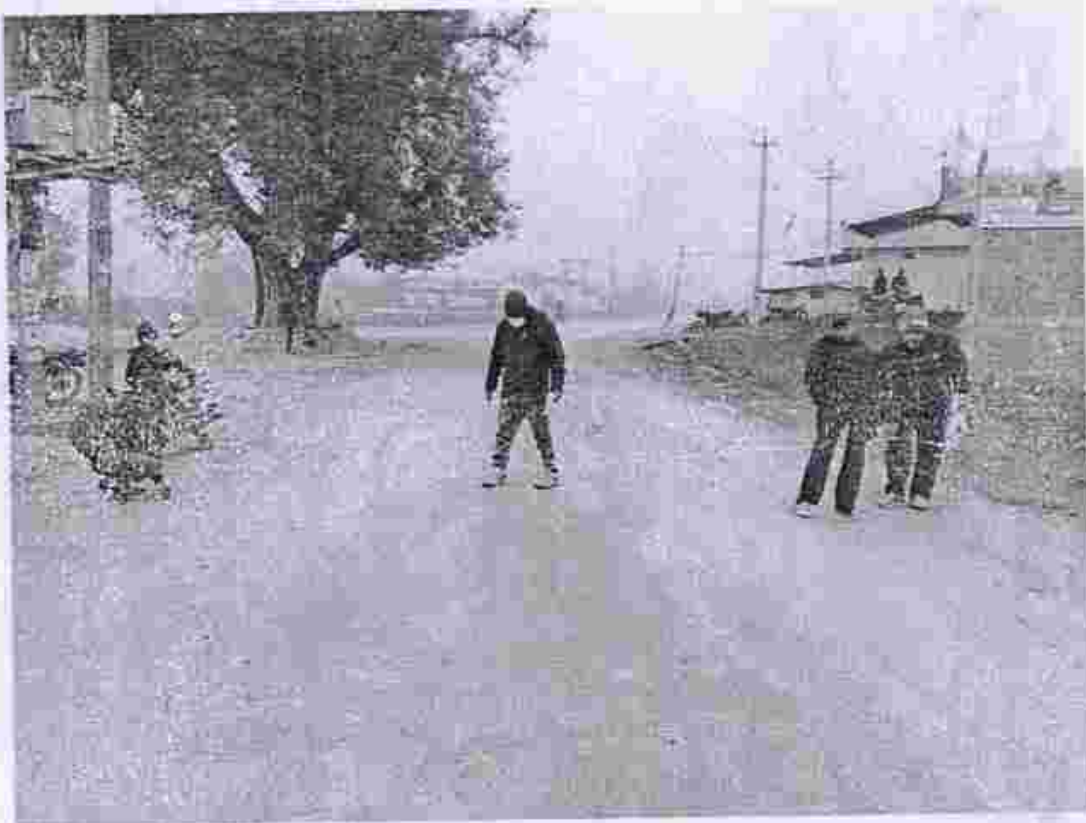




Government of Madhesh Province
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development (MoPID)
Infrastructure Development Directorate (IDD)
Provincial and Local Roads Improvement Program (PLRIP)
Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU)

Janakpurdham, Nepal



Abbreviated Final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
of
Manaharpur (Sahid Marg)–Bakchauda–Hanspur–Khariyani–
Simrari Road (16.35 km)
Dhanusha District

August, 2025

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CoI	Corridor of Impact
CPCU	Central Program Coordination Unit
DAO	District Administration Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DLRO	District Land Revenue Office
DoLID	Department of Local Infrastructure Development
DPR	Detail Project Report
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
IDD	Infrastructure Development Director
IDO	Infrastructure Development Office
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LLTU	Local Level Technical Unit
MoPID	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development



PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PG	Province Government
PLGs	Provincial and Local Governments
PLRIP	Provincial and Local Roads Improvement Program
PPMU	Provincial Program Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
WB	World Bank

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	-	hectare
km	-	kilometer
m	-	meter
m ²	-	square meter

LAND AREA CONVERSION

Hilly Regions	
1 Ropani	508.72 square meters
1 Aana	31.80 square meters
1 Paisa	7.95 square meters
1 Daam	1.99 square meters
Terai Regions	
1 Bigha	6772.63 square meters
1 Kattha	338.63 square meters
1 Dhur	16.93 square meters



GLOSSARY

Terms	Description
Compensation	Compensation is the payment to the PAPs in cash or kind for private property acquired by the project, based on replacement value as defined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC). However, the depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted while computing the compensation with respect to the replacement value.
Compensation Determination Committee	The district-level committee will be established in each road district under Section 13(2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 203 4B.S. (1977), to determine replacement value and compensation rates against the property acquired under the Act.
Cultural heritage	Resources with which people identify as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, and traditions.
Cut-off Date	The cut-off date is the date after which no further enumeration or claims can be made to affected land and/or associated assets.
Entitled Person	Any person who is entitled to get compensation due to loss of privately-owned Assets and other rehabilitation assistance.
Forced Eviction	The permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles.
Involuntary Resettlement	Project related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term involuntary resettlement refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refusal and acquisition nor restrictions on land use that result in displacement.
Land Acquisition	All methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. Land includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.
Livelihood	Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, and other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
Project Affected Person	Any person directly affected by the project through the acquisition of assets belonging to him/her or his/her household or community. This includes any person whose rights, standard of living, subsistence and income-generating capacity are adversely affected through the acquisition of assets, whether full/partial, or permanent/temporary.



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).



Terms	Description
Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable refers to those individuals or groups who, by virtue of, for example, their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.
Voluntary Land Donation	The ceding of property by an owner who is: (a) appropriately informed; and (b) can exercise free will, that is, can refuse to donate. "Appropriately informed" means that the owner has all available information regarding the proposed activity and its impacts, its land requirements, and its alternative activity sites, as well as his or her rights to compensation. "Free will" means that the owner can reject the proposal to give up his or 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 16.35 km and passes through Jankpurdham SMC, Hanspur Municipality and Sabaila Municipality of Dhanusha district. The road starts from Manaharpur of Janakpurdham SMC ward no. 17 and covers Hanspur Municipality ward 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 and ends at Simrari of Sabaila Municipality ward no.10. The road traverse through Manaharpur, Bakchaura, Kathpulla, Belhi, Suganikas, Nauwakhori Prasahi, Amarkhana, Khariyani and Simrari settlements. This road has been used by the local people for the last fifty 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 475 narrow strips of land parcels belonging to 388 landowners (2,603 family members) requiring 23,620.66 m² of adjacent additional private land. Since this road is constructed by the SNRTP under the WB financing, the ownership transfer of land used by the road has already been completed. Hence, this RAP spell out only the adjacent additional land requirement for upgradation of the road.



Among the 388 affected households, the socio-economic and census survey was conducted in all 388 HHs (100%). Land acquisition approach of 388 household will be through Voluntary Land Donation (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. Besides a VLD impact mitigation plan will be implemented to address the impact on VL donors.

The households along the alignment of the proposed road improvement have expressed to donate a narrow portion of the land due to the 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 production and contribute to overall community development. Consultation and socioeconomic survey confirmed eligibility for donation of the 388 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. 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 (57 private structures, 6 community structures) and loss of productive trees (1 fruit tree and 6 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 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 the 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 production, and contribute to overall community development.

Under the road and drain upgradation works, impact assessment also identified partial/minor impact on 57 structures (34 residential structures, 1 residential cum commercial and 22 secondary structures: compound walls & hand pumps). Besides, 6 community structures will also be partially affected by the project intervention. The impact on 57 private structures with 342 family members will not have any physical/economic displacement or relocation. The

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overall structure loss will be minor and minimal not exceeding to more than 10% of loss of their total land holdings.

Socio-economic Information and Profile: The socio-economic survey captured 388 households comprising 2,603 populations (1458 males-56.01%, and 1145 females- 43.99%). The average family size of surveyed households is 6. The caste/ethnic composition of the households is *Madhesh Terai Caste* (80.67%), whereas Dalit (10.05%) is well below as compared to Madhesh Terai Caste. Likewise, Terai Brahmin and Muslim represents 0.26% and 9.02% respectively. The average sex ratio is 127.


No IP household is identified in the project area. All thirty-nine (39) 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 the training needs assessment during the implementation phase.

Socioeconomic Profile of Dalit Land Donors: Dalits make up 10.05% (39) of the total respondents. Based on the socioeconomic survey, Dalit households are economically stable, with a per capita income of NRs. 98,271, living above the national poverty level (72,908). They also do not fall under social vulnerability criteria (having member/s 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 0.99% 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 households were found under the 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 the Government of Nepal's Acts, laws and regulations 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. The detailed Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
Land			
Permanent loss of agricultural and non-agricultural land	PAPs permanently losing private land, both agricultural or residential/non-agricultural and regardless of impact severity	Titleholder/Registered owners	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All private land to be acquired through VLD
Loss of Guthi (Trust) Land	Land owned by Guthi Corporation as per the Guthi Corporation Act 2033.	Landowner and Tenant by a written agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project
		Renters/Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project
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	Entitled Persons/institutions and tenants in accordance with the Guthi Corporation Act 2033.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder/owners Tenants and landowner both being the owner of equal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project
Building Structures			

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Basel

BP


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

Shubishu
Rajad

Compensation Entitlements			
Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	
Loss of community buildings/ structures, cultural assets, or loss of access to such assets.	Community/Public Assets	Community/Local Government/Provincial, government/federal and User's group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition, or replacement in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities. Restoration before commencement of the project where necessary, or to be determined in consultation with the community. 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). Not Applicable for this sub project
Loss of public land or access to such assets	Community/Public Assets	Local municipality or community/ User's group	
Loss of Income and Livelihood			
Loss of non-perennial crops	Standing crops affected or loss of planned crop incomes	All Titleholder/PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice of 35 days to harvest crops Where harvesting is not possible, the loss of non-perennial crops (standing seasonal crops) will be paid in accordance with the output value The net value of existing crops as determined by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which as per Clause 16 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1977 is required to consider prevailing market rate while determining compensation for crops The loss of the privately owned timber trees will be compensated at replacement cost or the cost agreed upon by both the owner and the project. In land acquisition through appropriation, such trees will be compensated at the rate fixed by the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC), which is required to consider the prevailing market rate while determining compensation for trees. The loss of the fruit-bearing trees will be compensated based on the annual income loss for 5 years. The compensation will also
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
Loss of business or employment	Business/employment loss	 Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider the planting and raising costs, The loss of fodder trees and fuelwood trees will be compensated based on the value of 3 years of annual net production or as determined by the CDC. Every displaced household with a business affected will be entitled to receive a one-time lump sum grant for re-establishing lost business; a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business, one-time cash assistance equivalent to one month's rent for temporarily moving the business to alternative premises and the type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis in consultation with the Business owner. The household will be entitled to a rental stipend for the loss of rented accommodation Cash compensation for damages to structures resulting from the temporary occupation of land at replacement cost. Livelihood restoration skill training as agreed during consultation. Indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income Assistance with livelihood and other vocation training that would help in obtaining employment and/or earning livelihood.
Allowances			
Transportation and displacement allowance for physical relocation of houses	Transport/transition costs	All PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All displaced households will receive a fixed transportation allowance as spelled out in the sub-project RAP. Every physically displaced household is entitled to a displacement allowance.
Rental Allowance	Rental cost for physically displaced	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project.

