



**Government of Madhesh Province**  
**Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development (MoPID)**  
**Infrastructure Development Directorate (IDD)**  
**Provincial and Local Roads Improvement Program (PLRIP)**  
**Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU)**  
**Janakpurdham, Nepal**

**Abbreviated Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**  
**of**  
**Raghunathpur (Hulaki Rajmarg) – Sonama -Tarhari-Sundarpur**  
**Road (8.384 km)**  
**Mahottari District**

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**July, 2025**



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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 Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
WB	World Bank

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha.	–	hectare
km	–	kilometre
m	–	meter
m <sup>2</sup>	–	square meter

### LAND AREA CONVERSION

#### Hilly Regions

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

#### Terai Regions

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

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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.
Non-Titleholders	Individuals residing on rented or encroached 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.
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 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

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Terms	Description
Vulnerable Groups	status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.
Voluntary Land Donation	The ceding of property by an owner who is: (a) appropriately informed; and (b) can exercise free will, that is, can refuse to donate. "Appropriately informed" means that the owner has all available information regarding the proposed activity and its impacts, its land requirements, and its alternative activity sites, as well as his or her rights to compensation. "Free will" means that the owner can reject the proposal to give up his or 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 8.384 km which covers ward number 1, 2, 3 and 7 of the Sonama Rural Municipality. The road passes through Raghunathpur, Sonama, Tarhari and Sundarpur settlements. This road has been used by the local people for the last thirty years. This road is proposed for upgradation with blacktop standard and the road width ranges from 8.5 to 10.5 m.

**Objectives of the RAP:** The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared after the completion of the census and socioeconomic survey based on the detailed design and detailed measurement survey. The RAP presents project's impact, methodology used and addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the project road. 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 objectives of the RAP is also addressed the impacts incurred by the voluntary land donation which is spelled out in the VLD mitigation plan. VLD mitigation plan includes the benefits (improved roads, compensation for impacted fixed assets, CI facilities, life skill training, deed transfer allowance etc.) that the land donor supposed to be received.

**Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts:** The proposed land requirements for this project will be fulfilled through a private land. The main alignment of the proposed road is located within the boundaries of the Corridor of Impact of private lands. As a part of the assessment and the socioeconomic survey, a team of consultants conducted a transect walk and consultation meetings. The inventory of loss, census and socioeconomic survey based on the detailed design identifies 269 narrow strips of land parcels belonging to 253 landowners requiring 39,579.94 m<sup>2</sup> of private land of which 8,650.01 m<sup>2</sup> land is currently under use of the dirt road while 31,158.47 m<sup>2</sup> of additional land is required during up-gradation of proposed road.

Among the 253 affected households, the socio-economic and census survey was conducted in all 253 HH (100%). Land acquisition approach of 253 household will be through VLD.

Since municipal and local roads have low EIRR in government's Cost Benefits Analysis (CBA), the projected government revenue is insufficient to justify expenditures for land compensation. Hence in all such cases, private land acquisition is done through VLD. The households along the alignment of the proposed road improvement have expressed to donate

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narrow portion of the land due to higher beneficial impact. The landowners highlighted that the improved road and drainage infrastructures would enhance accessibility, particularly by providing easy access during emergencies and facilitating the efficient transport of local produce and contribute to overall community development. Consultation and socioeconomic survey confirmed eligibility for donation of the 253 landowners, and the voluntary donation will not have adverse impacts as the land donation is limited up to 10% of their total land holdings. Besides a VLD impact mitigation plan will be implemented to address the impact on Voluntary Land donors. The detailed household survey has confirmed the exact area to be donated by each landowner. In summary:

1. The VLD has been accepted by landholders who are all beneficiaries of all-weather roads lead to increase in land value, transportation and livelihood benefits
2. All impacts on private affected structures are being compensated (27 private structures) and loss of productive trees (42 fruit trees and 150 timber trees) are being compensated for.
3. The land donation is minor: Small narrow strips of private land are being utilized (in all cases around or less than 1 percent of the affected parcel)
4. Vulnerable households also get cash assistance, and all households get access to training for livelihood support
5. Written consent is documented and should be attached to the finalized and disclosing the RAP as demonstration of awareness.

The design team have explored the possibility of reducing the corridor of impact to minimize the impacts during the detailed design. A detailed measurement study has been carried out to confirm the scale of impacts both on land parcels and structures based on final design and detail measurement survey (DMS), based on which the draft resettlement action plan has been prepared accordingly. The landowners highlighted that the improved road and drainage infrastructures would enhance accessibility, particularly by providing easy access during emergencies and facilitating the efficient transport of local produce, and contribute to overall community development.

Under the road and drain upgradation works, impact assessment also identified partial/minor impact on 27 structures (15 residential structures, 2 residential cum commercial and 10 secondary structures: compound walls, hand pumps, stair steps, balcony and pigeon house). Besides, 4 community structures will be partially affected by the project intervention. The impact on 27 private structures with 142 family members will not have any physical/economic displacement or relocation. The overall structure loss will be minor and minimal not amounting to more than 10% of loss.

**Socio-economic Information and Profile:** The socio-economic survey captured 253 households comprising 1330 populations (769 males-57.82% and 561 females-42.18 %). The average family size of surveyed households is 5.0. The caste/ethnic composition of the households is *Madhesh Terai Caste* (95.65%) whereas Muslim (1.98%) is well below as compared to Madhes Terai castes. Likewise, Terai Brahmin 0.79% and Dalit represent 1.58%

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respectively. The average sex ratio is 137. One households with loss of structure identified as vulnerable households which fall under Widow-headed household category.

No IP household is identified in the project area. All four (4) Dalit households are eligible to participate in the socioeconomic development program which will offer livelihood and skills development training for those who express interest. The budget has been included in this Resettlement Action Plan. The PPMU with the support of the CPCU will take the lead in conducting training needs assessment during the implementation phase.

**Socioeconomic Profile of Dalit Land Donors:** Dalits make up 1.58% (4) of the total respondents. Based on socioeconomic survey, Dalits households are economically stable, with the per capita income of Rs. 91,428.57 living above the national poverty level (72,908). They also do not fall under social vulnerability criteria (having member/s with persons with disability, or being a woman-headed household, or meeting other social and/or economic vulnerability criteria. The average land to be donated constitutes only 0.95% of their total landholdings. The landowners expressed the need for such road infrastructure and are more than willing to contribute small strips of their lands voluntarily. The minimal land donation will not negatively affect the living standard of the landowners. Moreover, the donation is linked directly to their benefits, improving their access to transportation, improved connectivity to markets and services and thus, enhancing their quality of life. None of the household found under indigenous category in the project area.

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

**Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits:** In keeping with the entitlement matrix, compensation and resettlement assistance for various types of loss will be provided to affected persons in the project area. In general, the affected people impacted by this road will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance: (i) assistance for loss of livelihood; (ii) compensation for lost assets/ structures; private trees and (ii) additional assistance to vulnerable groups. Partial loss of private structures (15) of 13 household will be compensated as a replacement value decides by the Compensation Determination Committee which is provisioned in the Land Acquisition Act 1977, Clause 13 (2). For one vulnerable household (Widow headed + partial structure loss) will get one time cash assistance based on the current agricultural wage rate of Mahottari district for 90 days. Besides, title transfer cost has also been provisioned in the matrix as these costs include land owners logistics for coming land survey office and other taxes charge by the land administration. Life skill training will be parted by the authorized institutions to the land donors and vulnerable family to support their livelihood. Prior to deliver the training, a detailed Training Need Assessment (TNA) will be conducted to assess their interest, existing skills, availability of participants for the training, potential market, job opportunities etc. The detailed Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project is given in Table 1.

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**Table 1: Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project**

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
<b>Land</b>			
Permanent loss of agricultural and non-agricultural land	PAPs permanently losing private land, both agricultural or residential/non-agricultural and regardless of impact severity	Titleholder/Registered owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable for this sub project</li> </ul>
Loss of <i>Guthi</i> (Trust) Land	Land owned by <i>Guthi</i> Corporation as per the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	Landowner and Tenant by a written agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable for this sub project</li> </ul>
		Renters/Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable for this sub project</li> </ul>
		Entitled Persons/institutions and tenants in accordance with the <i>Guthi</i> Corporation Act 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable for this sub project</li> </ul>
Temporary loss of private land or restrictions on land use	PAP not losing their land, but unable to cultivate the land due to either temporary occupation of land by project activities or restrictions in the use of that land triggered by construction-related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Titleholder/ Registered owners</li> <li>• Tenants and landowner both being the owner of equal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable for this sub project</li> </ul>
<b>Building Structures</b>			

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

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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"> <li>Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities.</li> <li>Restoration before commencement of the project where necessary, or to be determined in consultation with the community.</li> <li>Contractor will carry out these relocation and restoration activities in close coordination with the community and local government. The budget is provisioned in the Contractor's Bill of Quantity (BoQ).</li> <li>Not Applicable for this sub project</li> </ul>
Loss of public land or access to such assets	Community/Public Assets	Local municipality or community/ User's group	
<b>Loss of Income and Livelihood</b>			
Loss of non-perennial crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	All Titleholder/PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance notice of 35 days to harvest crops</li> <li>Where harvesting is not possible, the loss of non-perennial crops (standing seasonal crops) will be paid in accordance with the output value</li> <li>The net value of existing crops as determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which as per Clause 16 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1977 is required to consider prevailing market rate while determining compensation for crops.</li> <li>The loss of the privately owned timber trees will be compensated at replacement cost or the cost agreed upon by both the owner and the project. In land acquisition through appropriation, such trees will be compensated at the rate fixed by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which is required to consider the prevailing market rate while determining compensation for trees.</li> <li>The loss of the fruit-bearing trees will be compensated based on the annual income loss for 5 years. The compensation will also</li> </ul>
Loss of Trees & Perennial Crops	Perennial Crops or Trees affected	All PAPs, both titled and non-titled	

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Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
Additional vulnerable Allowance	Additional vulnerable allowance to be paid to affected vulnerable PAPs	PAPs with income below the poverty line, landlessness, female-headed with orphans, low caste (Dalits) with evidence of exclusion, and households with chronically ill household heads, among others. Allowance aimed at preventing further vulnerability due to displacement	Vulnerable PAPs will be given an additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per the current district rate for their livelihood restoration. This is one time cash assistance
Transaction Allowance	Allowance to cover all transaction costs associated with the acquisition and registration of new lands and other assets including business.	All PAPs.	This transaction allowance includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities</li> <li>• Permits and approvals</li> <li>• Capital gains taxes/ income tax</li> <li>• Title Transfer/Registration</li> <li>• Inheritance Documents</li> <li>• Notary Public</li> </ul>

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*Prasad*



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## 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 ।

सोनमा गाउँपालिकाको बडा नम्बर १, २, ३ र ७ जोड्ने (रघुनाथपुर सुन्दरपुर) प्रस्तावित सडक ८+३८४ किलोमिटर रहेको छ । यो सडक रघुनाथपुर सोनमा तरहरी सुन्दरपुर बस्ती हुँदै जान्छ र यसलाई विगत तीस वर्षदेखि स्थानीयवासीले प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन् । प्रस्तावित सडक कालोपत्रे मापदण्डमा स्तरोन्नतिको लागि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ र सडकको चौडाइ ८.५० 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 । यस RAP उपआयोजनाको प्रभाव, कार्यविधि, र सडक उपआयोजनाको सम्भावित अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास प्रभावहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्दछ । RAP तयारीको क्रममा प्राथमिक र द्वितीय स्रोतहरू मार्फत तथ्यांक सङ्कलन गरिएको छ । प्राथमिक तथ्याङ्कहरू प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन, क्षति सर्वेक्षण, सामुदायिक छलफल, सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणहरू, प्राथमिक र द्वितीय दुवै सरोकारवालाहरूसँगको छलफल मार्फत सङ्कलन गरिएको थियो । स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान बाट पर्ने प्रभावहरूलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्नको लागि स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान न्यूनिकरण योजना बनाउनु पनि यस RAP को उद्देश्य भित्र पर्दछ जुन योजना यसै दस्तावेजमा समावेश गरिएको छ । यस योजनाले स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दानलाई लाभको आदान प्रदानको रूपमा लिएको छ जस अन्तर्गत जग्गा दाताहरूले सुधारिएको कालो पत्रे सडक बाट लिने फाईदा, शिप विकास तालिम, घर तथा अन्य संरचनाहरूको क्षतिको क्षतिपूर्ति, CI मार्फत अन्य सेवाहरू आदि ।

**जग्गा अधिग्रहण र पुनर्वासको प्रभाव:** यस उपआयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक थप जग्गा निजी र सार्वजनिक जग्गाबाट पूरा गरिनेछ । प्रस्तावित सडकको प्रभाव क्षेत्र (CoI) निजी जग्गाको प्रभाव क्षेत्र भित्र पर्दछ । विस्तृत अध्ययन र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणको क्रममा परामर्शदाताहरूको टोलीले विभिन्न परामर्श बैठकहरू सञ्चालन गरेको थियो । विस्तृत डिजाइनमा आधारित क्षतिगणना र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणको सूचीले २५३ जग्गाधनीहरूको २६९ किताहरूमा प्रभाव पर्ने पहिचान गरेको छ जसमा ३११५८.४७ ब.मी. थप र हाल सडकले चर्चेको ८६५०.०१ ब.मी. सहित कुल ३९८०८.४८ ब.मी. जग्गा आवश्यक पर्दछ । डिजाइन टोलीले विस्तृत डिजाइनको क्रममा प्रभावहरू न्यूनिकरण गर्न प्रभाव

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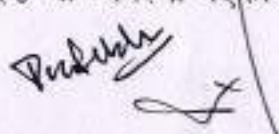
हुन सक्ने क्षेत्रलाई कम गर्ने सम्भावनाको खोजी गरेको छ। अन्तिम रूप दिईएको डिजाइन र विस्तृत मापन सर्वेक्षण (DMS) को आधारमा जग्गा र संरचना दुवैमा प्रभावको मापन गर्न विस्तृत अध्ययन गरिएको थियो। स्तरोन्नति गरिने सडक र ढल निकास पूर्वाधारले सडक पहुँचमा वृद्धि गर्नेछ, विशेष गरी आपतकालिन समयमा सजिलो पहुँच प्रदान गरेर र स्थानीय उत्पादनहरूको सहज ढुवानीलाई सुविधा दिनुका साथै समग्र सामुदायिक विकासमा योगदान पुऱ्याउँने छ।

सडक र नाली स्तरोन्नति कार्य अन्तर्गत, विस्तृत अध्ययनले देखाए अनुसार उपआयोजना कार्यन्वयन गर्न २७ वटा व्यक्तिगत संरचना र एउटा ४ वटा सामुदायिक संरचनामा परेको प्रभाव पहिचान गरेको छ। निजी संरचनाहरूमा कुनै पनि किसिमको भौतिक/आर्थिक विस्थापन वा स्थानान्तरण गर्नुपर्ने अवस्था देखिएको छैन।

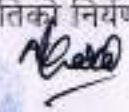
सामाजिक-आर्थिक जानकारी र प्रोफाइल: सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणले जम्मा २५३ प्रभावित परिवार संख्या ७६९ पुरुष-५७.८२% र ५६९ महिला ४२.१८% देखाएको छ जसमा २५३ घरपरिवारहरूमा प्रभाव परेको देखिन्छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएको घरपरिवारको औसत आकार ५.० रहेको छ। प्रभावित परिवारहरूको जातीय संरचनामा, तराइ ब्राह्मण क्षेत्री २४२, ब्राह्मण तराइ २, दलित ४ र मुस्लिम ५ घरधुरी रहेको छ। विस्तृत अध्ययनले औसत लिङ्ग अनुपात १३७ रहेको देखाएको छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका २५३ घरधुरीहरूमध्ये १ घरपरिवारलाई जोखिममा परेका घरपरिवारका रूपमा पहिचान गरिएको थियो सबै दलित परिवारहरूलाई सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत उनीहरूको जीविकोपार्जनमा टेवा पुऱ्याउन सीप विकास तालिम प्रदान गरिने छ। उक्त कार्यक्रमका लागि यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजनामा बजेट समावेश गरिएको छ। CPCU को सहयोगमा PPMU ले आयोजना कार्यन्वयनको चरणमा तालिम आवश्यकता अध्ययन (TNA) सञ्चालन गर्न नेतृत्व लिनेछ।

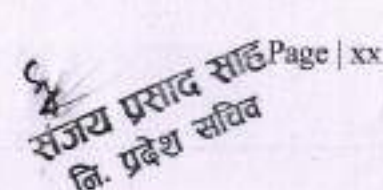
कानूनी रूपरेखा: यस पुनर्वास कार्य योजना मस्यौदा विद्युत बैक को ESS 5, नेपाल सरकारको ऐन, कानून, भूमि अधिग्रहण, क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण, तथा अस्वैच्छिक पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी नितीद्वारा निर्देशित छ। साथै यस आयोजनाको पुनर्वास नीति रूपरेखा (RPF) यो RAP मस्यौदा तयार गर्नको लागि मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज हो।

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) जोखिममा परेका घरधुरीहरूलाई थप आर्थिक सहायता। यस खाकामा तीन किसिमबाट जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्ने प्रावधान रहेको छ: (१) जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ मा प्रावधान भए अनुरूप औपचारिक रूपमा सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया पुऱ्याई, (२) जग्गाधनी संग वार्ताको माध्यमद्वारा र (३) स्वैच्छिक जग्गादान प्रक्रियाद्वारा। सडक उपआयोजनामा क्षति हुने व्यक्तिगत तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरूलाई यस RAP मस्यौदामा समावेश गरिएको Entitlement म्याट्रिक्सको आधारमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने छ र क्षतिपूर्तिको निर्धारण जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ मा व्यवस्था भएको मुवाब्जा निर्धारण समितिको नियण मार्फत वा आयोजनाको प्रादेशिक







  
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इकाईले निर्यण गरे बमोजिम हुनेछ । यद्यपी सम्पूर्ण २५३ कित्ता जग्गा नै स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान द्वारा प्राप्त गरिनेछ र स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाइसकिएको छ । यस सहायता ढाचामा आशिक रुपमा क्षती हुने १३ संरचनाहरूको क्षतिको निर्धारण क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समिति द्वारा गरिने छ र सो प्रतिस्थापन मुल्यको आधारमा गरिनेछ । त्यसैगरि क्षति हुने फलफूलका रुख विरुवाहरूको हकमा जिल्ला स्थित कृषि ज्ञान केन्द्रको सिफारिस अनुशार हुनेछ । जोखिममा परेको एक महिला घरधुरि लाइ यस Entitlement Matrix मा व्यवस्था भए बमोजिम जिल्लाको कृषि ज्याला दरको आधारमा ९० दिनको एकमुष्ट आर्थिक सहायत प्रदान गरिनेछ । जग्गादाता र जोखिममा परेको परिवारलाइ आधिकारिक संस्था मार्फत शिपमूलक तालिम प्रदान गरिनेछ उक्त तालिम प्रदान गर्नुभन्दा पहिले नै विस्तृत तालिम आवश्यकता अध्ययन गरिनेछ । विस्तृत क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण नीती खाका तलको तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

