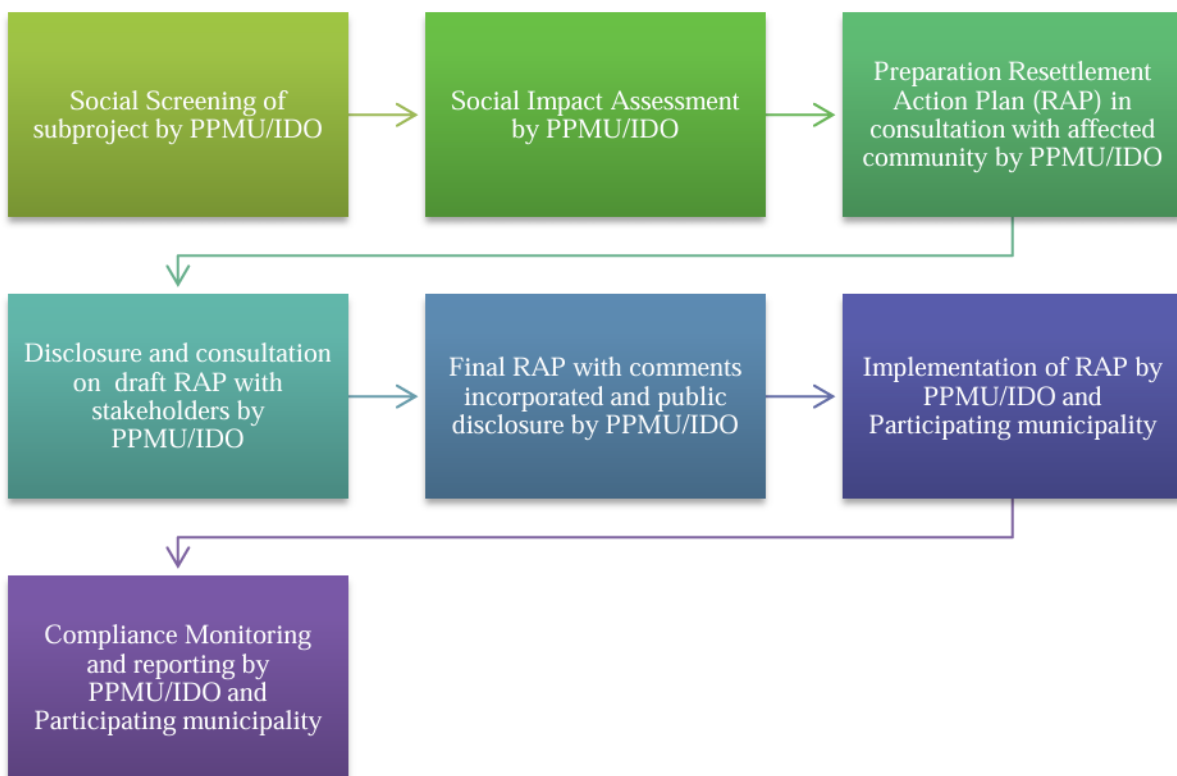


Figure 3: Diagram of key agencies involved in RAP implementation

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**

<b>Key Agency/Unit</b>	<b>Roles and Responsibilities</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Ministry of Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination with Donors and other line ministry and department</li> <li>• Overall direction for the Program</li> <li>• Approval of policy-level documents</li> </ul>	Throughout preparation and implementation
DoLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of Technical documents</li> <li>• Monitoring the program</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation
CPCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall management of the program and reporting to the Department, Ministry and DPs</li> <li>• Coordination with MoUD, DoLI, PPMU and DPs for financial, technical and other issues related to the program.</li> <li>• Preparation of technical and policy-level documents and recommends for approval</li> <li>• Overall monitoring of the implementation of RPF</li> <li>• Training and orientation on RPF</li> <li>• Follow up and support to implement RPF</li> <li>• Coordinate and monitor RPF/RAP activities with the partner municipalities and provinces</li> <li>• Update progress monthly and prepare progress reports</li> <li>• Periodic monitoring of resettlement-related activities</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation
Province Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination with MoUD, DoLI, CPCU and concerned Municipality</li> <li>• Budget allocation for Compensation/Assistance</li> <li>• Approval of Provincial level policy issues</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation
PPMU/IDD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall management of the project in the province</li> <li>• Review technical documents prepared by IDO and recommend for approval</li> <li>• Project-level monitoring and providing feedback for the provincial government and CPCU.</li> <li>• Support Social officer for RPF implementation and preparation of RAP and so on.</li> <li>• Approval of the RAP and other social plans and budgets in coordination with the provincial government.</li> <li>• Involve in grievance resolution</li> <li>• Carry out screening, guide assessments, and preparation of RAP,</li> <li>• Support for the implementation of all above mentioned social plans</li> <li>• RAP monitoring and supervision</li> <li>• Monitoring of RAP implementation and reporting</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation
CDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determination of compensation for affected assets</li> </ul>	RAP implementation
IDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support PPMU with DPR preparation with RPF compliance</li> <li>• Support PPMU with social screening, assessments, and preparation of RAP, as necessary.</li> <li>• Conduct periodic community consultation and disclosure of the RAPs and other activities.</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation

Key Agency/Unit	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeline
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation/RAP</li> <li>• Ensure compensation payments before initiating construction works.</li> <li>• Supervision of the sub-projects</li> <li>• Coordination with PPMU and province government for the necessary budget,</li> <li>• Involve in grievance resolution</li> </ul>	
Land Revenue and Survey Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cadastral survey of potential land plots</li> <li>• Detailed report preparation of cadastral survey</li> <li>• Deed transfer of affected plots</li> <li>• Issue the updated land registration certificate to the land owners</li> </ul>	Designing and implementation phase
DPR consultants or independent specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for preparation of RAP</li> </ul>	Before the commencement of the detailed assessment
Participating Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support PPMU and IDO in implementing RAP</li> <li>• Resolve resettlement-related issues of the road sub-projects</li> <li>• Involve in grievance resolution</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation

## 12. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

The project adopts an approach to compensate affected land, 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 chaired by the 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. Partial/minor structure loss such as residential (extended part of roof and baranda) and secondary structure (Toilet)
- ii. Impacts to vulnerable households
- iii. Cost for deed transfer of affected plots
- iv. Negotiated settlement

The PPMU will deal with any unanticipated consequences of the project during project implementation.

Damages/unanticipated losses caused during construction if any will be eligible for compensation and/or restoration based on the principles and procedures of this RAP. Such issues will be identified and closely monitored by the E&S team of the PPMU. Any damage 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**

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Remarks
<b>Land</b>				
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"> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost (current market rate plus associated transaction costs<sup>7</sup>)</li> <li>• If residual land (remaining after the land acquisition process) becomes unviable for productive use, the whole land plot will be acquired at replacement value.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• VLD is also applicable for this sub project 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.</li> <li>• Vulnerable households will not be requested to donate land</li> </ul>	Applicable
		Landowner and Tenant by a written agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both the landlord &amp; the tenant will be entitled to 50 percent of land compensation amount each (As per 2058 B.S. amendment in Land Act).</li> </ul>	NA
		Renters/Leaseholders Non-formal occupiers without registration or title.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-eligible for land compensation; only for other losses indicated in the Entitlement Matrix.</li> </ul>	NA
Loss of <i>Guthi</i> (Trust) Land	Land owned by <i>Guthi</i> 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"> <li>• As per Clause 42 of the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act, 2033 the government will replace land or provide replacement cost.</li> </ul>	NA