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	 <p>Vulnerable PAPs will be given an additional allowance for 90 days at the rate of 'loos' unskilled agricultural labor rate/day as per the current district rate for their livelihood restoration. This is one time cash assistance.</p>
Transaction Allowance	Allowance to cover all transaction costs associated with the acquisition and registration of new lands and other assets including business.	All PAPs.	<p>This transaction allowance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities • Permits and approvals • Capital gains taxes/ income tax • Title Transfer/Registration • Inheritance Documents • Notary Public.


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Consultations and Participation: Consultations were carried out with various stakeholders such as community residents/project beneficiaries including the poor, women, and indigenous peoples, and representatives of local level from 5 July 2024 to 5 March 2025. A total of 9 consultation meetings were conducted, of which 188 people (23 female, 165 male) attended the meetings. Consultations will continue throughout the project implementation. The Resettlement Action Plan particularly Entitlement Matrix in local language will be disclosed with the affected families in the project areas and entire RAP will be disclosed to a wider audience through the Department of Local Infrastructure Development (DoLID), PPMU and WB websites.

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

Institutional Arrangement and Monitoring: The resettlement action plan will be implemented by PPMU, IDO, and the Local Government in line with the approved RAP. The PPMU will facilitate the implementation of the resettlement activities. The RAP implementation will be monitored by the PPMU, CPCU, and the local level to effectively assess the resettlement progress and identify potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the CPCU, PPMU, and local level. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems, if any, are dealt with on a timely basis. Socio-economic monitoring will focus on baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of affected persons undertaken during project preparation, and overall monitoring. Besides, third-party monitoring will also be conducted for RAP implementation on a semi-annual basis.

Resettlement Budget: The budget item includes compensation for structure loss, business loss, livelihood training cost, and compensation for trees. The budget also includes deed transfer costs for existing and additional land and administrative costs. The total estimated cost for the implementation of resettlement action plan is **NPR 16,042,844.43 (Including VAT & Contingency)**. PPMU will facilitate the disbursement process and opening of bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts.

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आयोजनाको पृष्ठभूमि: विश्व बैंकको सहयोगमा नेपाल सरकारले प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडकहरूको विकास र मर्मतसम्भारको लागि प्रादेशिक तथा स्थानीय सडक सुधार कार्यक्रम (PLRIP) कार्यान्वयन गरिरहेको छ। PLRIP ले स्थानीय-स्तरका केन्द्रहरूलाई जोड्न सर्वधाम सडक निर्माण गर्ने, हालको सडक सञ्जालको स्तरोन्नति गर्न र हाल सडक सञ्जालसँग नजोडिएका स्थानीय-स्तरका केन्द्रहरूलाई जोड्न प्रादेशिक सरकारहरू र स्थानीय सरकारहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउने उद्देश्य राखेको छ। संघीय सरकारले स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास विभाग (DoLID) अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम समन्वय एकाइ (CPCU) मार्फत समग्र समन्वय र अनुगमनको लागि जिम्मेवार कार्यक्रम समन्वय एजेन्सीको रूपमा काम गर्दछ र प्रदेशहरू अन्तर्गतका प्रादेशिक कार्यक्रम व्यवस्थापन एकाइहरू (PPMUs) कार्यक्रम व्यवस्थापन र कार्यहरूको कार्यान्वयनको लागि जिम्मेवार प्राथमिक कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन एजेन्सीको रूपमा काम गर्दछ।

प्रस्तावित सडकको लम्बाइ १६.३५ किलोमिटर छ जुन धनुषा जिल्लाको जनकपुरधाम उपमहानगरपालिका, हंसपुर नगरपालिका र सबैला नगरपालिकामा पर्दछ। यो सडक जनकपुरधाम उपमहानगरपालिका वडा नम्बर १७ को मनहरपुरवाट सुरु भएर हंसपुर नगरपालिका वडा नम्बर १, २, ३, ५ र ७ हुँदै सबैला नगरपालिका वडा नम्बर १० को सिमरारी, मनहरपुर बकचौरा, कठपुल्ला, बेल्ली, सुगनिकास, नौवाखोर प्रसाही, अमरखाना, खरियानी हुँदै जाने र सिमरारी वस्तीमा समाप्त हुन्छ। यो सडक विगत पचास वर्ष देखि स्थानीय मानिसहरूले प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन्। यो सडक कालोपत्र मापदण्डसहित स्तरोन्नतिको लागि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ र सडकको चौडाइ ८.५ देखि १०.५ मिटर सम्म छ।

RAP का उद्देश्यहरू: विस्तृत डिजाइन र विस्तृत मापन सर्वेक्षणको आधारमा जनगणना र सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण पूरा भएपछि पुनर्वास कार्य योजना (RAP) तयार गरिएको छ। RAP ले परियोजनाको प्रभाव, प्रयोग गरिएको विधि प्रस्तुत गर्दछ र परियोजना सडकको सम्भावित अनैच्छिक पुनर्वास प्रभावहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्दछ। RAP तयारीको विधिमा प्राथमिक र द्वितीय स्रोतहरू मार्फत डेटा सङ्कलन समावेश छ। प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन र सूची क्षति सर्वेक्षण, सामुदायिक परामर्श, जनगणना र सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, र प्राथमिक र माध्यमिक दुवै सरोकारवालाहरूसँग अन्तर्वार्ता मार्फत प्राथमिक डेटा 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 पत्र सडक बाट लिने फाईदा, शिप विकास तालिम, घर तथा अन्य संरचनाहरूको क्षतिको क्षतिपूर्ति, CI मार्फत अन्य सेवाहरू आदि।



जग्गा अधिग्रहण र पुनर्वास प्रभावहरू: यस परियोजनाको लागि प्रस्तावित जग्गा आवश्यकताहरू निजी र गाउँ ब्लक जग्गाको संयोजन मार्फत पूरा गरिनेछ। प्रस्तावित सडकको मुख्य प्रभावित क्षेत्र निजी जग्गाको प्सिमाना भित्र अवस्थित छ। मूल्याङ्कन र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणको एक भागको रूपमा, परामर्शदाताहरूको टोलीले एक ट्रान्जेक्ट पैदल र परामर्श बैठकहरू सञ्चालन गर्यो। विस्तृत डिजाइनमा आधारित क्षतिको सूची, जनगणना र सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणले ३८८ जग्गाधनीहरूको स्वामित्वमा रहेको ४७५ जग्गाको कित्ताहरू पहिचान भएको छ जसबाट २३,६२०.६६ वर्ग मीटर घप निजी जग्गा आवश्यक पर्दछ।

डिजाइन टोलीले विस्तृत डिजाइनको क्रममा प्रभाव कम गर्न करिडोरको प्रभाव कम गर्ने सम्भावनाको खोजी गरेको छ। अन्तिम डिजाइन र विवरण मापन सर्वेक्षण (DMS) को आधारमा जग्गा र संरचना दुवैमा प्रभावको मात्रा पुष्टि गर्न विस्तृत मापन अध्ययन गरिएको छ, जसको आधारमा पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको मस्यौदा तयार गरिएको छ। जग्गाधनीहरूले सुधारिएको सडक र ढल निकास पूर्वाधारले पहुँचयोग्यता बढाउने कुरामा जोड दिए, विशेष गरी आपतकालीन समयमा सजिलो पहुँच प्रदान गरेर र स्थानीय उत्पादनको कुशल ढुवानीलाई सहज बनाएर र समग्र सामुदायिक विकासमा योगदान पुऱ्याउने कुरामा जोड दिए।

सडक र नाली स्तरोन्नति कार्य अन्तर्गत, प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कनले ५७ संरचनाहरूमा आंशिक प्रभाव पर्ने पहिचान गरेको छ (३४ आवासीय संरचना, १ आवासीय सहित व्यावसायिक र २२ सहायक संरचनाहरू: कम्पाउन्ड वाल र ह्यान्ड पम्प)। यसका साथै, ६ सामुदायिक संरचनाहरू आयोजनाबाट आंशिक रूपमा प्रभावित हुनेछन्। ३४२ परिवारका सदस्यहरू भएका ५७ निजी संरचनाहरूमा पर्ने प्रभावमा कुनै भौतिक/आर्थिक विस्थापन वा स्थानान्तरण हुनेछैन। समग्र संरचना क्षति सामान्य र न्यूनतम हुनेछ जुन क्षतिको १०% भन्दा बढी हुनेछैन।

सामाजिक-आर्थिक जानकारी र प्रोफाइल: सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणले २६०३ जनसंख्या (१४५८ पुरुष-५६.०१% र ११४५ महिला-४३.९९%) मिलेर ३८८ घरपरिवारलाई समेटेको छ। सर्वेक्षण गरिएका घरपरिवारको औसत परिवार आकार ६ जना रहेको छ। घरपरिवारको जात/जातीय संरचना तराई जाति (८०.६७%) छ भने मुस्लिम (९.०२%), तराई जातिहरूको तुलनामा धेरै कम छ। त्यस्तै, तराई ब्राह्मण र दलित प्रत्येकको ०.२६% प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दछ। औसत लैंगिक अनुपात १२७ छ। ३८८ घरपरिवारले स्वेच्छिक रूपमा जग्गा दान गर्नेछन्।

सबै दलितहरू सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रममा भाग लिन तयार छन् जसले इच्छुक व्यक्तिहरूलाई जीविकोपार्जन र सीप विकास तालिम प्रदान गर्नेछ। उक्त तालिमको बजेटलाई

पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको बजेटमा समावेश गरिएको छ। CPCU को सहयोगमा PPMU ले कार्यान्वयन चरणको अवधिमा तालिम आवश्यकता मूल्याङ्कन सञ्चालन गर्ने नेतृत्व लिनेछ।