**परामर्श र सहभागिता:** यस RAP मस्यौदा तयार गर्ने क्रममा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू, महिला, जनजाति, स्थानीय तहका प्रतिनिधिहरू, स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरू तथा विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरूसँग परामर्श गरिएको थियो । कुल ७ वटा परामर्श बैठक सम्पन्न भएका थिए, जसमा ११४ जना (१ महिला, ११३ पुरुष) सहभागी थिए । परामर्श तथा छलफल कार्यक्रम यस उपआयोजना कार्यान्वयन अबधिभर जारी रहने छ । पुनर्वास कार्ययोजना मस्यौदालाई उपआयोजना क्षेत्रका सार्वजनिक स्थानहरूमा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुबिच सार्वजनिक गरिने छ साथै DoLID, PPMU र WB का वेबपेजहरू मार्फत पनि साझा गरिने छ ।

**गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र:** प्रभावित व्यक्तिका सरोकार तथा गुनासो प्राप्त गर्न र उक्त गुनासोहरूको सम्बोधन गर्न आयोजना विशेष गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र (GRM) स्थापना गरिएको छ । GRM ले उपआयोजना तयारी तथा कार्यान्वयनका क्रममा आउने गुनासाहरूलाई समयमै पारदर्शी र उचित रुपमा 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 रुपमा 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, निजी रुखविरुवाहरूको क्षतिपूर्ति, जोखिममा परेका घरधुरीहरूको आर्थिक सहायता र जीविकोपार्जन तालिम सम्बन्धी लागत समावेश



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नि. प्रदेश सचिव

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

*Purkayastha*

*Shrestha*



संजय प्रसाद साह  
ति. प्रवेश सचिव

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
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"> <li>प्रभावित सामुदायिक र सांस्कृतिक स्रोतहरू पुनर्स्थापनाका लागि नगद क्षतिपूर्ति।</li> <li>प्रभावित सामुदायिक भवन र संरचनाहरूलाई क्रमिमा पहिलेकै अवस्थामा फर्काउने वा प्रभावित समुदायहरू र सम्बन्धित निकायहरूसँगको परामर्शमा लोकिएको क्षेत्रहरूमा प्रतिस्थापन गर्ने।</li> <li>आवश्यक भएमा आयोजना सुरु हुनुअघि नै पुनर्स्थापना गर्ने, वा समुदायसँगको परामर्शमा निर्धारण गरिने।</li> <li>यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुने।</li> </ul>
सार्वजनिक जग्गा वा त्यस्ता सम्पत्तिहरूमा पहुँचको क्षति	सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरू	स्थानीय नगरपालिका वा समुदाय/उपभोक्ता समूह	
आय र जिविकोपार्जनको क्षति			
अस्थायी बालीको क्षति	बाली प्रभावित भएमा वा बाली आम्दानी गुमेमा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकबाला/ आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>बाली संकलनका लागि ३५ दिनको अग्रिम सूचना</li> <li>बाली काट्न सम्भव नभएमा अस्थायी बाली (मौसमी बाली) को क्षति उत्पादन मूल्यअनुसार भुक्तानी गरिनेछ।</li> <li>मौजुरा बालीको खुद मूल्य क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिद्वारा तोकिनेछ, जसले बालीको क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण गर्दा भू-अधिग्रहण</li> </ul>

*Prakash*

*Prakash*



श.स. २०७३  
श.स. २०७३  
श.स. २०७३

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>जग्गाको अस्थायी भोगचलनका कारण संरचनामा भएको क्षतिको लागि प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा नगद क्षतिपूर्ती।</li> <li>परामर्शको क्रममा सहमति भएअनुसार जीविकोपार्जन पुनःस्थापनाका लागि सीप तालिम।</li> <li>न्यूनतम निर्वाह आयको" ३ महिना बराबरको रुमेको ज्यालाको क्षतिपूर्ती।</li> <li>रोजगारी प्राप्त गर्न र जीविकोपार्जन गर्न मद्दत पुग्ने जीविकोपार्जन र अन्य व्यावसायिक तालिममा सहयोग।</li> </ul>
<b>सहायताहरु</b>			
घरको भौतिक पुनर्बास का लागि यातायात र विस्थापन सहायता	यातायात/ सहायताहरु तथा अन्य	कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>सबै विस्थापित घरपरिवारले उप-आयोजनाको पूनर्बास कार्य योजनामा उल्लेख भएअनुसार निश्चित यातायात सहायता प्राप्त गर्नेछन्।</li> <li>प्रत्येक भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापित घरपरिवारले विस्थापन सहायता प्राप्त गर्न हकदार हुनेछ।</li> <li>यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन।</li> </ul>
घरभाडा सहायता	भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापितका लागि घरभाडा खर्च	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु</li> </ul>	
अतिरिक्त सहायता	जोखिममा परेका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिकोलाई भुक्तानी गरिने अतिरिक्त सहायता	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>गरिवीको रेखामुनि रहेका भूमिहीन, टुडुरा बालबच्चा सहितको महिला नेतृत्वको घरधुरी, बहिष्करणको प्रमाणसहितका निम्न जाति (दलित), र दीर्घ रोगी नेतृत्वको घरधुरी</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>जोखिममा परेका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई उनीहरुको जीविकोपार्जन पुनःस्थापनाका लागि हालको जिल्ला ज्याला दर अनुसार ९० दिनको अदस कृषि श्रमिकको दैनिक ज्याला दरमा अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान गरिनेछ। यो एक पटक दिइने नगद सहायता हो।</li> </ul>

*Purkhu*

। औद्योगिक श्रमिकहरुको लागि नेपाल सरकारद्वारा स्वीकृत न्यूनतम ज्याला।



*Shrestha*

संजय प्रसाद साठे  
नि. प्रवेश सक्ति

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु को परिभाषा भएका घरपरिवारहरु लगायतका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु।	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
अन्य सहायता	नयाँ जग्गा र व्यवसाय लगायतका अन्य सम्पतिहरुको अधिग्रहण तथा दत्तसँग सम्बन्धित सबै अन्य खर्पहरु घालका लागि दिइने सहायता ।	सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु	अन्य सहायतमा निम्न कुराहरु समावेश छन्: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• सेवाहरु विच्छेद/पुनःजडान</li> <li>• अनुमति र स्वीकृतिहरु</li> <li>• पुँजिगत लाभ कर/आयकर</li> <li>• स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण/दत्त</li> <li>• उत्तराधिकार सम्बन्धी कागजातहरु</li> <li>• नोटरी पब्लिक</li> </ul>

*Prakash*

*R. Prasad*



संजय प्रसाद साह  
नि. प्रदेश सचिव

## 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

### 1.1 Sub-project Description

The Provincial Program Management Unit (PPMU) under the Infrastructure Development Directorate in Madhesh Province is upgrading the Raghunathpur (Hulaki Rajmarg)-Sonama-Tarhari-Sundarpur road in Sonama Rural Municipality of Mahottari district. The road starts from Raghunathpur of Sonama Rural Municipality ward number 3 connecting Postal Highway (H17) and passes through ward number 1 and 2 and ends at ward number 7 at Sundarpur of the same Rural Municipality. The road passes through different settlements like: Raghunathpur, Gobarhiya, Tarhari, Musahartol, and Sundarpur. The total length of the proposed road is 8.384 km. The total formation width of the proposed road will be 8.50 m (without drain), a carriageway width of 5.5 m, and a shoulder width of 1.50 m on either side and a side drain of 1 m on either side in the settlement area. The location map of the Raghunathpur-Sonama-Tarhari-Sundarpur Road is given in Figure 1.



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Location Map Of Raghunathpur(Hulaki Rajmaza) to Sonama Gaumpalika Naya Bhawan-Tarhari Tol Road

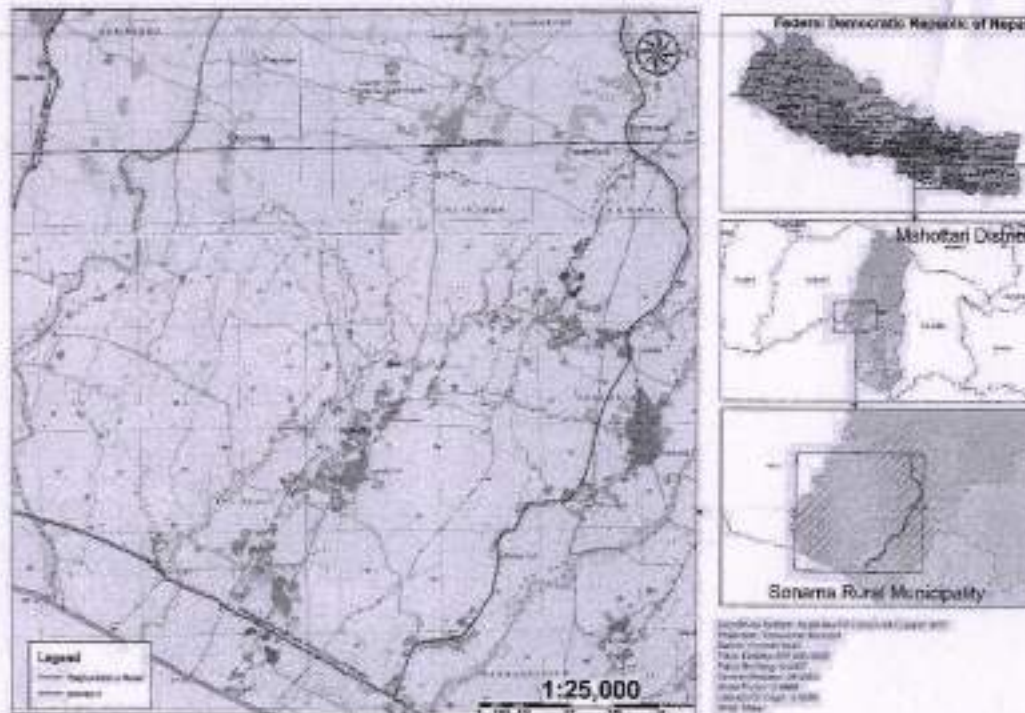


Figure 1: Location map

## 1.2 Salient Features of the sub-project

Table 2: Salient Features of the Sub-Project

Name of the Sub-Project	Raghunathpur-Sonama-Tarhari-Sundarpur Road
District and Province	Mahottari, Madhesh
Start Point	Sonama Rural Municipality Ward no. 3, Raghunathpur Latitude: 26°50'00.53"N Longitude: 85°43'00.74"E Elevation: 86
End Point	Sonama Rural Municipality Ward no. 7, Sundarpur Latitude: 26°45'38.31" N Longitude: 86° 5'56.56" E Elevation: 107.83
Rural Municipalities Covered	Sonama Rural Municipality Ward no. 3, 1, 2, and 7
Major Settlement	Raghunathpur, Gobarhiya, Sonama, Tarhari, Musahartol, and Sundarpur
<b>Geographic Feature</b>	
Terrain	Plain
Geology	Alluvial plains of gravel, sand, silt and clay
Altitude	Min. 86 m, Max. 104 m,
Climate	Tropical Climate
<b>Road Classification</b>	
Classification	IV
Length of Road	8.384 km
Standard of Pavement	DBST

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<b>Name of the Sub-Project</b>	<b>Raghunathpur-Sonama-Tarhari-Sundarpur Road</b>	
<b>Design Parameter</b>		
Design Speed	60 km/hr	
Carriage Width	5.50 m	
Formation Width	8.50 m	
Shoulder Width	1.50 m on both sides	
Drain	1 m	
Side Drain Shape	Rectangular	
Maximum Gradient	7 %	
<b>Road Pavement</b>		
Sub-base Material	20,920.01 m <sup>3</sup>	
Base Material	9041.47 m <sup>3</sup>	
DBST	45,207.37 m <sup>3</sup>	
Concrete	1748.91 m <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Cross Drainage</b>		
<b>Hume Pipe Culvert, Slab Culvert</b>		
900 mm diameter (Proposed)	0.00	Nos.
600 mm diameter (Proposed)	0.00	Nos.
1200 mm diameter (Proposed)	0.00	Nos.
Slab Culvert 4m Span (Proposed)	0	Nos.
Slab Culvert 6 m Span (Proposed)	0	Nos.
Slab Culvert 2 m Span (Proposed)	0	Nos.
Box Culvert 1.5 m span (Proposed)	12	Nos.
Box Culvert 4m span (Proposed)	0	Nos.
Box Culvert 12m span (Existing)	1	Nos.
RCC Bridge	1	Nos (Existing)
Drain Length	1760.00 m	
<b>Retaining Structures</b>		
Gabion Wall	2,520.00m <sup>3</sup>	
Masonry wall	2,228.69m <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Earth Work</b>		
E/W in Excavation	8,670.05	m <sup>3</sup>
Embankment fill	43,253.09	m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total Project Cost Inclusive VAT &amp; Contingency (NPR)</b>	<b>420,639,243.44</b>	

Source: DPR, 2024

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## 2. OBJECTIVES OF RAP

The proposed road upgrading activities require acquiring private assets such as land, structures, and trees (Timber/Fruit). Asset acquisition and compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation measures are needed for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and for these activities preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is mandatory. The PLRIP has prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS 5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and GoN's laws on land acquisition to guide the resettlement planning process. Hence, this RAP for the proposed road has been prepared under the RPF of the program. The impacts were assessed within the Corridor of Impact (Col) of the road. The main objectives of the preparation of RAP are as follows:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve the living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons in order to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation of those affected families.
- To address the impacts incurred by the voluntary land donation which is spelled out in the VLD mitigation plan. VLD mitigation plan includes the benefits (improved roads, compensation for impacted fixed assets, CI facilities, life skill training, deed transfer allowance etc.) that the land donor supposed to be received. The VLD mitigation plan is attached in Appendix 12.

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### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Considerations for Avoidance and Alternative Options

The proposed project aims to avoid involuntary resettlement and where this is unavoidable the project will show that it has worked to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives<sup>2</sup>. To this end, analysis of alternatives was done for the proposed widening/upgrading of this road in accordance with the principle of mitigation hierarchy for the management of E&S risks and impacts. The mitigation hierarchy principles have been applied to explore likely impacts and to suggest the most suitable solutions including avoiding and minimizing adverse impacts.

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

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

##### Orientation to Field Team

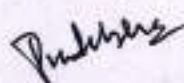
Before field mobilization, a field team including field enumerators, cadastral surveyor and assistant surveyor was recruited. A start-up internal meeting was held for those involved in the field survey. Furthermore, internal study team meetings were held intermittently as per the field requirement. One-day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

##### Consultation Meetings


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

Community-level consultation meetings at different wards and municipalities were also held to sensitize the affected persons, community people and representative of local levels etc during these meetings. The issues raised during the meeting were recorded and included in the RAP. The summary of the consultation meetings is in Section 7 and the consultation meeting minutes is attached in Appendix 6.

<sup>2</sup> The design team has decided to follow COI of existing road as a design alternative which finally avoid Involuntary Resettlement (IR).



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### **Census Survey**

A census of affected households was carried out after the inventory of affected assets from 8 January 2025 to 7 February 2025. The objective of the census was to record the profile of project affected people and record the anticipated loss of assets. The census helped to prepare a complete inventory of affected persons and their affected assets.

### **Inventory Survey of Asset Loss**

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

### **Socio-Economic Survey**

Household survey was conducted as part of socio-economic survey. During the survey 253 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/municipality level authorities, ward representatives, women's groups, project affected people and potentially project affected vulnerable people were conducted during the field study. The group consultations were held in a spread of different settlements. While consulting with PAPs and vulnerable groups including women's groups; their issues, interest, expectations, needs and demands were recorded and included in the RAP.

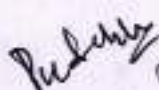
### **3.3 Modalities for Land Acquisition**

The program has considered different modalities of taking land based on level of risks and impacts identified during the detail measurement survey (DMS). The land acquisition modality is based on the RPF (*RPF: 4.1: Modalities for Land Acquisition; page# 13*). These include the following:

- Acquisition through formal procedure
- Acquisition through Negotiation
- Voluntary Land Donation

### **3.4 Cut-off Date**

The cut-off date will be the date by which the affected property has been surveyed/measured as part of the census to document an inventory of the affected assets. All affected households (title holders as well as non-titleholder), individuals and groups identified during the census survey will be eligible for compensation and assistance as per entitlement matrix. Typically,









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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 February 10, 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**

ESS5 recognizes the need for providing timely compensation for the loss of assets of both titleholders and non-titleholders (informal settlers/informal occupiers) at replacement cost including R & R assistance to affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement. There is a recognized need to improve, as appropriate and feasible, the living conditions of poor and vulnerable persons who are physically displaced by the project.

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

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

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## 4. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

### 4.1 Laws and Regulations of the Government of Nepal

#### *Constitution of Nepal, 2072 BS (2015)*

The key references in the Constitution of Nepal are below:

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

#### *Land Acquisition Act, 2034 BS (1977)*

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

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

#### *Land Reform Act (1964)*

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

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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)**


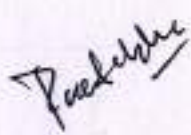


In addition to national regulations, the following international standards and requirements has been applied in the preparation and implementation of this RAP.

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

ESS5 puts in place various processes and systems to avoid/minimize the social and economic impacts related to land acquisition and resettlement. In cases where avoidance of such impacts is not possible, ESS5 requires the mitigation of impacts through compensation at replacement cost (which is defined as current market price plus transaction cost) 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.

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

Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
Avoidance or impact minimization	The LAA allows land acquisition for "public purposes". It does not specify avoiding or minimizing resettlement.	ESS5 requires avoidance/minimizing of involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.	The Project will avoid and minimize impacts wherever possible.  An alternative analysis was carried out as a part of the ESIA.
Impact Mitigation	The LAA provides for compensation of land and assets and in certain cases of landlessness, for provision of replacement land. The CDC chaired by the Chief District Officer (CDO) determines criteria.	Provision of compensation at replacement cost along with rehabilitation assistance and commitment to improve and/or restore livelihoods to pre-project levels.	A series of consultation meeting with affected PAFs will take place in a group under the supervision of CDC to reach at a mutually acceptable compensation. This will not be below replacement cost. If it fails, an independent assessment (through a subcommittee) of replacement cost will be conducted, and provided this report for the CDC's consideration.
Timing of Compensation	Executing agency may acquire land by depositing money with the competent authority for compensation determination.	Possession of acquired land and related assets will be taken up by the project only after compensation has been made available and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation	Land access will be initiated only after payment of full compensation (except in case of legally disputed cases, if any). In these cases, payments shall be held in an escrow account until the legal dispute has been resolved. Forced evictions will not be carried out. PAHs will be given reasonable time (up to 12 months) to identify temporary accommodation within project area until they are able to build their new replacement houses.

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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	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.

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



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## 5. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The project impact assessment was undertaken as a part of the resettlement impact. The proposed road sub-project has impacts on land, residential structures, trees, and fruit trees as well as impacts on livelihood. The sub-project has also affected public and community structures such as temples and hand pumps. These will need to be relocated during road construction works causing temporary disruption in daily life activities. Detailed HH and socioeconomic survey along with consultation with the PAPs reveal that, all 269 affected land parcels of 253 owners (39808.48 m<sup>2</sup> land area) are eligible for voluntary land donation as they meet all VLD protocol.