<sup>7</sup> 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	Remarks
Temporary loss of private land or restrictions on land use	PAP not losing their land, but unable to cultivate the land due to either temporary occupation of land by project activities or restrictions in the use of that land triggered by construction-related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titleholder/ Registered owners</li> <li>• Tenants and landowner both being the owner of equal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for lost crop production and other property losses for the duration of temporary occupation.</li> <li>• Compensation for other disturbances &amp; damages caused to property.</li> <li>• Project to ensure that real user/s of land affected because of temporary acquisition rather than the owners are compensated for the temporary period. 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.</li> </ul>	NA
<b>Building Structures</b>				
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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 50% compensation will be paid in advance and remaining 50% will be paid after dismantling the structure.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• For minor damages like veranda, parapet wall, ramp other than the main structure, Project may undertake all repair and maintenance works.</li> <li>• Advance notice of 35 days to vacate.</li> <li>• Allowance as appropriate based on household characteristics and extent of impact. These include transition allowance, rental allowance, transportation allowance, transaction costs coverage</li> </ul>	Applicable

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Remarks
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"> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures without depreciation in addition of compensation for loss of land.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Eligible for compensation at the full replacement cost of all structures built by the informal occupiers and users of public land</li> <li>• For minor damages like a veranda, parapet wall, ramp other than the main structure, Project may undertake all repair and maintenance works.</li> </ul>	Applicable
<b>Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources</b>				
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"> <li>• Cash compensation for restoring affected community and cultural resources.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Restoration before commencement of the project where necessary, or to be determined in consultation with the community.</li> </ul>	NA
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"> <li>• Compensation to replace the land of equal quality in the surrounding area</li> <li>• The replacement land will be identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities and the local municipality.</li> <li>• Restoration of access to the replaced land.</li> </ul>	NA
<b>Loss of Income and Livelihood</b>				
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"> <li>• Advance notice of 35 days to harvest crops</li> <li>• Where harvesting is not possible, the loss of non-perennial crops (standing seasonal crops) will be paid in accordance with the output value</li> </ul>	NA

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Remarks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Loss of Trees & Perennial Crops	Perennial Crops or Trees affected	All PAPs, both titled and non-titled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The loss of fodder trees and fuel wood trees will be compensated based on the value of 3 years of annual net production or as determined by the CDC.</li> </ul>	NA
Loss of business or employment	Business/employment loss	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The household will be entitled to a rental stipend for the loss of rented accommodation</li> <li>Cash compensation for damages to structures resulting from the temporary occupation of land at replacement cost.</li> <li>Livelihood restoration skill training as agreed during consultation.</li> </ul>	NA

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Remarks
		Workers/employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Assistance with livelihood and other vocation training that would help in obtaining employment and/or earning livelihood.</li> </ul>	NA
<b>Allowances</b>				
Transportation and displacement allowance for physical relocation of houses	Transport/transition costs	All PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All displaced households will receive a fixed transportation allowance as spelled out in the sub-project RAP.</li> <li>• Every physically displaced household is entitled to a displacement allowance.</li> </ul>	NA
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.	NA
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

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements	Remarks
Transaction Allowance	Allowance to cover all transaction costs associated with the acquisition and registration of new lands and other assets including business.	All PAPs.	This transaction allowance includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities</li> <li>• Permits and approvals</li> <li>• Capital gains taxes/ income tax</li> <li>• Title Transfer/Registration</li> <li>• Inheritance Documents</li> <li>• Notary Public</li> </ul>	Applicable

### **13. PERCEIVED VLD MITIGATION OUTPUTS**

Through the implementation of the project activities and this RAP, the following perceived 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 estimate includes compensation for land, private structures and associated costs. The budget also includes one-time vulnerable assistance for 5 vulnerable households, negotiation settlement cost for the 5 household, training cost for livelihood enhancement and administrative cost for RAP implementation. The resettlement cost is presented in Table 17. The IDO/PPMU 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 **NRs. 4,083,674.40**. This RAP includes a tentative estimate 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 amount/rate of compensation will be decided by the CDC chaired by the Chief District Office of Dailekh District (*CDC is provisioned in LAA 1977*).

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. **Budget for compensation of land:** The estimated resettlement budget includes compensation for affected land of vulnerable households and those who are not met VLD protocol. Compensation will be provided to 8 parcels belonging to 5 households
- ii. **Budget for structure loss (partial/minor/secondary):** two balcony of the residential structures and one secondary structure (toilet) were identified as per detailed assessment.
- iii. **Additional assistance will be provided to the 5 vulnerable affected persons -**Vulnerable PAPs will be given additional allowance for 90 days for agricultural labor rate/day as per current district rate. This is one time cash assistance (Entitlement Matrix). Besides, livelihood enhancement training will also be provided to vulnerable people and land donors on the basis of training need assessment. The training will be conducted by a training institute certified by the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training.

**Table 17: Tentative Resettlement Budget**

S.N.	Item	Quantity (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unit Rate (Rs/m <sup>2</sup> )	Amount (in NPRs)
<b>A. Compensation/Assistance cost for land and structures</b>				
1	Compensation for land	1231.7	800 <sup>8</sup>	985,360
2	Residential /Secondary structures	3	Lump sum	90,000
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>				<b>1,075,360</b>
<b>B. One Time Vulnerable Allowance</b>				
3	Additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per current district rate	5	825*/day X 90 days	371,250
4	Training cost for livelihood enhancement program	20	59,000	1,180,000
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>				<b>1,551,250</b>
<b>C. Deed Transfer Cost for VLD and Negotiated Settlement</b>				
5	Deed transfer cost (Taxes/fees, Transportation, accommodation and lodging for land owner)	90	10,000	900,000.00
<b>Subtotal (C)</b>				<b>900,000.00</b>
<b>D. Administrative Cost</b>				
6	Consultations/Meetings		Lump sum	400,000.00
<b>Subtotal (D)</b>				<b>400,000.00</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>3,926,610</b>
<b>Contingencies @ 4% of Total Cost</b>				<b>157,064.40</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>4,083,674.40</b>

<sup>8</sup> Rate for land is based on the Land Valuation Rate for fiscal year 2081/082 prepared by the District Land Revenue Office, Dailekh. Link: <https://dailekh.dolma.gov.np/office/dailekh>

## 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
1	Detailed design and survey	January 2024- completed	PPMU
2	Identification of project-affected land parcels	December 2024- completed	PPMU in coordination with the Survey Office and the Land Revenue Office
3	Formation of GRC	January 2025- completed	PPMU
4	Recruitment of an External independent monitoring agency	February 2025- completed	CPCU
5	Establishment of subproject office	February 2025- completed	PPMU
6	Mobilization of the Supervision Consultant	November 2024- completed	PPMU
8	Conduct a socioeconomic survey of the influence area and a census survey of APs	March 2025- completed	PPMU
10	Joint survey with the contractor	April 2025- completed	PPMU/IDO/Contractor
11	Dissemination of information, public consultation, and distribution of a summary of RP in Nepali	June 2025- completed	PPMU/IDO
12	Formation of the CDC	March 2026- completed	PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
13	Determination of compensation for affected assets	April 2026- completed	CDC/PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
14	Publish notice to collect compensation	May 2026- completed	IDO/Participating Municipality
15	Distribution of compensation	June 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality
16	Ownership transfer of adjacent additional land	October 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/DoLI 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/DoLI, 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/ DoLI. After review from the CPCU for public disclosure, the external monitoring reports will be disseminated through the websites of CPCU/DoLI, PPMU of concerned PGs and participating local level under PLRIP. Framework for monitoring of social issues related to Resettlement and Vulnerable Groups is presented in Table 19.