कानूनी रूपरेखा: PLRIP मा रहेका नीति, कानूनी रूपरेखा, पुनर्वास सिद्धान्त र आयोजना प्रभावितहरूको अधिकार विश्व बैंकको ESS ५ र नेपाल सरकारको ऐन, कानून र जग्गा अधिग्रहण, क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण, र अनैच्छिक पुनर्वाससँग सम्बन्धित नियमनद्वारा निर्देशित छन्। परियोजनाको पुनर्वास नीति रूपरेखा यो मस्यौदा RAP तयार गर्न 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) क्षति भएका घरघुरीहरूलाई थप आर्थिक सहायता। यस खाकामा तीन किसिमबाट जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्ने प्रावधान रहेको छ: (१) जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ मा प्रावधान भए अनुरूप औपचारिक रूपमा सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया पुर्याई, (२) जग्गाधनी संग वार्ताको माध्यमद्वारा र (३) स्वैच्छिक जग्गादान प्रक्रियाद्वारा। सडक उपआयोजनामा क्षति हुने व्यक्तिगत तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरूलाई यस RAP मा समावेश गरिएको Entitlement म्याट्रिक्सको आधारमा क्षतिपूर्ति दिइने छ र क्षतिपूर्तिको निर्धारण जग्गा प्राप्ति ऐन २०३४ मा व्यवस्था भएको मुवाब्जा निर्धारण समितिको नियर्ण मार्फत वा आयोजनाको प्रादेशिक इकाईले नियर्ण गरे बमोजिम हुनेछ। यद्यपी सम्पूर्ण ४७५ कित्ता जग्गा नै स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान द्वारा प्राप्त गरिनेछ, र स्वैच्छिक जग्गा दान प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाइसकिएको छ। विस्तृत **क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण नीति खाका** तलको तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

परामर्श र सहभागिता: गरिव, महिला र आदिवासी जनजाति सहित समुदायका बासिन्दा/आयोजना लाभान्वितहरू र स्थानीय स्तरका प्रतिनिधिहरू जस्ता विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरूसँग परामर्श गरिएको थियो। कुल ९ वटा परामर्श बैठकहरू सञ्चालन गरिएका थिए जसमध्ये १८८ जना (२३ महिला, १६५ पुरुष) बैठकहरूमा उपस्थित थिए। परियोजना कार्यान्वयनभरि परामर्श जारी रहनेछ। पुनर्वास कार्य योजनाको मस्यौदा आयोजना प्रभावित क्षेत्रहरूमा सार्वजनिक स्थानहरूमा उपलब्ध गराइनेछ र स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास विभाग (DoLID), PPMU र WB का वेबसाइटहरूमा उपलब्ध गरिनेछ।

गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र: प्रभावित व्यक्तिको चासो, गुनासो र गुनासोहरूको समाधान प्राप्त गर्न र सहजीकरण गर्न आयोजना-लाक्षित गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र (GRM) स्थापना गरिएको छ। GRM ले परियोजनासँग सम्बन्धित चासोहरूलाई आवाज उठाउन र समाधान गर्न समयबद्ध र पारदर्शी संयन्त्र प्रदान गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ। गुनासो निवारण समितिहरू (GRCs) तीन तहमा गठन गरिएको छ।



(i) उप-आयोजना स्तर, ii) IDO स्तर र iii) PPMU स्तर। उप-आयोजना स्तर GRC मा प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू बीच एक महिला र एक पुरुष प्रतिनिधिलाई आमन्त्रितको रूपमा राख्ने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ। समुदाय र प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई विभिन्न माध्यमहरू (बैठकहरू, पर्चाहरू, सूचना बोर्ड, सामाजिक सञ्जाल आदि) मार्फत गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्रको प्रसार सुनिश्चित गरिनेछ।

संस्थागत व्यवस्था र अनुगमन: पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको सुदृढ रूपमा अनुगमन PPMU, CPCU र स्थानीय स्तरले पुनर्वास प्रगतिको प्रभावकारी मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने र सम्भावित कठिनाई र समस्याहरू पहिचान गर्ने गर्दछ। अनुगमन CPCU, PPMU र स्थानीय स्तरले गर्नेछ। PPMU मा एक E&S टोली हुनेछ जसले पुनर्वास गतिविधिहरूको कार्यान्वयनलाई सहज बनाउनेछ। अनुगमनमा प्रशासनिक अनुगमन समावेश हुनेछ जसले कार्यान्वयन समयमै भएको र समस्याहरू, यदि कुनै छन् भने, समयमै समाधान गरिएको सुनिश्चित गर्नेछ। सामाजिक-आर्थिक अनुगमन आयोजना तयारीको क्रममा गरिएको प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको विस्तृत मापन सर्वेक्षण र समग्र अनुगमन मार्फत स्थापित आधारभूत जानकारीमा केन्द्रित हुनेछ।

पुनर्वास बजेट: बजेटमा संरचना क्षतिको क्षतिपूर्ति, व्यवसाय क्षति, जीविकोपार्जन तालिम लागत र रूखहरूको क्षतिपूर्ति समावेश छ। बजेटमा अवस्थित र थप जग्गाको लागि लिखत हस्तान्तरण लागत र प्रशासनिक लागत पनि समावेश छ। पुनर्वास कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि कुल अनुमानित लागत NPR १६,०४२,८४४.४३ (भ्याट र कन्टिनजेंसी सहित) रहेको छ। PPMU ले बैंक खाता नभएका प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको लागि वितरण प्रक्रिया र बैंक खाता खोल्न सहज बनाउनेछ।

विस्तृत क्षतिपूर्ति वितरण निती खाका

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
जग्गा कृषि तथा गैर कृषि जग्गाको स्थायी क्षति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> असरको गम्भीरता जेतुके भए पनि आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु जसले निजी जग्गा (कृषि वा आवासीय/गैर कृषि) स्थायी रूपमा गुमाएका छन् भने । 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> इकवाला/दत्ता, भाषको, जग्गाधनीहरू लिखित सम्झौताका आधारमा स्थापित जग्गाधनी र मोही भाडामा लिनेहरू/पट्टावालाहरू 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> व्यक्तिगत जग्गाहरू स्वीच्छक जग्गादान प्रक्रिया बाट लिइने छ । यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन । यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
गुठी जग्गाको क्षति	गुठी संस्थान ऐन, २०३३ अनुसार गुठी संस्थानको स्वामित्वमा रहेको जग्गा	गुठी संस्थान ऐन, २०३३ अनुसार हकवाला व्यक्ति/संस्था तथा मोही	यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
निजी जग्गाको अस्थायी क्षति वा जग्गा प्रयोगमा लाग्ने प्रतिबन्ध	आफ्नो जग्गा नगुमाएता पनि आयोजनाका गतिविधिहरूले जग्गा अस्थायी रूपमा ओगटेकोले गर्दा उक्त जग्गाको उपयोगमा प्रतिबन्ध लाग्ने कारण आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूले खेती गर्न असमर्थ छन् भने ।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> इकवाला/दत्ता भएका जग्गाधनीहरू मोही र जग्गाधनी दुवैको बराबर स्वामित्व 	यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन ।
घर तथा संरचनाहरू			


 [Signature]


 [Handwritten mark]

नि. प्रदेश सचिव

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

Prakash
Prakash

Prakash

नि. प्रदेश सचिव

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दावीका अधिकार
सामुदायिक पूर्वाधार/साझा सम्पत्ति स्रोतहरुको क्षति			
सामुदायिक भवन/संरचना, सांस्कृतिक सम्पत्ति वा त्यस्ता सम्पत्तिहरुमा पहुँचको क्षति	सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरु	सरकार/स्थानीय सरकार/संघीय सरकार र उपभोक्ता समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सार्वजनिक जग्गामा अतौत्वारिक जसोवास गर्नेहरु र प्रयोगकर्ताहरुले निर्माण गरेका सबै संरचनाहरुको पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा क्षतिपूर्ति पाउन योग्य। मूल्य संरचनाजहेक, दलान, प्यारापेट, पख्खिन, न्याम्पजस्ता सामान्य क्षतिहरुका लागि आयोजनाले सबै समेत तथा सम्भार कार्यहरु गर्न सक्नेछ।
सार्वजनिक जग्गा वा त्यस्ता सम्पत्तिहरुमा पहुँचको क्षति	सामुदायिक/सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिहरु	स्थानीय नगरपालिका वा समुदाय/उपभोक्ता समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रभावित सामुदायिक र सांस्कृतिक स्रोतहरु पुनर्स्थापनाका लागि तयार क्षतिपूर्ति। प्रभावित सामुदायिक भवन र संरचनाहरुलाई कम्तिमा पहिलेकै अवस्थामा फर्काउने वा प्रभावित समुदायहरु र सम्बन्धित निकायहरुसँगको परामर्शमा तोकिएको क्षेत्रहरुमा प्रतिस्थापन गर्ने। आवश्यक भएमा आयोजना सुरु हुनुअघि नै पुनर्स्थापना गर्ने वा समुदायसँगको परामर्शमा निर्धारण गरिने। यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन।
आय र जिविकोपार्जनको क्षति			
अस्थायी बालीको क्षति	बाली प्रभावित भएमा वा बाली आम्दानी भुमेमा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै हकबाला/ आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> बाली संकलनका लागि ३५ दिनको अग्रिम सूचना बाली काट्न सम्भव नभएमा, अस्थायी बाली (मौसमी बाली) को क्षति उत्पादन मूल्यअनुसार भुक्तानी गरिनेछ। मौजुदा बालीको खुब मूल्य क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिद्वारा तोकिनेछ, जसले बालीको क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण गर्दा बु-अधिग्रहण

