



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



Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
of
Galfagad - Shreenagar Road (9.990 Km)
Humla District

June, 2026

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CoI	Corridor of Impact
CPCU	Central Program Coordination Unit
DAO	District Administration Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DLRO	District Land Revenue Office
DoLID	Department of Local Infrastructure Development
DPR	Detail Project Report
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 ²	–	square meter

LAND AREA CONVERSION

Hilly Regions

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

Terai Regions

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

GLOSSARY

Terms	Description
Compensation	Compensation is the payment to the PAPs in cash or kind for private property acquired by the project, based on replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). However, the depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted while computing the compensation with respect to the replacement value.
Compensation Determination Committee	The district-level committee will be established in each road district under Section 13(2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 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.

Terms	Description
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

Terms	Description
	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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The proposed road length is 9.990 km which covers ward number 2 and 3 of the Adnchuli Rural Municipality. The road passes through Galfagad, Thapali, Khatagada, Rokayagaun and Shreenagar settlements. This road has been constructed and used by the local people since the last fifteen years. This road is proposed for upgradation to single lane standard with CGPC surfacing and average formation width of the road is 6.25 m including shoulders and drain.

The Galfaghad–Shreenagar Road was originally constructed and made operational as a gravel road under the Rural Access Program (RAP). The road was initially track-opened and improved to provide rural connectivity and it has since been serving as a functional access route for local communities

Objectives of the RAP: The construction activities will be carried out within the existing Gravel Road Corridor. No additional or adjacent land is required for this sub project as the land occupied by the existing road meets the approved design requirements. The consent papers for the land used by the existing road are currently being obtained by the rural municipality and the project office has proceeded with deed transfer works. Hence, this RAP will only deal with the affected structures and related administrative works of deed transfer.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared based on the detailed design and detailed cadastral 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 RAP also documents the application of VLD where relevant. VLD is applied only for minor land impacts, based on consultation and informed consent, with the right to refuse and no displacement or livelihood impacts. A VLD Mitigation Plan verifies voluntariness, documents consent, ensures donors are not worse off, and provides support measures, including for vulnerable households and deed transfer facilitation. The methodology of the RAP preparation includes data collection through primary and secondary sources. The primary data was collected through impact assessment and inventory loss surveys, community consultation, census and socio-economic surveys, and interview with both primary and secondary stakeholders.

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 road 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 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 9.990 km. The road construction work will be carried out within the existing road corridor/road CoI under the jurisdiction of Karnali Province. The detailed assessment shows that this existing footprint included portions of 259 private plots belonging to 127 households are under the existing road and drainage works. The existing road used land requirement for upgradation of this road is around 62,316.50 m² land is currently under use of the dirt road which is already under continuous public use for many years. The additional new land is not required for this sub project under PLRIP as the existing land used by the road is sufficient to meet the design standard. The land was originally provided by landholders to local authorities in the past for road construction and upgrading, and the Rural Municipality is currently formalizing this land use through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) documentation and deed transfer to regularize existing land use within the established road corridor. Hence in all such cases, private land acquisition under existing gravel road is being done by the RM through VLD. A VLD impact mitigation plan will be implemented to address the impact on Voluntary Land donors through a transparent process, including written consent, independent verification, and Grievance Redress Mechanism access. In summary:

1. The land used by existing road is being taken through VLD and VLD has been accepted by landholders who are all beneficiaries of all-weather roads lead to increase in land value, transportation and livelihood benefits. The land has given by the owners more than a decade ago to local authority (District Development Committee). Later on, the road has upgraded into gravel standard by the Rural Access Program.
2. All impacts on private affected structures will be compensated as a replacement value (4 private structures).
3. The land used by the existing road 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 are excluded from VLD and if impacted will get full compensation at replacement cost and access to training for livelihood support.

The design team have confirmed that no further additional land is required as the existing land used by the road is sufficient to meet the design standard. A census and socioeconomic study have been carried out to confirm the scale of impacts on structures based on final design. The landowners (occupied land by existing road) expected that the improved road and drainage infrastructures would enhance accessibility, particularly by providing easy access during emergencies and facilitating the efficient transport of local product, and contribute to overall community development.

Under the road and drain upgradation works, impact assessment identified impact on 4 structures (1 cattle shed and 3 petty shops). The impact on 4 private structures with 25 family members, in which 3 petty shops and 1 cattle shed required to be relocated.

Socio-economic Information and Profile of the structure's owners: The socio-economic survey captured four (4) households whose private structures are affected, comprising 25 populations (14 males-56% and 11 females-44 %). The average family size of households surveyed is 6.25. Three out of the four households are of Chhetri cast and one is of Dalit. The average sex ratio is 127.72. None of the households are identified as vulnerable households.

All four (4) project affected households impacted by the PLRIP interventions will participate in the socioeconomic development program which will offer livelihood and skills development training for those who express interest based on the Training Need Assessment (TNA). The budget has been incorporated into the resettlement action plan. The PPMU with the support of the CPCU will take the lead in conducting training needs assessment during the implementation phase.

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 loss of structures 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. The detailed Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Entitle Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
Land			
Permanent loss of agricultural and non-agricultural land	PAPs permanently losing private land, both agricultural or residential/non-agricultural and regardless of impact severity	Titleholder/Registered owners/informal land users and occupants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All private land used by the existing road is being acquired through VLD 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 in line with RPF-VLD protocol Vulnerable households are excluded from VLD and if impacted will get full compensation at replacement cost and access to training for livelihood support.
		Landowner and Tenant by a written agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project
		Renters/Leaseholders Non-formal occupiers without registration or title.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project
Loss of <i>Guthi</i> (Trust) Land	Land owned by Guthi Corporation as per the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	Entitled Persons/institutions and tenants in accordance with the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project
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"> Titleholder/ Registered owners Tenants and landowner (both parties entitle to get 50 percent compensation each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project
Building Structures			

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

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
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"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
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"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Loss of Income and Livelihood			
Loss of non-perennial crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	All Titleholder/PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Loss of Trees & Perennial Crops	Perennial Crops or Trees affected	All PAPs, both titled and non-titled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Loss of business or employment	Temporary loss of Business/employment loss/ income	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every displaced household with a business affected will be entitled to receive a one-time lump sum grant for re-establishing lost business; a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business, one-time cash assistance equivalent to one month's rent for temporarily moving the business to alternative premises and the type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis in consultation with the Business owner. • The household will be entitled to a rental stipend for the loss of rented accommodation • Cash compensation for damages to structures resulting from the temporary occupation of land at replacement cost. • Livelihood restoration skill training as agreed during consultation.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
		Workers/employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income³ • Assistance with livelihood and other vocation training that would help in obtaining employment and/or earning livelihood.
Allowances			
Transportation and displacement allowance for physical relocation of houses	Transport/transition costs	All PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All displaced households will receive a fixed transportation allowance sufficient to cover real relocation cost. • Every physically displaced household is entitled to a displacement allowance.
Rental Allowance	Rental cost for physically displaced	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project.
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"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Transaction Allowance	Allowance to cover all transaction costs associated with the acquisition and registration of new lands and assets including business.	All PAPs.	<p>This transaction allowance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities • Permits and approvals • Capital gains taxes/ income tax • Title Transfer/Registration • Inheritance Documents • Notary Public

Consultations and Participation: Consultations were carried out with various stakeholders such as community residents/project beneficiaries including the poor, women, and representatives of local level. A total of 6 consultation meetings were conducted of which 190 people attended the meetings. The major issues discussed during the consultations were: administrative procedure for deed transfer of the land utilized by the existing road. Consultations will continue throughout the project implementation. The Resettlement Action Plan particularly Entitlement Matrix in local language will be disclosed 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, and local level to effectively assess the resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the CPCU, PPMU and local level. 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 of structure loss, business loss, livelihood training cost. The budget also includes deed transfer cost for existing land occupied by the road and administrative cost. The total estimated cost for implementation of resettlement action plan is **NPR 3,279,640.00**. 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 ।

अदानचुली गाउँपालिकाको केन्द्र जोड्ने प्रस्तावित सडक ९.९९० किलोमिटर रहेको छ । यो सडक गल्फागाड, कफाडी, श्रीनगर बस्ती हुँदै जान्छ र यसलाई विगत वर्षौं देखि स्थानीयवासीले प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन् । प्रस्तावित सडक सिंगल लेन कालोपत्रे मापदण्डमा स्तरोन्नतिको लागी प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ र सडकको चौडाई ६.२५ मिटर रहेको छ ।

RAP का उद्देश्यहरू: विस्तृत डिजाइन र विस्तृत मापन सर्वेक्षणमा आधारित क्षति गणना र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण सम्पन्न भएपछि पुनर्वास कार्य योजना (RAP) तयार गरिएको छ । यो सडक ग्रामिण पहुँच कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत निर्माण गरिएको हुनाले हाल विद्यमान सडकले चर्चेको जग्गा नै स्तरोन्नतिको लागि प्रयाप्त हुने भएकोले थप नयाँ जग्गा आवश्यक नपर्ने देखिन्छ । हाल सडकले चर्चेको जग्गाको स्वेच्छिक जग्गा दान सहमतिपत्रहरू अदानचुली गाउँपालिकाले सङ्कलन गरि रहेको छ । 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 ।