**Table 19: Monitoring Framework of 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"> <li>• Number of consultations with the PAPs and issues discussed</li> <li>• Number of registered grievances, types, and resolution</li> <li>• Number of FDGs with IPs and or vulnerable groups on RAP issues</li> <li>• Number of PAPs who complain that they don't understand entitlements</li> <li>• Number of PAPs receiving compensation and resettlement assistance</li> </ul>
	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census and CDC asset determination/verification procedures in place</li> <li>• Effectiveness of compensation payment/delivery system</li> <li>• Number of land transfers undertaken</li> <li>• Status of livelihood restoration activities.</li> <li>• Number of targeted beneficiaries provided support with employment and other income-generating activities, among others.</li> </ul>
	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of private land acquired</li> <li>• Area of public/government land acquired</li> <li>• Compliance with established norms in land acquisition</li> <li>• Number of disputes resolved related to land acquisition</li> </ul>
	Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number, type, and size of private structures acquired</li> <li>• Number, type, and size of community structures acquired</li> </ul>
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of private crops and trees removed</li> <li>• Number and type of government/community crops and trees removed</li> <li>• Crops destroyed by area, type, and number of owners</li> </ul>

Type	Indicator	Variables
Output monitoring indicators and	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of households affected in terms of loss of land, buildings, trees, crops</li> <li>• Number of owners compensated by type of loss</li> <li>• Amount compensated by type and owner</li> <li>• Number and number of allowances paid</li> <li>• Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners</li> <li>• Number of replacement businesses constructed by owners</li> <li>• Number of owners requesting assistance for the purchase of replacement land</li> <li>• Suitability of entitlements to APs as per RAP objectives</li> <li>• Number of poor and vulnerable APs requesting assistance to allocate land and provide lease/temporary rights</li> <li>• Number of assistances made related to poor and vulnerable APs</li> </ul>
	Reestablishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of community buildings/facilities repaired/ replaced</li> <li>• Number of saplings supplied for plantation</li> <li>• Number of trees planted by government agency as compensatory plantation</li> </ul>
Outcome/ Impact evaluation indicators and	Household Earning Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to agricultural income-earning activities – pre-and post-disturbance</li> <li>• Changes to off-farm income-earning activities - pre-and-post-disturbance</li> <li>• Amount and balance of income and expenditure</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable groups received livelihood opportunities</li> <li>• Number of APs received employment opportunities to restore pre-project income levels and maintain their original living standards.</li> </ul>
	Changes to the Status of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in training and livelihood programs, disaggregated by subject</li> <li>• Participation in construction employment contracts and payment</li> <li>• Change in ownership over assets</li> <li>• Change in status in decision making</li> <li>• Change in the mobility and participation in public affairs and user groups (if formed).</li> </ul>
	Multiplier effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in the economic activities, enterprises, and functions of the market</li> <li>• Changes in the employment status of the population</li> <li>• Changes in the economic and social infrastructures</li> <li>• Changes in the pattern of consumption</li> </ul>

## 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**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Agency Responsible</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
1	Public meetings are to be arranged at each settlement level, requiring all land donors to be present. These meetings are to be used to distribute Nepali summary of the RAP (including the entitlement matrix) and to seek final consent for VLD. Each affected donors will sign the VLD Consent Letter, and PPMU will distribute individual cheque as per RAP for compensating land mutation costs.	PPMU in coordination with local level	On going
2	Compensation Committee needs to be notified and their meeting organized to endorse the compensations calculated in RAP as per entitlement matrix.	PPMU	Under process
3	Compensations need to be paid to losing physical assets as per RAP.	PPMU	Under process

# ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Profile of Voluntary Land Donors by Land Loss

District: Dailekh,

Local Level: Dungeshwor Rural Municipality

SN	Participating Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Caste / Ethnicity	Family Size	Education an of Household Head	Income Source/Occupation	Parcels	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita Income	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Road used land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional Affected land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total Loss area (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss
1	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	4	Higher Secondary	Wage labor	288, 225	300,000.00	75,000.00	3150	160	122.96	282.96	8.98
2	Dungeshwor RM	6	Thulo Wairi	Janjati	5	Literate	Service	199,286,304	635,000.00	127,000.00	16095	731.22	517.05	1248.27	7.76
3	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	4	Illiterate	Foreign Employment/Remittance	268	820,000.00	205,000.00	9579	263.74	142.6	406.34	4.24
4	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	5	Illiterate	Wage labor	283	390,000.00	78,000.00	3395	194.7	120.89	315.59	9.30
5	Dungeshwor RM	6	Gothpada	Janjati	6	Higher Secondary	Service	353,357,361	655,000.00	109,166.67	20310	350.68	192.82	543.5	2.68
6	Dungeshwor RM	6	Gothpada	Janjati	7	Basic	Business	334, 335, 346, 263	957,000.00	136,714.29	37129	439.97	297.95	737.92	1.99
7	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	6	Basic	Business	272	824,000.00	137,333.33	5762	145.22	116.02	261.24	4.53
8	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	2	Basic	Wage labor	336	150,000.00	75,000.00	3425	131.4	89.41	220.81	6.45
9	Dungeshwor RM	6	Dungeshwor	Janjati	6	Literate	Foreign Employment/Remittance	231	520,000.00	86,666.67	19046	0	0.77	0.77	0.00
10	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	5	Illiterate	Service	266, 270	600,000.00	120,000.00	15290	514.46	339.1	853.56	5.58
11	Dungeshwor RM	6	Gothpada	Janjati	5	Literate	Service	271	920,000.00	184,000.00	31915	113.92	95.09	209.01	0.65
12	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	6	Basic	Business	327, 356, 330, 352, 359	728,000.00	121,333.33	33115	688.4	539.83	1228.23	3.71
13	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	3	Basic	Wage labor	198	250,000.00	83,333.33	12255	369	246.61	615.61	5.02
14	Dungeshwor RM	6	Thulo Wairi	Janjati	2	Literate	Wage labor	287, 290, 224	170,000.00	85,000.00	4085	159.54	104.57	264.11	6.47
15	Dungeshwor RM	6	Thulo Wairi	Janjati	4	Basic	Agriculture	295, 293	350,000.00	87,500.00	20618	147.33	93.26	240.59	1.17

SN	Participating Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Caste / Ethnicity	Family Size	Education an of Household Head	Income Source/Occupation	Parcels	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita Income	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Affected land (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
16	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Chhetri	6	Literate	Agriculture	195	696,000.00	116,000.00	18630	192.92	118.95	311.87	1.67
17	Dungeshwor RM	6	Gothpada	Janjati	6	Basic	Service	351, 259	820,000.00	136,666.67	1625	39.16	113.00	152.16	9.36
18	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	8	Literate	Wage labor	318, 341	755,000.00	94,375.00	11525	570.26	366.83	937.09	8.13
19	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	4	Illiterate	Agriculture	320	420,000.00	105,000.00	11240	36.5	41.46	77.96	0.69
20	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	6	Illiterate	Service	276, 277	550,000.00	91,666.67	21435	435.24	313	748.24	3.49
21	Dungeshwor RM	6	Tharpu	Janjati	7	Higher Secondary	Foreign Employment/Remittance	146	1,036,000.00	148,000.00	25580	1083.16	723.97	1807.13	7.06
22	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	5	Basic	Wage labor	340, 344	420,000.00	84,000.00	41190	182.4	130.51	312.91	0.76
23	Dungeshwor RM	6	Dungeshwor	Janjati	9	Illiterate	Service	329, 354, 358, 362	1,300,000.00	144,444.44	17800	614.49	464.28	1078.77	6.06
24	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	5	Higher Secondary	Agriculture	349, 381, 346	830,000.00	166,000.00	5315	256.08	179.85	435.93	8.20
25	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	5	Illiterate	Foreign Employment/Remittance	443	800,000.00	160,000.00	5035	191.2	126.89	318.09	6.32
26	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Brahmin	7	Illiterate	Agriculture	141, 190	520,000.00	74,285.71	27650	337.91	336.59	674.5	2.44
27	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Brahmin	3	Literate	Wage labor	496, 197, 191	330,000.00	110,000.00	17000	567.81	388.63	956.44	5.63
28	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Chhetri	4	Bachelor	Service	196	650,000.00	162,500.00	9165	126.57	82.83	209.4	2.28
29	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	3	Basic	Wage labor	265	225,000.00	75,000.00	6910	242.68	159.59	402.27	5.82
30	Dungeshwor RM	6	Thulo Wairi	Janjati	4	Literate	Service	254, 257	565,000.00	141,250.00	9065	188.64	126.21	314.85	3.47