Historically, investment in rural and municipal roads by the Government of Nepal has been limited due to low EIRR identified through cost-benefit analyses. The financial viability of these projects is further constrained by land acquisition costs. In cases with a low EIRR, the projected government revenue is insufficient to justify expenditures for land compensation. Consequently, the development of many essential roads has been neglected and postponed, till they become economically viable. For PLRIP, construction was enabled through a community-driven approach where local residents consented to the voluntary provision of the small land strips required. This approach was justified by the recognition, verified by both the project team and World Bank consultants, that an all-weather road is a basic necessity that will enhance the community's access to essential services. The benefits of such infrastructure are therefore accrued primarily at the local level, rather than directly benefiting provincial or local governments.

Hence, the land acquisition modality will be voluntary land donation for this sub project. In addition, the VLD Mitigation Plan has also been prepared for this sub-project so as to ensure that the donors are apprised of, and have access to all project benefits in return for their donations. Due to factors like existing road width and settlement patterns along the road alignment, the acquisition of private property i.e. lands and structures is required. The summary of the impacts by the project is given in Table 4.

**Table 4: Summary of Impacts**

S.N.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. of HHs	No. of Population
A	<b>Impact on Land</b>			
	<i>Total Private Land: 39808.48m<sup>2</sup></i>		253	1330
	Additional land requirement adjacent to existing road (5.884 km): 28040.89 m <sup>2</sup>	Parcels: 200	189	1030
	Land used by road (2.5 km) but not acquired previously: 8650.01 m <sup>2</sup>	Parcels: 69	64	300
	Additional land requirement within this 2.5 km patch: 3117.58 m <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Total Land requirement in entire road = 39808.48 m<sup>2</sup></b>				
	<b>Total parcels: 269</b>		<b>253</b>	<b>1330</b>
B	<b>Impacts on Households</b>			
	Title-holders		0	0

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S.N.	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. of HHs	No. of Population
	Non-Title Holders	Squatters and encroachers on public land	0	0
		Renters	0	0
		Employees	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Extent of Impacts</b>			
	Severely affected	Fully affected (i.e., whose residential structure needs to be entirely dismantled)	0	0
	Commercial temporary shed (Requiring relocation but easily moveable-No physical displacement- Kiosk)	Requiring relocation but easily moveable-No physical displacement	0	0
	Partially affected structures	Residential, business, secondary structures (compound walls, hand pumps, stair steps, balcony, pigeon house)	31	163
	<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>163</b>
	Vulnerable HHs		1	5
<b>D</b>	<b>Community Structures</b>			
	Community structures	Hand pumps	2	
		Temple/Church/Masjid	2	
		Public toilets	0	
		Public Gate	0	
		Statue	0	
		Resting places/Chautara	0	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>E</b>	Government structures	Different government offices	0	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	

### Trees

SN	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. of Trees	No. of HHs	No. of Population
<b>F</b>	Total number of Fruit Trees	(Mango, Banana etc.)	42	36	180
<b>G</b>	Total number of Timber Trees	(Saal, Sisau etc.)	108	95	475
<b>H</b>	Total number of non-Timber Trees	(Bakaino, Bamboo, Nigalo, Malingo etc.)		0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>655</b>

Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025

  
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## 5.1 Impact on Land

The total length of this road sub-project is 8.384 km. The road has been built around two decades back by District Development Committee (then local authority) and has been using by the local people. Title of the majority of the land used by the road was transferred to the name of concerned authority (5.884 km) whereas title of the rest 2.5 km land used by the road is yet to transfer. The land requirement for proposed road is categorized as follows;

**The Land used by the Road cleared by the LRO (5.884 km):** Cadastral mapping shows that the deed transfer for this length has already been completed. Land acquisition for the "land used by road" is not needed hence the RAP does not spell out the impact on land for this stretch (Chainage 5+884 to 8+384). While, still additional land (28040.89 m<sup>2</sup>) is required to meet the design requirement having 200 parcels of 189 households (1030 family members). The DMS shows that, average land area to be donated by the 189 households is 148.36 m<sup>2</sup> whereas average land loss is 1.73% which is well below the 10% threshold. The data further shows that, average per capita of 1030 family members is 92, 695.15 which seems above the national per capita (72,908). All 269 land parcels would fall under scope of Voluntary Land Donation (VLD).

**Additional Land Requirement and Land Used by the Road (2.5 km):** During cadastral mapping as part of detailed measurement survey identified that, out of entire 8.384 km, title of land used by the road (8650.01 m<sup>2</sup>) has not been transferred to the name of local government. The additional land requirement in this 2.5 km stretch is 3117.58 m<sup>2</sup>. The total land (land used by the road + additional land requirement) in 2.5 km section is 11767.59 m<sup>2</sup>. All together 64 HHs affected by the project in this 2.5 km section comprising of 300 family members and 69 land parcels of 64 households. Average land area requirement of 64 HHs is 181.04 while average land loss is only 2.56%. Average per capita of this section (64 HHs) is 103,263.33 which well above the national standard. All 64 households having 69 land parcels is eligible for voluntary land donation.

### The Scope of Land Acquisition

The impact on land acquisition is based on the detailed cadastral and census surveys for the proposed construction. The new road sections, designed to improve current pathways, primarily follow existing alignments. This alignment requires additional narrow strips of land, primarily for enhancements like drainage and footpaths. The detailed survey identified a total land need of 39,808.48 m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 253 households (1,330 individuals). The required additional land, along with the land currently used by the road (where not transferred previously), will be acquired through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD). A comprehensive summary of the affected land is provided in Table 5, with more detailed profiles included in Appendices 1 and 2. Consultations with affected landowners have indicated their willingness to donate the required land. The improved road and drainage infrastructures are expected to enhance accessibility and community development, reducing flooding issues and facilitating the efficient transport of local produce. The project has also minimized significant resettlement impacts by exploring alternative design options, resulting in only minor/partial structure loss for 13 households.

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

Type of land	Number of Households	Population	Number of Affected Parcels	Remarks
Private land	253	1330	269	The project will upgrade the existing road requiring use of small/narrow strips of lands on side of the roads for road and drainage development. Accurate land area was measured during cadastral survey and DMS. All land parcels (269) will be acquired through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025

## 5.2 Impact on Structure

The loss inventory and socioeconomic survey identified partial and minor impact on structures at various road sections comprising of residential, commercial and secondary structures. Secondary structures include associated/annexed structures mainly tube wells, compound walls and pigeon house. All impacts will be mitigated with appropriate compensation, and assistance based on the entitlement matrix. Total 27 private structures are assessed to be affected which include: residential, residential cum commercial structures and secondary structures such as Hand pump, compound walls, stair steps, and barrandah and pigeon house. However, no physical displacement or relocation will take place as a result of project intervention. Further, 4 community structures will also be affected by the project which includes 2 public Hand pumps, one stair of temple and one community house. The details of impacts on private and public structures are given in Table 6 and details are provided in Appendix 3 & 4 respectively.

**Table 6: Impact on Structures**

Type of Ownership	Type of Impacts	No. of Households
Private structures	Partial impacts/loss on 15 residential structures	13 affected households (79 family members)
	Partial impacts on 2 residential cum commercial structures	2 households (10 family members)
	Partial impact on 4 compound walls	5 affected household (21 family members)
	Impact on 2-Hand Pump	2 HHs five (11 family members)
	Partial impact on 2 stair steps	2 HH with (11 family members)
	Partial impact on 1 pigeon house	1 household (5 family members)
	Partial impact on 1 Barrandah	1 household (5 family members)
Public Structures	Partial impact on stair steps of 1 temple	-
	Partial impact on 1 community house	-
	Impact on 2 Hand Pump	-

Source: Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025

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### 5.3 Impact on Trees (Fruit and other)

The detailed inventory and socio-economic survey identify that trees (Fruit and other) are also affected by the project intervention. Total 150 private trees will be affected in which 42 are fruit trees and 108 are other trees (Timber). The details of the Fruit tree and Timber Tree loss is presented in Appendix 5 & 6 respectively.

### 5.4 Impact on Vulnerable Household

Vulnerable groups refer to individuals who, due to existing challenges, may be disproportionately affected by the project and could potentially face increased hardship. These individuals often have special needs and their circumstances may worsen as a result of the project. The DMS and socioeconomic survey identified the vulnerable HH. Vulnerable household will get one-time cash assistance to support their livelihood as indicated in the entitlement matrix and also enrol in the livelihood enhancement training (skill based). According to the household survey of the affected households, under the vulnerability category, one (1) household is identified as vulnerable since it is a Widow-headed Household (Table 7). Though this vulnerable household identified in the assessment does not lose private land whereas she (Shakuntala Devi Yadav) residing in Sundarpur rural municipality 6, Mushahari tole loses the extended part (roof) of her structure built by using bamboo. None of the four Dalit households will be displaced from their current location. These Dalit HHs are not economically and/or socially vulnerable (i.e. having PWD member, WHH, and other vulnerability criteria). The HH and socioeconomic survey did not identify IP household in the sub project area.

Table 7: Affected Households as per Vulnerable Category

SN	Vulnerable Category	Number of HHs
1	Widow Women-Headed Households	1
<b>Total Vulnerable Households (HHs)</b>		<b>1</b>

Source: Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025



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## 6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A socio-economic survey of the affected households was conducted from December 2024 to January 2025 by trained enumerators under the close supervision of the Social Safeguard Specialist of the PPMU. The survey covered the whole stretch of the road i.e. 8.384 km within the CoI. The cadastral survey team identified the central line of the road as per the engineering design. After the completion of the cadastral survey and measurement of affected land areas, the survey team conducted the household survey of the identified PAPs. During the survey, the actual loss of the land and other properties (Business, public structures including private, trees, and fruit) was assessed.

**Population and Demography:** The survey result shows that the proposed project area is inhabited of Madhesh Terai caste having diversity of culture, customs, traditions and norms. Out of the total affected households (253), male represents 57.82% whereas female is 42.18% and sex ratio per 100 males to females is 137. Likewise, the huge majority of the castes belongs to Madhesh Terai caste (95.65%) whereas the meagre number belongs to Brahmin Terai and Dalit which consist of 0.79% and 1.58% respectively. Muslim represents mere 1.98% (Table 8).

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

Number of HH	Population			Population by caste, community and ethnicity				Average Family Size	Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Madhesh Terai Caste	Brahmin (Terai)	Dalit	Muslims		
253	769	561	1330	242	2	4	5	5.0	137
%	57.82	42.18	100	95.65	0.79	1.58	1.98		

**Age-wise Population Distribution:** Out of the total population, the majority of the age group ranges 15-59 years (70.00%). The age group below 14 years and above 16 years represents 16.02% & 13.98% respectively. The data shows that the youth population is higher in the project area (Table 9).


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

HH Population by Age Group							
Below 14Yrs.		15-59 Yrs.		Above 60 Yrs.		Total	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
213	16.02%	931	70.00%	186	13.98%	1330	100

Source: Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025

**Literacy and Education:** The data shows that among the 253 respondents, 12.25% can read and write, while 64.03% are illiterate, with a higher illiteracy rate among females (75.71%) than males

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(59.56%). Respondents (12.65%) have completed Higher Secondary education, with more males (15.85%) than females (4.29%) reaching this level. Basic education accounts for 8.30%, again with a higher proportion of males (10.38%) compared to females (2.86%). Graduate and postgraduate education levels are low, at 1.98% and 0.79%, respectively. Overall, males have higher educational attainment than females across most levels (Table 10).

**Table 10: Respondent by Education**

Education Level	Male	%	Female	%	Grand Total	%
Basic Education	19	10.38	2	2.86	21	8.30
Higher Secondary	29	15.85	3	4.29	32	12.65
Bachelor	2	1.09	3	4.29	5	1.98
Masters Degree	2	1.09	0	0.00	2	0.79
Literate	22	12.02	9	12.86	31	12.25
Illiterate	109	59.56	53	75.71	162	64.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025

**Occupation and Livelihood:** The occupation in the surveyed households in proposed road sub project is a mix of farm and non-farm activities. The data indicates that the majority of respondents rely on foreign employment (43.87%) and agriculture (29.64%) as their primary livelihoods, making up nearly 74% of the total. Other sources of income include Trade/Business (22.13%), Service (1.98%), and wage labor (2.37%), indicating a mix of traditional and modern employment. Overall, the data reflects a diverse livelihood/occupation with most households having stable income sources (Table 11).

**Table 11: Households by Occupation and Livelihood**

SN	Occupation	No.	%
1	Agriculture	75	29.64
2	Wage Labor	6	2.37
3	Foreign Employment	111	43.87
4	Service	5	1.98
5	Trade/Business	56	22.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025

**Average Annual Income:** The table 12 depicts the average annual income range of the 253 affected households. Majority (127) of the households have income between 3 lakhs to 5 lakhs which counts 50.20% followed by income between 5 lakhs to 7 lakhs consist of 61 HH (24.11%). The average annual income between 1 lakhs to 3 lakhs stand for only 9 HH (3.56%) whereas only one HH have income below 1 lakh (0.40%).

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**Table 12: Average Annual Income**

Income Range	No. of HHs	Percentage (%)
Below 100000	1	0.40
100000-300000	9	3.56
300000-500000	127	50.20
500000-700000	61	24.11
Above 701000	55	21.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025

**Decision Making by Women:** The Table 13 reveals the women's involvement in decision-making for fixed and household properties. The data shows that women did not have decision making power as compared to the man in each domestic items.

**Table 13: Status on Women Decision Making**

SN	Decision making	Male	Female	Both
1	Land/Structure	59	13	72
2	Selling of household assets	27	13	40
3	Selling of Livestock	47	9	56
4	Selling of Cash crops/Food crops	42	15	57
5	Selling of ornaments	6	11	17
6	Others	2	9	11

Source: Source: Socio-economic Survey, February 2025

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## 7. LAND ACQUISITION MODALITY

The proposed sub-project meet all the VLD protocol hence, the sub-project will consider only the Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) modality for land acquisition.

### **Voluntary Land Donation:**

Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) is also considered when only small strips of land are required with no economic or physical displacement. A VLD protocol (Appendix 8) defining the circumstances under which it can be used along with principles and detailed procedure is prepared as part of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Any activities that do not meet the protocol will not qualify for VLD.

Among the 253 affected households the socio-economic and census survey was conducted in all 253 HH (100%). Land acquisition approach of 253 household will be through VLD.

**VLD Mitigation Measures:** The project will offer better road (black top) to the donors which can pave way to various opportunities such as; easy access to the basic services (school, health post, veterinary centre, local market, local government offices etc.). Also, such all weather roads in rural Nepal contribute immensely in raising private land prices (whether agriculture land or for settlement use). It is anticipated that once the road is complete, the absolute increase in land value will be 20%, while approximate increase in land value per annum will be 30%. The other benefits for the donors will include life skill development trainings to be parted by the project based on their choice and demand, community infrastructures (CI) like; cold storage, health post, school building, water reservoir tank and so on.

The CI will be demand driven considering the demand of land donors and other beneficiaries. The donors will also receive the compensation amount as a replacement value for the loss of their physical assets or will repair in a better condition as compared to the previous one. Besides, project will bear the deed transfer cost of donated parcels (administrative cost, logistics, transportation etc.). A lump sum budget NPR 10,000 will be provided to each HHs which is included in this RAP (budget table). By this initiative, the donors will not have to pay the tax for land used by the road and land under additional requirement. Project will also facilitate to contractors for local employment in construction works based on their skills. This is how the donation may not be seen as an absolutely voluntary rather it is taken as a give and take approach. The detailed VLD Mitigation Plan is attached in Appendix 12.

The households along the alignment of the proposed road improvement have expressed to donate narrow portion of the land due to higher beneficial impact. The landowners highlighted that the improved road and drainage infrastructures would enhance accessibility, particularly by providing easy access during emergencies and facilitating the efficient transport of local produce and contribute to overall community development. Consultation and socioeconomic survey confirmed eligibility for donation of the 253 landowners, and the voluntary donation will not have adverse impacts as the land donation is limited up to 10% of their total land holdings. The detailed household survey has confirmed the exact area to be donated by each landowner. The third-party

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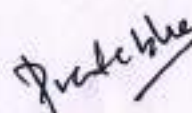

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certification of the voluntary land donation process will be carried out by an independent third party to confirm that: (i) voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected people, and are linked directly to benefits for the affected people; (ii) no coercion was involved in the process either by the government or by the community, (iii) third party's assessment of vulnerability of the donor(s); and (iv) voluntary donation is in fact voluntary through verbal and written record and verified by an Independent third party such as a designated individual consultant. The external/independent third-party verifier will document the process, including meeting minutes and photographs. The certification, along with supporting documentation, will be enclosed in the RAP Implementation report. All 253 land donors have given verbal consent for voluntary land donation while written consent is being carried out.

**Socioeconomic Profile of Dalit Land Donors:** Dalits make up 1.58% (4) of the total respondents. Based on socioeconomic survey, Dalits households are economically stable, with the per capita income of NRs. 91,428.57 living above the national poverty level (72,908). They also do not fall under social vulnerability criteria (having member/s with persons with disability, or being a woman-headed household, or meeting other social and/or economic vulnerability criteria. The average land to be donated constitutes only 0.95% of their total landholdings. The landowners expressed the need for such road infrastructure and are more than willing to contribute small strips of their lands voluntarily. The minimal land donation will not negatively affect the living standard of the landowners. Moreover, the donation is linked directly to their benefits, improving their access to transportation, improved connectivity to markets and services and thus, enhancing their quality of life. None of the household found under indigenous category in the project area. Appendix 9 presents the category of Indigenous Peoples (Indigenous Nationalities) of Nepal



  
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## 8. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

Public consultations took place at each settlement level as recently as late May 2025, where they were informed of the project and its land requirements, and confirmed their willingness. Documentation of VLD consent is ongoing. The participants of the meetings were PAPs, community people, and representatives of local level, local NGOs, teachers including Women, Dalit, and Indigenous people. Major discussions were focused onto the project design, approach for land acquisition, policies and procedures. The minutes of the meetings is attached in Appendix 7.

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

**People Response during Consultation:** People have mixed response during consultation meetings. The major response summarized:

- (i) Participants were of view that livelihood enhancement training should be provided to enhance their livelihood
- (ii) Participation of community people on project activities
- (iii) Willingness to transfer affected land
- (iv) Local people demanded to work in construction
- (v) Road construction should be started as earlier as possible with the quality of works
- (vi) People were of view that they would ready to donate the land for the project however project activities should be completed in time
- (vii) Do not excavate the solid form the road side rather manage borrow pit in the nearby land

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 14.

  
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**Table 14: Summary of Public Consultation**

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
1	November 25, 2024 Sonama RM-3, Raghuathpur	12	0	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information provided about the project</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>The cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU</li> <li>The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</li> </ul>
2	November 26, 2024 Sonama RM-1, Sonama	9	0	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information provided about the project</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>Cadastral surveyor would produce report and submit to PPMU</li> <li>The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</li> </ul>
3	November 28, 2024 Sonama RM-7, Sundarpur	10	0	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information provided about the project</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>Cadastral surveyor would produce report and submit to PPMU</li> <li>The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</li> </ul>
4	December 3, 2024 Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	13	0	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information provided about the project</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>Cadastral surveyor would produce report and submit to PPMU</li> <li>The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</li> <li>Community people of Sonama RM-2 expressed that they would provide support to the project activities.</li> </ul>
5	January 6, 2025 Meeting hall of Sonama RM Office	9	1	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orientation given to enumerators for census and household survey with a view to prepare RAP.</li> </ul>

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SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
6	February 21, 2025 Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	36	0	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>I. Ownership transfer</li> <li>II. Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>III. Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>IV. Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>V. Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>VI. Participation of community people on project activities</li> <li>VII. SEA/SH</li> </ul>
7	February 21, 2025 Office of Sonama RM	24	0	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>I. Ownership transfer</li> <li>II. Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>III. Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>IV. Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>V. Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>VI. Participation of community people on project activities</li> <li>VII. SEA/SH</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>114</b>	



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## 9. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

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

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



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## 10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

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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. Structure of Grievance Redress Committee is presented in Table 15.