जग्गा अधिग्रहण र पुनर्वासको प्रभाव: यो सडक ग्रामिण पहुँच कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत निर्माण गरिएको हुनाले हाल विद्यमान सडकले चर्चेको जग्गा नै स्तरोन्नतिको लागि प्रयाप्त हुने भएकोले थप नयाँ जग्गा आवश्यक नपर्ने देखिन्छ । हाल संचालनमा रहेको सडकले चर्चेको १२७ घरपरिवारको २५९ कित्ता जग्गाहरू बाट कुल ६२३१६.५० वर्ग मिटर जग्गा सडकको नाममा नामसारी गर्नु पर्ने देखिन्छ । उक्त जग्गा विगतमा सडक निर्माण कार्य गर्दा सबै जग्गाधनिहरूले स्वेच्छिक रूपमा उपलब्ध गराएको भएता पनि नामसारी नभएको हुँदा अदानचुली गाउँपालिका कार्यालयले सो जग्गाको स्वेच्छिक जग्गा दान सहमतिपत्र संकलन गरि स्वामित्व परिवर्तन गर्ने प्रक्रिया थालनी गरिएको छ । विस्तृत अध्ययन र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणको क्रममा परामर्शदाताहरूको टोलीले विभिन्न परामर्श बैठकहरू सञ्चालन गरेको थियो । विस्तृत डिजाइनमा आधारित क्षतिगणना र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणको सूचीले ४ वटा संरचनाहरू मात्र क्षति हुने देखिन्छ । डिजाइन टोलीले विस्तृत डिजाइनको क्रममा प्रभावहरू न्यूनीकरण गर्न प्रभाव हुन सक्ने क्षेत्रलाई कम गर्ने सम्भावनाको खोजी गरेको छ । अन्तिम रूप दिईएको डिजाइन र विस्तृत मापन सर्वेक्षण (DMS) को आधारमा संरचनामा पर्ने

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 ।

सामाजिक-आर्थिक जानकारी र प्रोफाइल: सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणले जम्मा ४ वटा संरचना प्रभावित हुने देखिन्छ जसमा ४ घरधुरीको १४ पुरुष (५६%) र ११ महिला (४४%) गरि जम्मा २५ जना परिवार संख्यामा प्रभाव पर्ने देखिन्छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएको घरपरिवारको औसत आकार ६.२५ रहेको छ। प्रभावित परिवारहरूको जातीय संरचनामा, क्षेत्री ३ र दलित १ घरधुरी रहेको छ। विस्तृत अध्ययनले औसत लिङ्ग अनुपात १२७.२७ रहेको देखाएको छ। एक दलित परिवार र अन्य प्रभावित परिवारहरूलाई लाई सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत उनीहरूको जीविकोपार्जनमा टेवा पुऱ्याउन सीप विकास तालिम प्रदान गरिने छ। उक्त कार्यक्रमका लागि यस पुनर्वास कार्ययोजनामा 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 अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी नितीद्वारा 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) व्यापारमा भएको क्षतिको सहायता । सडक उपआयोजनामा क्षति हुने व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्तिहरूलाई यस RAP मस्यौदामा समावेश गरिएको Entitlement म्याट्रिक्सको आधारमा पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन मुल्यमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने छ र क्षतिपूर्तिको निर्धारण जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ मा व्यवस्था भएको मुवाब्जा निर्धारण समितिको निर्यण मार्फत वा आयोजनाको प्रादेशिक इकाईले निर्यण गरे बमोजिम हुनेछ । यद्यपी सडकले चर्चेको साविकको जग्गाको स्वेच्छिक जग्गादानको सहमति पत्र लिने कार्य सम्बन्धित गाउँपालिकाले गरि रहेको छ । हाल सम्म १२८ जग्गाधनी मध्ये ६४ जग्गाधनीहरू बाट सहमति पत्र संकलन भइसकेको छ विस्तृत *क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण निती 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 ४ वटा परामर्श बैठक सम्पन्न भएका थिए, जसमा १३१ जना सहभागी थिए । परामर्श तथा छलफल कार्यक्रम यस उपआयोजना कार्यान्वयन अवधिभर जारी रहने छ । पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना

मस्यौदालाई उपआयोजना क्षेत्रका सार्वजनिक स्थानहरूमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूबिच 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 कार्यन्वयनका 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, व्यापारको क्षति वाफतको सहायता तथा जीविकोपार्जन तालिम सम्बन्धी लागत समावेश गरिएको छ । यसका साथसाथै बजेटमा विद्यमान सडकले चर्चेको जग्गाको स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण लागत र प्रशासनिक लागत पनि समावेश छ । पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि कुल अनुमानित लागत रूपैया ३२,७९,६४०/- रहेको छ । बैंक खाता नभएका प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको लागि बैंक खाता खोल्न सहजीकरण गरिने छ ।

विस्तृत क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण नीती खाका

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
जग्गा			
कृषि तथा गैर कृषि जग्गाको स्थायी क्षति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> असरको गम्भीरता जेसुकै भए पनि, आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु जसले निजी जग्गा (कृषि वा आवासीय/गैर (कृषि) स्थायी रूपमा गुमाएका छन् भने । 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> हकवाला/दर्ता भएका जग्गाधनीहरु 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> हाल सडकले चर्चेको व्यक्तिगत जग्गाहरु स्वेच्छिक जग्गादान प्रकृया बाट सम्बन्धित पालिकाले लिने छ ।
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> लिखित सम्झौताका आधारमा स्थापित जग्गाधनी र मोही 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भाडामा लिनेहरु/पट्टावालाहरु 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
गुठी जग्गाको क्षति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> गुठी संस्थान ऐन, २०३३ अनुसार गुठी संस्थानको स्वामित्वमा रहेको जग्गा 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> गुठी संस्थान ऐन, २०३३ अनुसार हकवाला व्यक्ति/संस्था तथा मोही 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
निजी जग्गाको अस्थायी क्षति वा जग्गा प्रयोगमा लाग्ने प्रतिबन्ध	<p>आफ्नो जग्गा नगुमाएता पनि आयोजनाका गतिविधिहरुले जग्गा अस्थायी रूपमा ओगटेकोले गर्दा उक्त जग्गाको उपयोगमा प्रतिबन्ध लागेका कारण आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुले खेती गर्न असमर्थ छन् भने ।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> हकवाला/दर्ता भएका जग्गाधनीहरु मोही र जग्गाधनी दुवैको बराबर स्वामित्व 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
घर तथा संरचनाहरु			

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

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
	भण्डारण सुविधाहरू, बार, आदि को क्षति ।	लिने/पट्टा वालहरू, र मोही तथा जग्गाधनी दुवैको बराबर स्वामित्व भएकाहरू ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अनौपचारिक बसोबास गर्नेहरू र प्रयोगकर्ताहरूले निर्माण गरेका सबै संरचनाहरूको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा क्षतिपूर्ति पाउन योग्य । मुख्य संरचनाबाहेक, दलान, प्यारापेट पर्खाल, च्याम्पजस्ता सामान्य क्षतिहरूका लागि, आयोजनाले सबै मर्मत तथा सम्भार कार्यहरू गर्न सक्नेछ ।
सामुदायिक पूर्वाधार/साझा सम्पत्ति स्रोतहरूको क्षति			
सामुदायिक भवन/संरचना, सांस्कृतिक सम्पत्ति वा त्यस्ता सम्पत्तिहरूमा पहुँचको क्षति	सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरू	समुदाय/स्थानीय सरकार/प्रदेश सरकार/संघीय सरकार र उपभोक्ता समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
सार्वजनिक जग्गा वा त्यस्ता सम्पत्तिहरूमा पहुँचको क्षति	सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरू	स्थानीय नगरपालिका वा समुदाय/उपभोक्ता समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
आय र जिविकोपार्जनको क्षति			
अस्थायी बालीको क्षति	बाली प्रभावित भएमा वा बाली आमदानी गुमेमा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकवाला/ आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
रूख तथा बाह्र मासे बालीको क्षति	बाह्र मासे बाली वा रूखहरू प्रभावित भएमा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कानुनी हैसियत भएका र नभएका सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
व्यवसाय वा रोजगारी			
व्यवसाय/रोजगारीको क्षति	व्यवसाय/रोजगारी गुमेमा	व्यवसाय धनी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रभावित व्यवसाय भएको प्रत्येक विस्थापित घरपरिवारले गुमेको व्यवसाय पुनःस्थापना गर्नका लागि एक पटकको

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
			<p>एकमुष्ट अनुदान प्राप्त गर्ने हकदार हुनेछन्। व्यवसायको प्रकृतिअनुसार कम्तीमा तीन महिनाको आम्दानी, व्यवसायलाई अस्थायी रूपमा वैकल्पिक परिसरमा सार्नका लागि एक महिनाको भाडा बराबरको एक पटकको नगद सहायता र व्यवसाय धनीसँगको परामर्शमा केस-टु-केस आधारमा मूल्याङ्कन गरिएका अन्य प्रकारका क्षतिहरू समावेश हुनेछन्।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • भाडावालाले भाडामा लिएको वासस्थान गुमाएबापत भाडा सहायता प्राप्त गर्न हकदार हुनेछन्। • जग्गाको अस्थायी भोगचलनका कारण संरचनामा भएको क्षतिको लागि प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा नगद क्षतिपूर्ति। • परामर्शको क्रममा सहमति भएअनुसार जीविकोपार्जन पुनःस्थापनाका लागि सीप तालिम।
		श्रमिक/कर्मचारी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • न्यूनतम निर्वाह आयको^१ ३ महिना बराबरको गुमेको ज्यालाको क्षतिपूर्ति। • रोजगारी प्राप्त गर्न र जीविकोपार्जन गर्न मद्दत पुग्ने जीविकोपार्जन र अन्य व्यावसायिक तालिममा सहयोग।
सहायताहरू			
घरको भौतिक पुनर्बास का लागि यातायात र विस्थापन सहायता	यातायात/ तथा अन्य सहायताहरू	कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सबै विस्थापित घरपरिवारले उप-आयोजनाको पुनर्बास कार्य योजनामा उल्लेख भएअनुसार निश्चित यातायात सहायता प्राप्त गर्नेछन्।

^१ औद्योगिक श्रमिकहरूको लागि नेपाल सरकारद्वारा स्वीकृत न्यूनतम ज्याला।

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रत्येक भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापित घरपरिवारले विस्थापन सहायता प्राप्त गर्न हकदार हुनेछ।
घरभाडा सहायता	भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापितका लागि घरभाडा खर्च	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन।
अतिरिक्त जोखिमयुक्त सहायता	जोखिममा परेका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरिने अतिरिक्त सहायता	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> गरिवीको 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। 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन।
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"> सेवाहरू विच्छेद/पुनःजडान अनुमति र स्वीकृतिहरू पूँजिगत लाभ कर/आयकर स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण/दर्ता उत्तराधिकार सम्बन्धी कागजातहरू नोटरी पब्लिक

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 road passes through ward number 2 and 3 of Adanchuli Rural Municipality of Humla District in Karnali Province. The road starts from Galfagad of Ward 2 of Adanchuli RM (E-585086.58 & N-3280709.586) and ends at Shreenagar of Ward no 3 of Adanchuli RM (Coordinate: E-581456.459 & N-3284440.741). The road passes through different settlements like Galfagad, Thapali and Shreenagar and barren lands in most of the road stretch. Total length of the proposed road is 9.990 km. Total formation width of the proposed road will be 5.25 m (without drain), carriage way width of 3.75 m, shoulder width 0.75 m on both sides and 1m tick drain in hill side. The location map of the Galfagad-Shreenagar Road is given in Figure 1.