SN	Participating Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Caste / Ethnicity	Family Size	Education an of Household Head	Income Source/Occupation	Parcels	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita Income	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Affected land (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
31	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	4	Literate	Wage labor	347	325,000.00	81,250.00	20795	267.26	163.04	430.3	2.07
32	Dungeshwor RM	5	Mairikandh	Thakuri	4	Masters	Service	708	458,000.00	114,500.00	4542	106.11	115.31	221.42	4.87
33	Dungeshwor RM	5	Kotibalne	Dalit	3	Illiterate	Wage labor	437	250,000.00	83,333.33	15945	115.46	67.02	182.48	1.14
34	Dungeshwor RM	5	Kotibalne	Dalit	9	Literate	Service	438	815,000.00	90,555.56	13740	448.28	811.74	1260.02	9.17
35	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Thakuri	5	Basic	Service	25	900,000.00	180,000.00	14706	558.41	293.09	851.5	5.79
36	Dungeshwor RM	5	Baskoti	Dalit	9	Literate	Wage labor	141, 69	800,000.00	88,888.89	8960	432.21	255.07	687.28	7.67
37	Dungeshwor RM	5	Pipalchautara	Thakuri	8	Basic	Service	140	822,000.00	102,750.00	29255	69.92	136.3	206.22	0.70
38	Dungeshwor RM	5	Baskoti	Thakuri	6	Illiterate	Service	152	543,920.00	90,653.33	11855	0	1.79	1.79	0.02
39	Dungeshwor RM	5	Bhairikadha	Thakuri	5	Higher Secondary	Service	431	600,000.00	120,000.00	15945	0	4.5	4.5	0.03
40	Dungeshwor RM	5	Dhamdhina	Thakuri	9	Masters	Foreign Employment/Remittance	73,374	1,560,000.00	173,333.33	22300	930.82	413.69	1344.51	6.03
41	Dungeshwor RM	5	Kotibalne	Dalit	9	Illiterate	Foreign Employment/Remittance	416, 411	905,000.00	100,555.56	10445	140.15	163.84	303.99	2.91
42	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	8	Illiterate	Service	90	820,000.00	102,500.00	6405	0.43	3.74	4.17	0.07
43	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	2	Literate	Wage labor	492	150,000.00	75,000.00	8340	414.5	265.07	679.57	8.15
44	Dungeshwor RM	5	Baskoti	Thakuri	4	Literate	Foreign Employment/Remittance	148,150, 138	1,050,000.00	262,500.00	18650	993.94	863.23	1857.17	9.96

SN	Participating Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Caste / Ethnicity	Family Size	Education an of Household Head	Income Source/Occupation	Parcels	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita Income	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Affected land (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
45	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	6	Literate	Foreign Employment/Remittance	63	710,000.00	118,333.33	8660	3.8	18.25	22.05	0.25
46	Dungeshwor RM	5	Baskoti	Thakuri	4	Literate	Wage labor	105, 106	330,000.00	82,500.00	11120	501.3	338.35	839.65	7.55
47	Dungeshwor RM	5	Baskoti	Brahmin	7	Basic	Service	91	995,000.00	142,142.86	12795	464.25	305.23	769.48	6.01
48	Dungeshwor RM	6	Paatisaura	Janjati	7	Illiterate	Foreign Employment/Remittance	526, 485	848,000.00	121,142.86	13645	248.03	204.29	452.32	3.31
49	Dungeshwor RM	6	Batasedada	Janjati	3	Literate	Business	484	332,000.00	110,666.67	13885	150.23	99.5	249.73	1.80
50	Dungeshwor RM	6	Batasedada	Janjati	4	Basic	Wage labor	537	315,000.00	78,750.00	1150	0	0.11	0.11	0.01
51	Dungeshwor RM	6	Batasedada	Brahmin	7	Higher Secondary	Service	481	1,198,000.00	171,142.86	13900	716.54	640.99	1357.53	9.77
52	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	6	Basic	Business	497, 149	450,000.00	75,000.00	20990	924.05	541.33	1465.38	6.98
53	Dungeshwor RM	6	Warpipal	Dalit	8	Literate	Wage labor	494	650,000.00	81,250.00	3747	85.69	57.35	143.04	3.82
54	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	8	Basic	Service	144, 147, 148	1,000,000.00	125,000.00	27190	1074.42	711.05	1785.47	6.57
55	Dungeshwor RM	6	Thamithar	Janjati	9	Illiterate	Business	498	1,150,000.00	127,777.78	34025	652.29	408.12	1060.41	3.12
56	Dungeshwor RM	6	Warpipal	Janjati	9	Illiterate	Service	208	700,000.00	77,777.78	28805	72.53	47.58	120.11	0.42
57	Dungeshwor RM	6	Warpipal	Janjati	9	Illiterate	Wage labor	495	870,000.00	96,666.67	40468	136.01	113.48	249.49	0.62
58	Dungeshwor RM	6	Warpipal	Janjati	9	Basic	Service	212, 213	950,000.00	105,555.56	16584	954.61	615.84	1570.45	9.47

SN	Participating Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Caste / Ethnicity	Family Size	Education an of Household Head	Income Source/Occupation	Parcels	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita Income	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Affected land (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
59	Dungeshwor RM	6	Warpipal	Brahmin	9	Basic	Wage labor	176, 178, 221	1,150,000.00	127,777.78	42015	585.01	484.77	1069.78	2.55
60	Dungeshwor RM	5	Pipalchautara	Dalit	4	Higher Secondary	Wage labor	496	325,000.00	81,250.00	805	33.97	31.76	65.73	8.17
61	Dungeshwor RM	5	Pipalchautara	Dalit	4	Higher Secondary	Service	472	500,000.00	125,000.00	4124	202.28	100.91	303.19	7.35
62	Dungeshwor RM	5	Pipalchautara	Dalit	2	Literate	Wage labor	473	148,000.00	74,000.00	5683	34.03	34.73	68.76	1.21
63	Dungeshwor RM	5	Pipalchautara	Dalit	4	Higher Secondary	Agriculture	467	474,000.00	118,500.00	4213	0	5.22	5.22	0.12
64	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	5	Illiterate	Service	139	550,000.00	110,000.00	8694	37.01	92.01	129.02	1.48
65	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	4	Illiterate	Foreign Employment/Remittance	232, 284	530,000.00	132,500.00	18495	461.39	318.53	779.92	4.22
66	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	4	Illiterate	Foreign Employment/Remittance	407	600,000.00	150,000.00	3211	0	1.22	1.22	0.04
67	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	4	Illiterate	Service	348, 381	548,000.00	137,000.00	27635	332.81	244.45	577.26	2.09
68	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	4	Illiterate	Service	220, 289, 293	800,000.00	200,000.00	12485	655.29	400.2	1055.49	8.45
69	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	5	Basic	Service	292	1,100,000.00	220,000.00	16240	440.84	299.13	739.97	4.56
70	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Dalit	6	Illiterate	Wage labor	427	598,000.00	99,666.67	11645	87.55	65.92	153.47	1.32
71	Dungeshwor RM	6	Batasedada	Brahmin	3	Higher Secondary	Service	143	618,000.00	206,000.00	2554	49.09	29.32	78.41	3.07
72	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Dalit	2	Illiterate	Wage labor	142	146,000.00	73,000.00	10945	619.14	386.77	1005.91	9.19
73	Dungeshwor RM	6	Kuwaghare	Janjati	6	Literate	Service	203, 218	480,000.00	80,000.00	6315	236.93	156.73	393.66	6.23