**Table 15: Structure of Grievance Redress Committee**

Tier-1 (Sub-project Level)	Tier-2 (IDO level)	Tier-3 (PPMU level)
7 members committee	6 members committee	4 members committee
<p><i>Chaired by:</i> Site In charge of the sub-Project</p> <p><i>Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality Ward Chief/Member</li> <li>• Nominee of the Road Users Committee (If existing)</li> <li>• Contractors Engineer</li> <li>• Representatives (one male and one female) from project-affected families nominated by themselves</li> </ul> <p>Social Mobilizer will act as Facilitator</p>	<p><i>Chaired by:</i> Chief of the Infrastructure Development Office (IDO)</p> <p><i>Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominee from each Municipality (if more than one) - elected representative</li> <li>• Site In charge of the sub-project</li> <li>• A nominee of the Road Users Committee (If existing)</li> <li>• Representatives (one male and one female) from project-affected families nominated by themselves</li> </ul> <p>Social Consultant/Social Mobilizer will act as Facilitator</p>	<p><i>Chaired by:</i> Program Manager, PPMU</p> <p><i>Members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominee from each Municipality (if more than one) - elected representative</li> <li>• Chief of the Infrastructure Development Office (IDO)</li> <li>• Environmental Safeguard Specialist/ Social Safeguard Specialist, PPMU</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Safeguard Specialist/Social Safeguard Specialist of PPMU will act as the facilitator.</p>







## 11. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

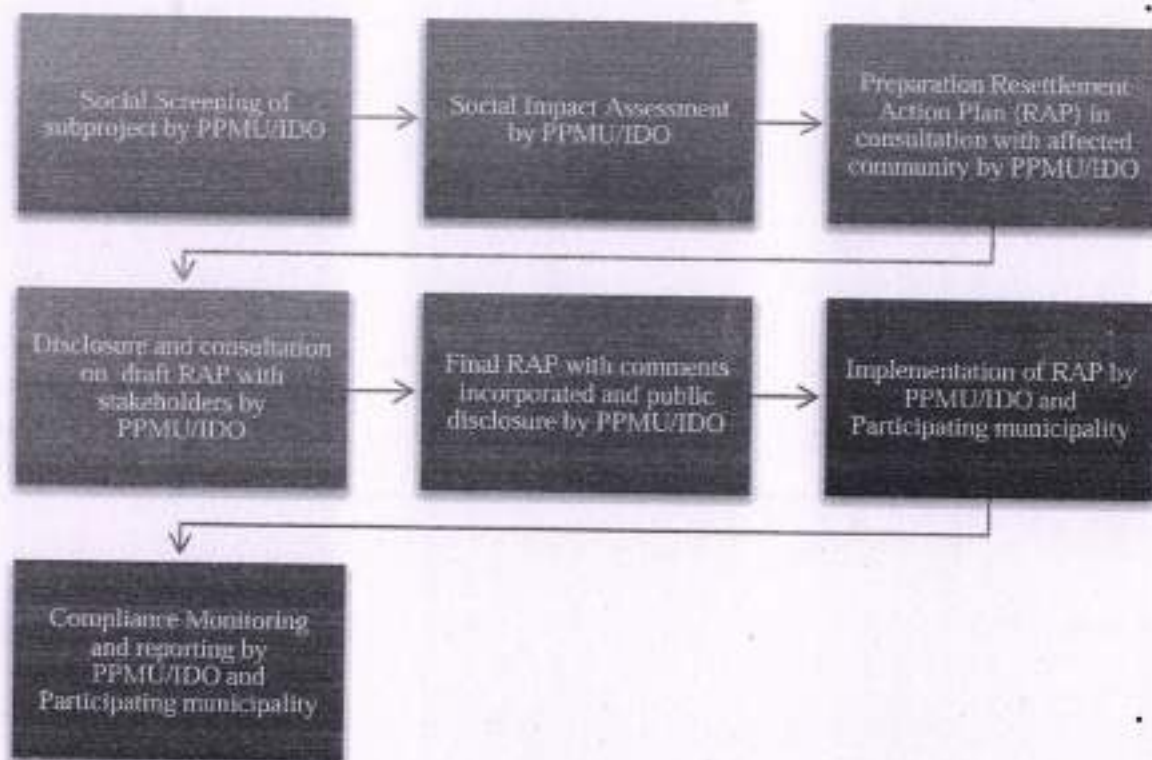


Figure 2: Diagram of key agencies involved in RAP implementation

**Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU):** During the project implementation phase including RAP, the CPCU will play a central role in necessary coordination with federal MoUD, Provincial MoPID for necessary budget allocation for compensation/assistance, coordination with development partners and coordination with PPMU for effective implementation of the project including RAP and so on. The CPCU has dedicated Social Development Specialists who is responsible for providing necessary coordination and support to the PPMU social officer for





planning, designing, and implementing the RAP, monitoring and reporting quarterly on the implementation of the RAP and other social management plans.

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

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

The roles and responsibilities of related agencies/units for the implementation of the RAP is provided in Table 16.

**Table 16: 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"> <li>• Coordination with Development Partners and other line ministry and department</li> <li>• Overall direction for the Program</li> <li>• Approval of policy-level documents</li> </ul>	Throughout preparation and implementation.
DoLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of Technical documents</li> <li>• Monitoring the program</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation
CPCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall management of the program and reporting to the Department, Ministry and DPs</li> <li>• Coordination with MoUD, DoLI, PPMU and DPs for financial, technical and other issues related to the program.</li> <li>• Preparation of technical and policy-level documents and recommends for approval</li> <li>• Overall monitoring of the implementation of RPF</li> <li>• Training and orientation on RPF</li> <li>• Follow up and support to implement RPF</li> <li>• Coordinate and monitor RPF/RAP activities with the partner municipalities and provinces</li> <li>• Update progress monthly and prepare progress reports</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation

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Key Agency/Unit	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeline
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periodic monitoring of resettlement-related activities</li> </ul>	
Province Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination with MoUD, DoLI, CPCU and concerned Municipality</li> <li>Budget allocation for Compensation/Assistance</li> <li>Approval of Provincial level policy issues</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation
PPMU/IDD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall management of the project in the province</li> <li>Review technical documents prepared by IDO and recommend for approval</li> <li>Project-level monitoring and providing feedback for the provincial government and CPCU.</li> <li>Support Social officer for RPF implementation and preparation of RAP and so on.</li> <li>Approval of the RAP and other social plans and budgets in coordination with the provincial government.</li> <li>Involve in grievance resolution</li> <li>Carry out screening, guide assessments, and preparation of RAP,</li> <li>Support for the implementation of all above mentioned social plans</li> <li>RAP monitoring and supervision</li> <li>Monitoring of RAP implementation and reporting</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation
CDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determination of compensation for affected assets</li> </ul>	RAP implementation
IDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support PPMU with DPR preparation with RPF compliance</li> <li>Support PPMU with social screening, assessments, and preparation of RAP, as necessary.</li> <li>Conduct periodic community consultation and disclosure of the RAPs and other activities.</li> <li>Project implementation/RAP</li> <li>Ensure compensation payments before initiating construction works.</li> <li>Contract award and contractor mobilization</li> <li>Supervision of the sub-projects</li> <li>Coordination with PMU and province government for the necessary budget,</li> <li>Involve in grievance resolution</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation
Land Revenue and Survey Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cadastral survey of potential land plots</li> <li>Detailed report preparation of cadastral survey</li> <li>Deed transfer of affected plots</li> <li>Issue the updated land registration certificate to the land owners</li> </ul>	Designing and implementation phase

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Key Agency/Unit	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeline
DPR consultants or independent specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for preparation of RAP</li> </ul>	Before the commencement of the detailed assessment
E&S focal person in participating Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support PPMU and IDO in implementing RAP</li> <li>Resolve resettlement-related issues of the road sub-projects</li> <li>Involve in grievance resolution</li> </ul>	Throughout implementation



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## 12. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

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

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

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

- i. Partial/minor structure loss such as residential, residential cum commercial, and secondary structures (Compound wall, pigeon house, hand pump, stair steps, and balcony).
- ii. Impacts to vulnerable household.

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


Damages/unanticipated losses caused during construction if any will be eligible for compensation and/or restoration. 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 17. 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.

  
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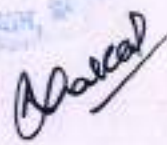
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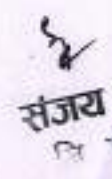
Table 17: Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
<b>Land</b>			
Permanent loss of agricultural and non-agricultural land	PAPs permanently losing private land, both agricultural or residential/non-agricultural and regardless of impact severity	Titleholder/Registered owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All private land to be acquired through VLD</li> </ul>
Loss of Guthi (Trust) Land	Land owned by Guthi Corporation as per the Guthi Corporation Act 2033.	Landowner and Tenant by a written agreement Renters/Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable for this sub project</li> <li>Not Applicable for this sub project</li> <li>Not Applicable for this sub project</li> </ul>
Temporary loss of private land or restrictions on land use	PAP not losing their land, but unable to cultivate the land due to either temporary occupation of land by project activities or restrictions in the use of that land triggered by construction-related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Titleholder/Registered owners</li> <li>Tenants and landowner both being the owner of equal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable for this sub project</li> </ul>
<b>Building Structures</b>			

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

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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"> <li>Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities.</li> <li>Restoration before commencement of the project where necessary, or to be determined in consultation with the community.</li> <li>Contractor will carry out these relocation and restoration activities in close coordination with the community and local government. The budget is provisioned in the Contractor's Bill of Quantity (BoQ).</li> <li>Not Applicable for this sub project</li> </ul>
Loss of public land or access to such assets	Community/Public Assets	Local municipality or community/ User's group	
<b>Loss of Income and Livelihood</b>			
Loss of non-perennial crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	All Titleholder/PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance notice of 35 days to harvest crops</li> <li>Where harvesting is not possible, the loss of non-perennial crops (standing seasonal crops) will be paid in accordance with the output value</li> <li>The net value of existing crops as determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which as per Clause 16 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1977 is required to consider prevailing market rate while determining compensation for crops.</li> </ul>
Loss of Trees & Perennial Crops	Perennial Crops or Trees affected	All PAPs, both titled and non-titled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The loss of the privately owned timber trees will be compensated at replacement cost or the cost agreed upon by both the owner and the project. In land acquisition through appropriation, such trees will be compensated at the rate fixed by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which is required to consider the prevailing market rate while determining compensation for trees.</li> <li>The loss of the fruit-bearing trees will be compensated based on the annual income loss for 5 years. The compensation will also consider the planting and raising costs.</li> </ul>

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Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
Loss of business or employment	Business/employment loss	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The loss of fodder trees and fuelwood trees will be compensated based on the value of 3 years of annual net production or as determined by the CIDC.</li> <li>Every displaced household with a business affected will be entitled to receive a one-time lump sum grant for re-establishing lost business; a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business, one-time cash assistance equivalent to one month's rent for temporarily moving the business to alternative premises and the type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis in consultation with the Business owner.</li> <li>The household will be entitled to a rental stipend for the loss of rented accommodation</li> <li>Cash compensation for damages to structures resulting from the temporary occupation of land at replacement cost.</li> <li>Livelihood restoration skill training as agreed during consultation.</li> <li>Indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income?</li> <li>Assistance with livelihood and other vocation training that would help in obtaining employment and/or earning livelihood.</li> </ul>
<b>Allowances</b>			
Transportation and displacement allowance for physical relocation of houses	Transport/transition costs	All PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All displaced households will receive a fixed transportation allowance as spelled out in the sub-project R.A.P.</li> <li>Every physically displaced household is entitled to a displacement allowance.</li> </ul>
Rental Allowance	Rental cost for physically displaced	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable for this sub project.</li> </ul>

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Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
Additional vulnerable Allowance	Additional vulnerable allowance to be paid to affected vulnerable PAPs	PAPs with income below the poverty line, landlessness, female-headed with orphans, low caste (Dalits) with evidence of exclusion, and households with chronically ill household heads, among others. Allowance aimed at preventing further vulnerability due to displacement	Vulnerable PAPs will be given an additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per the current district rate for their livelihood restoration. This is one time cash assistance
Transaction Allowance	Allowance to cover all transaction costs associated with the acquisition and registration of new lands and other assets including business.	All PAPs.	This transaction allowance includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities</li> <li>• Permits and approvals</li> <li>• Capital gains taxes/ income tax</li> <li>• Title Transfer/Registration</li> <li>• Inheritance Documents</li> <li>• Notary Public</li> </ul>



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## Perceived VLD Mitigation Outputs

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

### 1. Fairness of the donation process

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

### 2. Livelihood and well-being

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

### 3. Access to grievance redress and consultation

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

### 4. Project related benefirs

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



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### 13. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES


The resettlement budget for the proposed road includes entitlements/compensation, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, and contingency provisions amounting to 4% of the total cost. The cost estimates also include estimated costs for deed transfer of existing and additional affected land and RAP administrative costs. The resettlement cost is presented in Table 17. The PPMU E&S team will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and will facilitate opening bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts. The total resettlement cost for the project is **NPRs. 9,022,197.13**. This RAP includes a detailed estimate of affected structures, business structures, fruit/timber trees, livelihood training and deed transfer cost. Provincial and local governments will be responsible for ensuring payment of compensation to affected persons.

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 (partial/minor)** –15 residential structures, 3 residential cum commercial structures and 10 secondary structures (Compound wall, Hand pump, stair steps, barrandah and pigeon house) were identified as per detailed assessment. Detailed valuation of the structure is done by the engineer (building department) of the IDO. Detailed cost estimate is attached in Appendix 10.
- ii. **Compensation against temporary income loss to commercial structure owners** - Three commercial structures have partial impacts and are expected to face temporary income loss due to business disruption loss during dismantling and rebuilding of the commercial structures during construction activities. 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 (Entitlement Matrix). Detailed cost estimate is attached in Appendix 10.
- iii. **Compensation for Fruit/Timber Trees:** The detailed assessment survey shows that 42 number of fruit trees and 108 number of timber trees will be affected. Tree volume has been calculated using Huber's formula as mentioned in Forest Regulation, 2079 and Rate of timber is also taken from the same regulation. Productivity of the fruit tree was obtained from Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Dhanusha and calculated the total amount taking market price. Detailed cost estimate is in Appendix 11.
- iv. **Additional assistance will be provided to one vulnerable affected person** -Vulnerable PAPs will be given additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per current district rate for their livelihood restoration. This is one time cash assistance (Entitlement Matrix). Besides, skill development training will also be provided to vulnerable people by a training institute certified by the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training.

  
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Table 18: Tentative Resettlement Budget

S.N.	Item	Unit/ Number	Unit Rate	Amount (in NPRs)
<b>A. Compensation/Assistance cost for structures</b>				
1	Residential/Commercial/Secondary	27	-	358,867.24
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>				<b>358,894.24</b>
<b>B. Compensation for the Commercial Structures Owners (Temporary Income Loss)</b>				
2	Assistance for re-establishing lost business: a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business (Lump-sum)	3	90 days*1500*3 structures	405,000.00
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>				<b>405,000.00</b>
<b>C. Compensation for Trees (Fruit/Timber)</b>				
3	Compensation for Fruit Trees	42		141,552.00
4	Compensation for Timber Trees	108		113,833.69
<b>Subtotal (C)</b>				<b>255,385.69</b>
<b>C. One Time Vulnerable Allowance</b>				
5	Additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per current district rate	1	800*/day X 90 days	72,000.00
6	Training cost for livelihood enhancement program (Lump sum)	60	59,000	3,540,000.00
<b>Subtotal (D)</b>				<b>3,612,000.00</b>
<b>D. Deed Transfer Cost</b>				
7	Deed transfer cost (Taxes/fees, Transportation, accommodation and lodging for land owner)	268	10,000	2,680,000.00

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S.N.	Item	Unit/ Number	Unit Rate	Amount (in NPRs)
Subtotal (E)				2,680,000.00
<b>E. Administrative Cost</b>				
8	Consultations/Meetings		Lump sum	400,000.00
Subtotal (F)				400,000.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)				7,711,279.93
VAT 13%@Total				1,002,466.00
Total with VAT				8,713,745.93
Contingencies 4%@Total				308,451.20.00
Grand Total				9,022,197.13

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## 14. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

**Table 19: Implementation Schedule of the RAP**

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

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## 15. 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

  
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meeting. External monitoring reports will be submitted to the CPCU/ DoLI. After review from the CPCU for public disclosure, the external monitoring reports will be disseminated through the websites of CPCU/DoLI, PPMU of concerned PGs and participating local level under PLRIP. Framework for monitoring of social issues related to Resettlement and Vulnerable Groups is presented in Table 19.



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**Table 20: Monitoring Framework of Resettlement and Vulnerable Groups**

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

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

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## 16. NEXT STEP ACTIONS

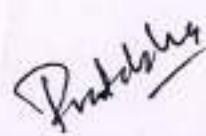
This chapter presents the next step actions to be carried out which is shown in Table 20.