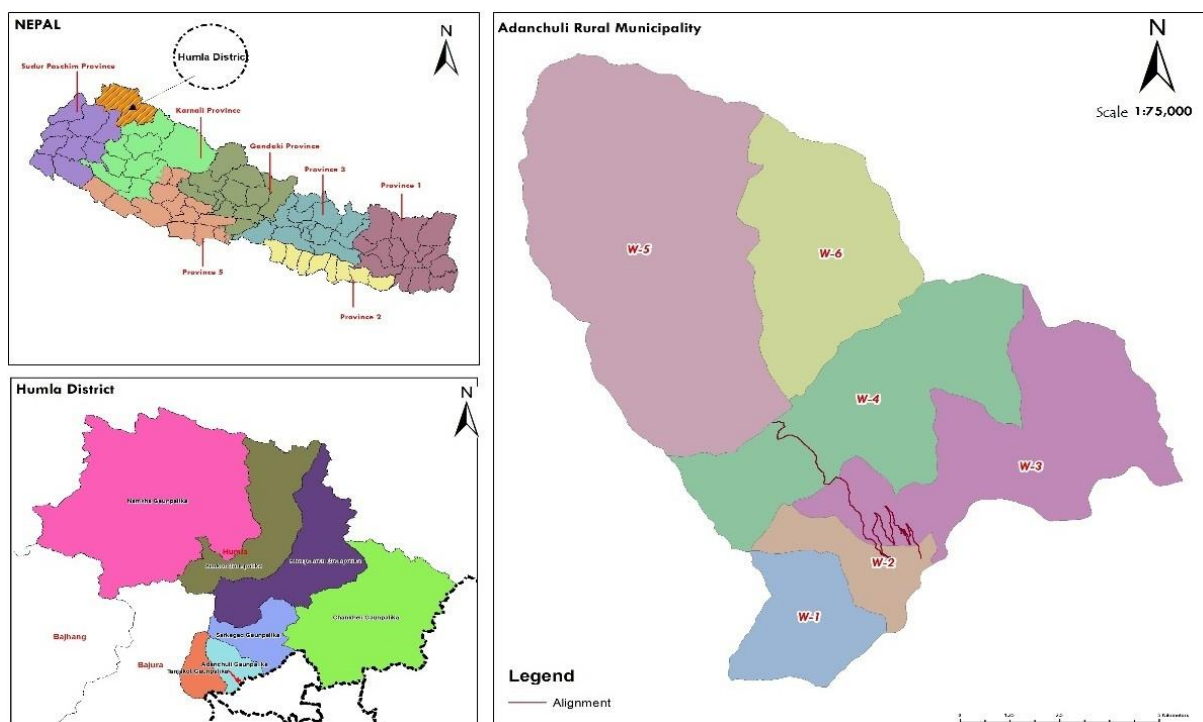


Figure 1: Location Map

1.2 Salient Features of the sub-project

Name of the Sub-Project	Galfagad-Shreenagar Road Section
District and Province	Humla, Karnali
Start Point	Adanchuli RM -2, Galfagad, E- 585086.58 & N- 3280709.586
End Point	Adanchuli RM-3, Shreenagar, E- 581456.459 & N- 3284440.741
Municipalities covered	Adanchuli Rural Municipality Ward no. 2 and 3
Major Settlement	Galfagad and Shreenagar
Geographic Feature	
Terrain	Mountainous
Geology	Boulders, gravel, sand, silt, Hard Rock, Medium Rock & Soft Rock
Altitude	1284.903m to 1972.942m
Climate	Temperate
Road Classification	Local Road
Length of Road	9.990 KM
Standard of Pavement	Close Graded Premix Carpet
Design Parameter	
Design Speed	30 km/hr
Carriage Width	3.75m
Formation Width	5.25 m
Shoulder Width	0.75 m on both sides
Drain	1 m
Side Drain Shape	Tick drain
Maximum Gradient	11.8%
Camber	3%
Radius of Horizontal Curve	20m @Hair pin Bends and High Grade
Design Life	20 years
Road Pavement	
Sub-base Material	8788.52 m ³
Base Material	7444.25 m ³
20 mm thick CGPC	50477.38 m ²
50 mm thick penetration macadam	3087.50 m ²
Cross Drainage	
Slab Culvert 2 m Span (Proposed)	11 Nos.
RCC Causeway	21 Nos.
600 mm Pipe culvert	3 Nos.

Drain Length	8720 m
Retaining Structures	
Gabion Wall	9564.75 m ³
Masonry wall	2,634.55 m ³
Earth Work	27,318.06 m ³
E/W in Excavation	51,937.80 m ³
Total Project Cost inclusive VAT and Contingency (NRs)	513,771,680.96

2. OBJECTIVES OF RAP

The construction activities will be carried out within the existing Gravel Road corridor. The additional adjacent land is not required for this sub project as the land currently occupied by the existing road has met the design requirements. The consent papers for the land used by the existing road are currently being obtained by the rural municipality and the project office has proceeded with deed transfer works. Hence, this RAP will deal with the affected structures and administrative works of deed transfer.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared based on the detailed design and detailed cadastral 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) and relevant laws of Nepal. RAP also documents the application of VLD where relevant. VLD is applied only for minor land impacts, based on consultation and informed consent, with the right to refuse and no displacement or livelihood impacts. A VLD Mitigation Plan verifies voluntariness, documents consent, ensures donors are not worse off, and provides support measures, including for vulnerable households and deed transfer facilitation. The methodology of the RAP preparation includes data collection through primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through impact assessment and inventory loss surveys, community consultation, census and socio-economic surveys, and interview with both primary and secondary stakeholders. 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 conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons in order to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation of those affected families.

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 alternatives². To this end, analysis of alternatives was done for the proposed widening/upgrading of this road in accordance with the principle of mitigation hierarchy for the management of E&S risks and impacts. The mitigation hierarchy principles have been applied to explore likely impacts and to suggest the most suitable solutions including avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts.

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

In the detailed design phase, due consideration was given to avoid resettlement impacts to the extent possible in accordance with the WB ESS5, GoN Acts and policies and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared based on WB's ESS-5, RPF of PLRIP and adhering to relevant acts and policies of Nepal government and applicable methodology. These include a census of new resettlement impacts (HHs), socio-economic survey of additional new impacts, 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. 2 Office of Adanchuli 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 develop 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 rural 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

² 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 4.

Census Survey

A census of new affected households was conducted on October 2025, following the identification of all four (4) affected structures. The existing road used around 62,316.50 m² land which is already under continuous public use for many years. The additional new land is not required for this sub project under PLRIP as the existing land occupied by the road is sufficient to meet the design standard. Hence, census survey was carried out in only four (4) impacted HHs. The objective of the census was to record the profile of affected structures owners' and the anticipated loss of assets. The census helped to prepare a complete inventory of affected people 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 four (4) 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, four (4) impacted HHs were interviewed (100% survey). 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, and project affected people were conducted during the field study. The group consultations were held in a spread of different settlements. While consulting with PAPs including women's groups; their issues, interest, expectations, needs and demands were recorded and included in the RAP.

3.3 Modalities for Land Acquisition

Land acquisition is not required for this sub-project as the Rural Access Program has upgraded the road into gravel standards, and the required road width is sufficient. Thus, additional land acquisition is not required for this sub-project. The land was originally provided by landholders to local authorities in the past for road construction and upgrading, and the Rural Municipality is currently formalizing this land use through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) documentation and deed transfer to regularize existing land use within the established road corridor. Hence in all such cases, private land acquisition under existing graveled roads is being done by the rural municipality through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD).

3.4 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date will be the date by which the affected property has been surveyed/measured as part of the census to document an inventory of the affected assets. All affected households, 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 7 August 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. All four (4) project affected households are eligible for compensation & resettlement and livelihood assistance as per the entitlement matrix.

3.6 Basis for the Design and Budgeting

As indicated, the RAP was developed following a number of consultations with the project affected households 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, Article 27; "Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, Government of Nepal may acquire any land for any purpose through negotiations with the concerned landowner. It shall not be necessary to comply with the procedure laid down in this Act while acquiring lands through negotiations."