SN	Participating Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Caste / Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of Household Head	Income Source/Occupation	Parcels	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita Income	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Affected land (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
74	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	4	Basic	Wage labor	71	395,000.00	98,750.00	2175	66.28	62.91	129.19	5.94
75	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	3	Basic	Wage labor	60	290,000.00	96,666.67	6080	69.37	69.3	138.67	2.28
76	Dungeshwor RM	6	Maruni	Janjati	2	Illiterate	Wage labor	216, 217	200,000.00	100,000.00	7805	325.57	251.56	577.13	7.39
77	Dungeshwor RM	6	Thulo Wairi	Janjati	3	Literate	Wage labor	287, 288	300,000.00	100,000.00	9405	566.11	343.43	909.54	9.67
78	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	4	Literate	Service	380	1,000,000.00	250,000.00	8537	171.74	113.9	285.64	3.35
79	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Janjati	5	Basic	Service	274	520,000.00	104,000.00	30940	202.43	138.34	340.77	1.10
80	Dungeshwor RM	6	Warpipal	Janjati	6	Literate	Wage labor	233	448,000.00	74,666.67	13405	54.44	47.14	101.58	0.76

## Annex 2: Profile of Negotiated Settlement by Land Loss

District: Dailekh,

Local Level: Dungeshwor Rural Municipality

SN	participating Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Family Size	Caste / Ethnicity	Education of Household Head	Income Source/Occupation	Parcels	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (m2)	Existing Road used land (m2)	Additional Affected land (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
1	Dungeshwor RM	6	Gothpada	7	Janjati	Higher Secondary	Service	337, 350, 380, 258, 264	643,000.00	91,857.14	7750	601.77	352.55	954.32	12.31
2	Dungeshwor RM	5	Baskoti	8	Dalit	Literate	Service	87	800,000.00	100,000.00	12670	901.11	579.22	1480.33	11.68
3	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	5	Dalit	Literate	Agriculture	539	460,000.00	92,000.00	2650	306.8	198.63	505.43	19.07
4	Dungeshwor RM	6	Thamithar	8	Janjati	Basic	Service	486, 150, 482	1,400,000.00	175,000.00	14375	1056.16	622.37	1678.53	11.68
5	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	5	Janjati	Higher Secondary	Wage labor	345	376,000.00	75,200.00	2765	304.6	179.59	484.19	17.51

### Annex 3: Profile of Vulnerable Households

District: Dailekh,




Local Level: Dungeshwor Rural Municipality

SN	participating Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Caste / Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of Household Head	Income Source/Occupation	Parcels	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Road used Land (m2)	Additional Affected land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total land Loss (m2)	% loss	Ownership type	Present Use	Remarks
1	Dungeshwor RM	6	Thulo Wairi	Janjati	5	Illiterate	Wage labor	333, 328, 324	350,000.00	70,000.00	31145	629.76	682.82	1312.58	4.21	Titled	Agriculture	
2	Dungeshwor RM	5	Bhairikadha	Thakuri	1	Illiterate	Allowance	760	90,000.00	90,000.00	100	0.1	9.57	9.67	9.67	Titled	Agriculture	
3	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	6	Literate	Wage labor	70,64	300,000.00	50,000.00	10700	469.32	303.2	772.52	7.22	Titled	Agriculture	
4	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	8	Basic	Wage labor	62	400,000.00	50,000.00	1060	328.88	191.65	520.53	49.11	Titled	Agriculture	
5	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	3	Literate	Wage labor	491	230,000.00	76,666.67	350	66.7	44.46	111.16	31.76	Titled	Barren	

#### Annex 4: Per Capita Income of Dalit HH (VLD Applicable)

SN	participating Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Caste / Ethnicity	Family Size	Education an of Household Head	Income Source/Occupation	Parcels	Total Income (HH)	Per Capita Income	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Affected land (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
1	Dungeshwor RM	5	Kotibalne	Dalit	3	Illiterate	Wage labor	437	250,000.00	83,333.33	15945	115.46	67.02	182.48	1.14
2	Dungeshwor RM	5	Kotibalne	Dalit	9	Literate	Service	438	815,000.00	90,555.56	13740	448.28	811.74	1260.02	9.17
3	Dungeshwor RM	5	Baskoti	Dalit	9	Literate	Wage labor	141, 69	800,000.00	88,888.89	8960	432.21	255.07	687.28	7.67
4	Dungeshwor RM	5	Kotibalne	Dalit	9	Illiterate	Foreign Employment/ Remittance	416, 411	905,000.00	100,555.56	10445	140.15	163.84	303.99	2.91
5	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	8	Illiterate	Service	90	820,000.00	102,500.00	6405	0.43	3.74	4.17	0.07
6	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	2	Literate	Wage labor	492	150,000.00	75,000.00	8340	414.5	265.07	679.57	8.15
7	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	6	Literate	Foreign Employment/ Remittance	63	710,000.00	118,333.33	8660	3.8	18.25	22.05	0.25
8	Dungeshwor RM	5	Pipalchautara	Dalit	4	Higher Secondary	Wage labor	496	325,000.00	81,250.00	805	33.97	31.76	65.73	8.17
9	Dungeshwor RM	5	Pipalchautara	Dalit	4	Higher Secondary	Service	472	500,000.00	125,000.00	4124	202.28	100.91	303.19	7.35
10	Dungeshwor RM	5	Pipalchautara	Dalit	2	Literate	Wage labor	473	148,000.00	74,000.00	5683	34.03	34.73	68.76	1.21
11	Dungeshwor RM	5	Pipalchautara	Dalit	4	Higher Secondary	Agriculture	467	474,000.00	118,500.00	4213	0	5.22	5.22	0.12
12	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Dalit	6	Illiterate	Wage labor	427	598,000.00	99,666.67	11645	87.55	65.92	153.47	1.32
13	Dungeshwor RM	6	Wairi	Dalit	2	Illiterate	Wage labor	142	146,000.00	73,000.00	10945	619.14	386.77	1005.91	9.19
14	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	4	Basic	Wage labor	71	395,000.00	98,750.00	2175	66.28	62.91	129.19	5.94
15	Dungeshwor RM	5	Naulapani	Dalit	3	Basic	Wage labor	60	290,000.00	96,666.67	6080	69.37	69.3	138.67	2.28

### Annex 5: Details of Private Structures

S N	participating Rural Municipality	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
1	Dungeshwor RM	Dungeshwor RM-3 Naulapani	6+430	Title	Baranda of Katchi House	460	45	9.78	
2	Dungeshwor RM	Dungeshwor RM-3 Naulapani	6+480	Title	Extended roof of Katchi House	300	24	8	
3	Dungeshwor RM	Dungeshwor RM-3 Naulapani	6+490	Title	Toilet with ring safety tank	32	32	100 %	