Prudhika
Shrestha

नि. प्रदेश सचिव

क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
रूख तथा बाह्र मासे बालीको क्षति	बाह्र मासे बाली वा रूखहरु प्रभावित भएमा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कानुनी हैसियत भएका र लाभकारी सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु 	<p>शे.नं. २०३४ को दफा १६ (२) अनुसार प्रचलित बजार दरलाई विचार गर्नुपर्नेछ।</p> <p>जिजी स्वामित्वमा रहेका काठका रूखहरुको क्षतिपूर्ति प्रतिक्रियापन लागतमा वा धनी र आयोजना दुवैले सहमति भएमा तोकिएको लागतमा गरिनेछ। अधिक्रमणद्वारा जग्गा प्राप्तिको हकमा त्यस्ता रूखहरुको क्षतिपूर्ति क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समितिले तोकेको दरमा गरिनेछ, जसले रूखहरुको क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण गर्दा प्रचलित बजार दरलाई विचार गर्नुपर्नेछ।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> फलफूलका रूखहरुको क्षतिपूर्ति ५ वर्षको वार्षिक आमदानी नोक्सानीको आधारमा गरिनेछ। क्षतिपूर्तिमा रोपने र हुर्काउने लागतलाई समेत विचार गरिनेछ। घाँसका रूखहरु र घाउराका रूखहरुको क्षतिपूर्ति ३ वर्षको वार्षिक खुद उत्पादनको मूल्यको आधारमा वा क्षतिपूर्ति निर्धारण समिति द्वारा तोकिएअनुसार गरिनेछ।
व्यवसाय वा रोजगारी	व्यवसाय/रोजगारी गुमेमा	व्यवसाय धनी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> प्रभावित व्यवसाय भएको प्रत्येक विरुध्दपित घरपरिवारले गुमेको व्यवसाय पुनःस्थापना गर्नका लागि एक पटकको एकमुष्ट अनुदान प्राप्त गर्ने हकदार हुनेछन्। व्यवसायको प्रकृतिअनुसार कम्तीमा तीन महिनाको आमदानी व्यवसायलाई अस्थायी रूपमा वैकल्पिक परिसरमा सार्नका लागि एक महिनाको भाडा बराबरको एक पटकको नगद सहायता र व्यवसाय धनीसँगको परामर्शमा केस-टु-केस आधारमा मूल्याङ्कन गरिएका अन्य प्रकारका क्षतिहरू समावेश हुनेछन्। भाडावालाले भाडामा लिएको वासस्थान गुमाएवापत भाडा सहायता प्राप्त गर्न हकदार हुनेछन्।

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भक्तिको प्रकार	योष्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू को परिभाषा	भक्तिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जसको अस्थायी भोगचलनका कारण संरचनामा भएको क्षतिको लागि प्रतिस्थापन लागतमा नगद क्षतिपूर्ती। पारामर्शको क्रममा सहमति भएअनुसार जीविकोपार्जन पुनःस्थापनाका लागि सीप तालिम। संरचनाको निर्वाह आयको ३ महिना बराबरको गुमेको आयको प्रतिशतमा आधारित भएर क्षतिपूर्ती। रोजगारी प्राप्त गर्न र जीविकोपार्जन गर्न मद्दत पुग्ने जीविकोपार्जन र अन्य व्यावसायिक तालिममा सहयोग।
सहायताहरू		श्रमिक/कर्मचारी	
घरको भौतिक पुनर्बास का लागि यातायात र विस्थापन सहायता	यातायात/ सहायताहरू	कानुनी हैसियतको परवाह नगरी सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सबै विस्थापित घरपरिवारले उप-आयोजनाको पूनर्बास कार्य योजनामा उल्लेख भएअनुसार निश्चित यातायात सहायता प्राप्त गर्नेछन्। प्रत्येक भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापित घरपरिवारले विस्थापन सहायता प्राप्त गर्न हकदार हुनेछ। यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन।
घरभाडा सहायता	भौतिक रूपमा विस्थापितका लागि घरभाडा खर्च	सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> यो उप-आयोजनाको लागि लागू हुदैन।
अतिरिक्त सहायता	जोखिमयुक्त प्रभावित भुक्तानी सहायता	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> गरिवीको रेखामुनि रहेका, भूमिहीन, डुहुरा बालवच्चा सहितको महिला नेतृत्वको घरधुरी, बहिष्करणको प्रमाणसहितका निम्न ज्ञाति (दलित), र दीर्घ रोगी नेतृत्वको घरधुरी 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जोखिममा परेका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूलाई जिल्ला ज्याला दर अनुसार ९० दिनको अदक्ष कृषि श्रमिकको दैनिक ज्याला दरमा अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान गरिनेछ। यो एक पटक दिइने नगद सहायता हो।

औद्योगिक श्रमिकहरूको लागि नेपाल सरकारद्वारा स्वीकृत न्यूनतम ज्याला।

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क्षतिको प्रकार	योग्यता	आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु को परिभाषा	क्षतिपूर्ति दाबीका अधिकार
अन्य सहायता	नयाँ जग्गा र व्ययसाय लगायतका अन्य सम्पत्तिहरुको अधिग्रहण तथा दर्तासँग सम्बन्धित सबै अन्य खर्चहरु घाजका लागि दिइने सहायता ।	भएका घरपरिवारहरु लगायतका आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु । सबै आयोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु	 <p>अन्य सहायतासँगै निम्न कुराहरु समावेश छन्:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सहायताको निष्पत्ति/पुनःबडान • अनुमतिपत्र स्वीकृतिहरु • पुजिगत लाभ कर/आयकर • स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण/दर्ता • उत्तराधिकार सम्बन्धी कागजातहरु • नोटरी पब्लिक

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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 Manaharpur (Sahid Marg)-Bakchaura-Hansapur-Kharyani-Simrari Road in Janakpur SMC, Hanspur Municipality, and Sabaila Municipality of Dhanusha district. The road starts from Manaharpur of Janakpur SMC ward number 17 and passes through Hanspur Municipality Ward number 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 connecting Postal Highway (HI7), and ends at Simrari ward number 10 of the Sabaila Municipality. The road passes through different settlements like Manaharpur, Mansimnghpatti, Baghchaura, Hanspur Kathpulla, Belhi, Suganikas, Nauwakhor Parsahi, Amarkhana, Kharihani, and Simrari. The total length of the proposed road is 16.35 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 Manaharpur (Sahid Marg)-Bakchaura-Hansapur-Kharyani-Simrari Road is given in Figure 1.

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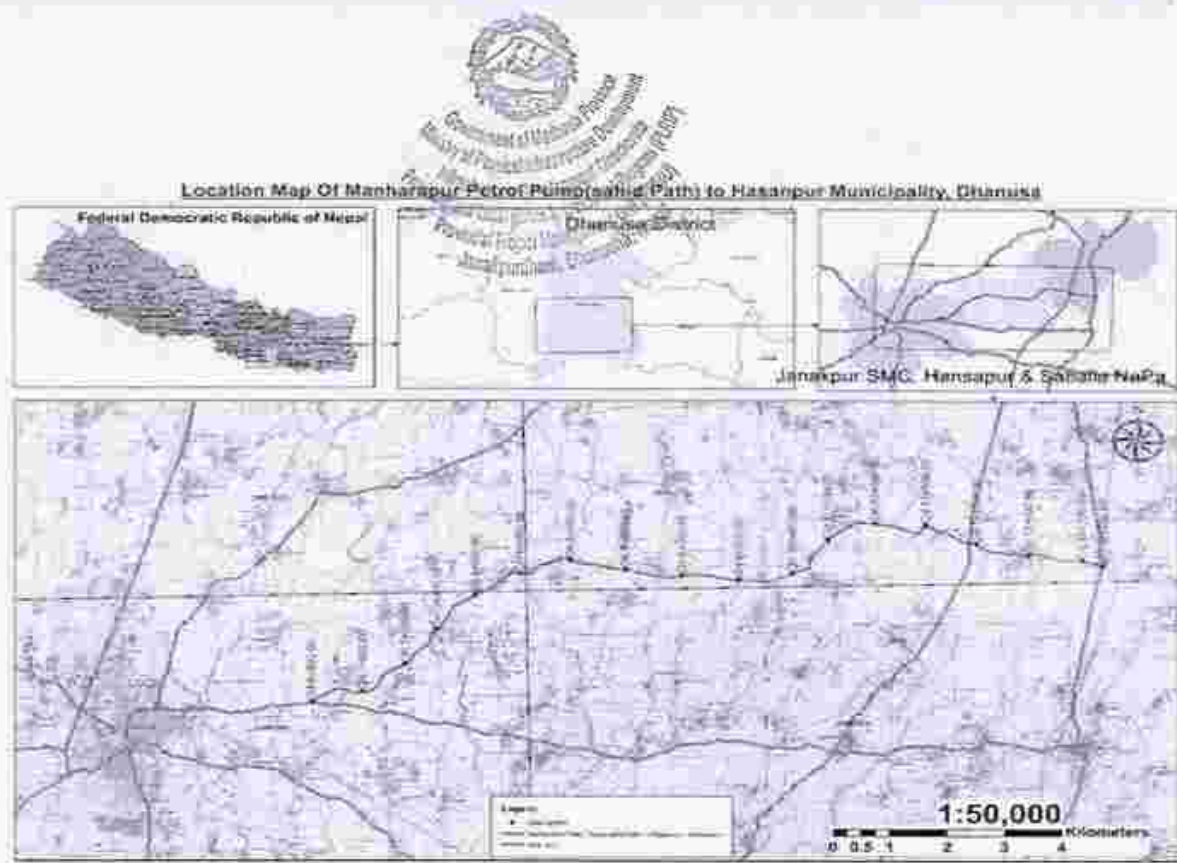


Figure 1: Location map

1.2 Salient Features of the Sub-Project

Table 2: Salient Features of the Sub-Project

Name of the Sub-Project	Manharapur (Sahid Marg)-Bakchanda-Hansapur-Kharyani-Simrari Road
District and Province	Dhanusha, Madhesh
Start Point	Janakpur SMC Ward 17, Manharapur Latitude: 26°44'11.97"N Longitude: 85°57'33.76"E Elevation: 75 m asl
End Point	Sabaila Municipality ward 10, Simrari Latitude: 26°45'38.31"N Longitude: 86° 5'56.56"E Elevation: 84.5 m asl
Municipalities covered	Janakpurdham SMC-17, Hansapur Municipality ward no. 1, 2, 3, 5 & 7 & Sabaila Municipality ward no. 10
Major Settlement	Manharapur, Baghchaura, Hanspur Kathpalla, Belahi, Suganikas, Nauwakhor Prashahi, Khariyani, and Simrari
Geographic Feature	
Terrain	Plain
Geology	Alluvial plains of gravel, sand, silt and clay
Altitude	Min. 75 m, Max. 84.5 m,
Climate	Tropical Climate
Road Classification	



Name of the Sub-Project	Manaharpur (Sahid Marg)-Bakchauda-Hansapur-Kharyani-Simrari Road
Classification	IV
Length of Road	16.35 km
Standard of Pavement	DBST
Design Parameter	
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 %
Road Pavement	
Sub-base Material	32,529.40 m ³
Base Material	18,462.16 m ³
DBSD	92,310.80 m ³
Concrete	4,017.96 m ³
Cross Drainage	
Hume Pipe Culvert, Slab Culvert	
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)	1 Nos.
Slab Culvert 6 m Span (Proposed)	0 Nos.
Slab Culvert 2 m Span (Proposed)	2 Nos.
Box Culvert 1.5 m span (Proposed)	11 Nos.
Box Culvert 4m span (Proposed)	1 Nos.
RCC Bridge	5 Nos (Existing)
Drain Length	7074.00 m
Retaining Structures	
Gabion Wall	1990.00 m ³
Masonry wall	3,046.43 m ³
Earth Work	
E/W in Excavation	21,200.21 m ³
Embankment fill	86,957.80 m ³
Total Project Cost inclusive VAT and Contingency	812,257,315.41
ESMP cost	10,738,940.82 (1.32%)

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 the GoN's laws on land acquisition to guide the resettlement planning process. Hence, this RAP for the proposed road has been prepared under the RPF of the program. The impacts were assessed within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) of the road. The main objectives of the preparation of RAP are as follows:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve the living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through the provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons in order to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To 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 9.