Land Reform Act (1964)

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

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

Land Administration and Revenue Act 2034

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Comparison between National and WB ESS5 Requirements

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

Table 2 : 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	Provision of compensation at replacement cost along with	A series of consultation meeting with affected PAFs will take

	assets and in certain cases of landlessness, for provision of replacement land. The CDC chaired by the Chief District Officer (CDO) determines criteria.	rehabilitation assistance and commitment to improve and/or restore livelihoods to pre-project levels.	place in a group under the supervision of CDC to reach at a mutually acceptable compensation. This will not be below replacement cost. If it fails, an independent assessment (through a subcommittee) of replacement cost will be conducted and provided this report for the CDC's consideration.
Timing of Compensation	Executing agency may acquire land by depositing money with the competent authority for compensation determination.	Possession of acquired land and related assets will be taken up by the project only after compensation has been made available and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation	Land access will be initiated only after payment of full compensation (except in case of legally disputed cases, if any). In these cases, payments shall be held in an escrow account until the legal dispute has been resolved. Forced evictions will not be carried out. PAHs will be given reasonable time (up to 12 months) to identify temporary accommodation within project area until they are able to build their new replacement houses.
Eligibility	Provisions are made for land owners and registered tenants under the Constitution and the LAA. However, there are no provisions for informal rights holders, unregistered land owners, squatters, undocumented tenants, other family members or landless.	Includes: those with formal legal rights to the land/assets; those with no legal rights but with a claim to land recognized under national or customary law; or those with no recognizable legal right to land or assets.	This RAP considers all PAHs including those without any recognizable legal titles or rights (for compensation of affected structures and livelihood restoration support).
Informed Consultation and Participation	During the land acquisition process, the CDO is the appellate authority. Otherwise, the LAA does not require on-going consultations with affected persons and other stakeholders.	Disclosure of relevant information; meaningful consultations with affected persons communities, and other stakeholders; consultations must be ongoing and inclusive.	PAHs were informed about the intended acquisition of their land and consulted multiple times in this process of preparation of RAP. Their preferences for resettlement and rehabilitation options were incorporated in this RAP. Consultations with communities not affected by

			land acquisition were also carried out, detailed in this RAP.
Livelihood Restoration	The legal frameworks for resettlement provide for rehabilitation of displaced settlements and compensation to affected persons through land-based resettlement strategies. However, land-based livelihood is not used as a criterion for application of such land-based resettlement strategies wherever possible.	Provision of compensation at replacement cost along with rehabilitation assistance and commitment to improve and/or restore livelihoods and standard of living to pre-project levels.	Both non-land and land-based livelihood restoration strategies are considered in this RAP.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	The affected entities may approach the CDO and/or the Ministry of Home Affairs within a defined period for compulsory expropriation. Under Clause 25.7, appeal against the compensation may be directly filed with the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, entities other than legally registered land owners and tenants are not considered.	The project is required to establish a grievance redress mechanism, which should seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible.	The project has established a GRM which will be used for this purpose as well. The GRM also includes access to legal redress at any stage in the process.
Special assistance for 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,	The RAP makes provisions for transitional support for all PAHs who are physically and economically displaced.

		production levels, and standards of living.	
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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 study. The proposed road sub-project has impacts on cattle shed (Goth) and petty shops. A census of affected households whose structures will be impacted was conducted in October 2025, following the identification of all affected structures. The detailed cadastral survey and assessment shows that this existing footprint included portions of 259 private plots belonging to 127 households are under the existing road and drainage works. The existing road used land requirement for upgradation of this road is around 62,316.50 m² land is currently under use of the dirt road which is already under continuous public use for many years. The additional adjacent new land is not required for this sub project under PLRIP as the existing land used by the road is sufficient to meet the design standard. These private plots and household's fall under existing roads upgraded by Rural Access Program. Besides, land was originally provided by landholders to local authorities in the past for road construction and upgrading, and the Rural Municipality is currently formalizing this land use through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) documentation and deed transfer to regularize existing land use within the established road corridor and meeting VLD eligibility criteria per the RPF.

Since the land used by the existing road is small strip of land and the impacts are minimal. Landowners have given the land willingly to the Rural Access Program in the past without any intimidation and coercion. PLRIP further consulted with the landowner and insured that all the VLD protocol followed: VLD will be applied only where impacts are minor, no households are displaced, livelihoods are not affected, and landowners provided informed and voluntary consent, with the right to refuse and access to the grievance redress mechanism. The benefits of such infrastructure are therefore accrued primarily at the local level, rather than directly benefiting provincial or local governments.

The land used by the existing road is narrow strips of private land are being utilized, and no additional land is required to meet the design standard. Project has not applied VLD as a default modality instead the existing road was built long before and under operation. PLRIP intervention does not need addition new land. On top of this, project team had also rigorous consultation with the landowners on VLD provision and information disclosed candidly on VLD protocol. The summary of the impacts by the project is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Impacts

S.N.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. of HHs	Population
A	Impact on Land			
	Private land: 62,316.5 m ² (Land occupied by the existing road)		127	715
	Additional adjacent land required for road upgradation: 00		0	0
B	Impact on Structures			
	Cattle sheds and Petty Shops		4	25

Source: Socio-economic Survey October, 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 Rural Access Program in gravel standard on 2014. It is a single lane road and proposed for 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 a total length of 9.990 km. The road construction work will be carried out entirely within the existing road corridor/road under the jurisdiction of Karnali Province. The cadastral survey shows that 259 private plots belonging to 127 households were taken for road improvement and drainage works. Total land requirement for upgradation of this road is around 62,316.5 m² which is currently occupied by the existing road and no additional adjacent land is required under PLRIP interventions

5.2 Impact on Structures

The loss inventory and socioeconomic survey identified impact on minor structures (at chainage 0+000 and 9+700) comprising of cattle shed and petty shops. All impacts will be mitigated with appropriate compensation, and assistance based on the entitlement matrix at replacement cost. Total four (4) private structures are assessed to be affected which include: one cattle shed and three petty shops. 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 4 and details are provided in Annex 2 respectively.

Table 4: Impact on Structures

Type of Ownership	Type of Impacts	No. of Households
Private structures	Minor structures (1 Cattle Shed and 3 Petty Shops)	4 affected households (25 family members)

Source: Socio-economic Survey, October 2025

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A socio-economic survey of the affected households whose structures will be impacted during road upgrading works was conducted in October 2025 by trained enumerators under the close supervision of the Social Specialist of the PPMU. The survey covered the sites where impacts on the structures are identified within the CoI.

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 (4), male represents 56 % whereas female is 44% and sex ratio is 127.27 male per 100 females. The average family size of the surveyed households is 6.25. Majority of the people in the area belongs to Chhetri caste. The population of the surveyed households consists of Chhetri 19 (76%) and Dalit 6 (24%).

Table 5: Household and Population by Caste and Ethnicity

Number of HH	Population			Population by caste, community and ethnicity	
	Male	Female	Total	Chhetri	Dalit
4	14	11	25	19	6
%	56	44	100	76	24

Source: Socioeconomic survey, October2025

Age-wise Population Distribution: Out of the total population, the majority of the age group ranges 15-59 years (68%). The age group below 14 years represents 32%. The data shows that the youth population is higher in the project area (Table 6).

Table 6: Age-wise Population Distribution of Affected Households

HH Population by Age Group					
Below 14Yrs.		15-59 Yrs.		Above 60Yrs	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
8	32	17	68	-	-

Source: Socio-economic Survey, October, 2025

Literacy and Education: The literacy rate of the subproject affected households is 91.3% which is above the national standard (76.2%). Among the 21 literate population, 61.9 % are male and 38.09% are female whereas out of 2 illiterate people both are female and two members are below five year age (Table 7).

Table 7: Literacy Status of Affected Population

Sex	Education Status					
	Literate		Illiterate		Total	
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
Male	13	61.9	0	0.00	13	56.52
Female	8	38.09	2	100	10	43.48
Total	21	100.00	2	100.00	23	100.00

Source: Socio-economic Survey, October 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 8.

Table 8: Households by means of Livelihood

S N	Number of Households by Occupation					
	Agriculture	Service	Wage Labor	Foreign Employment / Remittance	Trade/ Business	Total
1	1	-	1	-	2	4
%	25	-	25	-	5	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, October 2025

7. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A series of consultations were held during the preparation of this RAP, building on earlier community engagements carried out throughout the project cycle. These discussions helped identify key concerns, validate project impacts, and incorporate community feedback into the planning and mitigation measures outlined in the RAP. Table 9 summarizes the consultation conducted till now.

The PPMU will ensure 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 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.

During stakeholder consultations, information on the project's environmental and social aspects, the deed transfer process for land currently occupied by the existing road, and potential impacts on structures along the alignment were shared with affected communities. The consultations indicated a general willingness among landowners to transfer ownership of the land used by the road, while emphasizing the need for administrative support from the project to facilitate the deed transfer process. These concerns have been incorporated into the RAP through provisions for technical and logistical support for land ownership transfer, compensation for the loss of structures, in accordance with the project's entitlement framework, provision of livelihood enhancement trainings and stakeholder engagement.

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 9.

Table 9: Summary of Public Consultation

S. N.	Date	Place/ Location	Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
			Male	Female	Total	
1	18 December 2023	Shreenagar, Adanchuli RM-02	32	3	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about the E&S aspect of the project • Deed transfer process of the land currently used by the existing road • Probable impacts on the structures along the alignment <p>People's Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness to transfer the ownership of the land currently used by the existing road • Project should provide administrative support for the deed transfer process
2	23 December 2024	Galfagad, Adanchuli RM - 2	36	5	41	
3	24 December 2024	Shreenagar, Adanchuli RM - 3	55	8	63	
4	May 11, 2025	Shreenagar, Adanchuli RM - 3			16	
5	August 10, 2025	Shreenagar, Adanchuli RM - 3	11		11	
6	19 October 2025	Shreenagar, Adanchuli RM - 3	24		24	

8. 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.