Table 21: Next Step Actions

SN	Actions	Agency Responsible	Current Status
1	Recruitment of Social Mobilizers	PPMU	On board
2	Public consultations and engagement will be carried out throughout the entire project implementation. These will include both formal and informal consultative methods such as: Stakeholder Engagement, meetings and community discussions. An extensive information dissemination for affected persons will also be conducted to ensure they are well-informed and consulted. Information will be continuously disseminated. A project information disclosure leaflet translated in Nepali will be distributed to the community.	PPMU	Ongoing
3	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	-
4	Written consent taken from land donors	PPMU/Local Government	Being carried out
5	Deed transfer of existing and additional affected land	PPMU/LSO/LRO	Not started



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# ANNEXES

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Appendix 1: Detailed Profile of Affected Land (5.884 km section)

SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
1	RSML1	Sonama Sonama RM-1, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	Masters degree	Service	620,000.00	155,000.00	44	27090.51	16.93	0.06	Title
2	RSML2	Sonama Raghunathpur RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	890,000.00	178,000.00	688,689	8589.36	719.63	8.38	Title
3	RSML3	Sonama Raghunathpur RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes caste terai	4	illiterate	Agriculture	870,000.00	217,500.00	1277, 1279	10158.94	67.72	0.67	Title
4	RSML4	Sonama Sonama RM 1, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	Basic education	Foreign Employment	1,085,000.00	217,000.00	700	5418.10	364.03	6.72	Title
5	RSML5	Sonama Manroli RM 7, Sonama	Manroli	Madhes caste terai	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	800,000.00	200,000.00	176	20656.52	84.66	0.41	Title
6	RSML6	Sonama Mushahari Tol RM 2, Mushahari Tol	Mushahari Tol	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	450,000.00	90,000.00	719	13545.26	33.86	0.25	Title
7	RSML7	Sonama Sonama RM 7, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	445,000.00	74,166.67	539	8465.79	16.93	0.20	Title
8	RSML8	Sonama Sonama RM 1, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	8	Basic education	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	75,000.00	27, 28	9056.21	770.39	8.51	Title
9	RSML9	Sonama Gobarnhiya RM 3, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	Higher secondary	Agriculture	465,000.00	77,500.00	189	6672.63	80.43	1.21	Title
10	RSML10	Sonama Sonama RM 1, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	8	Literate	Foreign Employment	605,000.00	75,625.00	58	5069.32	334.40	6.60	Title
11	RSML11	Sonama Sonama RM 1, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	Higher secondary	Agriculture	385,000.00	96,250.00	505	20377.89	88.89	0.44	Title
12	RSML12	Sonama Sonama RM 1, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	Higher secondary	Agriculture	320,000.00	80,000.00	502	3386.31	80.43	2.38	Title
13	RSML13	Sonama Sonama RM 1, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	Literate	Agriculture	445,000.00	74,166.67	458	6772.63	264.30	3.99	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
14	RSML14	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	7	illiterate	Wage labor	515,000.00	73,571.43	439	6772.63	215.88	3.19	Title
15	RSML15	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	5	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	390,000.00	78,000.00	535	20317.89	175.66	0.86	Title
16	RSML16	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	450,000.00	75,000.00	714	16931.70	101.59	0.60	Title
17	RSML17	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Dalit	6	Literate	Foreign Employment	485,000.00	80,833.33	798	10158.94	25.40	0.25	Title
18	RSML18	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	5	illiterate	Wage labor	380,000.00	76,000.00	792	3386.31	59.26	1.75	Title
19	RSML19	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	4	Literate	Wage labor	315,000.00	78,750.00	1004	3386.31	46.56	1.37	Title
20	RSML20	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	5	Higher secondary	Agriculture	390,000.00	78,000.00	97	33863.14	25.40	0.08	Title
21	RSML21	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	Literate	Foreign Employment	440,000.00	73,333.33	31	34879.94	270.91	0.78	Title
22	RSML22	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	3	illiterate	Foreign Employment	450,000.00	150,000.00	858	4063.58	97.36	2.40	Title
23	RSML23	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	5	illiterate	Agriculture	510,000.00	102,000.00	1038	4256.32	372.49	8.75	Title
24	RSML24	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	480,000.00	80,000.00	749	1693.16	38.10	2.25	Title
25	RSML25	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	355,000.00	88,750.00	11,041,095	4402.21	88.89	2.02	Title
26	RSML26	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	450,000.00	75,000.00	975	4402.21	207.41	4.71	Title





SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership Title
27	RSML27	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	5	Basic education	Foreign Employment	490,000.00	98,000.00	865	1384.53	80.43	5.94	Title
28	RSML28	Sonama Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes caste	4	Higher secondary	Service	510,000.00	127,500.00	487	2539.74	126.99	5.00	Title
29	RSML29	Sonama Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes caste	5	Literate	Trade/Business	365,000.00	73,000.00	495	6772.63	270.91	4.00	Title
30	RSML30	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	305,000.00	76,250.00	575	3386.31	93.52	2.76	Title
31	RSML31	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	500,000.00	83,333.33	59	3386.31	16.93	0.50	Title
32	RSML32	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	Basic education	Agriculture	490,000.00	81,666.67	83	3386.31	63.49	1.87	Title
33	RSML33	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Agriculture	470,000.00	78,333.33	68	3386.31	16.93	0.50	Title
34	RSML34	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	1	illiterate	Foreign Employment	560,000.00	560,000.00	558	1185.21	21.16	1.79	Title
35	RSML35	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	450,000.00	75,000.00	432	4063.58	42.33	1.04	Title
36	RSML36	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	750,000.00	125,000.00	1040	4063.56	67.73	1.67	Title
37	RSML37	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	450,000.00	75,000.00	599	1693.93	46.56	2.75	Title
38	RSML38	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	5	illiterate	Agriculture	370,000.00	74,000.00	1072	3386.31	29.63	0.87	Title
39	RSML39	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	450,000.00	75,000.00	589	4063.58	42.33	1.04	Title
40	RSML40	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	3	illiterate	Agriculture	350,000.00	116,666.67	243	1405.32	8.47	0.60	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
41	RSML41	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	illiterate	Trade/B business	385,000.00	96,250.00	434	4063.58	25.4	0.63	Title
42	RSML42	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	486,000.00	81,000.00	380	3386.31	237.04	7.00	Title
43	RSML43	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	3	Bachelor	Foreign Employment	250,000.00	83,333.33	178,546,677	135452.57	603.53	0.45	Title
44	RSML44	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Wage labor	450,000.00	75,000.00	831	7890.11	224.34	2.84	Title
45	RSML45	Sonama Raghunathpur RM 3,	Raghunathpur	Madhes caste terni	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	400,000.00	80,000.00	52	9756.32	856.58	8.78	Title
46	RSML46	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes caste terni	6	illiterate	Agriculture	450,000.00	75,000.00	829	13545.26	253.97	1.87	Title
47	RSML47	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Trade/B business	478,000.00	79,666.67	788	1693.16	33.86	2.00	Title
48	RSML48	Sonama - Sundarpur RM 7,	Sundarpur	Madhes caste terai	6	Literate	Agriculture	460,000.00	76,666.67	470	3047.68	16.93	0.56	Title
49	RSML49	Sonama Musahar tole RM 7,	Musahar tole	Dalit	7	illiterate	Trade/B business	530,000.00	75,714.29	274	2370.42	84.66	3.57	Title
50	RSML50	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terni	6	Basic education	Agriculture	840,000.00	140,000.00	1093	2709.05	97.36	3.59	Title
51	RSML51	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Muslim	6	illiterate	Trade/B business	465,000.00	77,500.00	591	2539.74	63.49	2.50	Title
52	RSML52	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terni	6	illiterate	Agriculture	450,000.00	75,000.00	761	2539.74	12.70	0.50	Title
53	RSML53	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terni	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	660,000.00	110,000.00	17	16931.57	410.59	2.42	Title
54	RSML54	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terni	6	illiterate	Trade/B business	490,000.00	81,666.67	830	3386.31	224.34	6.62	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Contribution	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership Title
55	RSML55	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Basic education	Trade/Business	500,000.00	83,333.33	857	6772.63	97.36	1.44	Title
56	RSML56	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	480,000.00	80,000.00	860	3209.52	71.98	2.24	Title
57	RSML57	Sonama Sonama RM 1,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Illiterate	Agriculture	450,000.00	75,000.00	856	2709.05	67.73	2.50	Title
58	RSML58	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	4	Literate	Trade/Business	530,000.00	132,500.00	1057	1354.26	46.56	3.44	Title
59	RSML59	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	4	Bachelor	Trade/Business	410,000.00	102,500.00	732	13545.26	21.16	0.16	Title
60	RSML60	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Basic education	Trade/Business	480,000.00	80,000.00	427	47408.40	50.79	0.11	Title
61	RSML61	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Illiterate	Agriculture	490,000.00	81,666.67	1001	2709.05	71.96	2.66	Title
62	RSML62	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	450,000.00	75,000.00	375	27090.51	29.63	0.11	Title
63	RSML63	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Illiterate	Agriculture	450,000.00	75,000.00	1012	16931.57	111.59	0.66	Title
64	RSML64	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	5	Illiterate	Agriculture	440,000.00	88,000.00	189	6772.63	80.43	1.19	Title
65	RSML65	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	4	Bachelor	Foreign Employment	500,000.00	125,000.00	1467, 364	14222.52	114.29	0.80	Title
66	RSML66	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	460,000.00	76,666.67	355	1930.20	143.92	7.46	Title
67	RSML67	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	5	Illiterate	Agriculture	370,000.00	74,000.00	79	1015.89	12.70	1.25	Title
68	RSML68	Sonama Sonama RM 2,	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Basic education	Agriculture	490,000.00	81,666.67	74	5079.47	59.26	1.17	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Contribution	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
69	RSML.69	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste	6	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	475,000.00	79,166.67	75	4740.84	50.79	1.07	Title
70	RSML.70	Sonama Sundarpur	Sundarpur	Dalit	2	Illiterate	Agriculture	155,000.00	77,500.00	449	2370.42	16.93	0.71	Title
71	RSML.71	Sonama Sundarpur	Sundarpur	Madhes caste	6	Literate	Foreign Employment	550,000.00	91,666.67	448	20317.89	50.79	0.25	Title
72	RSML.72	Sonama Sundarpur	Sundarpur	Madhes caste	6	Higher secondary	Wage labor	455,000.00	75,833.33	343	3386.31	33.86	1.00	Title
73	RSML.73	Sonama Sundarpur	Sundarpur	Brahmin ternai	5	Literate	Agriculture	390,000.00	78,000.00	342	5079.47	152.38	3.00	Title
74	RSML.74	Sonama Tarhari	Tarhari	Madhes caste	6	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	490,000.00	81,666.67	647	6772.63	33.66	0.50	Title
75	RSML.75	Sonama Tarhari	Tarhari	Muslim	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	500,000.00	83,333.33	571	1015.89	16.93	1.67	Title
76	RSML.76	Sonama Tarhari	Tarhari	Madhes caste	5	Literate	Foreign Employment	400,000.00	80,000.00	192	10158.94	50.79	0.50	Title
77	RSML.77	Sonama Mainstole	Mainstole	Madhes caste	4	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	150,000.00	617	20317.89	33.86	0.17	Title
78	RSML.78	Sonama Tarhari	Tarhari	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Agriculture	490,000.00	81,666.67	573	10158.94	97.35	0.96	Title
79	RSML.79	Sonama Raghurnathpur	Raghurnathpur	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Agriculture	530,000.00	88,333.33	238	6772.63	279.37	4.12	Title
80	RSML.80	Sonama Raghurnathpur	Raghurnathpur	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Agriculture	500,000.00	83,333.33	214	4740.84	452.92	9.35	Title
81	RSML.81	Sonama Raghurnathpur	Raghurnathpur	Madhes caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	570,000.00	114,000.00	234	3386.31	257.04	5.00	Title
82	RSML.82	Sonama R-2 Imali	Raghurnathpur	Madhes caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	490,000.00	98,000.00	1095	4402.21	88.89	2.02	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
83	RSML83	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Higher secondary	Agriculture	500,000.00	83,333.33	540	5079.47	427.52	8.42	Title
84	RSML84	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	10	illiterate	Agriculture	745,000.00	74,500.00	32	7195.92	152.38	2.12	Title
85	RSML85	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	8	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	720,000.00	90,000.00	56	6772.63	355.56	5.25	Title
86	RSML86	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	15	illiterate	Trade/Business	1,200,000.00	80,000.00	554	4386.31	317.47	7.24	Title
87	RSML87	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	9	illiterate	Agriculture	750,000.00	83,333.33	191	20317.89	283.6	1.40	Title
88	RSML88	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	7	illiterate	Agriculture	550,000.00	78,571.43	553	6772.53	423.29	6.25	Title
89	RSML89	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	10	Literate	Agriculture	800,000.00	80,000.00	537	20317.89	67.73	0.33	Title
90	RSML90	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	510,000.00	85,000.00	1047	10158.94	25.04	0.25	Title
91	RSML91	Sonama Sundarpur	Sundarpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	500,000.00	83,333.33	297	10158.94	33.86	0.33	Title
92	RSML92	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	5	Basic education	Agriculture	390,000.00	78,000.00	633	11852.10	474.08	4.00	Title
93	RSML93	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	7	Higher secondary	Agriculture	550,000.00	78,571.43	365	8465.79	262.44	3.10	Title
94	RSML94	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	3	Bachelor	Agriculture	250,000.00	83,333.33	593	11858.94	1037.06	8.74	Title
95	RSML95	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	500,000.00	83,333.33	713	11852.10	304.77	2.57	Title
96	RSML96	Sonama Sundarpur	Sundarpur	Madhes terai caste	7	illiterate	Wage labor	550,000.00	78,571.43	71035	4063.58	8.47	0.21	Title
97	RSML97	Sonama Gobarahiya		Madhes terai caste	5	Higher secondary	Agriculture	400,000.00	80,000.00	321	9127.15	761.92	8.35	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Contribution	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
98	RSML98	Sonama Sonama	Sonama RM 2,	Madhes caste	5	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	120,000.00	1092	20317.89	160.85	0.79	Title
99	RSML99	Sonama Sonama	Sonama RM 1,	Madhes caste	4	Higher secondary	Agriculture	310,000.00	77,500.00	685	5756.63	368.26	6.40	Title
100	RSML100	Sonama Sundarpur	Sonama RM 1,	Madhes caste	3	illiterate	Trade/Business	270,000.00	90,000.00	1003	777.26	42.33	5.45	Title
101	RSML101	Sonama Sonama	Sonama RM 2,	Madhes caste	4	illiterate	Agriculture	340,000.00	85,000.00	69,70	3386.31	3.75	0.11	Title
102	RSML102	Sonama Sonama	Sonama RM-1,	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	460,000.00	76,666.67	397	5010.30	93.12	1.86	Title
103	RSML103	Sonama Sonama	Sonama RM 2,	Madhes caste	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	350,000.00	87,500.00	399	6772.63	46.56	0.69	Title
104	RSML104	Sonama Sonama	Sonama RM 2,	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	470,000.00	78,333.33	1585	16931.97	122.76	0.73	Title
105	RSML105	Sonama Maliya tole	Sonama RM-2, RM-2, Maliya tole	Madhes caste	5	Literate	Agriculture	450,000.00	90,000.00	2052	6772.63	42.33	0.63	Title
106	RSML106	Sonama Maliya tole	Sonama RM-2, RM-2, Maliya tole	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	540,000.00	90,000.00	154	13545.26	143.92	1.06	Title
107	RSML107	Sonama Maliya tole	Sonama RM-2, RM-2, Maliya tole	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Agriculture	515,000.00	85,833.33	78	13545.26	8.47	0.06	Title
108	RSML108	Sonama Maliya tole	Sonama RM-2, RM-2, Maliya tole	Madhes caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	560,000.00	93,333.33	1586	5079.47	8.47	0.17	Title
109	RSML109	Sonama Sonama	Sonama RM-1,	Madhes caste	6	Literate	Trade/Business	480,000.00	80,000.00	686	47408.40	182.01	0.38	Title
110	RSML110	Sonama Sonama	Sonama RM-1,	Madhes caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	480,000.00	96,000.00	674	6852.63	325.93	4.76	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
111	RSML111	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	Literate	Foreign Employment	460,000.00	115,000.00	916	6772.63	46.56	0.69	Title
112	RSML112	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment merit	480,000.00	80,000.00	435	778.85	25.40	3.26	Title
113	RSML113	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	Higher secondary	Trade/B business	450,000.00	90,000.00	630	778.85	50.79	6.52	Title
114	RSML114	Sonama Tarhari	Tarhari	Madhes caste terai	6	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	470,000.00	78,333.33	631	7023.21	457.15	6.51	Title
115	RSML115	Sonama Tarhari	Tarhari	Madhes caste terai	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	490,000.00	122,500.00	1094	5079.47	46.56	0.92	Title
116	RSML116	Sonama Tarhari	Tarhari	Madhes caste terai	4	Literate	Trade/B business	380,000.00	95,000.00	1059	10158.94	42.33	0.42	Title
117	RSML117	Sonama RM-1	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment merit	900,000.00	150,000.00	441	13545.26	435.99	3.22	Title
118	RSML118	Sonama RM-1	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment merit	525,000.00	105,000.00	859	3386.31	156.61	4.62	Title
119	RSML119	Sonama RM-1	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment merit	930,000.00	155,000.00	433	3047.68	186.25	6.11	Title
120	RSML120	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Muslim	5	Basic education	Trade/B business	422,000.00	84,400.00	751	4063.58	190.48	4.69	Title
121	RSML121	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Agriculture	500,000.00	83,333.33	398	4585.25	38.10	0.83	Title
122	RSML122	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment merit	600,000.00	120,000.00	1063	4063.58	211.65	5.21	Title
123	RSML123	Sonama Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment merit	650,000.00	130,000.00	1236	9458.23	867.74	9.17	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
124	RSML124	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	Bachelor	Agriculture	430,000.00	86,000.00	1056	6772.63	414.82	6.12	Title
125	RSML125	Sonma Sonama Rural Municipality:02,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	7	illiterate	Agriculture	600,000.00	85,714.29	871	3386.31	71.96	2.13	Title
126	RSML126	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	3	illiterate	Foreign Employment	470,000.00	156,666.67	1064	4486.25	182.01	4.06	Title
127	RSML127	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	500,000.00	125,000.00	711	6772.63	224.34	3.31	Title
128	RSML128	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	120,000.00	710	8465.79	16.93	0.20	Title
129	RSML129	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	10	illiterate	Trade/Business	790,000.00	79,000.00	712	20317.89	46.56	0.23	Title
130	RSML130	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Agriculture	480,000.00	96,000.00	1051	4402.21	50.79	1.15	Title
131	RSML131	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Agriculture	400,000.00	80,000.00	1031	3386.31	42.333	1.25	Title
132	RSML132	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	300,000.00	75,000.00	1053	6772.63	29.26	0.43	Title
133	RSML133	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	Literate	Agriculture	390,000.00	78,000.00	669	437.40	33.86	7.74	Title
134	RSML134	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	650,000.00	130,000.00	668	5418.10	50.79	0.94	Title
135	RSML135	Sonma Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	120,000.00	1052	2570.42	84.66	3.57	Title
136	RSML136	Sonma Raghunathapur RM-3,	Raghunathapur	Madhes caste terai	6	Literate	Agriculture	460,000.00	76,666.67	428	6772.63	304.77	4.50	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
137	RSML137	Sonama Municipality/01 Sonama Rural	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	800,000.00	133,333.33	494	2569.21	110.06	4.28	Title
138	RSML138	Sonama Sonama RM-1,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	350,000.00	87,500.00	974	2563.21	84.86	3.31	Title
139	RSML139	Sonama Sonama RM-3,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	Higher secondary	Service	450,000.00	75,000.00	622	237.04	15.36	6.48	Title
140	RSML140	Sonama Tarahari RM-2,	Tarahari	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	400,000.00	80,000.00	1885	1693.16	25.40	1.50	Title
141	RSML141	Sonama Tarahari RM-2,	Tarahari	Madhes caste terai	6	Literate	Trade/B business	450,000.00	75,000.00	1713	2336.56	63.49	2.72	Title
142	RSML142	Sonama Tarahari RM-2	Tarahari	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	480,000.00	96,000.00	644	13545.26	177.78	1.31	Title
143	RSML143	Sonama Tarahari RM-2	Tarahari	Madhes caste terai	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	150,000.00	1948	3386.31	25.40	0.75	Title
144	RSML144	Sonama Tarahari RM-2	Tarahari	Madhes caste terai	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	350,000.00	87,500.00	560	854.63	20.40	2.39	Title
145	RSML145	Sonama Tarahari RM-2	Tarahari	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Trade/B business	550,000.00	91,666.67	576	1693.16	76.19	4.50	Title
146	RSML146	Sonama Tarahari RM-2	Tarahari	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Trade/B business	400,000.00	80,000.00	1883	1856.36	55.03	2.96	Title
147	RSML147	Sonama RM-1 sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	Basic education	Trade/B business	500,000.00	83,333.33	955	1693.16	8.47	0.50	Title
148	RSML148	Sonama RM-1 sonama	Sonama	Brahmin terai	6	illiterate	Trade/B business	450,000.00	75,000.00	961,963	2370.42	78.30	3.30	Title
149	RSML149	Sonama RM-1 sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	Basic education	Agriculture	500,000.00	83,333.33	271	15238.41	177.78	1.17	Title
150	RSML150	Sonama RM-1 sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	520,000.00	86,666.67	134	5148.52	317.45	6.17	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership
151	RSML151	Sonama RM-1 sorsama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	100,000.00	157	5079.47	38.10	0.75	Title
152	RSML152	Sonama RM-1 sorsama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	500,000.00	83,333.33	862	6772.63	97.36	1.44	Title
153	RSML153	Sonama Sonama RM-2,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	350,000.00	87,500.00	1949	6245.32	8.47	0.14	Title
154	RSML154	Sonama Sonama RM-2,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	340,000.00	85,000.00	2051	5079.47	8.47	0.17	Title
155	RSML155	Sonama Turahari RM-2	Turhari	Madhes caste terai	3	Literate	Foreign Employment	320,000.00	106,666.67	972	4402.21	88.81	2.02	Title
156	RSML156	Sonama 3,Raghumathpur RM-	Raghumathpur	Madhes caste terai	6	Literate	Foreign Employment	800,000.00	133,333.33	658	4402.21	42.33	0.96	Title
157	RSML157	Sonama RM-2	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Agriculture	500,000.00	83,333.33	139	3386.31	25.36	0.75	Title
158	RSML158	Sonama RM-2	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	720,000.00	120,000.00	611	4063.58	38.10	0.94	Title
159	RSML159	Sonama Sonama RM-2,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	4	Basic education	Agriculture	315,000.00	78,750.00	430	8465.79	16.93	0.20	Title
160	RSML160	Sonama Sonama RM-2,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	3	Basic education	Trade/Business	320,000.00	106,666.67	1010	4063.58	21.16	0.52	Title
161	RSML161	Sonama Sonama RM-2,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	450,000.00	75,000.00	350	4063.58	53.12	1.31	Title
162	RSML162	Sonama RM-03, Raghumathpur	Raghumathpur	Madhes caste terai	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	500,000.00	125,000.00	718	8465.79	33.86	0.40	Title
163	RSML163	Sonama RM-03, Raghumathpur	Raghumathpur	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	550,000.00	91,666.67	406	6772.63	93.12	1.37	Title