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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 alternatives². To this end, an 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 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 the 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 the Field Team

Before field mobilization, a field team including field enumerators, cadastral surveyors, and assistant surveyors 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 municipalities were also held to sensitize the affected persons, community people and representatives 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 are attached in Appendix 6.

² The design team has decided to follow COI of existing road as a design alternative with a view to minimize the resettlement impacts.



Census Survey

A census of affected households was carried out from 10 February 2025 to 15 April 2025 to obtain the inventory of affected assets. The objective of the census was to record the profile of project-affected people and record the anticipated loss of assets. The census helped to prepare a complete inventory of affected persons and their affected assets.

Inventory Survey of Asset Loss

As part of the 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 have also participated in the asset inventory. The asset loss inventory was undertaken at the time of the 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 the socio-economic survey. During the survey, 388 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 the 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 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 the level of risks and impacts identified during the detail measurement survey (DMS). 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-titleholders), individuals and groups identified during the census survey will be eligible for compensation and assistance as per the entitlement matrix. Typically, the last date of the 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

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for this sub-project was determined as April 15, 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, and relevant stakeholders within the Col, thereby evaluating the losses and assessing their needs. In case of residence, residence/business, business, and other structures, replacement cost refers to the market cost of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site and other costs 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 the 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 the 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.
- 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 Acquisition Act, 2034 BS (1977)

The Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1977) is a key law that 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 a public purpose or for the 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 the 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."

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Land Reform Act (1964)

The Land Reform Act 1964 is also relevant as it establishes the rights of tillers and tenants over the land. As per the Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than he is entitled to under the law. The Act additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for 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 disputes after completion of the 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 applies for the ownership transfer of his/her land with mutual understanding for public use with the recommendation of the relevant committee.

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

In addition to national regulations, the following international standards and requirements have 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 the 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.



Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
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 ongoing 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 the process of preparing 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 the 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 the 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.	The project is required to establish a grievance redress mechanism, which should seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative	The project has established a GRM which will be used for this purpose as well. The GRM also includes access to legal


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Theme	Provision within the Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1977	Requirements under WB ESS 5	Gaps and measures to address gaps
	Under Clause 25.7, appeal against the compensation may be directly filed with the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, entities other than legally registered land owners and tenants are not considered.	process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible.	redress at any stage in the process.
Special assistance for vulnerable households	The landless families with legal ownership can get additional compensation at the discretion of the CDC.	Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable as a part of the resettlement process; however no specific package or entitlement for vulnerable groups.	Vulnerable PAHs are identified in this RAP and specific benefits are included for them.
Support during transition	No such provision in the LAA.	Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, 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 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 475 affected land parcels of 388 owners (23,620.66 m² land area) are eligible for voluntary land donation as they meet all VLD protocol. Hence, the land acquisition modality will be through voluntary land donation for this sub-project.

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.

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. Since this road is constructed by the SNRTP under the WB financing, the ownership transfer of land used by the road has already been completed. Hence, this RAP spell out only the adjacent additional land requirement for upgradation of the road. 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	Impact on Land			
	Private Land: 23,620.66 m ²		388	2603
	Public Land: 0		0	0
	Total adjacent additional land requirement for entire 16.35 km: 23,620.66 m²		388	2603
	Total Affected Parcels: 475			
B	Impacts on Households			
	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	2	12
		Renters	0	0
		Employees	0	0
	Total		2	12
C	Extent of Impacts			
	Severely affected	Fully affected (i.e., whose residential structure needs to be entirely dismantled)	0	0
	Commercial temporary shed (Requiring relocation but easily movable-No physical displacement-Kioks)	Requiring relocation but easily movable-No physical displacement	1	6
	Partially affected structures	Residential, business, secondary structures (compound walls & hand pump)	56	336
	Total		57	342
	Vulnerable HHs		0	0
D	Community Structures			
	Community structures	Health Post	1	
		Temple	3	
		Schol	2	
	Total		6	
E	Government structures	Different government offices	0	
	Total		0	

Private Trees

SN	Categories of Impact	Sub-categories	No. of Trees	No. of HHs	No. of Population
F	Total number of Fruit Trees	(Mango)	1	1	6
G	Total number of Timber Trees	(Eucalyptus, Sacred Fig & Ashoka)	6	6	36
	Total		7	7	42

Source: Socio-economic Survey, April 2025

5.1 Impact on Land

The proposed road sections under upgradation have constructed by the SNRTP under the WB financing around 9 years ago without proper drainage and footpath facilities. The road construction and upgradation work mostly follow the existing road alignment which is within the CoI with widening in most of the stretches, which will require narrow strips of additional land. The

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assessment of impacts during the census and socio-economic study based on detailed design identified that 388 households (2,603 household members) will be affected due to road upgradation. The cadastral survey based on the detailed design of the proposed roads requires 23,620.66 m² of additional land area with 475 parcels which are privately-owned lands, will be required for the upgradation of 16.35 km road section. The required adjacent additional land will be taken through VLD. The summary of the land affected due to road upgradation is presented in the Table 4 and detailed profile of voluntary land donors is attached in Appendix I.

The Scope of Land Acquisition: The impact on land acquisition is based on the detailed cadastral and census surveys for the proposed road construction. The new road sections, designed to improve current pathways, primarily follow existing alignments which has been build by the SNRTP under the WB financing around 9 years ago. This alignment requires additional narrow strips of land, primarily for enhancements like drainage and footpaths. The detailed survey identified a total land need of 23,620.66 m², affecting 388 households (2,603 individuals). The required additional land, 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 Appendix 1. 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 57 households.

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

Type of land	Number of Households	Population	Number of Affected Parcels	Remarks
Private land	388	2,603	475	The project will upgrade the existing road requiring use of small/narrow strips of additional lands for road, drainage and footpath development. Accurate land area was measured during cadastral survey and DMS. All land parcels (475) will be acquired through Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

Source: Socio-economic Survey, April 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/appendixes structures mainly tube wells, compound walls and pigeon house. All impacts will be mitigated with compensation at replacement value, and assistance based on the entitlement matrix. Total 57 private structures are assessed to be affected which includes: residential, residential cum commercial structures and secondary structures such as Hand pump and compound walls. However, no physical displacement or relocation will take place as a result of project intervention. Further, 6 community structures will also be affected by the project which



includes 3 temples, 2 schools and one health post. The details of impacts on private and public structures are given in Table 6 and details are provided in Appendix 2 & 3 respectively.

Table 6: Impact on Structures

Type of Ownership	Type of Impacts	No. of Households
Private structures	Partial impacts/loss on 34 residential structures	34 affected households (204 family members)
	Partial impacts on 1 residential cum commercial structures	1 household (6 family members)
	Partial impact on 20 compound walls	20 affected households (120 family members)
	Impact on 1-Hand Pump	1 HH (6 family members)
	Partial impact on 1 shop	1 HH (6 family member)
Public Structures	Partial impact on 3 temples	-
	Partial impact on 2 schools	-
	Partial Impact on 1 Health Post	-

Source: Socio-economic Survey, April 2025

5.3 Impact on Trees (Fruit and Timber)

The detailed inventory and socio-economic survey identified that trees (Fruit and Timber) are also affected by the project intervention. Total 7 private trees will be affected in which one is fruit tree and 6 is timber trees. The details of the Fruit tree and Timber Tree loss is presented in Appendix 4 & 5 respectively.

5.4 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. According to the household survey of the affected households and detailed assessment, no vulnerable households were identified as per the vulnerable category.

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6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A socio-economic survey of the affected households was conducted from 10 February 2025 to 15 April 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. 16.35 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 additional land and other properties (Business, public structures including private, trees, and fruit) were 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 (388), male represents 56.01% whereas female is 43.99% and sex ratio per 100 males to females is 127. Likewise, the majority of the castes belongs to Madhesh Terai caste (80.67%) whereas the Brahmin terai and Dalit consist of 0.26% and 10.05% respectively. Muslim represents 9.02% (Table 7).

Table 7: Household and Population by Caste and Ethnicity

Number of HH	Population			Population by caste, community and ethnicity				Average Family Size	Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Madhesh Terai Caste	Brahmin (Terai)	Dalit	Muslims		
388	1458	1145	2603	313	1	39	35	6	27
%	56.01	43.99	100	80.67	0.26	10.05	9.02		

Source: Socio-economic Survey, April 2025

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 8).

Table 8: 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.	%
411	15.78%	1854	71.22%	338	13%	2603	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey, April 2025

Literacy and Education: The data shows that among the 388 respondents, 15.46% can read and write, while 35.30% are illiterate, with a higher illiteracy rate among females (35.98%) than males (33.33%). Respondents (25.78%) have completed Higher Secondary education, with more males

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(26.29%) than females (24.24%) reaching this level. Basic education accounts for 14.95%, again with a higher proportion of males (13.49%) compared to females (19.19%). 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 9).

Table 9: Respondent by Education

Education Level	Male	%	Female	%	Grand Total	%
Basic Education	39	13.49	19	19.19	58	14.95
Higher Secondary	76	26.29	24	24.24	100	25.78
Bachelor	22	7.61	5	5.05	27	6.96
Master's Degree	6	2.07	0	0.00	6	1.55
Literate	42	14.53	18	18.18	60	15.46
Illiterate	104	35.98	33	33.33	137	35.30
Total	289	74.48%	99	25.52%	388	100%

Source: Source: Socio-economic Survey, April 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 (30.67%) and agriculture (35.54%) as their primary livelihoods, making up nearly 66.21% of the total. Other sources of income include Trade/Business (17.78%), Service (7.73%), and wage labor (7.997%), indicating a mix of traditional and modern employment. Overall, the data reflects a diverse livelihood/occupation with most households having stable income sources (Table 10).