9. 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 10). 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 10: Structure of Grievance Redress Committee

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

10. 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:

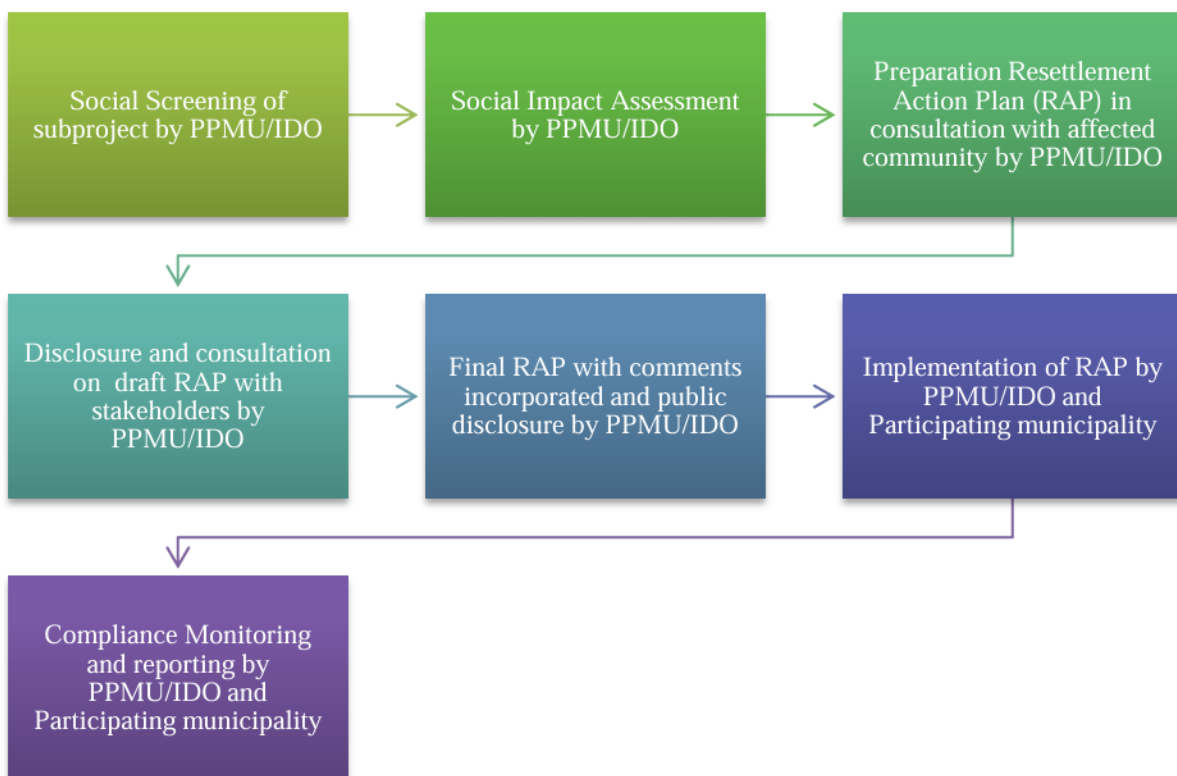


Figure 2: Diagram of key agencies involved in RAP implementation

The roles and responsibilities of related agencies/units for the implementation of the RAP is provided in Table 11.

Table 11: Roles and Responsibilities of RAP implementation Agencies/Units

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

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

11. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

The project adopts an approach to compensate affected structures based on the agreed entitlement matrix. The project will pay compensation and/or rehabilitation support/assistance for the affected structures following the replacement cost principle. The compensation for such structures will be determined by a committee 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. One representative 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. Minor structure loss such as cattle shed and petty shops
- ii. Cost for deed transfer of affected plots (Land under existing road)

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. 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 12. 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 12: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
Land			
Permanent loss of agricultural and non-agricultural land	PAPs permanently losing private land, both agricultural or residential/non-agricultural and regardless of impact severity	Titleholder/Registered owners/informal land users and occupants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All private land used by the existing road is being acquired through VLD 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 in line with RPF-VLD protocol. • Vulnerable households are excluded from VLD and if impacted will get full compensation at replacement cost and access to training for livelihood support. • Compensation at full replacement cost for 4 structures that will be impacted but not result in relocation.
		Landowner and Tenant by a written agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
		Renters/Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Loss of <i>Guthi</i> (Trust) Land	Land owned by Guthi Corporation as per the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	Entitled Persons/institutions and tenants in accordance with the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
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"> • Titleholder/ Registered owners • Tenants and landowner (both parties entitle to get 50 percent compensation each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Building Structures			

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

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
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"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
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"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Loss of Income and Livelihood			
Loss of non-perennial crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	All Titleholder/PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Loss of Trees & Perennial Crops	Perennial Crops or Trees affected	All PAPs, both titled and non-titled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Loss of business or employment	Temporary loss of Business/employment loss/ income	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every displaced household with a business affected will be entitled to receive a one-time lump sum grant for re-establishing lost business; a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business, one-time cash assistance equivalent to one month's rent for temporarily moving the business to alternative premises and the type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis in consultation with the Business owner. • The household will be entitled to a rental stipend for the loss of rented accommodation • Cash compensation for damages to structures resulting from the temporary occupation of land at replacement cost. • Livelihood restoration skill training as agreed during consultation.
		Workers/employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income³ • Assistance with livelihood and other vocation training that would help in obtaining employment and/or earning livelihood.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
Allowances			
Transportation and displacement allowance for physical relocation of houses	Transport/transition costs	All PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All displaced households will receive a fixed transportation allowance sufficient to cover real relocation cost. • Every physically displaced household is entitled to a displacement allowance.
Rental Allowance	Rental cost for physically displaced	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable for this sub project.
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"> • Not Applicable for this sub project
Transaction Allowance	Allowance to cover all transaction costs associated with the acquisition and registration of new lands and assets including business.	All PAPs.	<p>This transaction allowance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities • Permits and approvals • Capital gains taxes/ income tax • Title Transfer/Registration • Inheritance Documents • Notary Public

12. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

The project assessed all potential losses induced by land acquisition and other project activities, including land, structures, crops, and income sources. Compensation was determined based on current market values plus required taxes, levies etc to ensure replacement costs, and relevant legal provisions, ensuring affected households receive fair and timely restitution. The approach follows both national regulations and World Bank ESS5 requirements.

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 private structures and associated costs, training cost for livelihood enhancement and administrative cost for RAP implementation. The resettlement cost is presented in Table 13. 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. 3,279,640.00**. This RAP includes detailed estimates.

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 Humla 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 structure loss (minor):** One cattle shed and three petty shops were identified as per detailed assessment.

Table 13: Tentative Resettlement Budget

S.N.	Item	Quantity (m ²)	Unit Rate (Rs/m ²)	Amount (in NPRs)
A. Compensation/Assistance cost for structures				
1	Minor Structures	4	50,000.00	2,000,00.00
Subtotal (A)				200,000.00
B. Business Support Allowance				
3	Business support allowance	3	3 Business *30 days* 1150 Rs/day	1,035,00.00
4	Training cost for livelihood enhancement program	20	59,000	1,180,000.00
Subtotal (B)				1,283,500.00
C. Deed Transfer Cost				

S.N.	Item	Quantity (m²)	Unit Rate (Rs/m²)	Amount (in NPRs)
5	Deed transfer cost (Taxes/fees)	127 HHs	2,000	2,540,000.00
6	Appreciation cost (transportation, accommodation)	127 HHs	8,000	1,016,000.00
Subtotal (C)				1,270,000.00
D. Administrative Cost				
6	Consultations/Meetings		Lump sum	400,000.00
Subtotal (D)				400,000.00
Total (A+B+C+D)				3,153,500.00
Contingencies @ 4% of Total Cost				1,261,400.00
Grand Total				3,279,640.00

13. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

An indicative schedule for implementing the RAP is shown in Table 14 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 14: Implementation Schedule of the RAP

SN	Activities	Time Period	Responsibility
1	Detailed design and survey	December 2024	Completed
2	Mobilization of Supervision Consultant	December 2024	Completed
3	Establishment of subproject office	January 2025	Completed
4	Identification of project-affected land parcels	April 2025	Completed
7	Formation of GRC	April 2025	Completed
8	Conduct a socioeconomic survey of the influence area and a census survey of APs	August 2025	Completed
9	Joint survey with the contractor	November 2025	Completed
10	Formation of CDC	July 2026	PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
11	Dissemination of information, public consultation, distribution of summary of RP in Nepali	July 2026	PPMU/IDO
12	Determination of compensation of affected assets	July 2026	CDC/PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
13	Publish notice to collect compensation	July 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality
14	Distribution of compensation	September 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality
15	Transfer of land entitlement of acquired land in the name of the project	November 2026	IDO/Participating Municipality

14. 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 15.

Table 15: 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"> • Number of consultations with the PAPs and issues discussed • Number of registered grievances, types, and resolution • Number of FDGs with IPs and or vulnerable groups on RAP issues • Number of PAPs who complain that they don't understand entitlements • Number of PAPs receiving compensation and resettlement assistance
	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census and CDC asset determination/verification procedures in place • Effectiveness of compensation payment/delivery system • Number of land transfers undertaken • Status of livelihood restoration activities. • Number of targeted beneficiaries provided support with employment and other income-generating activities, among others.
	VLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of VLD consents • Number of deed transfers • Area of land acquired through VLD • Number of grievances regarding VLD
	Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type, and size of private structures acquired • Number, type, and size of community structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of private crops and trees removed • Number and type of government/community crops and trees removed • Crops destroyed by area, type, and number of owners

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

15. NEXT STEP ACTIONS

This chapter presents the next step actions to be carried out which is shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Next Step Actions

SN	Actions	Agency Responsible	Current Status
1	Finalized RAP	PPMU in coordination with CPCU	Final RAP produced incorporating bank comments
2	Recruitment of Social Mobilizers	PPMU	Mobilized
3	Public consultations and engagement will be carried out throughout the entire project implementation. These will include both formal and informal consultative methods such as: Stakeholder Engagement, meetings and community discussions. An extensive information dissemination for affected persons will also be conducted to ensure they are well-informed and consulted. Information will be continuously disseminated. A project information disclosure leaflet translated in Nepali will be distributed to the community.	PPMU	Regular
4	In case any involuntary resettlement and/or Indigenous Peoples impact is identified at any stage of the project implementation, this RAP needs to revise in accordance with WB ESS 5 and project RPF.	PPMU	-
5	Written consent taken from land donors by rural municipality	PPMU/Local Government	On going
6	Deed transfer of land occupied by the existing road	PPMU/LSO/LRO	Initiated

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Profile of VLD (Land Occupied by the Existing Graveled Road)