## **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: VLD Mitigation Plan**

Sub-project: Dungeshwor-Dandaparajul Road, Dailekh

**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 7+915 km which covers ward number 6 and 5 of the Dungeshwor Rural Municipality of Dailekh districts, Karnali province. The road passes through Mathaillo Dungeshwor, Sano Wairi, Batasedada, Thulo Wairi, Pathisaura, Naulapani, Kotdewal, Baskoti and Dandaparajul settlements. This road has been used by the local people for the last twenty years. This road is proposed for upgradation with blacktop standard and the road width ranges from 6.25 to 8.0 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 149 narrow strips of land parcels belonging to 91 landowners requiring 51741.36 m<sup>2</sup> of total land of which 30256.88 m<sup>2</sup> of land is used by the road and 21484.48 m<sup>2</sup> of additional land is required during up-gradation of proposed road. Under the road and drain upgradation works, impact assessment also identified partial/minor impact on 3 structures (2 residential structures of balcony and one secondary structure of toilet). Thus, three private structures will be partially affected by the project intervention. The impact on 3 private structures with 14 family members will not have any physical/economic displacement or relocation. The overall structure loss will be minor and minimal not amounting to more than 10% of loss. Approximate land to be donated is 43195.79 m<sup>2</sup>. HHs under land donation has not impacted on livelihood, and business while one toilet and two (2) minor impacted structures that will be compensated as a replacement value. The budget is included in this RAP for compensation.

**Details of land users impacted by land donation:** Out of 90 affected HHs, 80 HHs will fall under land donation meeting entire VLD protocol. Around 43195.79 square meter of land will be donated from the 80 HHs having 426 family members. The average per capita of the 80 land donors HHs is 101.40 whereas average land donation area and percent is 539.54-meter square and 3.70% respectively.

**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, vet nary center, local market, local government offices etc.). The other benefits for the donors may include life skill development training to be parted 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 the 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 of NPR 10,000 per households was allocated for the logistics and other associated cost for the deed transfer 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 taken as a give and take approach.

**Summary of consultation will all PAFs/land donors:** The table 1 presents the summary of consultation. Total participants are 88 (male- 73, female- 15) of which female participation is 17.04%.

Table 1: Summary of public consultation

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
1	December 18, 2024 Dungeshor RM-5, Dandaparajol	20	2	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information about the project</li> <li>Preparation of the RAP report</li> <li>Planning for the preparation of the RAP with help of the LSO, LRO, RM, PLRIP, CPCU etc</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>Cadastral surveyor would produce report and submit to PPMU</li> <li>The local people requested that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</li> </ul>

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
2	January 3, 2025 Land Survey office, Dailekh	8	0	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information provided about the design parameters</li> <li>• Discussion for identification of the existing road alignment and additional area.</li> <li>• Planning for the field mobilization</li> <li>• Completion of the cadastral survey and submission of the survey report</li> </ul>
3	March 4 2025 Meeting hall of Ward no 6 Office Dungeshwor	11	1	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation given to enumerators for census and household survey with a view to prepare RAP.</li> <li>• Consulted about GRM system</li> </ul>
4	March 5, 2025 Baskoti Tole	6	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>• Ownership transfer</li> <li>• Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>• Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>• Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>• Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>• Participation of community people on project activities</li> <li>• People's response:</li> <li>• Road construction should be constructed as soon as possible</li> <li>• Participants found positive on VLD approach</li> </ul>
5	March 6, 2025 Naula Panee Tole	11	5	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>• Ownership transfer</li> <li>• Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>• Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>• Loss of Land and structure</li> </ul>

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>• People's response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iv) Participants were of view that livelihood enhancement training should be provided to enhance their livelihood</li> <li>(v) Participation of community people on project activities</li> <li>(vi) Willingness to transfer affected land</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
6	March 6, 2025 Wairi Tole	9	3	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>• Ownership transfer</li> <li>• Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>• Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>• Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>• Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>• Participation of community people on project activities</li> </ul>
7	March 16, 2025 Office of Dungeshwor RM	8	1	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specially Discussion about preparation RAP report and Cutoff date of the HHs survey</li> <li>• Ownership transfer</li> <li>• Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>• Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>• Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>• Participation of community people on project activities</li> </ul>

**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)
<b>A. Compensation/Assistance Cost for Physical Assets</b>				
1	Balcony & Toilet	3		90,000.00
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>				<b>90,000.00</b>
<b>b. Livelihood Enhancement Training</b>				
4	Training Cost for Livelihood Enhancement Program	20	59,000	1,180,000.00
<b>Subtotal b</b>				<b>1,180,000.00</b>
<b>C. Deed Transfer Cost</b>				
5	Deed transfer cost (Taxes/fees, Transportation, accommodation and lodging for land owner)	80 HHs*10000	Lump Sum	800,000.00
<b>Subtotal (C)</b>				<b>800,000.00</b>
<b>D. Complimentary Infrastructure Cost</b>				
6	Complimentary Infrastructure		5% of contract amount	281,275,937.79
<b>Subtotal (D)</b>				<b>14,063,796.89</b>
<b>E. Administrative Cost</b>				
7	Consultations/Meetings		Lump sum	400,000.00
<b>Subtotal (E)</b>				<b>400,000.00</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>				<b>16,533,796.89</b>

**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
1	Detailed design and survey	January 2024- completed	PPMU
2	Identification of project-affected land parcels	December 2024- completed	PPMU in coordination with the Survey Office and the Land Revenue Office
3	Formation of GRC	January 2025- completed	PPMU
4	Recruitment of an External independent monitoring agency	February 2025- completed	CPCU
5	Establishment of subproject office	February 2025- completed	PPMU
6	Mobilization of the Supervision Consultant	November 2024- completed	PPMU
8	Conduct a socioeconomic survey of the influence area and a census survey of APs	March 2025- completed	PPMU
10	Joint survey with the contractor	April 2025- completed	PPMU/IDO/Contractor
11	Dissemination of information, public consultation, and distribution of a summary of RP in Nepali	June 2025- completed	PPMU/IDO
12	Formation of the CDC	March 2026- completed	PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
13	Determination of compensation for affected assets	April 2026- completed	CDC/PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
14	Publish notice to collect compensation	May 2026- completed	IDO/Participating Municipality
15	Distribution of compensation	June 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality
16	Ownership transfer of adjacent additional land	October 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality

**Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Grievance redress mechanism is in place to address the grievance related to VLD and other grievances likely to arise during construction phase. The voluntary land donors have easy access to Grievance Redress Mechanism prior to donation process. RAP consultation has been carried out to the likely donors and informed about the VLD protocol including right to refuse for donation. And also clearly informed about the GRM whether they have any grievances on land acquisition procedure particularly on Voluntary Land Donation (VLD). The information regarding the benefits in lieu of donation has clearly been disseminated to the potential donors during consultations. And also distributed the project leaflet/brochure which have included adequate information on GRM and contact numbers of the key personnel of GRC to the potential land donors.