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164	RSML164	Sonama Sonama RM-02,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Agriculture	450,000.00	90,000.00	610	4258.21	50.79	1.19	Title
165	RSML165	Sonama Raghunathpur RM-03,	Raghunathpur	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Agriculture	500,000.00	83,333.33	789,798	4063.58	338.63	8.33	Title
166	RSML166	Sonama Rural municipality-02, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	Basic education	Foreign Employment	530,000.00	88,333.33	1022	3386.31	67.73	2.00	Title
167	RSML167	Sonama Rural municipality-02, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	500,000.00	83,333.33	1712	1354.53	55.03	4.06	Title
168	RSML168	Sonama Sundarpur RM-07,	Sundarpur	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	490,000.00	98,000.00	118	40645.77	50.79	0.12	Title
169	RSML169	Sonama Sundarpur RM 7,	Sundarpur	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Agriculture	520,000.00	86,666.67	646	10158.94	97.35	0.96	Title
170	RSML170	Sonama Rural municipality-2, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Agriculture	470,000.00	78,333.33	649	6772.63	42.33	0.63	Title
171	RSML171	Sonama Sonama RM-2,	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	550,000.00	91,666.67	645	10158.94	76.19	0.75	Title
172	RSML172	Sonama Rural municipality-2, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	520,000.00	104,000.00	574	1015.89	33.86	3.33	Title
173	RSML173	Sonama Rural municipality-2, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	Literate	Agriculture	510,000.00	85,000.00	1211	2336.56	220.11	9.42	Title
174	RSML174	Sonama Rural municipality-9, Sonama	Sonama	Muslim terai	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	570,000.00	95,000.00	645	1038.23	59.26	5.71	Title
175	RSML175	Sonama Raghunathpur RM-03,	Raghunathpur	Madhes caste terai	5	illiterate	Agriculture	400,000.00	80,000.00	363	3386.31	169.32	5.00	Title

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डि. प्रदेश सचिव

SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership Title
176	RSML176	Sonoma Municipality-02, Sonoma Rural	Sonoma	Dalit	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	750,000.00	125,000.00	588	270.91	16.93	6.25	Title
177	RSML177	Sonoma RM 2, Tarhari	Tarhari	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	605,000.00	100,833.33	1023	7890.11	618.00	7.83	Title
178	RSML178	Sonoma Municipality-01, Sonoma Rural	Sonoma	Madhes terai caste	8	Literate	Agriculture	670,000.00	83,750.00	194	5418.10	101.59	1.88	Title
179	RSML179	Sonoma Municipality-01, Sonoma Rural	Sonoma	Madhes terai caste	4	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	480,000.00	120,000.00	190	4402.21	423.29	9.62	Title
180	RSML180	Sonoma Municipality-01, Sonoma Rural	Sonoma	Madhes terai caste	6	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	750,000.00	125,000.00	187	13680.71	325.93	2.38	Title
181	RSML181	Sonoma Municipality-04, Khesbraha Rural	Khesbraha	Madhes terai caste	5	Basic education	Foreign Employment	710,000.00	142,000.00	132	5418.10	67.73	0.13	Title
182	RSML182	Sonoma Municipality-07, Sundarpur Rural	Sundarpur	Madhes terai caste	3	illiterate	Agriculture	370,000.00	123,333.33	405	20317.89	101.59	0.50	Title
183	RSML183	Sonoma Municipality-03, Goharaha Rural	Goharaha	Madhes terai caste	5	Higher secondary	Agriculture	450,000.00	90,000.00	225	2844.50	211.65	7.44	Title
184	RSML184	Sonoma RM-03, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	4	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	350,000.00	87,500.00	640	4063.58	59.26	1.46	Title
185	RSML185	Sonoma RM-03, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	Higher secondary	Service	500,000.00	100,000.00	541	3386.31	207.41	6.12	Title
186	RSML186	Sonoma RM-03, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	620,000.00	103,333.33	353	13544.00	186.25	1.38	Title

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SN	Land Owner Code	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	% loss	Ownership Title
187	RSMI.187	Sonama RM Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Agriculture	490,000.00	81,666.67	639	10158.94	29.63	0.29	Title
188	RSMI.188	Sonama RM Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Agriculture	530,000.00	88,333.33	634	11852.1	474.08	4.00	Title
189	RSMI.189	Sonama RM-01 Sonama	Sonama	Madhes caste terai	6	illiterate	Agriculture	470,000.00	78,333.33	1022	3386.31	67.73	2.00	Title

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Appendix 2: Detailed Profile of Affected Land (2.5 km section)

SN	Land Owner Name	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additonal land required (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land used by road	Total Land	% loss
1	RSML1 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	550,000.00	91,666.67	314	2709,05	16,93	237,04	253,97	9.37
2	RSML2 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	390,000.00	97,500.00	1396	3809,60	4.23	71.96	76.19	2.00
3	RSML3 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Agriculture	375,000.00	75,000.00	136	5079,47	97.36	220.09	317.45	6.25
4	RSML4 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 1, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	Basic education	Agriculture	380,000.00	76,000.00	381	2878,37	50.79	101.59	152.38	5.29
5	RSML5 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	425,000.00	85,000.00	380	4386,31	71.96	237.04	309	7.04
6	RSML6 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	2	illiterate	Agriculture	400,000.00	200,000.00	1179	4063,58	118.52	202.55	321.07	7.90
7	RSML7 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Agriculture	460,000.00	92,000.00	66, 133, 75	109350,00	169.22	1113.24	1282.56	1.17
8	RSML8 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	450,000.00	75,000.00	159	7672,00	33.86	50.8	84.66	1.10
9	RSML9 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 1, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	5	Basic education	Agriculture	385,000.00	77,000.00	496	3386,31	16.93	118.38	135.31	4.00
10	RSML10 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 2, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	Basic education	Trade/Business	475,000.00	79,166.67	354	2693,16	33.86	118.52	152.38	5.66
11	RSML11 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	450,000.00	112,500.00	334	3047,4	0.42	3.81	4.23	0.14

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SN	Land Owner	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (THB)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land used by road	Total Land	% loss
12	RSML12 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	Illiterate	Trade/Business	800,000.00	133,333.33	169	3200.07	67.73	135.45	203.18	6.35
13	RSML13 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	3	Basic education	Trade/Business	680,000.00	226,666.67	1342	4402.21	55.03	169.31	224.34	5.10
14	RSML14 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	4	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	650,000.00	162,500.00	329	6235.32	118.52	486.78	605.3	9.71
15	RSML15 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	Literate	Trade/Business	380,000.00	76,000.00	348	43740.00	59.26	169.32	228.58	0.52
16	RSML16 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	465,000.00	77,500.00	1168	3480.10	8.47	24.38	32.85	0.94
17	RSML17 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Muslim	5	Illiterate	Agriculture	380,000.00	76,000.00	642	3878.37	76.19	203.18	279.37	7.20
18	RSML18 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	560,000.00	93,333.33	440	3386.31	16.93	84.66	101.59	3.00
19	RSML19 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	4	Illiterate	Trade/Business	470,000.00	117,500.00	1178	7111.26	101.59	169.32	270.91	3.81
20	RSML20 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	Illiterate	Trade/Business	375,000.00	75,000.00	809	850.23	4.23	29.63	33.86	3.98
21	RSML21 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	580,000.00	116,000.00	390	4063.58	0.42	16.51	16.93	0.42
22	RSML22 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	4	Illiterate	Trade/Business	310,000.00	77,500.00	389	10158.00	1.85	2.38	4.23	0.04
23	RSML23 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	528	10158.94	93.12	203.18	296.3	2.92

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SN	Land Owner	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land required (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land used by road	Total Land	% loss
24	RSML24 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	Literate	Foreign Employment	570,000.00	114,000.00	1345	3539.74	59.26	186.25	245.51	6.94
25	RSML25 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Agriculture	460,000.00	76,666.67	1405	5756.73	42.33	101.6	143.93	2.50
26	RSML26 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 2, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	475,000.00	79,166.67	164	2319.63	2.12	35.98	38.1	1.64
27	RSML27 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	4	illiterate	Trade/Business	624,000.00	156,000.00	1221	507.95	1.06	5.29	6.35	1.25
28	RSML28 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	3	illiterate	Trade/Business	450,000.00	150,000.00	396	533.34	0.42	24.98	25.4	4.76
29	RSML29 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	500,000.00	83,333.33	999	10158.94	40.64	60.95	101.59	1.00
30	RSML30 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	460,000.00	76,666.67	753	3200.07	12.7	16.93	29.63	0.93
31	RSML31 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Trade/Business	820,000.00	136,666.67	424	1693.16	0.42	33.44	33.86	2.00
32	RSML32 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	Masters degree	Service	800,000.00	133,333.33	1000	4063.58	50.79	114.29	165.08	4.06
33	RSML33 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	3	Literate	Foreign Employment	350,000.00	116,666.67	1222	4063.58	33.86	50.8	84.66	2.08
34	RSML34 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	Literate	Foreign Employment	480,000.00	80,000.00	1403	3386.31	59.25	88.9	148.15	4.37
35	RSML35 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	390,000.00	78,000.00	1186	1539.24	16.93	46.46	63.39	4.12

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SN	Land Owner Name	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land requirement (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land used by road	Total Land	% loss
36	RSML36 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	580,000.00	116,000.00	1177	3586.31	84.66	266.67	351.33	9.80
37	RSML37 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	560,000.00	112,000.00	372	1539.24	2.02	2.21	4.23	0.27
38	RSML38 (2.5km)	Sonama Rural municipality 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Trade/Business	400,000.00	80,000.00	425	6772.63	111.06	312.23	423.29	6.25
39	RSML39 (2.5km)	Sonama Rural municipality 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	120,000.00	1170	3724.95	93.12	169.32	262.44	7.05
40	RSML40 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	3	illiterate	Agriculture	350,000.00	116,666.67	1167	3386.31	25.04	34.22	59.26	1.75
41	RSML41 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Agriculture	540,000.00	90,000.00	3,491,165	4740.84	33.86	213.76	247.62	5.22
42	RSML42 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	360,000.00	90,000.00	174	2370.42	16.93	67.73	84.66	3.57
43	RSML43 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	580,000.00	116,000.00	1341	507.45	8.47	33.86	42.33	8.34
44	RSML44 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	390,000.00	78,000.00	162	20317.89	169.32	338.63	507.95	2.50
45	RSML45 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Agriculture	580,000.00	116,000.00	844	4063.58	84.66	273.14	359.8	8.85
46	RSML46 (2.5km)	Sonama Rural municipality 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	500,000.00	83,333.33	842	1439.18	1.27	45.29	46.56	3.24

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SN	Land Owner Name	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land required (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land used by road	Total Land	% loss
47	RSM1.47 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	4	illiterate	Trade/Business	470,000.00	117,500.00	93	3386.31	67.73	135.45	203.18	6.00
48	RSM1.48 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	4	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	500,000.00	125,000.00	306	1693.16	12.7	16.93	29.63	1.75
49	RSM1.49 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	2	illiterate	Foreign Employment	150,000.00	75,000.00	490	7111.26	12.7	38.09	50.79	0.71
50	RSM1.50 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-2, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	5	Literate	Foreign Employment	490,000.00	98,000.00	379	16931.97	33.86	93.13	126.99	0.75
51	RSM1.51 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	4	Higher secondary	Agriculture	310,000.00	77,500.00	197	3081.55	84.66	169.31	253.97	8.24
52	RSM1.52 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	2	Literate	Agriculture	180,000.00	90,000.00	408	10158.94	16.93	16.93	33.86	0.33
53	RSM1.53 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	5	Literate	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	120,000.00	1394	1354.53	20.32	30.47	50.79	3.75
54	RSM1.54 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	4	illiterate	Foreign Employment	650,000.00	162,500.00	1395	677.26	20.32	30.47	50.79	7.50
55	RSM1.55 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	2	illiterate	Foreign Employment	420,000.00	210,000.00	1393	1354.53	37.25	55.87	93.12	6.87
56	RSM1.56 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	4	illiterate	Agriculture	430,000.00	107,500.00	328	3386.31	84.65	169.32	253.97	7.50
57	RSM1.57 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	4	Literate	Foreign Employment	480,000.00	120,000.00	410	6672.45	67.73	135.45	203.18	3.05
58	RSM1.58 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathapur	Raghunathapur	Madhes terai caste	1	Basic education	Trade/Business	80,000.00	80,000.00	409	6602.70	270.91	338.63	609.54	9.23



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SN	Land Owner Name	Municipality	Settlement	Caste/Ethnicity	Family Size	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Total Income (HH)	Per capita	Parcel No.	Total land holding (m <sup>2</sup> )	Additional land required (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land used by road	Total Land	% loss
59	RSML59 (2.5km)	Sonama Tarahari RM-2	Tarahari	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Trade/Business	400,000.00	80,000.00	349	4740.84	55.03	192.23	247.26	5.22
60	RSML60 (2.5km)	Sonama Sonama RM-2	Sonama	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	470,000.00	94,000.00	353	13544.00	33.86	152.39	186.25	1.38
61	RSML61 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-03, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	600,000.00	120,000.00	652	4063.58	33.86	76.73	110.59	2.72
62	RSML62 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	5	illiterate	Foreign Employment	550,000.00	110,000.00	160	1185.21	8.47	25.19	33.66	2.84
63	RSML63 (2.5km)	Sonama RM-03, Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Agriculture	450,000.00	75,000.00	315	27090.51	84.66	270.9	355.56	1.31
64	RSML64 (2.5km)	Sonama RM 3 Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur	Madhes terai caste	6	illiterate	Foreign Employment	540,000.00	90,000.00	378	4402.21	4.23	8.47	12.7	0.29

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Appendix 3: Details of Private Structures Loss

SN	Owner's Name	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
1	RSMS1	Sonama RM-3 Gobrahiya	2+400	Title	Katchi House	18225	87.16	0.15	
2	RSMS2	Sonama RM-3 Gobrahiya	2+700	Title	Katchi House	1458	21.52	1.48	
3	RSMS3	Sonama RM-3 Gobrahiya	2+800	Title	Hand Pump	14580	16.14	0.11	
4	RSMS4	Sonama RM-3 Gobrahiya	3+120	Title	Compound wall and Pigeon house	145800	338.94	0.23	

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SN	Owner's Name	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
5	RSMS5	Sonama RM-1 Sonama Tol	3+700	Non-Title	Hand Pump	2187	10.76		
6	RSMS6	Sonama RM-1 Sonama Tol	3+715	Non-Title	Katchi House- Concrete Pillar post	10935	32.28	0.30	
7	RSMS7	Sonama RM-2, Sonama	3+740	Title	Katchi House	364.5	32.28	8.86	
8	RSMS8	Sonama RM-2 Sonama	3+940	Title	Katchi House	1855.63	180.93	9.75	
9	RSMS9	Sonama RM-2 Sonama	3+960	Non-Title	Compound wall	1458	61.33	4.21	

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SN	Owner's Name	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
10	RSMS10	Sonama RM-2 Sonama	4+210	Non-Title	Katchi House	1822.5	26.90	1.48	
11	RSMS11	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	4+250	Non-Title	Katchi House	1458	10.34	0.71	
12	RSMS12	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	4+300	Non-Title	Katchi House	1822.5	74.083	4.06	
13	RSMS13	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	4+330	Non-Title	Katchi House	1822.5	173.45	9.52	

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SN	Owner's Name	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
14	RSMS14	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	4+340	Non-Title	Balcony	2187	201.75	9.22	
15	RSMS15	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	4+390	Non-Title	Katchi House	1822.5	32.28	1.77	
16	RSMS16	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	4+420	Non-Title	Katchi House	3645	246.14	6.75	
17	RSMS17	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	4+440	Non-Title	Stair step	1093.5	13.48	1.23	

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SN	Owner's Name	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
18	RSMS18	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	4+600	Non-Title	Stair step	1640.25	31.10	1.90	
19	RSMS19	Sonma RM-7, Musahar Tol	4+620	Non-Title	Katchi House	1822.5	48.42	2.66	
20	RSMS20	Sonma RM-7, Musahar Tol	4+640	Non-Title	Compound wall	2733.75	100.48	3.68	
21	RSMS21	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari Sonama	7+350	Non-Title	Katchi House	182.25	32.28	17.71	

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SN	Owner's Name	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
22	RSMS22	Sonma RM-7, Tarhari Sonama	6+860	Title	Compound wall	5467.5	348.62	6.38	
23	RSMS23	Sonma RM-7, Musahar Tol	7+000	Non-Title	Katchi House	1093.50	80.43	7.36	
24	RSMS24	Sonma RM-7, Musahar Tol	7+020	Title	Katchi House	1093.50	37.12	3.39	
25	RSMS25	Sonma RM-7, Musahar Tol	7+380	Title	Katchi House	182.25	48.42	26.57	

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*Prabhu*




SN	Owner's Name	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area (Sq. ft)	Affected area (Sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
26	RSMS26	Sonma RM-7, Musahar Tol	7+390	Title	Katchi House	364.5	48.42	13.28	
27	RSMS27	Sonma RM-7, Musahar Tol	7+400	Non-Title	Katchi House	364.5	48.42	13.28	