District: Humla,

Local Level: Adanchuli Rural Municipality

S.N	Participating RM	Caste / Ethnicity	Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Affected Parcels	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Land Required (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
1	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Phadaraugaun	105,87,58, 449,441	36285.00	1490.00	0.00	1490.00	4.11
2	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	299, 185	13630.00	163.00	0.00	163.00	1.20
3	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	384	4880.00	314.00	0.00	314.00	6.43
4	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	335,353, 276,261, 258	21210.00	875.00	0.00	875.00	4.13
5	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Phadaraugaun	75	14470.00	182.00	0.00	182.00	1.26
6	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	313, 314, 263	27390.00	488.00	0.00	488.00	1.78
7	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Bhandarigaun	85,296,517, 440 37	13065.00	880.00	0.00	880.00	6.74
8	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Phadaraugaun	106,12,372	18400.00	664.00	0.00	664.00	3.61
9	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	317	13560.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	0.92
10	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Budhagaun	353	3670.00	336.00	0.00	336.00	9.16
11	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	320	11085.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.90
12	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Phadaraugaun	183	25085.00	491.00	0.00	491.00	1.96
13	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Phadaraugaun	206	3455.00	151.00	0.00	151.00	4.37
14	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	383	9115.00	130.00	0.00	130.00	1.43
15	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	381, 294	9934.00	927.00	0.00	927.00	9.33
16	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Phadaraugaun	521,456, 61	15550.00	434.00	0.00	434.00	2.79

S.N	Participating RM	Caste / Ethnicity	Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Affected Parcels	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Land Required (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
17	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	336, 376, 186,262	25790.00	1330.00	0.00	1330.00	5.16
18	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Saubada	304	3230.00	48.00	0.00	48.00	1.49
19	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Budhagaun	337, 279	7480.00	704.00	0.00	704.00	9.41
20	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	634, 293	19950.00	193.00	0.00	193.00	0.97
21	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	297	5325.00	339.00	0.00	339.00	6.37
22	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	374, 365, 176	30130.00	967.00	0.00	967.00	3.21
23	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	318	19595.00	176.00	0.00	176.00	0.90
24	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Phadaragaun	6,7,8,9,10, 11,448	59867.00	3124.00	0.00	3124.00	5.22
25	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Phadaragaun	373, 465	24745.00	1090.00	0.00	1090.00	4.40
26	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	316, 267	11240.00	401.00	0.00	401.00	3.57
27	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	661, 336, 294, 305	6758.00	576.00	0.00	576.00	8.52
28	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	311, 483	9475.00	279.00	0.00	279.00	2.94
29	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	334, 375, 263, 272, 183	43055.00	1091.00	0.00	1091.00	2.53
30	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	298	4910.00	412.00	0.00	412.00	8.39
31	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	458, 405	14470.00	527.00	0.00	527.00	3.64
32	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	416, 42, 41	14180.00	789.00	0.00	789.00	5.56
33	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	84, 498	15860.00	825.00	0.00	825.00	5.20
34	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	297	7545.00	175.00	0.00	175.00	2.32
35	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	455	1325.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	2.26
36	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	319, 487, 274	19240.00	225.00	0.00	225.00	1.17

S.N	Participating RM	Caste / Ethnicity	Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Affected Parcels	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Land Required (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
37	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	626 298	11170.00	368.00	0.00	368.00	3.29
38	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	65, 369, 208	34080.00	1749.00	0.00	1749.00	5.13
39	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	419, 657, 241, 525, 492,	19475.00	1263.00	0.00	1263.00	6.49
40	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	281, 309	27360.00	542.00	0.00	542.00	1.98
41	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	186, 519	11740.00	195.00	0.00	195.00	1.66
42	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	406	21500.00	22.00	0.00	22.00	0.10
43	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	337, 528, 313, 278,286	20075.00	1211.00	0.00	1211.00	6.03
44	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	310, 314, 380	26490.00	651.00	0.00	651.00	2.46
45	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	454	15225.00	1345.00	0.00	1345.00	8.83
46	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	418, 527, 653	12290.00	402.00	0.00	402.00	3.27
47	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	403, 368, 364	13605.00	997.00	0.00	997.00	7.33
48	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	370	11845.00	103.00	0.00	103.00	0.87
49	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	218, 485	8500.00	696.00	0.00	696.00	8.19
50	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	315	8500.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1.18
51	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	283, 282, 280,301	18050.00	1702.00	0.00	1702.00	9.43
52	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	156	5815.00	555.00	0.00	555.00	9.54

S.N	Participating RM	Caste / Ethnicity	Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Affected Parcels	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Land Required (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
53	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	449,293, 454	4508.00	422.00	0.00	422.00	9.36
54	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	658	2450.00	242.00	0.00	242.00	9.88
55	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	302	2985.00	290.00	0.00	290.00	9.72
56	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	335, 289	17000.00	1330.00	0.00	1330.00	7.82
57	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	256, 175	5700.00	329.00	0.00	329.00	5.77
58	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	352, 355	2010.00	171.00	0.00	171.00	8.51
59	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	204	28210.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.14
60	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	64	535.00	33.00	0.00	33.00	6.17
61	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	358, 316	26870.00	1099.00	0.00	1099.00	4.09
62	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	188	9435.00	90.00	0.00	90.00	0.95
63	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	88, 652, 239	8925.00	159.00	0.00	159.00	1.78
64	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	76,60, 518	12655.00	203.00	0.00	203.00	1.60
65	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	455, 252	20725.00	897.00	0.00	897.00	4.33
66	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	440, 294	1033.00	73.00	0.00	73.00	7.07
67	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	453	5840.00	390.00	0.00	390.00	6.68
68	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	422	8340.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	0.20




S.N	Participating RM	Caste / Ethnicity	Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Affected Parcels	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Land Required (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
69	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	300,246,254, 452,448	19000.00	1331.00	0.00	1331.00	7.01
70	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	302	6475.00	572.00	0.00	572.00	8.83
71	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	442, 86	2830.00	56.00	0.00	118.00	4.17
72	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	107, 439	16960.00	87.00	0.00	87.00	0.51
73	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	314	1603.00	33.00	0.00	33.00	2.06
74	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	226, 295	47100.00	962.00	0.00	962.00	2.04
75	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	36	32975.00	740.00	0.00	740.00	2.24
76	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	478, 270, 628	15005.00	578.50	0.00	578.50	3.86
77	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	497,83	8035.00	121.00	0.00	121.00	1.51
78	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	338, 241, 404	20190.00	224.00	0.00	224.00	1.11
79	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	255	8365.00	339.00	0.00	339.00	4.05
80	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	306	10560.00	59.00	0.00	59.00	0.56
81	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	316, 273	11755.00	379.00	0.00	379.00	3.22
82	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	275, 486	14190.00	472.00	0.00	472.00	3.33
83	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	484, 635	7850.00	721.00	0.00	721.00	9.18
84	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	654,522, 524	6220.00	346.00	0.00	346.00	5.56
85	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	304	2870.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	4.36
86	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	296, 175	17630.00	816.00	0.00	816.00	4.63


S.N	Participating RM	Caste / Ethnicity	Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Affected Parcels	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Land Required (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
87	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	530, 476, 382, 627, 382	15235.00	952.00	0.00	952.00	6.25
88	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	45	5585.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	0.63
89	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	477,271,178, 662	19270.00	1336.00	0.00	1336.00	6.93
90	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	656, 520	5055.00	336.00	0.00	336.00	6.65
91	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	341, 371, 294, 629	22595.00	874.00	0.00	874.00	3.87
92	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	288, 240	8340.00	667.00	0.00	667.00	8.00
93	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	636	5025.00	201.00	0.00	201.00	4.00
94	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	187	11830.00	626.00	0.00	626.00	5.29
95	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	339	7820.00	174.00	0.00	174.00	2.23
96	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	298	6975.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	2.87
97	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	385	4640.00	241.00	0.00	241.00	5.19
98	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	44	6060.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.41
99	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	187, 56	8160.00	814.00	0.00	814.00	9.98
100	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	245, 299	7100.00	324.00	0.00	324.00	4.56
101	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	177	1380.00	102.00	0.00	102.00	7.39
102	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	294, 338	2245.00	212.00	0.00	212.00	9.44
103	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	444, 445, 340, 447	32790.00	919.00	0.00	919.00	2.80
104	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	529, 277, 264	12785.00	392.00	0.00	392.00	3.07

S.N	Participating RM	Caste / Ethnicity	Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Affected Parcels	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Land Required (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
105	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	373	350.00	23.00	0.00	23.00	6.57
106	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	205	5115.00	55.00	0.00	55.00	1.08
107	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	389	2055.00	130.00	0.00	130.00	6.33
108	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	319	555.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.18
109	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Shreenagar	240	11250.00	860.00	0.00	860.00	7.64
110	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Shreenagar	417,46	20895.00	874.00	0.00	874.00	4.18
111	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Rokhaya	320, 321, 178	7500.00	627.00	0.00	627.00	8.36
112	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Shahubada	303	5450.00	532.00	0.00	532.00	9.76
113	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Rokhaya	407	28100.00	542.00	0.00	542.00	1.93
114	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Phadaragaun	63, 511	12505.00	307.00	0.00	307.00	2.46
115	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Phadaragaun	438	2025.00	196.00	0.00	196.00	9.68
116	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	456	3250.00	270.00	0.00	270.00	8.31
117	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	189	8260.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1.21
118	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	315	21735.00	229.00	0.00	229.00	1.05
119	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Phadaragaun	420, 59	9120.00	282.00	0.00	282.00	3.09
120	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	338, 374	29940.00	56.00	0.00	56.00	0.19
121	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	209, 174	9090.00	370.00	0.00	370.00	4.07
122	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	402	6170.00	587.00	0.00	587.00	9.51
123	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	391	2255.00	171.00	0.00	171.00	7.58
124	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	2	Bhandarigaun	392	2255.00	108.00	0.00	108.00	4.79

S.N	Participating RM	Caste / Ethnicity	Rural Municipality	Ward	Name of Settlement	Affected Parcels	Total land holding (m2)	Road used land (m2)	Additional Land Required (m2)	Total Loss area (m2)	% loss
125	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	292	11300.00	210.00	0.00	210.00	1.86
126	Adanchuli	Chhetri	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	317	5850.00	443.00	0.00	443.00	7.57
127	Adanchuli	Dalit	Adanchuli	3	Rokayagaun	322	1900.00	153.00	0.00	153.00	8.05