**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"> <li>• Number of consultations with the PAPs and issues discussed</li> <li>• Number of registered grievances, types, and resolution</li> <li>• Number of FDGs with IPs and or vulnerable groups on RAP issues</li> <li>• Number of PAPs who complain that they don't understand entitlements</li> <li>• Number of PAPs receiving compensation and resettlement assistance</li> </ul>
	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census and CDC asset determination/verification procedures in place</li> <li>• Effectiveness of compensation payment/delivery system</li> <li>• Number of land transfers undertaken</li> <li>• Status of livelihood restoration activities.</li> <li>• Number of targeted beneficiaries provided support with employment and other income-generating activities, among others.</li> </ul>
Output monitoring indicators and	Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of private land acquired</li> <li>• Area of public/government land acquired</li> <li>• Compliance with established norms in land acquisition</li> <li>• Number of disputes resolved related to land acquisition</li> </ul>
	Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number, type, and size of private structures acquired</li> <li>• Number, type, and size of community structures acquired</li> </ul>
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of private crops and trees removed</li> <li>• Number and type of government/community crops and trees removed</li> <li>• Crops destroyed by area, type, and number of owners</li> </ul>

Type	Indicator	Variables
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of households affected in terms of loss of land, buildings, trees, crops</li> <li>• Number of owners compensated by type of loss</li> <li>• Amount compensated by type and owner</li> <li>• Number and number of allowances paid</li> <li>• Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners</li> <li>• Number of replacement businesses constructed by owners</li> <li>• Number of owners requesting assistance for the purchase of replacement land</li> <li>• Suitability of entitlements to APs as per RAP objectives</li> <li>• Number of poor and vulnerable APs requesting assistance to allocate land and provide lease/temporary rights</li> <li>• Number of assistances made related to poor and vulnerable APs</li> </ul>
	Reestablishment of community resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of community buildings/facilities repaired/ replaced</li> <li>• Number of saplings supplied for plantation</li> <li>• Number of trees planted by government agency as compensatory plantation</li> </ul>
Outcome/ Impact evaluation indicators	Household Earning Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to agricultural income-earning activities – pre-and post-disturbance</li> <li>• Changes to off-farm income-earning activities - pre-and-post-disturbance</li> <li>• Amount and balance of income and expenditure</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable groups received livelihood opportunities</li> <li>• Number of APs received employment opportunities to restore pre-project income levels and maintain their original living standards.</li> </ul>
	Changes to the Status of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in training and livelihood programs, disaggregated by subject</li> <li>• Participation in construction employment contracts and payment</li> <li>• Change in ownership over assets</li> <li>• Change in status in decision making</li> <li>• Change in the mobility and participation in public affairs and user groups (if formed).</li> </ul>
	Multiplier effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in the economic activities, enterprises, and functions of the market</li> <li>• Changes in the employment status of the population</li> <li>• Changes in the economic and social infrastructures</li> <li>• Changes in the pattern of consumption</li> </ul>





पत्रे ईदलता त्रिभुज तगरं तथा, खेतिपा  
 लालिगली र कल विद्या नत्पादत उद्वेग गण्डे  
 ले भिने 20/1/94/03 गते शार्वजनिक धुनना उ  
 गते तिहाय गरियो ।

*(Handwritten signatures and initials)*

First Level Grievance Redress Committee  
 Chulabhi

आज भिने 20/01/2020 गतेका दिन  
 लेखलैवमे यद्दयोगता की सज्ज मईवेदी  
 प्रादेशिक तथा म्ममिप्य म्मम सुदगर  
 कामे क्रम (PLRIP) प्रा. वि. अयोगता  
 -सर्वपाषाण इकाई (PPHU) इतरतरत म्म  
 इडेउवर वाडा परासुन सडक अडप सोज्जती  
 प्रमालकेपी कामे नवरन गरिने प्रा. वि. म्मम  
 स्तरीय पहिलो तह First Level Grievance  
 Redress Committee (FLRC) योज्ज, म्मम  
 मुनायो निठान सारिनी सज्ज म्मम म्मम  
 म्मम म्मम उपरिपनीमा, तहक त म्मम  
 तथा विविध विनीय म्मम  
 तपछेपन उपरिपनी

- श्री सुन्दर कुमार श्री की पासावर दुडेउवर 01/01
- श्री कलावली न्योपाते उपासका " " "
- श्री मान बहादुर शाणमार वडासुमार दुडेउवर 06
- श्री ललित कुमार शाण प्रमुख म्मममिप्य प्रा. वि. म्मम
- श्री म्मम वडासुमार शाण तडा यदसु दुडेउवर 06
- श्री एवैलाल शाणी मैकी तडासुमार दुडेउवर 06
- श्री उड प्रसाद न्योपाते म्मममिप्य दुडेउवर 06
- श्री जनक विजय शाणी म्मममिप्य म्मममिप्य 06/01/20
- श्री उदय बहादुर बुढा " " " 06
- श्री राम प्रसाद न्योपाते दुडेउवर शा. पा. 2
- श्री म्मम बहादुर शाण PLRIP सुवेत
- श्री म्मम म्मम म्मम, ES-PLRIP, सुवेत
- श्री म्मम म्मम म्मम SS PLRIP सुवेत
- श्री विमना सुकुड, म्मममिप्य दुडेउवर म्मम 06/01/20
- श्री ज्ञानबहादुर शाण " " " 06/01/20
- श्री
- श्री





प्रिन सिने २०११ च्या लघुगुण परिणामे १११ गटोरे  
 विर निरत वैरुणे सुशोभना खेचनित प्रयोगिक तथा समावेर तव  
 सुकड सुकर इकडम (PLREP) यादोपेरे डिपोजना धारकापत इ इके  
 खरेतिसा तथा १११ खेचन होरीकलेने, जालनागरी टोल मनीना  
 पुनर्वास कार्य सुशोभना/करवरी खरेकना (Resettlement Action Plan/  
 HHS Survey) इकरुकर तपडिला नगोडिनाये दपडिनिना पर डिपोजना  
 खरे ध्यानुरे इतकाल करियो।

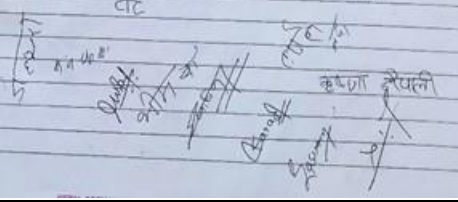
तपडिल:

१. पर्वतल इरुणे डीसी इरुणे-४ तथा डिपडि (२२१०२११११)
२. अरु विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
३. काम प्रसाद खोपने " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
४. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
५. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
६. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
७. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
८. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
९. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
१०. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
११. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
१२. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
१३. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
१४. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
१५. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
१६. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
१७. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
१८. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
१९. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२०. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२१. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२२. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२३. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२४. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२५. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२६. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२७. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२८. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
२९. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
३०. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)
३१. विरुड इरुणे " - " खोप इरुणे (२२१०२११११)

- १) पुनर्वास कार्य योजना (RAP)
- २) लगत इडा खनयना।
- ३) खेचनित जगात हात खनयना।
- ४) पुनर्वास निदान खनयना।
- ५) प्रभावित जगात हात खनयना।
- ६) विविध खनयना।

निर्णय:

- निर्णय नं १: प्रस्ताव नं १ मधील इतकाल गणे खर डिपोजनाये  
 पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाये लकरीये लकरीये करवरी खरेकना तथा  
 लकरीये खरेकना खरेकरी खरेकने।
- निर्णय नं २: प्रस्ताव नं २ मधील इतकाल गणे खर डिपोजनाये  
 पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाये लकरीये लकरीये करवरी खरेकना तथा  
 लकरीये खरेकना खरेकरी खरेकने।
- निर्णय नं ३: प्रस्ताव नं ३ मधील इतकाल गणे खर डिपोजनाये  
 पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाये लकरीये लकरीये करवरी खरेकना तथा  
 लकरीये खरेकना खरेकरी खरेकने।
- निर्णय नं ४: प्रस्ताव नं ४ मधील इतकाल गणे खर डिपोजनाये  
 पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाये लकरीये लकरीये करवरी खरेकना तथा  
 लकरीये खरेकना खरेकरी खरेकने।
- निर्णय नं ५: प्रस्ताव नं ५ मधील इतकाल गणे खर डिपोजनाये  
 पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाये लकरीये लकरीये करवरी खरेकना तथा  
 लकरीये खरेकना खरेकरी खरेकने।
- निर्णय नं ६: प्रस्ताव नं ६ मधील इतकाल गणे खर डिपोजनाये  
 पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाये लकरीये लकरीये करवरी खरेकना तथा  
 लकरीये खरेकना खरेकरी खरेकने।