Katchi



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Appendix 4: Details of Community Structure Loss

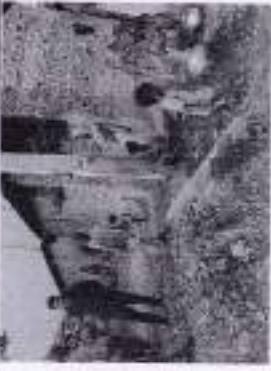
SN	Ownership Type	Address	Chainage	Type of Structure	Total Area (sq. ft)	Affected area (sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
1	Public	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	4+235	Hand Pump			100	
2	Temple	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	6+660	Stair step	2187	58.1	2.66	
3	Temple	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	6+665	Katchi House	2551.5	71.02	2.78	

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SN	Ownership Type	Address	Chainage	Type of Structure	Total Area (sq. ft)	Affected area (sq. ft)	% Loss	Image
4	Public	Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	6+900	Hand Pump		13.76	100	

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**Appendix 5: Details of Fruit Trees Loss**

SN	Name of Owner	Address	Plot No.	Species	Number of Fruit Trees
1	Ram Sumari Devi Yadav	Sonama RM-2, Sonama		Badahar	1
2	Kiran kumari yadav	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur		Mango	1
3	Fagani Sah Teli	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	616	Mango	1
4	Thaha Sah Teli	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	52	Mango	1
5	Ram Hardev sah	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	540	Mango	2
6	Kebala Devi yadav	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	191	Mango	1
7	Shivji sah Sudi	Sonama RM-2, Sonama	97	Mango	2
8	Hajari Rai Yadav	Sonama RM-2, Sonama	69/70	Mango	2
9	Ram Pratab Yadav	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	441	Banana	5
10	Lalbabu Raut	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	408	Mango	1
11	Guljit Sah	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	1393	Mango	1
12	Ram sanchi mandal	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	kharbani / 782	Mango	1
13	Kusami Devi Mandal	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	791	Mango	1
14	Binodh Mandal Khatwe	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	kharbani / 789	Mango	2
			798	Banana	10
15	Sanju Devi Mandal	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	kharbani / 797	Mango	2
16	Rajkishor Sah Teli	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	187	Mango	1
17	Ram Khewalan Sah	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	132	Mango	2
18	Balkeshiya Devi	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	kharbani / 692	Mango	3
19	Anupiya Teli	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	348	Mango	2

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**Appendix 6: Details of Timber Tree Loss**

SN	Name of Tree Owner	Address	Plot No.	Species	Number	
					Timber	Firewood
1	Upendra Kumar Yadav	Sonama RM-2, Sonama	732	Eucalyptus	3	
2	Raj Kumar Sah	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	1222	Eucalyptus	3	
				Shirish	0	4
3	Sanjay Raut Kurmi	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	1403	Eucalyptus	6	
4	Priyanka Devi	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	1186	Eucalyptus	22	
				Sisau	0	4
			1177	Sisau	5	
			372	Teak	3	
5	Biltu Sah	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	162	Eucalyptus	4	
6	Panik Sah Teli	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	234	Sisau	4	
7	Mukesh Sah	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	616	Kadam	3	
8	Jitendra Kumar Sah	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	52	Eucalyptus	10	
9	Dinesh Sah Sudi	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	490	Eucalyptus	25	
10	Shivji sah Sudi	Sonama RM-2, Sonama	97	Eucalyptus	5	
11	Hajari Rai Yadav	Sonama RM-2, Sonama	69/70	Eucalyptus	6	
12	Santi Devi	Sonma RM-1, Sonama	651	Ashok	1	

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 ५. निम्नलिखित ६ भागों में एक-एक प्रश्न लिखिए।  
 ६. निम्नलिखित ६ भागों में एक-एक प्रश्न लिखिए।

प्रश्न लिखिए।  
 १. श्री विवेक ५० भाग का प्रश्न लिखिए।  
 २. ५० भाग का प्रश्न लिखिए।  
 ३. ५० भाग का प्रश्न लिखिए।  
 ४. ५० भाग का प्रश्न लिखिए।  
 ५. ५० भाग का प्रश्न लिखिए।  
 ६. ५० भाग का प्रश्न लिखिए।

११. देवेन्द्र चरण शर्मा - ५०  
 १२. विवेक साहू - ५०  
 १३. सुभाष चरण शर्मा - ५०  
 १४. श्री विवेक शर्मा - ५०  
 १५. श्री विवेक शर्मा - ५०  
 १६. श्री विवेक शर्मा - ५०  
 १७. श्री विवेक शर्मा - ५०  
 १८. श्री विवेक शर्मा - ५०  
 १९. श्री विवेक शर्मा - ५०  
 २०. श्री विवेक शर्मा - ५०

प्रश्न लिखिए।  
 १. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।  
 २. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।  
 ३. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।  
 ४. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।  
 ५. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।  
 ६. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।  
 ७. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।  
 ८. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।  
 ९. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।  
 १०. अंगूठे का प्रयोग।

## Appendix 8: 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 and the donation will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor's livelihood at current levels. 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.
- 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.
- 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)



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- 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:

*(Detailed VLD Procedure is presented in Annex-6 of RPF)*

### 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

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- 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.

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**Appendix 9: Indigenous Peoples (Indigenous Nationalities) of Nepal**

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



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## Appendix 10: Detailed Cost Estimate of Affected Structures

### A. Dismantling Cost

S.N.	Description	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Dismantling work of mud masonry wall & removing of material upto 10 mtr lead.								
	Ramdev sah	1	6.850	0.100	2	1.37	cum	975.20	1,336.02
	Rakesh kumar yadav	1	8.100	0.100	2	1.62	cum	975.20	1,579.82
	Subhalal yadav	1	5.850	0.100	2	1.17	cum	975.20	1,140.98
	Umesh kumar yadav	1	12.200	0.100	2.37	2.89	cum	975.20	2,815.73
	Ganesh Lohar	1	7.800	0.100	2.4	1.87	cum	975.20	1,825.57
	Rashbihari	1	8.000	0.100	5	4.00	cum	975.20	3,900.80
	Lalindra Mahato	1	7.300	0.100	3	2.19	cum	975.20	2,135.69
	Mohan Prasad Yadav	1	5.000	0.100	2	1.00	cum	975.20	975.20
	Nagendra sah	1	17.000	0.100	2.45	4.17	cum	975.20	4,061.71
	Rampukar yadav	1	10.000	0.100	3.33	3.33	cum	975.20	3,250.67
	Rajdev yadav	1	6.500	0.100	2.5	1.63	cum	975.20	1,584.70
	Muneshwari Devi Majhi	1	8.100	0.100	2.2	1.78	cum	975.20	1,737.81
	Ganeshi Mahato	1	4.600	0.100	2	0.92	cum	975.20	897.18
	Mahindra Sada	1	4.800	0.100	2	0.96	cum	975.20	936.19
	Kapleshwar Yadav	1	5.000	0.100	2	1.00	cum	975.20	975.20
	Ram Babu	1	5.000	0.100	2	1.00	cum	975.20	975.20
2	Dismantling work of cement masonry wall & removing of material upto 10 mtr lead.								
	Devendra yadav								
	brick work	1	5.400	0.115	0.685	0.43	cum	1,950.40	829.67
		1	19.000	0.230	1.5	6.56	cum	1,950.40	12,784.87
	Plegon house	1	0.380	0.380	2.2	0.32	cum	1,950.40	619.60

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S.N.	Description	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
	inner wall	1	2.000	0.230	1.45	0.67	cum	1,950.40	1,300.92
	Rajaram Mahato								
	column	3	0.230	0.230	3	0.48	cum	10,120.00	4,818.13
	Beam	2	8.500	0.230	0.23	0.90	cum	10,120.00	9,100.92
	Projection beam	4	0.600	0.230	0.23	0.13	cum	10,120.00	1,284.84
	Slab	1	6.000	2.500	0.125	1.88	cum	10,120.00	18,975.00
	Brickwork	1	7.810	0.115	3.3	2.96	cum	1,950.40	5,780.78
	Bharat Thakur								
	Brickwork	1	5.710	0.115	4.2	2.76	cum	1,950.40	5,379.07
	column	3	0.230	0.230	4.2	0.67	cum	10,120.00	6,745.38
	beam	1	6.400	0.230	0.23	0.34	cum	10,120.00	3,426.23
	projected beam	3	0.600	0.230	0.23	0.10	cum	10,120.00	963.63
	Brickwork	1	1.100	0.115	2.4	0.30	cum	1,950.40	592.14
	Surendra Yadav								
	Brickwork	1	5.700	0.115	2.2	1.44	cum	1,950.40	2,812.67
	Mohan prasad yadav								
	Varandah	1	17.000	0.230	2.45	9.58	cum	1,950.40	18,683.86
	Shankar Thakur								
	Brickwork	1	3.000	0.400	0.18	0.22	cum	1,950.40	421.29
		1	3.000	0.230	0.18	0.12	cum	1,950.40	242.24
	Pawan Kumar Sah								
	Brickwork	3	6.900	0.280	0.18	1.04	cum	1,950.40	2,034.81
		4	1.700	0.380	0.28	0.72	cum	1,950.40	1,411.15
	Brickwork	1	5.600	0.230	0.95	1.22	cum	1,950.40	2,386.51
	column	3	0.230	0.230	3.049	0.48	cum	10,120.00	4,896.48
	projection	3	0.600	0.230	0.23	0.10	cum	10,120.00	963.63

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S.N.	Description	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
	Birendra Sah								
	Brickwork	2	1.500	0.230	0.55	0.38	cum	1,950.40	740.18
		2	1.700	0.250	1.2	1.02	cum	1,950.40	1,989.41
	Temple								
	Brickwork	4	4.000	0.350	0.15	0.84	cum	1,950.40	1,638.34
	Temple								
	Brickwork	1	7.050	0.115	2.7	2.19	cum	1,950.40	4,269.47



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## B. Renovation Cost

S.N.	Description	No.	Quantity	Unit	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Rate skilled	Rate Unskilled	Amount for renovation
1	Renovation for mud masonry				Person-days	Person-days			
	Ramdev sah	1	1.37	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	3,541.45
	Rakesh kumar yadav	1	1.62	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	4,187.70
	Subhalal yadav	1	1.17	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	3,024.45
	Umesh kumar yadav	1	2.89	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	7,463.76
	Ganesh Lohar	1	1.87	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	4,839.12
	Rashbihari	1	4.00	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	10,340.00
	Lalindra Mahato	1	2.19	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	5,661.15
	Mohan Prasad Yadav	1	1.00	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	2,585.00
	Nagendra sah	1	4.17	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	10,766.53
	Rampukar yadav	1	3.33	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	8,616.67
	Rajdev yadav	1	1.63	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	4,200.63
	Muneshwari Devi Majhi	1	1.78	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	4,606.47
	Ganeshi Mahato	1	0.92	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	2,378.20
	Mahindra Sada	1	0.96	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	2,481.60
	Kapleshwar Yadav	1	1.00	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	2,585.00
	Ram Babu	1	1.00	cum	1.00	1.70	1,225.00	800.00	2,585.00
2	Renovation for cement masonry								
	Devendra yadav								
	brick work	1	0.43	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	1,530.32
		1	6.56	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	23,581.61
	Piegon house	1	0.32	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	1,142.85
	inner wall	1	0.67	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	2,399.53
							1,225.00	800.00	

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S.N.	Description	No.	Quantity	Unit	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Rate skilled	Rate Unskilled	Amount for renovation
	Rajaram Mahato						1,225.00	800.00	
	column	3	0.48	cum	0.80	7.00	1,225.00	800.00	3,132.74
	Beam	2	0.90	cum	0.80	7.00	1,225.00	800.00	5,917.39
	Projection beam	4	0.13	cum	0.80	7.00	1,225.00	800.00	835.40
	Slab	1	1.88	cum	0.80	7.00	1,225.00	800.00	12,337.50
	Brickwork	1	2.96	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	10,662.61
	Bharat Thakur								
	Brickwork	1	2.76	cum					
	column	3	0.67	cum	0.80	7.00	1,225.00	800.00	4,385.83
	beam	1	0.34	cum	0.80	7.00	1,225.00	800.00	2,227.72
	projected beam	3	0.10	cum	0.80	7.00	1,225.00	800.00	626.55
	Brickwork	1	0.30	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	1,092.20
	Surendra Yadav								
	Brickwork	1	1.44	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	5,187.95
	Mohan prasad yadav								
	Varandah	1	9.58	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	34,462.25
	Shankar Thakur								
	Brickwork	1	0.22	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	777.06
		1	0.12	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	446.81
	Pawan Kumar Sah								
	Brickwork	3	1.04	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	3,753.20
		4	0.72	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	2,602.86
	Brickwork	1	1.22	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	4,401.90
	column	3	0.48	cum	0.80	7.00	1,225.00	800.00	3,183.68
	projection	3	0.10	cum	0.80	7.00	1,225.00	800.00	626.55
	Birendra Sah								





S.N.	Description	No.	Quantity	Unit	Skilled labor	Unskilled labor	Rate skilled	Rate Unskilled	Amount for renovation
	Brickwork	2	0.38	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	1,365.25
		2	1.02	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	3,669.45
	Temple								
	Brickwork	1	0.12	cum	1.50	2.20	1,225.00	800.00	413.71



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### C. Summary cost of Dismantling and Renovation

S.N.	Description	No.	Amount for Demolition	Labor Amount for renovation	Total Amount without Material
1	Renovation for mud masonry				
	Ramdev sah	1	1,336.02	3,541.45	4,877.47
	Rakesh kumar yadav	1	1,579.82	4,187.70	5,767.52
	Subhalal yadav	1	1,140.98	3,024.45	4,165.43
	Umesh kumar yadav	1	2,815.73	7,463.76	10,279.48
	Ganesh Lohar	1	1,825.57	4,839.12	6,664.69
	Rashbihari	1	3,900.80	10,340.00	14,240.80
	Lalindra Mahato	1	2,135.69	5,661.15	7,796.84
	Mohan Prasad Yadav	1	975.20	2,585.00	3,560.20
	Nagendra sah	1	4,061.71	10,766.53	14,828.23
	Rampukar yadav	1	3,250.67	8,616.67	11,867.33
	Rajdev yadav	1	1,584.70	4,200.63	5,785.33
	Muneshwari Devi Majhi	1	1,737.81	4,606.47	6,344.28
	Ganeshi Mahato	1	897.18	2,378.20	3,275.38
	Mahindra Sada	1	936.19	2,481.60	3,417.79
	Kapleshwar Yadav	1	975.20	2,585.00	3,560.20
	Ram Babu	1	975.20	2,585.00	3,560.20
					<b>109,991.19</b>
2	Renovation for cement masonry				
	Devendra yadav				
	brick work	1	829.67	1,530.32	2,359.99
		1	12,784.87	23,581.61	36,366.48
	Piegon house	1	619.60	1,142.85	1,762.46
	inner wall	1	1,300.92	2,399.53	3,700.45
					<b>44,189.38</b>
	Rajaram Mahato				

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S.N.	Description	No.	Amount for Demolition	Labor Amount for renovation	Total Amount without Material
	column	3	4,818.13	3,132.74	7,950.87
	Beam	2	9,100.92	5,917.39	15,018.31
	Projection beam	4	1,284.84	835.40	2,120.23
	Slab	1	18,975.00	12,337.50	31,312.50
	Brickwork	1	5,780.78	10,662.61	16,443.39
					<b>72,845.31</b>
	<b>Bharat Thakur</b>				
	Brickwork	1	5,379.07	-	5,379.07
	column	3	6,745.38	4,385.83	11,131.22
	beam	1	3,426.23	2,227.72	5,653.95
	projected beam	3	963.63	626.55	1,590.17
	Brickwork	1	592.14	1,092.20	1,684.34
					<b>25,438.75</b>
	<b>Surendra Yadav</b>				
	Brickwork	1	2,812.67	5,187.95	8,000.63
	<b>Mohan prasad yadav</b>				
	Varandah	1	18,683.86	34,462.25	53,146.11
	<b>Shankar Thakur</b>				
	Brickwork	1	421.29	777.06	1,198.35
		1	242.24	446.81	689.05
					<b>1,887.40</b>
	<b>Pawan Kumar Sah</b>				
	Brickwork	3	2,034.81	3,753.20	5,788.01
		4	1,411.15	2,602.86	4,014.02
	Brickwork	1	2,386.51	4,401.90	6,788.41
	column	3	4,896.48	3,183.68	8,080.15
	projection	3	963.63	626.55	1,590.17
					<b>26,260.77</b>

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S.N.	Description	No.	Amount for Demolition	Labor Amount for renovation	Total Amount without Material
	Birendra Sah				
	Brickwork	2	740.18	1,365.25	2,105.43
		2	1,989.41	3,669.45	5,658.86
					7,764.29
	Temple				
	Brickwork	4	1,638.34	3,021.90	4,660.24
	Temple				
	Brickwork	1	4,269.47	413.71	4,683.19
	<b>Total Cost</b>				358,867.24



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*Prakash*

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## Appendix 11: Detailed Cost Estimate of Affected Trees

### A Fruit Trees

SN	Name of Owner	Address	Plot No.	Species	No. of Trees	Rate (NRs)	Total Amount (NRs)
1	Ram Sumari Devi Yadav	Sonama RM-2, Sonama		Badahar	1	4500	4500
2	Kiran kumari yadav	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur		Mango	1	4667	4667
3	Fagani Sah Teli	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	616	Mango	1	4667	4667
4	Thaha Sah Teli	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	52	Mango	1	4667	4667
5	Ram Hardev sah	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	540	Mango	2	4667	9334
6	Kebala Devi yadav	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	191	Mango	1	4667	4667
7	Shivji sah Sudi	Sonama RM-2, Sonama	97	Mango	2	4667	9334
8	Hajari Rai Yadav	Sonama RM-2, Sonama	69/70	Mango	2	4667	9334
9	Ram Pratab Yadav	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	441	Banana	5	1050	5250
10	Lalbabu Raut	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	408	Mango	1	4667	4667
11	Guljit Sah	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	1393	Mango	1	4667	4667
12	Ram sanehi mandal	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	kharbani / 782	Mango	1	4667	4667
13	Kusami Devi Mandal	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	791	Mango	1	4667	4667
14	Binodh Mandal Khatwe	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	kharbani / 789	Mango	2	4667	9334
			798	Banana	10	1050	10500
15	Sanju Devi Mandal	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	kharbani / 797	Mango	2	4667	9334
16	Rajkishor Sah Teli	Sonama RM-1, Sonama	187	Mango	1	4667	4667
17	Ram Khewalan Sah	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	132	Mango	2	4667	9334
18	Balkeshiya Devi	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	kharbani / 692	Mango	3	4667	14001
19	Anupiya Teli	Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	348	Mango	2	4667	9334