Annex 2: Details of Private Structures

S N	Participating RM	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
1	Adanchuli	Adanchuli-03, Shreenagar		Private/ Rent	Petty shop	175	175	100	
2	Adanchuli	Adanchuli-03, Shreenagar		Private/ Rent	Petty shop	560	175	31.25	
3	Adanchuli	Adanchuli-02, Galfagad	0+000	Private	Cattleshed	120	120	100	

S N	Participating RM	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
4	Adanchuli	Adanchuli-03, Shreenagar		Private/ Rent	Petty shop	150	150	100	

Annex 3: 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 4: Minutes of public consultation meetings


DATE: _____

११ २० २०२१

१	२१	छपल तला
२	२२	कुमल तला
३	२३	विदेव तला
४	२४	भयली भापा
५	२५	बमण भापा
६	२६	विठ्ठलभापा तला
७	२७	विष्णु भण्डारी
८	२८	परेवलाल तला
९	२९	जाले भण्डारी
१०	३०	केल वहाद भण्डारी
११	३१	विनायक तला

पस्तावक

१. जग्गाओं जेती सम्बन्धमा
२. बर वहादों जेती सम्बन्धमा
३. सडक क्षामेजग निर्माण सम्बन्धमा

निवेदन

- १- यस अलाग-चली जग पाळिका अन्तरगत प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुखा क्षामेजग वट गल्फागड केठि ठाडाकाटने स्वच्छते सडक सुखा यजेना निर्माण। क्षेत्र सिन्हा सरोबा(वाला) एमी समुदायक वरि सडक सिम पने जग्गा डो केति वरि वृहत कलफल गरियो।
- २- यस प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुखा क्षामेजग अल्प पने गल्फागड केठि ठाडाकाटने सम्मले सडक क्षेत्र १०km सिम पने बर वहाद एड के कति केति डने वा नडने स्वच्छता समेत वृहत कलफल गरियो।
- ३- यस गल्फागड ठाडाकाटने सडक निर्माण के सुग प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुखा क्षामेजग मातुल निर्माण डने लागेले के यस विधेपना जानकारी समेत गरि थप छिरो कति कति निव्वपन काम गरि छि समेत अडरोब जने निर्णय गरियो।



DATE: _____

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आम्र मिति २०८१/०९/०९ गतेका दिन पत्र अदानसुली गाउँपालिका
का अध्यक्ष पति मोहन विक्रम सिंह को अध्यक्षतामा तथा उहाँको
उपस्थितिमा प्रादेशिक तथा जिल्ला स्तरको सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशको
मिपाम सभको अन्तिम बैठकमा वरिष्ठ कार्यकारी अधिकारी उपस्थित,
सर्वेसंग वरिष्ठ प्रमुखको बैठक सम्पन्न भयो।

उपस्थितहरू

<i>[Signature]</i>	१. मोहन विक्रम सिंह	गा.का. अध्यक्ष
<i>[Signature]</i>	२. कर्ण खोकापा	गा.का. उपाध्यक्ष
<i>[Signature]</i>	३. अर्जुन महताव	गा. अध्यक्ष
	४. नरफ महताव	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	५. डिल वहादुर पुरेवा	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	६. मंगल खोकापा	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	७. कमल नहादुर हायाल	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	८. विवेक वहादुर बुढा	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	९. अर्जुन सुनार	का.पा. अध्यक्ष
	१०. कमल नेपाली	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	११. कल्पना राय	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	१२. हिरा थापा	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	१३. सुधाकुमारी खोकापा	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	१४. सुमन खोकापा	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	१५. हेश महताव	" "
<i>[Signature]</i>	१६. मान पाण्डे	सर्वसाधारण
<i>[Signature]</i>	१७. अमजुदे पाण्डे	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	१८. भागे पाण्डे	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	१९. रण खोकापा	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	२०. केकरी खोकापा	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	२१. देवकी खोकापा	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	२२. मिने खोकापा	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	२३. प्रेम खोकापा	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	२४. कृष्ण कुँवर	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	२५. रत्न कुँवर	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	२६. राज कुँवर	"
<i>[Signature]</i>	२७. अर्जुन बुढा	"

DATE: _____

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28. ~~...~~ ಜಯಕುಮಾರ್ ಕುಡೇವಾ
29. ~~...~~ ಧಾನ್ ಸಿಲ್ವ
30. ~~...~~ ಕುಮಾರ್ ದೇವೇ
31. ~~...~~ ಚಂದ್ರ ಶರಣ
32. ~~...~~ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಕಡವಾಡ (ಮಹಲಾಸ)
33. ~~...~~ ರವಿಶಂಕರ್ ಕುಮಾರ್
34. ~~...~~ ಶಿವ ಕಡವಾಡ (ಶಾಣಿ)
35. ~~...~~ ನಿರಾಣಿ ಗುಡ್ಡಾಪಿ
36. ~~...~~ ಶರಣ ಕಡವಾಡ (ಮಹಲಾಸ)
37. ~~...~~ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಕಡವಾಡ (ಶರಣ)
38. ~~...~~ ನರೇಗ್ ಕೋಟೇ
39. ~~...~~ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಕೋಟೇ
40. ~~...~~ ಗವಾಕ್ಷಿ ಮಹಲಾಸ
41. ~~...~~ ಶಿವ ಮಹಲಾಸ
42. ~~...~~ ಲೋಕೇಶ್ ಮಹಲಾಸ
43. ~~...~~ ಗುರುಕುಮಾರ್ ಕೊಡಾಪ
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[Signature]
सिध्दा ६२ नम्वेका दफ्तराल
सिध्दा ६१ निर्माण एका
पदताकलक



१. मज्जागळी जेन्नी सम्बन्धमा
२. बर एकराको जेन्नी सम्बन्धमा
३. म्हाडुन आयोगना निर्माण सम्बन्धमा

निर्णयकलक

१. प्रस्ताव नं. १ कि. १ मा दल. १००। जटा पत्र आयोगलय। गाउँपालिका आयोगना प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानिय समुह सुधार आयोगना अन्तर्गत एका न. २३३ रोडापा। वपारको वस्तीमा बहस गरि जलपानाङ देवी ठपाकाइते वमा एकाको समुह सुधार आयोगना निर्माण पुत्र मिडिउ। सुधार पाला २ वामो सुधारपलक नली सडु मिडि पर्व, पणमा जेन्नी वसेना बहत कलपला गुपी सुवे समतीको सुडु सुधार आयोगना निर्माण गर्ने निर्णय गरि गरियो।

२. प्रस्ताव नं. २ कि. नं. २ मा दल. १००। पत्र भपान सुदी गाउँपालिका प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानिय समुह सुधार आयोगना अन्तर्गत म्हाडुने आयोग (चानमा वुली १० कि.मी मिडि पर्व वा एकराको नै ठली जेन्नी इनेवा नडने विषयमा बहत कलपला गरियो।

३. प्रस्ताव नं. ३ कि. नं. ३ मा दल. १००। पत्र गण्डु गप दाडाकाइते म्हाडु निर्माण को काम प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानिय म्हाडु सुधार आयोगना प्रादेशिक निर्माण इनेवाको पत्र विषयमा मानबारी तपते ठाक भुप दिने धरिते कापेनवपानमा गरि दिने स्तपेत अनुमोथ गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

[Signature]

आज मिति 2020/05/02 गतेको दिन अदानचुली गाउ पालिका को जल्पागाड हाडाकाटे सडक खण्ड (5.55 कि.मि.) स्तरोन्नती गर्ने कार्यको लागि संश्लिप्त वातावरणीय अध्ययन को शिलशिलामा तयशिल नमोजिम को उपरिथिता सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई र कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न गरियो ।

स्थान 2 नं० वडा कार्यलय 8/ नगर, हुम्ला
समय 2:00 बजे

नाम	कार्यलय/ठेगाना	हस्ताक्षर
१- मोहन विक्रम सिंह जा.पा. अध्यक्ष	अदानचुली	[Signature]
२- कर्ण रेकाया	अ. अध्यक्ष	[Signature]
३- अर्के महतारा वडा अध्यक्ष		[Signature]
४- दिल बर फडेर		[Signature]
५- हिर भण्डारी को.वा. अध्यक्ष काते.१		[Signature]
६- गिमत धापा (नगर) प्रमुख प्रशासनिय अधिकृत		[Signature]
७- कल क मस्तारा वडा अध्यक्ष		[Signature]
८- सिंह रेकाया		[Signature]
९- देवबज खत्री	सी.ए.पी.एम. मांगिक	[Signature]
१०- राम बुढा	मानबसेर टारिखा झा प्र.	[Signature]
११- विजय महतारा		[Signature]
१२- बल सिंह खिण्ड	अदानचुली जा.पा. इन्जिनियर	[Signature]
१३- देवराज टमल	अदानचुली जा.पा. उ.वि.सी	[Signature]
१४- सुजा पाँडेल	अदानचुली जा.पा. स्वास्थ्य शाखा	[Signature]
१५- रेणुका पुरी नि.सी	अदानचुली गा.पा. महिला विकास शाखा	[Signature]
१६- सन्धा कुमारी धापा वडा सचिव	[Signature]
१७- विरेन्द्र प्रसाद रेग्मी प्र.सव इन्जिनियर	[Signature]
१८- देवराज त्रेखी शा. त्र. प	[Signature]
१९- हिर बुढा को.वा. - हिर	[Signature]
२०- देवेशराम फडेर न्यायिक अधिकारी	[Signature]
२१- नन्द बहादुर रेकाया को.वा.	[Signature]
२२- कलकाया को.वा.	[Signature]
२३- मो. बहादुर सुनार	अदानचुली.२ जा.पा. प्र.	[Signature]
२४- जनदत्त बडाल	अदानचुली.१ जा.पा. अध्यक्ष	[Signature]

रगिके कमाई	अदानचुली	१	१०
जगत परिपट	अदानचुली	१	१०
सकल सिड.	अदानचुली	२	२०
विस्व मठारी	अदानचुली	२	२०
पद्म पुष्टिया	अदानचुली	१	१०
ना योग्य	अदानचुली	- २	२०
विश्व कडाक	सिडें अदानचुली	- २	२०
माली लाल पानी	"	- १	१०
३ कर्की कडा	"	- २	२०
५. सुन बुढा	"	२	२०
४ फल बुढा	"	२	२०

सुभावकर

- १ - रोडको कायों वायों वृक्षारोपण (आलि मेहा, कडाकनु, रानि सुल्लो, सुल्लो, देवदार अस्ता वृक्षाधक
- २ - कामगर्दी स्थानिये काले राधतको प्रयोग गर्नुको साथै जनश्रमकात जाई प्राथमिकता दिनु पर्ने।
- ३ - रोडको कामगर्दी क्षेत्र हुनगरका भौतिक संरचना धक (कुलो, खाने पानी, सिचाई, मठ सुन्किर, शिक्षालय-अस्ता संरचना पुनः निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने।

Handwritten signatures and stamps, including a circular official stamp with text in Nepali.