Table 10: Households by Occupation and Livelihood

SN	Occupation	No.	%
1	Agriculture	134	34.54
2	Wage Labor	31	7.99
3	Foreign Employment	119	30.67
4	Service	30	7.73
5	Doctor	5	1.29
6	Trade/Business	69	17.78
	Total	388	100%

Source: Source: Socio-economic Survey, April 2025

Average Annual Income: The table 11 depicts the average annual income range of the 388 affected households. Majority (264) of the households have an income below 1 lakh, which accounts for 68.04%, followed by income between 1 lakh to 3 lakhs, consisting of 116 HHs (29.90%). The average annual income between 5 lakhs to 7 lakhs stands for only 2 HHs (0.52%) and average annual income above 7 lakhs stands for 5 HHs (1.29%), whereas only one HH has an income between 3 lakhs to 5 lakhs (0.26%).

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Table 11: Average Annual Income

Income Range	No. of HHs	Percentage (%)
Below 100000	264	68.04
100000-300000	116	29.90
300000-500000	1	0.26
500000-700000	2	0.52
Above 700000	5	1.29
Total	388	100

Source: *Socio-economic Survey, April 2025*

Decision Making by Women: The Table 12 reveals the women's involvement in decision-making for fixed and household properties. The data shows that both men and women are involved in decision-making power in each domestic item, except in some cases.

Table 12: Status on Women's Decision Making

SN	Decision making	Male	Female	Both
1	Land/Structure	14	6	368
2	Selling of household assets	13	14	361
3	Selling of Livestock	12	12	364
4	Selling of Cash crops/Food crops	9	13	367
5	Selling of ornaments	174	66	148
6	Others	176	68	144

Source: *Socio-economic Survey, April 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 considered when only small strips of land are required with no economic or physical displacement. A VLD protocol (Appendix 7) defining the circumstances under which it can be used along with principles and detailed procedure is prepared as part of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). Any activities that do not meet the protocol will not qualify for VLD.

Among the 388 affected households, the socio-economic and census survey was conducted in all 388 HHs (100%). Land acquisition approach of the 388 households 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 30%, while approximate increase in land value per annum will be 35%. The other benefits for the donors will include life skill development trainings to be partied 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 9.

The households along the alignment of the proposed road improvement have expressed to donate a narrow portion of the land due to the 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 production and contribute to overall community development. Consultation and socioeconomic survey confirmed eligibility for donation of the 388 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 certification of the voluntary land donation process will be carried out by an

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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 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. All 388 land donors have given verbal consent for voluntary land donation and 185 VLD consent letter is obtained out of 388. Once the all VLD is completed, it will be annexed in the revise RAP.

Socioeconomic Profile of Dalit Land Donors: Dalits comprise 10.058% (39) of the total respondents. Based on the socioeconomic survey, Dalit households are economically stable, with a per capita income of Rs. 94,779.07, living above the national poverty level (72,908). They also do not fall under social vulnerability criteria (having member/s 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 0.99% 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 households were found under the indigenous category in the project area. Appendix 8 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 February 2025, where they were informed of the project and its land requirements, and confirmed their willingness. The participants of the meetings were PAPs, community people, and representatives of the local level, local NGOs, teachers including Women, Dalit, and Indigenous people. Major discussions were focused on the project design, approach for land acquisition, policies and procedures. The minutes of the meetings are attached in Appendix 6.

The PPMU will ensure that affected persons and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the project, its impact, their entitlements, and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the project. This 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 responses during consultation meetings. The major response is summarized:

- (i) Participants were of the view that livelihood enhancement training should be provided to enhance their livelihood
- (ii) Participation of community people in project activities
- (iii) Willingness to transfer the affected land
- (iv) Local people demanded to work in construction
- (v) Road construction should be started as early as possible with the quality of work
- (vi) People were of the view that they would be ready to voluntarily donate the land for the project, however project activities should be completed in time
- (vii) Project should share benefits in lieu of land donation
- (viii) Do not excavate the soil from the roadside side rather manage the 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 13.

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Table 13: Summary of Public Consultation

SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
1	July 5, 2024 Hanspur Municipality-2, Hanspur Municipality Office	12	4	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of GRC • Information provided about the project • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner • The cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU • The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible.
2	July 8, 2024 Hanspur Municipality-2, IDO Dhanusha	7	3	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project • Formation of GRC • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner • Cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU • The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible.
3	December 19, 2024 Janakpurdham SMC-17, Manaharpur	13	2	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner • Cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU • The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible.
4	December 25, 2024 Hanspur Municipality-1, Bhagawanpatti Bazar	13	0	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner • Cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU • The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible. • Community people of Hanspur Municipality-1 expressed that they would provide support to the project activities.
5	December 25, 2024 Hanspur Municipality-2, Bhairab Chowk	11	1	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner

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SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU • The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible. • Community people of Hanspur Municipality-2 expressed that they would provide support to the project activities.
6	January 8, 2025 Meeting Hall of the Hanspur Municipality Office	9	7	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation given to enumerators for census and household survey with a view to preparing RAP.
7	March 3, 2025 Hanspur Municipality-2, Baghchaura	40	3	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion about RAP consultation • Ownership transfer • Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) • Grievance Redress Mechanism • Loss of Land and structure • Livelihood enhancement • Participation of community people on project activities • SEA/SH
8	March 3, 2025 Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	33	2	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion about RAP consultation • Ownership transfer • Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) • Grievance Redress Mechanism • Loss of Land and structure • Livelihood enhancement • Participation of community people in project activities • SEA/SH
9	March 5, 2025 Sabaila Municipality- 10, Khariyani	27	1	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion about RAP consultation • Ownership transfer • Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) • Grievance Redress Mechanism • Loss of Land and structure • Livelihood enhancement • Participation of community people on project activities • SEA/SH
Total		165	23	188	

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

Step 6: Recourse to legal and other formal recourse

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

Table 14: Structure of Grievance Redress Committee

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



11. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Government of Nepal has placed DoLID/PLRIP under the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). The Central Program Coordination Unit (CPCU) will be placed in the central office of DoLID for necessary coordination and policy-level work. 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 the 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:

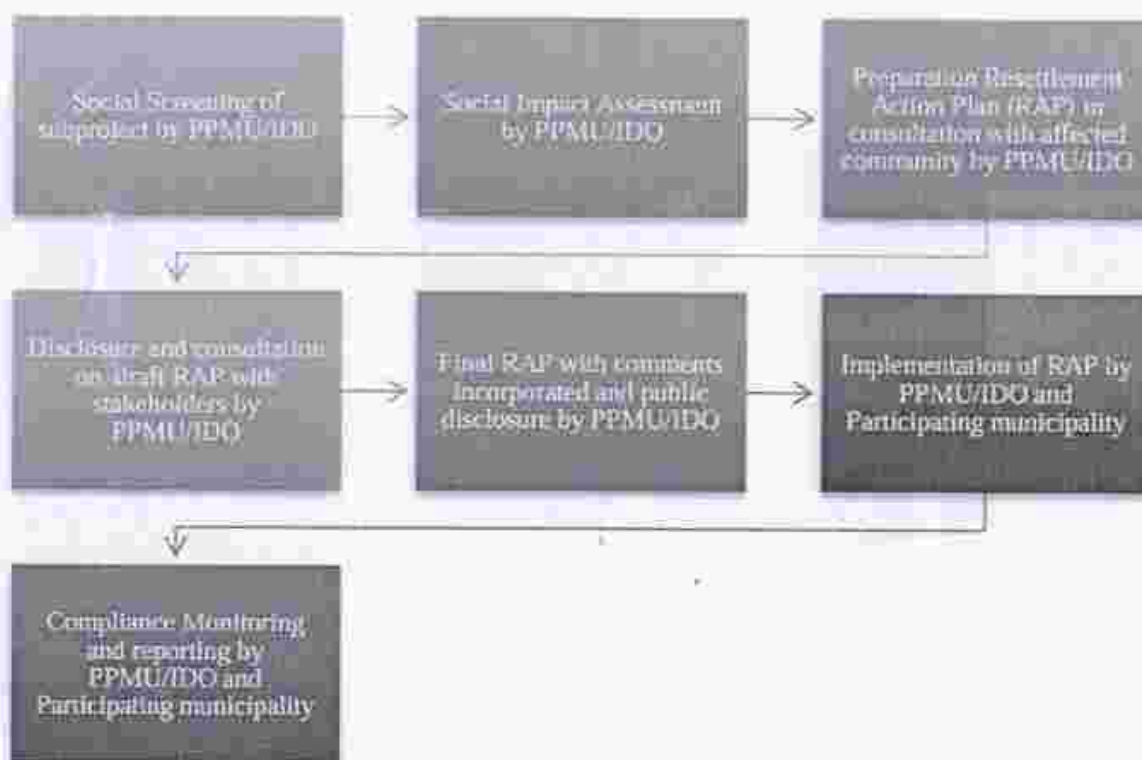


Figure 2: Diagram of key agencies involved in RAP implementation

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 Specialist 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 the municipality will organize community consultations, manage project-related complaints and grievances, and support community mobilization efforts of the project. In addition, the social specialists at PPMU will also serve as the focal persons for the GRM Level 1 at the local level. The organizational structure will be reviewed periodically to ensure the effectiveness of RAP implementation.

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

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

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

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

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


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Key Agency/Unit	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeline
DPR consultants or independent specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support for preparation of RAP	Before the commencement of the detailed assessment
E&S focal person in participating Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support PPMU and IDO in implementing RAP• Resolve resettlement-related issues of the road sub-projects• Involve in grievance resolution.	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 the Chief District Officer as provisioned in LAA, 1977 {Clause 13 (2)}. The committee comprising of:

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

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

- i. Partial/minor structure loss such as residential, residential cum commercial, and secondary structures (Compound wall & hand pump).
- ii. Fruit tree/timber tree loss

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.