  
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**B. Other Trees**

Name of Tree Owner	Species	Girth (In)	Height (ft)	Diameter (In)	Volume (cft)	Rate (NRs/cft)	Amount (NRs)	Girth (cm)	Height (m)	Girth (Inch)	Height (ft)
Uspendra Kumar Yadav	Eucalyptus	60	18	19	8.96	150	1344	60	18	24	59
	Eucalyptus	50	21	16	7.26	150	1089	50	21	20	69
	Eucalyptus	50	15	16	5.18	150	778	50	15	20	49
					<b>21.40</b>		<b>3210</b>				
Raj Kumar Sah	Eucalyptus	50	17	16	5.87	150	881	50	17	20	56
	Eucalyptus	57	21	18	9.43	150	1415	57	21	22	69
	Eucalyptus	30	12	10	1.49	150	224	30	12	12	39
	Shirish	40	17	13	3.76	100	376	40	17	16	56
	Shirish	35	16	11	2.71	100	271	35	16	14	52
	Shirish	35	16	11	2.71	100	271	35	16	14	52
	Shirish	30	15	10	1.87	100	187	30	15	12	49
					<b>27.84</b>		<b>3624</b>				
Sanjay Raut Kurmi	Eucalyptus	58	17	18	7.90	150	1186	58	17	23	56
	Eucalyptus	42	15	13	3.66	150	549	42	15	17	49
	Eucalyptus	85	20	27	19.97	150	2996	85	20	33	66
	Eucalyptus	86	23	27	23.51	150	3527	86	23	34	75
	Eucalyptus	80	22	25	19.46	150	2919	80	22	31	72
	Eucalyptus	80	25	25	22.12	150	3317	80	25	31	82
					<b>96.63</b>		<b>14,494</b>				
Priyanka Devi	Eucalyptus	60	22	19	10.95	150	1642	60	22	24	72
	Eucalyptus	56	20	18	8.67	150	1300	56	20	22	66
	Eucalyptus	42	20	13	4.88	150	731	42	20	17	66
	Eucalyptus	34	12	11	1.92	150	288	34	12	13	39
	Eucalyptus	34	15	11	2.40	150	360	34	15	13	49
	Eucalyptus	35	20	11	3.39	150	508	35	20	14	66
					<b>3.39</b>		<b>509</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>56</b>

*Prakash*

*Sharma*



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Name of Tree Owner	Species	Girth (In)	Height (ft)	Diameter (In)	Volume (cft)	Rate (NRs/cft)	Amount (NRs)	Girth (cm)	Height (m)	Girth (Inch)	Height (ft)
	Eucalyptus	46	15	15	4.39	150	658	46	15	18	49
	Eucalyptus	34	15	11	2.40	150	360	34	15	13	49
	Eucalyptus	39	18	12	3.78	150	568	39	18	15	59
	Eucalyptus	42	12	13	2.93	150	439	42	12	17	39
	Eucalyptus	40	17	13	3.76	150	564	40	17	16	56
	Eucalyptus	34	15	11	2.40	150	360	34	15	13	49
	Eucalyptus	45	19	14	5.32	150	798	45	19	18	62
	Eucalyptus	60	25	19	12.44	150	1866	60	25	24	82
	Eucalyptus	56	20	18	8.67	150	1300	56	20	22	66
	Eucalyptus	47	22	15	6.72	150	1008	47	22	19	72
	Eucalyptus	45	18	14	5.04	150	756	45	18	18	59
	Eucalyptus	35	16	11	2.71	150	406	35	16	14	52
	Eucalyptus	65	21	21	12.26	150	1840	65	21	26	69
	Eucalyptus	60	20	19	9.95	150	1493	60	20	24	66
	Eucalyptus	51	22	16	7.91	150	1186	51	22	20	72
	Sisau	35	7	11	1.19	300	356	35	7	14	23
	Sisau	66	18	21	10.84	300	3251	66	18	26	59
	Sisau	60	22	19	10.95	300	3284	60	22	24	72
	Sisau	60	17	19	8.46	300	2538	60	17	24	56
	Sisau	40	9	13	1.99	300	597	40	9	16	30
	Sisau	35	8	11	1.35	300	406	35	8	14	26
	Sisau	35	8	11	1.35	300	406	35	8	14	26
	Sisau	32	9	10	1.27	300	382	32	9	13	30
	Sisau	30	8	10	1.00	300	299	30	8	12	26
	Teak	35	7	11	1.19	100	119	35	7	14	23
	Teak	42	20	13	4.88	100	488	42	20	17	66
	Teak	28	11	9	1.19	100	119	28	11	11	36
					171.91		31184				

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*Pratiksha*



*Rakesh*

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Name of Tree Owner	Species	Girth (In)	Height (ft)	Diameter (In)	Volume (cft)	Rate (NRs/cft)	Amount (NRs)	Girth (cm)	Height (m)	Girth (Inch)	Height (ft)
Bilhu Sah	Eucalyptus	45	12	14	3.36	150	504	45	12	18	39
	Eucalyptus	32	12	10	1.70	150	255	32	12	13	39
	Eucalyptus	62	24	20	12.75	150	1913	62	24	24	79
	Eucalyptus	48	17	15	5.41	150	812	48	17	19	56
				<b>23.22</b>			<b>3484</b>				
Panik Sah Tell	Sisau	66	18	21	10.84	300	3251	66	18	26	59
	Sisau	60	22	19	10.95	300	3284	60	22	24	72
	Sisau	60	17	19	8.46	300	2538	60	17	24	56
	Sisau	65	22	21	12.85	300	3854	65	22	26	72
				<b>43.09</b>			<b>12928</b>				
Mukesh Sah	Kadam	43	18	14	4.60	100	460	43	18	17	59
	Kadam	40	17	13	3.76	100	376	40	17	16	56
	Kadam	40	17	13	3.76	100	376	40	17	16	56
				<b>12.12</b>			<b>1212</b>				
Jitendra Kumar Sah	Eucalyptus	36	17	11	3.05	150	457	36	17	14	56
	Eucalyptus	50	22	16	7.60	150	1140	50	22	20	72
	Eucalyptus	53	18	17	6.99	150	1048	53	18	21	59
	Eucalyptus	30	15	10	1.87	150	280	30	15	12	49
	Eucalyptus	40	10	13	2.21	150	332	40	10	16	33
	Eucalyptus	38	17	12	3.39	150	509	38	17	15	56
	Eucalyptus	32	15	10	2.12	150	318	32	15	13	49
	Eucalyptus	50	20	16	6.91	150	1037	50	20	20	66
Dinesh Sah Sudi	Eucalyptus	42	15	13	3.66	150	549	42	15	17	49
	Eucalyptus	60	29	19	14.43	150	2165	60	29	24	95
					<b>52.23</b>		<b>7835</b>				
Dinesh Sah Sudi	Eucalyptus	45	25	14	7.00	150	1050	45	25	18	82
	Eucalyptus	60	22	19	10.95	150	1642	60	22	24	72
	Eucalyptus	60	22	19	10.95	150	1642	60	22	24	72

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Kadad*



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Name of Tree Owner	Species	Girth (In)	Height (ft)	Diameter (In)	Volume (cft)	Rate (NRs/cft)	Amount (NRs)	Girth (cm)	Height (m)	Girth (Inch)	Height (ft)
	Eucalyptus	40	17	13	3.76	150	564	40	17	16	56
	Eucalyptus	40	15	13	3.32	150	498	40	15	16	49
	Eucalyptus	32	20	10	2.83	150	425	32	20	13	66
	Eucalyptus	55	22	18	9.20	150	1380	55	22	22	72
	Eucalyptus	35	17	11	2.88	150	432	35	17	14	56
	Eucalyptus	75	22	24	17.11	150	2566	75	22	30	72
	Eucalyptus	42	10	13	2.44	150	366	42	10	17	33
	Eucalyptus	45	23	14	6.44	150	966	45	23	18	75
	Eucalyptus	38	18	12	3.59	150	539	38	18	15	59
	Eucalyptus	37	17	12	3.22	150	483	37	17	15	56
	Eucalyptus	35	14	11	2.37	150	356	35	14	14	46
	Eucalyptus	35	14	11	2.37	150	356	35	14	14	46
	Eucalyptus	40	15	13	3.32	150	498	40	15	16	49
	Eucalyptus	40	18	13	3.98	150	597	40	18	16	59
	Eucalyptus	35	15	11	2.54	150	381	35	15	14	49
	Eucalyptus	38	15	12	2.99	150	449	38	15	15	49
	Eucalyptus	40	17	13	3.76	150	564	40	17	16	56
	Eucalyptus	40	15	13	3.32	150	498	40	15	16	49
	Eucalyptus	32	20	10	2.83	150	425	32	20	13	66
	Eucalyptus	55	22	18	9.20	150	1380	55	22	22	72
	Eucalyptus	35	17	11	2.88	150	432	35	17	14	56
	Eucalyptus	43	27	14	6.90	150	1035	43	27	17	89
					130.13		19519				
Shivji Sah Sudi	Eucalyptus	50	20	16	6.91	150	1037	50	20	20	66
	Eucalyptus	65	18	21	10.51	150	1577	65	18	26	59
	Eucalyptus	55	20	18	8.36	150	1254	55	20	22	66
	Eucalyptus	35	17	11	2.88	150	432	35	17	14	56
	Eucalyptus	50	22	16	7.60	150	1140	50	22	20	72

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Prof. Dr.   
 D. K. S. S. S.



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Name of Tree Owner	Species	Girth (In)	Height (ft)	Diameter (In)	Volume (cft)	Rate (NRs/cft)	Amount (NRs)	Girth (cm)	Height (m)	Girth (Inch)	Height (ft)
Hajari Ray Yndav	Eucalyptus	65	20	21	11.68	150	1752	65	20	26	66
	Eucalyptus	45	22	14	6.16	150	924	45	22	18	72
	Eucalyptus	50	23	16	7.95	150	1192	50	23	20	75
	Eucalyptus	75	24	24	18.66	150	2799	75	24	30	79
	Eucalyptus	70	18	22	12.19	150	1829	70	18	28	59
	Eucalyptus	40	22	13	4.87	150	730	40	22	16	72
					<b>36.27</b>		<b>5440</b>				
Shanti Devi	Ashok	90	15	29	16.79	100	1679	90	35	35	115
					16.79		1679				
					<b>61.50</b>		<b>9226</b>				
					<b>16.79</b>		<b>1679</b>				
					<b>693.14</b>		<b>113,833.69</b>				

*Prabhu*



*Shankar*

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## Appendix 12: VLD Mitigation Plan

**Sub-project: Raghunathapur (Hulaki Rajmarg)-Sonma-Tarahari-Sundarpur, Mahottari.**

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

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

**Location of sub-project:** The proposed road length is 8+384 km which covers ward number 1, 2, 3, and 7 of the Sonma Rural Municipality of Mahottari District, Madhesh province. The road passes through Raghunathapur, Gobarahiya, Sonma, Tarahari, Musaharitol and Sundarpur settlements. This road has been used by the local people for the last thirty years. This road is proposed for upgradation with blacktop standard and the road width ranges from 8.5 to 10.5 m.

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

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

**Summary of impacts:** The inventory of loss, census and socioeconomic survey based on the detailed design identified 269 narrow strips of land parcels belonging to 253 landowners requiring 39808.48 m<sup>2</sup> of total land of which 8650.01 m<sup>2</sup> of land is used by the road and 311158.47 m<sup>2</sup> of additional land is required during up-gradation of proposed road. Under the road and drain upgradation works, the detailed assessment identified impacts on 27 structures (15 residential structures, 2 residential cum commercial and 10 secondary structures: compound walls, hand pumps, stair steps, balcony and pigeon house). Besides, 4 community structures will be partially affected by the project intervention. The impact on 27 private structures with 142 family members will not have any physical/economic displacement or relocation. The overall structure loss will be minor and minimal not amounting to more than 10% of loss. The budget is included in this RAP for compensation.

*K*

*Pradip*



*Pradip*

*K*

**Details of land users impacted by land donation:**

Out of 253 affected HHs, 253 HHs will fall under land donation meeting entire VLD protocol. Around 31,158.47 square meter of land will be donated from the 253 HHs having 1330 family members. The average per capita of the 253 land donors HHs is 12315.60 whereas average land donation area is 123.15 m<sup>2</sup> respectively.

**VLD mitigation measures:** The project will offer better road (black top) to the donors which can pave way to various opportunities such as; easy access to the basic services (school, health post, veterinary center, local market, local government offices etc.). The other benefits for the donors may include life skill development training to be part of the project based on their choice and demand, complimentary infrastructures like; cold storage, health post, school building, water reservoir tank and so on. The CI will be demand driven considering the demand of land donors and other beneficiaries. The donors will also receive the compensation for their physical assets (house, shelter, shed, extended part of house etc.). Besides, project will bear the deed transfer cost of donated parcels (administrative cost, logistics, transportation etc.). A lump sum budget NPR 10,000 will be provided to each HHs which is included in this RAP (budget table). By this initiative, the donors will not have to pay the tax for land used by the road. Project will also facilitate to contractors for local employment in construction works based on their skills. This is how the donation may not be seen as an absolutely voluntary rather it is based on give and take principle.

**Summary of consultation with all PAFs/land donors:** The table 1 presents the summary of consultation. Total participants are 114 (male- 113, female- 1) of which female participation is 0.87%.

Table 1: Summary of public consultation

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points
		Male	Female	Total	
1	November 25, 2024 Sonama RM-3, Raghunathpur	12	0	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information provided about the project</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>The cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU</li> <li>The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</li> </ul> <p><b>Views:</b> All the participants were willing to donate the land voluntarily to the project in lieu of some benefits such as, CI component, life skill training, better</p>

*Handwritten signatures and stamps:*  
 - A handwritten signature on the left.  
 - A blue circular official stamp in the center.  
 - A blue rectangular official stamp on the right with text in Nepali: "संस्था प्रमुख" and "सि. प्रमुख".

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points
		Male	Female	Total	
					road, local employment, ownership transfer and its associated cost etc.
2	November 26, 2024 Sonama RM-1, Sonama	9	0	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information provided about the project</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>Cadastral surveyor would produce report and submit to PPMU</li> <li>The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</li> </ul> <p><b>Views:</b> All the participants were willing to donate the land voluntarily to the project in lieu of some benefits such as, CI component, life skill training, better road, local employment, ownership transfer and its associated cost etc.</p>
3	November 28, 2024 Sonama RM-7, Sundarpur	10	0	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information provided about the project</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>Cadastral surveyor would produce report and submit to PPMU</li> </ul> <p>The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</p>
4	December 3, 2024 Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	13	0	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information provided about the project</li> <li>Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner</li> <li>Cadastral surveyor would produce report and submit to PPMU</li> <li>The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as earlier as possible.</li> <li>Community people of Sonama RM-2 expressed that they would provide support to the project activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Views:</b> All the participants were willing to donate the land voluntarily to the project in lieu of some benefits such as, CI component, life skill training, better</p>

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SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points
		Male	Female	Total	
					road, local employment, ownership transfer and its associated cost etc.
5	January 6, 2025 Meeting hall of Sonama RM Office	9	1	10	Orientation given to enumerators for census and household survey with a view to prepare RAP.
6	February 21, 2025 Sonama RM-2, Tarhari	36	0	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>VIII. Ownership transfer</li> <li>IX. Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>X. Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>XI. Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>XII. Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>XIII. Participation of community people on project activities</li> <li>• SEA/SH</li> </ul>
7	February 21, 2025 Office of Sonama RM	24	0	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about RAP consultation</li> <li>VIII. Ownership transfer</li> <li>IX. Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)</li> <li>X. Grievance Redress Mechanism</li> <li>XI. Loss of Land and structure</li> <li>XII. Livelihood enhancement</li> <li>XIII. Participation of community people on project activities</li> <li>• SEA/SH</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>114</b>	

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



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**Table 2:** Table 2: Estimated Budget for VLD Mitigation

S.N.	Item	Unit/ Number	Unit Rate	Amount (in NPRs)
<b>A. Compensation/Assistance cost for structures</b>				
1	Residential/Commercial/Secondary	27	-	358,867.24
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>				<b>358,894.24</b>
<b>B. Compensation for the Commercial Structures Owners (Temporary Income Loss)</b>				
2	Assistance for re-establishing lost business: a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business (Lump-sum)	3	90 days*1500*3 structures	405,000.00
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>				<b>405,000.00</b>
<b>C. Compensation for Trees (Fruit/Timber)</b>				
3	Compensation for Fruit Trees	42		141,552.00
4	Compensation for Timber Trees	108		113,833.69
<b>Subtotal (C)</b>				<b>255,385.69</b>
<b>C. One Time Vulnerable Allowance</b>				
5	Additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of local unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per current district rate	1	800*/day X 90 days	72,000.00
6	Training cost for livelihood enhancement program (Lump sum)	60	59,000	3,540,000.00
<b>Subtotal (D)</b>				<b>3,612,000.00</b>
<b>D. Deed Transfer Cost</b>				
7	Deed transfer cost (Taxes/fees, Transportation, accommodation and lodging for land owner)	268	10,000	2,680,000.00

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S.N.	Item	Unit/ Number	Unit Rate	Amount (in NPRs)
Subtotal (E)				2,680,000.00
<b>E. Administrative Cost</b>				
8	Consultations/Meetings		Lump sum	400,000.00
Subtotal (F)				400,000.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)				7,711,279.93
VAT 13%@Total				1,002,466.00
Total with VAT				8,713,745.93
Contingencies 4%@Total				308,451.20.00
Grand Total				9,022,197.13

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

An indicative schedule for implementing the RAP is shown in Table 3 assuming a sequential order of proposed activities. Some of these steps may overlap in timing and some will be repeated throughout the project cycle.

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**Table 3: Implementation Schedule of the RAP**

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

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

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** For sub-projects where resettlement and land acquisition will be required, a specific monitoring and evaluation program will be implemented to (i) record and assess project impacts and the number of persons affected and compensated and (ii) confirm that

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former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established. Land acquisition and transfer procedures, compensation payments, voluntary land donation process, information dissemination and engagements with PAPs, functioning of GRM, construction of replacement houses by displaced households, re-establishment of displaced households and business enterprise, reaction of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) , in particular, to resettlement and compensation packages, re-establishment of income levels, and Impact on vulnerable and marginal groups including IPs and implementation of specific measures required to ensure their meaningful participation and targeted compensation and benefit packages are the range of activities and issues that need to be recorded and checked.

There will be two main monitoring system in place:

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

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

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

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 १६. सिद्धा लाल लोनाथ - १  
 १७. सुखलाल भावराव - १  
 १८. करीमलाल भावराव - १  
 १९. रामचंद्र शिंदे - १  
 २०. सुखलाल लोनाथ - १  
 २१. कृष्ण महाराज कोस  
 २२. मेहर नाथ दाहाल - १  
 २३. अनवरुद्र खन्नाड़ी - १  
 २४. बाबुबाबू पाणवत - १  
 २५. जि.के.एस.ए.  
 २६. प्रमोद भावराव कोस  
 २७. लाल लाल - १  
 २८. प्रमोद भावराव - १

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**Appendix 13: Photographs**



Photo 1: Monitoring of Cadastral Survey



Photo 2: RAP Consultation at Sonama



Photo 3: RAP Consultation, Tarhari



Photo 4: HH Survey and Tarhari



Photo 5: Cadastral Survey



Photo 6: Orientation to enumerators

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## Appendix 14: VLD Verification and Monitoring

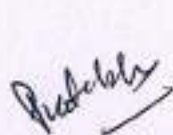
The implementation of the RAP will be subject to internal and external monitoring, with the objective of identifying areas of difficulty and success and providing timely feedback to management in order to facilitate prompt corrective actions and adjustments to the implementation arrangements. CPCU has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

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