आज मिति २०८१/०६/०२ गतेका दिन मधु आदानखुली गाउँपालिका
की सहकार्य र विभवकको सहयोगमा, प्रादेशीक तला स्थानीय सडक
सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLMP) माफत प्रादेशीक आभोजना व्यावसायन
सकाई (PPMV) प्रवर्धन विकास कार्यालय इलाका अन्तर्गत आदान
खुली गाउँपालिका कैरु जोडने गल्फागड - पुनागा सडक सुधारको
मधु आदानखुली गाउँपालिका उपाध्यक्ष कर्ण रोकापा (सुधा) को
अध्यक्षतामा वैठक बसी निम्न प्रस्तावहरूमा हलफल गरी निर्णय
गयो।

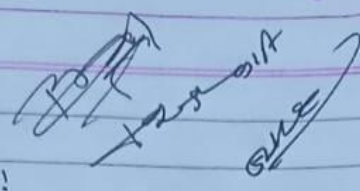
उपस्थिति

१. कर्ण रोकापा (सुधा) - आदानखुली गाउँपालिका उपाध्यक्ष
२. सुबे वं. कुडा वडा नं. ६ अध्यक्ष
३. डिल वं. फडेवा - वडा नं. ३ वडा अध्यक्ष
४. हिर गण्डारी - वडा नं. २ कां. अध्यक्ष
५. बिष्णु गण्डारी - ने.कां. गाउँकां.को सहायता
६. अम वं. शादी - ने.कां.सगले प्रतिनिधि
७. ने.कां.मिठा वं. रोकापा - ने.कां.साकावापिकेन्द्र प्रतिनिधि
८. नवराज कार्के - ने.कां.सकिकृत साकावादी.पा.प्रतिनिधि
९. लाल फडेवा - वृद्धिजीवी वडा नं. ३
१०. सोर वं. पुनागा - खा.पा.स.ई.
११. मंगल गण्डारी - भोजना शाखा
१२. मोहन सिंह कुडा - रे.प्र.मो.सगले प्रतिनिधि
१३. विनोद कुडा - नि.प्र.प.अ. आदानखुली
१४. अम वं. शादी - वृद्धिजीवी - वडा नं. १
१५. सिंह वं. फडेवा - वडा नं. ५ कां.व. अध्यक्ष
१६. अरविन्द्र कुडी - नेपाल रेडक्रस - सचिव
१७. बीरा वं. शेही - सुपाखेत प्रा.वि. शिक्षक
१८. अमृत प्रस्तापा - वृद्धिजीवी - वडा नं. २
१९. मनकृषि पाडे - वडा वं. ४ वडा अध्यक्ष
२०. अर्जुन फडेवा - आदानखुली - ३
२१. सीर सिंह कार्के - ओ.सी.र.का.प.ने. प्रतिनिधि
२२. राज वं. प्रस्तापा - (PLMP) सामाजिक पञ्चिनालक
२३. हरी रोकापा - उपाध्यक्ष कार्यकारी
२४. धारराज वोगरी - वडा नं. १ अध्यक्ष

(Handwritten signatures)

२

सर्वकार



पुस्तावच्छ:

- ① सडकको नौडार्ड सप्लायमा
- ② सडक क्षेत्रमा पर्ने धा रद्या आवस्यतापत सप्लायमा
- ③ लागत कडा सप्लायमा

निर्णयछ

नि. नं. १ मा छलफल गर्दा भदौ आधानसुली गाउँपालिका को सहकार्यमा ए विस्ववैकको सहयोगमा प्रादेशीक तका स्थानीय सडक दुधा (कामेका) (PLRIP) माफत प्रादेशिक आभोजना आवस्यतापत सकार्ड (RPMU) खाँया विकस कामो लम इगला अन्तगत अडि सुली केन्द्र ओडने सडक को नौडार्ड - खे निर्णय अनुसार ए - मियर काओपत्रे (२ मियर नला गपि जमा (६/४) मियरको - नौडार्ड अस्को अरको सडक निर्माणका लागी सप्लायत विकस एका अनुसोध गर्ने अनी अत शतिलिधि, राजकीक ढलको प्रतिनिधि वृद्धि विपी र स्थानीय सरोकारवाला सबैको खे सहजती धार निर्णय गतीयो।

नि. नं. २ मा छलफल गर्दा आभोजना कामेवगत डिन (अस्को) को (६/४) (६) मियर मियर पर्ने धा रद्या भका शिष्ट दरडत एका धा/रद्या धनी एकदंग अनुसोध गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

नि. नं. ३ मा छलफल गर्दा श्री आभोजना कामे - सन्यालन इम लागी रहेको (लागत कडा मा डोलाई भस्काले अतिलव्दो पहल जग्गा दाता हुकसे) अनुसोध गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

Annex 5: 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
	3. INNER TARAI (7)	2. Danuwar	5. Majhi
3. Darai		6. Raji	
1. Dhanuk		6. Meche	11. Rana Tharu
4. TERAI (11)	2. Dhimal	7. Rajbanshi (Koch)	
	3. Gangai	8. Satar	
	4. Jhangad	9. Tajpuria	
	5. Kisan Santhal	10. Tharu	

Annex 7: 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

Annex 8: VLD Consents collected by Rural Municipality (few sample copies)

मिति २०८२/०४/३०

श्रीमान् कार्यालय प्रमुख ज्यु.
मालपोत कार्यालय, हुम्ला।

विषय:- बाटोको नाममा लगतकट्टा गर्न मन्जुरी नामा दिएको सम्बन्धमा।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा यो निवेदनमा प्र/हामी (निवेदक) प्रमाल शण्डारी को नुब्रि/बुहारी ब्राह्मण शण्डारी को छोरा/श्रीमती/छोरी हृषिकेश शण्डारी स्वयम् मालपोत कार्यालयमा उपस्थित भई यो निवेदन पेश गरेको छु/छौं। मेरो/हासो नाममा कायम रहेको हुम्ला जिल्ला साविक श्रीनगर वडा नं. ०३ को जित्ता नं. ३३८ को क्षेत्रफल ०.३५ व.मी. मध्ये पूर्व/पश्चिम/उत्तर/दक्षिण तर्फ ३५ व.मी. जग्गा नेपाल सरकार/कर्णाली प्रदेश सरकार गल्फगाड - श्रीनगर सडकको नाममा बाटो कायम हुने गरी लगत कट्टा गर्न मजुर भई यो सहीरूप सनाखत गरिदिएको छु/छौं। फरक परेमा प्रचलित कानुनमोजिम सहुँला/बुझौला तथा प्र/हामीले कही कतै उजुर बाजुर गर्ने छैन/छैनौं।

निवेदक

नामधर :- हृषिकेश शण्डारी

ना.प्र.प.न. :- २१ ३५९




हस्ताक्षर :- हृषिकेश शण्डारी

ठेगाना :- अदान्जुली-०२ श्रीनगर हुम्ला

मिति २०८२/०४/३०

मोबाईल नं. :- ९८६८९०९८४२

साक्षीहरू

	दायाँ	सहिँचाप	बायाँ
१. <u>किर शण्डारी - अदान्जुली-०२ श्रीनगर हुम्ला</u>			<u>कीर</u>
२. <u>राई कं. शण्डारी - अदान्जुली-०२ श्रीनगर हुम्ला</u>			
३ वडा प्रतिनिधि <u>किर शण्डारी - अदान्जुली-०२ कं.कं. अदान्जुली श्रीनगर</u>			

मिति २०८२/०४/३०

श्रीमान् कार्यालय प्रमुख ज्यू,
भारतपोत कार्यालय, हुमना।

विषय:- चाटो कायम हुनेगरी लगतकडा गरीदिनु हुन।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त सम्बन्धमा यो निवेदन प्र/हामी (निवेदक) रामक शेरडागी को
नृत्ति/नातिनी/बुहारी रामक शेरडागी कोछोरा/छोरी/श्रीमती एडी वं. शेरडागी को
नाममा खेस्ता कायम भएकोतथा भोग चलन भएको विम्ब चमोजिमका कित्ता नं का जग्गा

सि.न	साविक गाविस	वडा नं	सिट नं.	कित्ता नं	जग्गा क्षेत्रफल(व. मी.)	स्वेच्छिक दान गौको क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.)	क्षेत्रफल
०१	श्रीनगर	१	१५	३६४	८६५	३०	
०२	"	३	३५	३३८	९३५	३५	

वडा नं. २ र ३ हुँदै जाने गल्फागाड - श्रीनगर सडकको नाममा चाटो कायम हुने गरी लगत कडा गर्न तपशील चमोजिमका संलग्न कागजात सहित यो निवेदन पेश गरेको छु/छौं।

संलग्न कागजात

- १ नागरिकताको प्रमाण पत्र
- २ जग्गा धनी प्रमाण पुर्जा(लालपुर्जा)
- ३ तिरो तिरेको रसिद
- ४ अन्य केही प्रमाण भए सुन्नुजने।

निवेदक

सहिसाप

नाम धर :- रामक शेरडागी

हस्ताक्षर:- रामक शेरडागी

ठेगाना:- रामक शेरडागी-०२ श्रीनगर हुमना



दायाँ



बायाँ