**Annex 8: Minutes of public consultation meetings**

NO. 1  
DATE 11

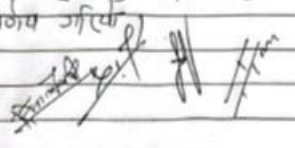
भाज प्रति 2019 साल पौष शुक्ल तिथि  
 मस सुभाषण आरंभिक देलेका उपत्यका  
 श्री कल्याणी इलाका दुधे प्रत्यक्षता प्रेम  
 प्रयोगना सुभाषण दुधेकाल पालु मरु  
 प्रतिनिधि दुधेकाल सुभाषणिक सुभाषण-इलाका  
 पड इलाकाका सुभाषणिक देले ताभिलके  
 उपत्यिका ठी देहमा निर्णय गरियो।

उपत्यिका  
 श्री कल्याणी इलाका - गा. पा. उपत्यिका  
 श्री पर्वलाल राणी जौरी - इन का प्रत्यक्षता  
 श्री मेनुजा खेम - नि. प्र. सु. अ. सु. गा. पा.  
 श्री पद्म प्रसाद श्रेष्ठ - प्राधिकृत देले  
 श्री ज्ञान बहादुर हमाल - प्राधिकृत देले  
 श्री रण बहादुर देवी - प्राधिकृत देले  
 श्री ज्योति बहाल - कामचि तुरा मिर - प्रदेश आयोगका  
 श्री विमल रिमल - कारवाण वि. का  
 श्री प्रथम बसुना - कारवाण वि. का  
 श्री हिरालाल चौधरी - इति निर्णय  
 श्री चिरनाथी राणी - कामचि वि. का  
 श्री नारायण रेदी - कामचि वि. का सु. गा. पा.  
 श्री आरमण सिंह - दफ. वि. निर्णय  
 श्री दिप प्रसाद जगती - न. यु.  
 श्री परमेश्वर रिमल - गा. पदमका न. यु.  
 श्री रिमल वि. का  
 श्री शुक बहादुर माया - इन का सुभाषण  
 श्री मोहन कुमार लाल - नाथी उपत्यका देलेका  
 श्री देवराज शिरी  
 श्री शिव माया  
 श्री तिल बहादुर राणी - सु. गा. पा.  
 श्री बुद्धा बहाल

NO. 1  
DATE 11

(1) आयोगका हालसालै प्रति प्रयोगना  
 (2) पुनर्वातु आयोगना प्रयोगना  
 (3) करचुरी क्षेत्रका प्रयोगना  
 (4) विविध

निर्णय  
 निर्णय न (1):  
 प्रत्यक्षता न 9 माफि इलाकाका गरी सुभाषण-इलाकाका  
 सुभाषण आयोगका हालसालै मरु आगे प्रतिनिधि  
 आयोगका सुभाषण गरी लारी प्रए गेटा उपत्यिका  
 इलाका गरियो।  
 निर्णय न (2):  
 प्रत्यक्षता न (2) माफि इलाकाका गरी पुनर्वातु आ-  
 योगका लारी लारी माफी सुभाषण देलेका  
 सुभाषण गरी प्रति 2019 पौष 7 देले सुभाषण  
 सुभाषण गरी प्रति 2019 पौष 9 देले सुभाषण  
 सुभाषण प्रति 2019 पौष 22 गतेका प्रतिनिधि  
 तथा जने निर्णय सुभाषण पारित गरियो।  
 निर्णय न (3):  
 प्रत्यक्षता न 9 माफि इलाकाका गरी करचुरी क्षेत्रका  
 लारी सुभाषण आयोगका सुभाषण गरी  
 तथा सुभाषण पारित लारी पारित जने  
 निर्णय गरियो।









निर्णय

निर्णय नं १ : प्रस्ताव नं १ मधील इतर प्रयोगातून पुनर्गठन करणे योजनेसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या अटी अन्वयेतून आदेश जारी करण्यात येईल.

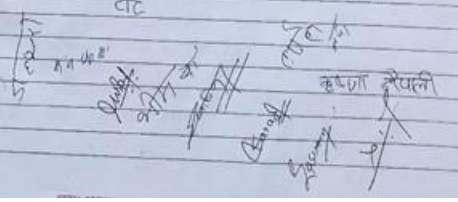
निर्णय नं २ : प्रस्ताव नं २ मधील इतर प्रयोगातून पुनर्गठन करणे योजनेसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या अटी अन्वयेतून आदेश जारी करण्यात येईल.

निर्णय नं ३ : प्रस्ताव नं ३ मधील इतर प्रयोगातून पुनर्गठन करणे योजनेसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या अटी अन्वयेतून आदेश जारी करण्यात येईल.

निर्णय नं ४ : प्रस्ताव नं ४ मधील इतर प्रयोगातून पुनर्गठन करणे योजनेसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या अटी अन्वयेतून आदेश जारी करण्यात येईल.

निर्णय नं ५ : प्रस्ताव नं ५ मधील इतर प्रयोगातून पुनर्गठन करणे योजनेसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या अटी अन्वयेतून आदेश जारी करण्यात येईल.

निर्णय नं ६ : प्रस्ताव नं ६ मधील इतर प्रयोगातून पुनर्गठन करणे योजनेसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या अटी अन्वयेतून आदेश जारी करण्यात येईल.



## Annex 9: Indigenous Peoples (Indigenous Nationalities) of Nepal

1. Mountain (18)	1. Bara Gaunle	7. Lhomi (Shingsawa)	13. Thakali
	2. Bhutia	8. Lhopa	14. Thudam
	3. Byansi	9. Marphali Thakali	15. Tingaunle Thakali
	4. Chhαιrotan	10. Mugali	16. Topkegola
	5. Dolpo	11. Siyar	17. Sherpa
	6. Larke	12. Tangbe	18. Wallung
	19 Humlo		
	1. Bankaria	9. Hayu	17. Newar
	2. Baramo	10. Hyolmo	18. Pahari
2. HILL (24)	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
	1. Bote	4. Kumal	7. Raute
	2. Danuwar	5. Majhi	
3. INNER TARAI (7)	3. Darai	6. Raji	
	1. Dhanuk	6. Meche	11. Rana Tharu
	2. Dhimal	7. Rajbanshi (Koch)	
4. TERAI (11)	3. Gangai	8. Satar	
	4. Jhangad	9. Tajpuria	
	5. Kisan Santhal	10. Tharu	

## Annex 10: Photographs



Photo 1: Consultation meeting for RAP preparation



Photo 2: Cadastral Survey

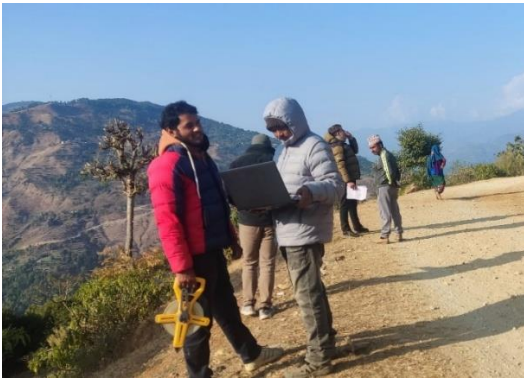


Photo3: Verification of cadastral survey



Photo 4: Orientation to Enumerators for HHs Survey



Photo 5: Household Survey



Photo 6: Household Survey



## **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