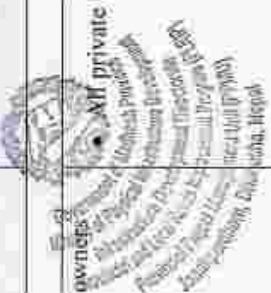
Damages/unanticipated losses caused during construction, if any, will be eligible for compensation and/or restoration. Such issues will be identified and closely monitored by the E&S team of the PPMU. Any damage during construction will be borne by the contractor. Unanticipated loss, if any, will be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

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Table 16: Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement Impacts of the Project

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

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






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

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Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of fodder trees and fuelwood trees will be compensated based on the value of 3 years of annual net production or as determined by the CDC.
Loss of business or employment	Business/employment loss	Business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every displaced household with a business affected will be entitled to receive a one-time lump sum grant for re-establishing lost business; a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business, one-time cash assistance equivalent to one month's rent for temporarily moving the business to alternative premises and the type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis in consultation with the Business owner. The household will be entitled to a rental stipend for the loss of rented accommodation Cash compensation for damages to structures resulting from the temporary occupation of land at replacement cost. Livelihood restoration skill training as agreed during consultation.
		Workers/employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indemnity for lost wages equal to 3 months of minimum subsistence income³ Assistance with livelihood and other vocation training that would help in obtaining employment and/or earning livelihood.
Allowances			
Transportation and displacement allowance for physical relocation of houses	Transport/transition costs	All PAPs, regardless of legal status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All displaced households will receive a fixed transportation allowance as spelled out in the sub-project RAP. Every physically displaced household is entitled to a displacement allowance.






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Type of Loss	Application	Definition of PAPs	Compensation Entitlements
Rental Allowance	Rental cost for physically displaced	All PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project.
Additional vulnerable Allowance	Additional vulnerable allowance to be paid to affected vulnerable PAPs	PAPs with income below the poverty line, landlessness, female-headed with orphans, low caste (Dalits) with evidence of exclusion, and households with chronically ill household heads among others. Allowance aimed at preventing further vulnerability due to displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable for this sub project.
Transaction Allowance	Allowance to cover all transaction costs associated with the acquisition and registration of new lands and other assets including business.	All PAPs.	<p>This transaction allowance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disconnecting/Reconnecting Utilities Permits and approvals. Capital gains taxes/ income tax Title Transfer/Registration Inheritance Documents Notary Public



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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 (388) voluntary land donors:

1. Fairness of the donation process

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

2. Livelihood and well-being

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

3. Access to grievance redress and consultation

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

4. Project related benefits

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

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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 **NPR. 16,042,844.43 (Including VAT & Contingency)**. 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)** –34 residential structures (Pakki House, Semi-Pakki House & Katchi House), 1 residential cum commercial structures and 22 secondary structures (Compound wall & Hand pump) 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** – One commercial structure has partial impacts and are expected to face temporary income loss due to business disruption loss during the 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 months' 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 1 fruit trees and 6 timber trees will be affected. Tree volume has been calculated using Huber's formula as mentioned in Forest Regulation, 2079 and the Rate of timber is also taken from the same regulation. Productivity of the fruit tree was obtained from the Agriculture Knowledge Center, Dhanusha and calculated the total amount taking market price. Detailed cost estimate is in Appendix 11.

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Table 17: Tentative Resettlement Budget

S.N.	Item	Unit/ Number	Unit Rate	Amount (in NPRs)
A. Compensation/Assistance cost for structures				
1	Residential/Commercial/Secondary	57	-	1,794,066.85
Subtotal (A)				1,794,066.85
B. Compensation for the Commercial Structures Owners (Temporary Income Loss)				
2	Assistance for re-establishing lost business: a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business (Lump-sum)	1	90 days*500*1 structures	45,000.00
Subtotal (B)				45,000.00
C. Compensation for Trees (Fruit/Timber) and Lifeskill Training Cost				
3	Compensation for Fruit Trees	1		4,667
4	Compensation for Timber Trees	6		28,099
5	Training cost for livelihood enhancement program (Lump sum)	110	59,000	6,490,000.00
Subtotal (C)				6,522,766.00
D. Deed Transfer Cost				
6	Deed transfer cost (Taxes/fees, Transportation, accommodation and lodging for land owner)	475	10,000	4,750,000.00
Subtotal (D)				4,750,000.00
E. Administrative Cost				
7	Consultations/Meetings		Lump sum	600,000.00
Subtotal (E)				600,000.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E)				13,711,832.85
VAT 13%@Total				1,782,538.27

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S.N.	Item	Unit/ Number	Unit Rate	Amount (in NPRs)
	Total with VAT			15,494,371.12
	Contingencies 4%@Total			548,473.31
	Grand Total (NRs)			16,042,844.43

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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 18: Implementation Schedule of the RAP

SN	Activities	Time Period	Responsibility
1	Detailed design and survey	June 2024- completed	PPMU
2	Identification of project-affected land parcels	December 2024- completed	PPMU in coordination with the Survey Office and the Land Revenue Office
3	Formation of GRC	January 2025- completed	PPMU
4	Recruitment of an External independent monitoring agency	February 2025- completed	CPCU
5	Establishment of subproject office	April 2025- completed	PPMU
6	Conduct a socioeconomic survey of the influence area and a census survey of APs	April 2025- completed	PPMU
7	Mobilization of the Supervision Consultant	May 2025- completed	PPMU
8	Joint survey with the contractor	May 2025- completed	PPMU/IDO/Contractor
9	Formation of the CDC	June 2025- completed	PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
10	Dissemination of information, public consultation, and distribution of a summary of RP in Nepali	July 2025	PPMU/IDO
11	Determination of compensation for affected assets	August 2025	CDC/PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
12	Publish notice to collect compensation	August 2025	IDO/Participating Municipality
13	Distribution of compensation	August 2025	IDO/Participating Municipality
14	Ownership transfer of adjacent additional land	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, assesses the adequacy of compensation, rehabilitation measures, and social development support program, and the effectiveness of information dissemination, consultations, and engagements with PAPs, and the 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 systems 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 the 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 levels 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/ DoLID. After review from the CPCU for public disclosure, the external monitoring reports will be disseminated through the websites of CPCU/DoLID, PPMU of concerned PGs and participating local levels under PLRIP. Framework for monitoring social issues related to Resettlement is presented in Table 19.

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Table 19: Monitoring Framework of Resettlement

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

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

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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 20: Next Step Actions

SN	Actions	Agency Responsible	Current Status
1	Public meetings are to be arranged at each settlement level, requiring all land donors to be present. These meetings are to be used to distribute Nepali summary of the RAP (including the entitlement matrix) and to seek final consent for VLD. Each affected donors will sign the VLD Consent Letter, and PPMU will distribute individual cheque as per RAP for compensating land mutation costs.	PPMU in coordination with local level	On going
2	Compensation Committee needs to be notified and their meeting organized to endorse the compensations calculated in RAP as per entitlement matrix.	PPMU	One round of meeting is completed though compensation determination is due
3	Compensations need to be paid to losing physical assets as per RAP.	PPMU	-
4	Final RAP needs to be disclosed with its Executive Summary in Nepali, inclusive of entitlement matrix.	PPMU	After approval from provincial ministry

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APPENDICES

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Appendix 1: Detailed Profile of Voluntary Land Donors

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
1	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1053 & 1057	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Wages labour	8	250,000	92,857	10,159	20.64	0.20	Title	Agriculture
2	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor	860	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	8	628,000	78,500	6,773	15.48	0.23	Title	Agriculture
3	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1065	Dalit	Basic education	Foreign Employment	7	650,000	92,857	4,402	10.04	0.23	Title	Agriculture
4	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	876	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	8	680,000	85,000	3,725	111.77	3.00	Title	Agriculture
5	Hanspur Municipality-7	1	Parsahi	471 & 421	Muslim	Literate	Trade/Business	5	1,000,000	200,000	6,773	40.16	0.59	Title	Agriculture
6	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	867	Muslim	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	6	450,000	75,000	5,079	46.13	0.91	Title	Agriculture
7	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	685	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	5	440,000	88,000	4,064	7.57	0.19	Title	Agriculture
8	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	842 & 844	Dalit	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	5	430,000	86,000	5,418	6.49	0.12	Title	Agriculture
9	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	848 & 985	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	5	500,000	100,000	3,725	9.60	0.26	Title	Agriculture
10	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1009	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	4	350,000	87,500	6,773	9.57	0.14	Title	Agriculture
11	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	984	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Wage labour	4	380,000	95,000	4,402	3.52	0.08	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
12	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor	807	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	5	8650,000	81,250	5,079	0.33	0.01	Title	Agriculture
13	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	816	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	5	150,000	150,000	2,418	0.17	0.01	Title	Agriculture
14	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	996	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	480,000	96,000	4,402	9.30	0.21	Title	Agriculture
15	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	591 & 868	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	4	350,000	87,500	4,741	0.99	0.02	Title	Agriculture
16	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	350	Dalit	Literate	Trade/Business	9	848,000	94,222	3,757	40.12	0.70	Title	Agriculture
17	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	537	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Trade/Business	10	750,000	75,000	5,757	15.31	0.27	Title	Agriculture
18	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1048	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	6	1,000,000	166,667	6,773	6.133	0.09	Title	Agriculture
19	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1061	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	5	450,000	90,000	4,741	7.92	0.17	Title	Agriculture
20	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Nauwakhor Parsahi	940 & 939	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	5	500,000	100,000	5,418	35.40	0.65	Title	Agriculture
21	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	510	Dalit	Literate	Foreign Employment	5	600,000	120,000	6,434	10.87	0.17	Title	Agriculture
22	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	349	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	9	1,496,000	166,222	4,741	43.36	0.91	Title	Agriculture
23	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	665	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	6	550,000	91,667	4,064	1.33	0.03	Title	Agriculture



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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
24	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	874 & 715	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	18	1,380,000	76,667	2,709	10.13	0.37	Title	Agriculture
25	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1014	Muslim	Literate	Foreign Employment	12	4,100,000	91,667	6,095	20.49	0.34	Title	Agriculture
26	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1023	Muslim	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	454,800	75,800	4,402	15.70	0.36	Title	Agriculture
27	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1054 & 887	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	4	500,000	125,000	3,048	21.29	0.70	Title	Agriculture
28	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Parsahi	912	Muslim	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	8	930,000	116,250	6,434	27.95	0.43	Title	Agriculture
29	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1018	Muslim	Basic education	Foreign Employment	5	400,000	80,000	3,725	18.09	0.49	Title	Agriculture
30	Hanspur Municipality-7	1	Parsahi	218	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	12	950,000	79,167	4,741	0.13	0.00	Title	Agriculture
31	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1019, 476 & 575	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	848,000	141,333	6,095	28.05	0.46	Title	Agriculture
32	Hanspur Municipality-7	1	Nauwakhor	544	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Service	4	568,000	142,000	34,202	6.07	0.02	Title	Agriculture
33	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Nauwakhor Parsahi	1033	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	5	450,000	90,000	4,402	12.25	0.28	Title	Agriculture
34	Hanspur Municipality-7	4	Nauwakhor	640 & 641	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	5	1,500,000	300,000	6,095	18.44	0.30	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of III Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of III (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
35	Sabaha Municipality-10	10	Arankhanna	266	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	11	900,000	81,818	16,932	429.66	2.54	Title	Agriculture
36	Hanspur Municipality-7	1	Nauwakhor	583	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	690,000	76,667	1,625	17.41	1.07	Title	Agriculture
37	Hanspur Municipality-7	1	Nauwakhor Parsahi	466 & 464	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	7	990,000	141,429	5,079	52.10	1.03	Title	Agriculture
38	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor Parsahi	847,898 & 899	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	10	896,000	89,600	8,466	139.60	1.65	Title	Agriculture
39	Hanspur Municipality-7	1	Nauwakhor	468 & 469	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	560,000	93,333	5,418	14.19	0.26	Title	Agriculture
40	Hanspur Municipality-7	1	Nauwakhor	419	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	648,000	108,000	364	8.50	2.34	Title	Agriculture
41	Sabaha Municipality-10	10	Simrari	2506	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	15	1,200,000	80,000	6,773	77.00	1.14	Title	Agriculture
42	Sabaha Municipality-10	10	Simrari	2325 & 2621	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	13	1,200,000	92,308	8,466	26.51	0.31	Title	Agriculture
43	Sabaha Municipality-10	10	Simrari	2836	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	9	760,000	84,444	11,175	35.35	0.32	Title	Agriculture
44	Sabaha Municipality-10	10	Simrari	2323	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	7	550,000	78,571	13,545	152.29	1.12	Title	Agriculture
45	Sabaha Municipality-10	10	Simrari	496	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Business	6	450,000	75,000	6,773	52.63	0.78	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
46	Sabaila Municipality-10	3	Kharyani	627	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	1,600,000	844,444	5,079	7.03	0.14	Title	Agriculture
47	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	545	Dalit	Illiterate	Wage labour	5	550,000	78,571	3,287	8.74	0.27	Title	Agriculture
48	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	547	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	5	450,000	90,000	3,386	48.55	1.43	Title	Agriculture
49	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	737	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Business	6	530,000	88,333	3,386	0.76	0.02	Title	Agriculture
50	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	1105	Dalit	Illiterate	Wage Labour	10	790,000	79,000	219	2.75	1.25	Title	Agriculture
51	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	1104	Dalit	Literate	Wage labour	4	498,220	124,555	169	3.00	1.77	Title	Agriculture
52	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	620	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	4	650,000	162,500	2,469	173.42	7.02	Title	Agriculture
53	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	811	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	8	650,000	81,250	341	5.52	1.56	Title	Agriculture
54	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	549	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	6	520,000	86,667	3,386	71.67	2.12	Title	Agriculture
55	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	326	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	7	550,000	78,571	816	26.99	3.31	Title	Agriculture
56	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	552	Muslim	Illiterate	Trade/Business	7	550,000	78,571	3,386	21.47	0.63	Title	Agriculture
57	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	996	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	470,000	78,333	4,402	26.63	0.60	Title	Agriculture



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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
58	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Mantharpur	1002	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	3	50,000	87,500	4,741	36.1	0.76	Title	Agriculture
59	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Mantharpur	1000 & 998	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	300,000	83,333	3,387	29.72	0.88	Title	Agriculture
60	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Mantharpur	509	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	4	630,000	157,500	6,550	50.83	0.78	Title	Agriculture
61	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Mantharpur	814	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	5	430,000	86,000	8,466	7.22	0.09	Title	Agriculture
62	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Mantharpur	573 & 597	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	450,000	75,000	3,861	22.29	0.58	Title	Agriculture
63	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Mantharpur	964	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	5	450,000	90,000	1,801	14.83	0.82	Title	Agriculture
64	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Mantharpur	181 & 1085	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	550,000	91,667	2,057	143.49	6.98	Title	Agriculture
65	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Mantharpur	544	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Business	6	600,000	100,000	3,725	38.26	1.03	Title	Agriculture
66	Sabailu Municipality-10	2	Kharyani	1234 & 426	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	6	670,000	111,667	13,545	446.89	3.30	Title	Agriculture
67	Sabailu Municipality-10	2	Kharyani	471	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	4	450,000	112,500	20,318	84.66	0.42	Title	Agriculture
68	Sabailu Municipality-10	2	Kharyani	1167	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	6	560,000	93,333	13,545	76.92	0.57	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
69	Sabaha Municipality-10	2	Kharyani	1248	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	440,000	110,000	20,318	150.86	0.74	Title	Agriculture
70	Sabaha Municipality-10	2	Kharyani	479	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	6	240,000	120,000	5,079	327.40	6.45	Title	Agriculture
71	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakher	621	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	6	517,000	86,167	3,851	112.47	2.92	Title	Agriculture
72	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakher	1001 & 1003	Dalit	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	500,000	83,333	4,402	23.72	0.54	Title	Agriculture
73	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakher	549	Dalit	Illiterate	Agriculture	3	250,000	83,333	3,568	2.02	0.06	Title	Agriculture
74	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakher	708	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	13	1,560,000	120,000	10,328	3.34	0.03	Title	Agriculture
75	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakher	653	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	6	1,016,000	169,333	6,201	19.95	0.32	Title	Agriculture
76	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakher	86	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	6	850,000	141,667	6,774	15.39	0.23	Title	Agriculture
77	Janakpur SMC-17	3	Munhpur	476 & 592	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Bussiness	10	750,000	75,000	6,901	20.84	0.30	Title	Agriculture
78	Janakpur SMC-17	7	Tetriya	41	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	11	950,000	86,364	10,159	70.00	0.69	Title	Agriculture
79	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	1046	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	16	1,500,000	93,750	6,773	47.83	0.71	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
80	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	761	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	560,000	93,333	6,607	58.22	0.88	Title	Agriculture
81	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	804	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	10	659,000	95,000	3,757	13.05	0.23	Title	Agriculture
82	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	1040	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	4	450,000	112,500	10,159	26.00	0.26	Title	Agriculture
83	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	1001	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	8	760,000	95,000	10,159	29.33	0.29	Title	Agriculture
84	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	478	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	9	780,000	86,667	6,773	215.35	3.18	Title	Agriculture
85	Hanapur Municipality-1	3	Mansingh patti	968 & 598	Madhes terai caste	Maisters degree	Trade/Bussiness	6	450,000	75,000	5,418	34.91	0.64	Title	Agriculture
86	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	74, 72, 667 & 1025	Madhes terai caste	Maisters degree	Trade/Bussiness	4	375,000	93,750	4,064	214.08	5.27	Title	Agriculture
87	Hanspur Municipality-1	2	Mansingh patti	727	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	7	520,000	74,286	6,773	10.04	0.15	Title	Agriculture
88	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	776 & 778	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	9	730,000	83,333	279	1.18	0.42	Title	Agriculture
89	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manharpur	775	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	4	370,000	92,500	2,245	66.42	2.96	Title	Agriculture
90	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	987	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	7	670,000	95,714	959	21.66	2.26	Title	Agriculture
91	Suballa Municipality-10	8	Amarbhana	1167	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	3	350,000	116,667	10,159	221.56	2.18	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income sources/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition in Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
92	Sabaila Municipality-10	8	Amarkhama	258	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	3	527,000	175,667	3,048	3.33	0.11	Title	Agriculture
93	Sabaila Municipality-10	8	Amarkhama	1778	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	9	600,000	84,444	3,725	7.28	0.20	Title	Agriculture
94	Sabaila Municipality-10	8	Amarkhama	154	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	5	405,000	81,000	1,733	11.82	0.68	Title	Agriculture
95	Sabaila Municipality-10	9	Amarkhama	703	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	8	650,000	81,250	3,048	0.13	0.00	Title	Agriculture
96	Sabaila Municipality-10	3	Amarkhama	1195	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	8	690,000	86,250	4,064	10.14	0.25	Title	Agriculture
97	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manaharpu	475	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Trade/Business	5	450,000	90,000	452	9.98	2.21	Title	Agriculture
98	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manaharpu	548	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Trade/Business	6	550,000	91,667	8,466	31.37	0.37	Title	Agriculture
99	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manaharpu	46, 105 & 803	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Wage Labour	6	450,000	75,000	1,069	8.01	0.75	Title	Agriculture
100	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manaharpu	1005 & 962	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	6	550,000	91,667	27,091	9.90	0.04	Title	Agriculture
101	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manaharpu	771	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	5	450,000	90,000	5,079	13.98	0.28	Title	Agriculture
102	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	817, 81 & 1108	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	660,000	110,000	1,232	27.25	2.21	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of H/H Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of H/H (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
103	Hanspur Municipality-1	1	Bhagwanpur	321	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	550,000	91,667	1,891	47.35	2.50	Title	Agriculture
104	Hanspur Municipality-1	1	Bhagwanpur	668	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	6	487,000	81,167	8,466	365.41	4.32	Title	Agriculture
105	Hanspur Municipality-1	1	Bhagwanpur	663	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	6	550,000	96,000	3,386	8.08	0.24	Title	Agriculture
106	Hanspur Municipality-1	1	Bhagwanpur	753 & 752	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Wage Labour	7	550,000	78,571	5,757	56.82	0.99	Title	Agriculture
107	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1618	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	7	575,000	82,143	4,568	3.03	0.07	Title	Agriculture
108	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1676	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	7	600,000	85,714	1,757	41.07	2.34	Title	Agriculture
109	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1151	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Wage Labour	4	300,000	75,000	1,259	5.14	0.41	Title	Agriculture
110	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1522	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	9	6,700,000	744,444	1,440	1.39	0.10	Title	Agriculture
111	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1054	Madhes terai caste	Masters degree	Trade/Business	11	840,000	76,364	6,773	8.34	0.12	Title	Agriculture
112	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1506	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	7	558,000	79,714	728	50.73	6.97	Title	Agriculture
113	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	629 & 628	Dalit	Basic education	Agriculture	7	550,000	78,571	21,195	195.08	0.92	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
114	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	880	Dalit	Illiterate	Agriculture	4	350,000	87,500	5,757	52.01	0.90	Title	Agriculture
115	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	1639	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	4	500,000	125,000	6,773	4.94	0.07	Title	Agriculture
116	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	808, 809 & 847	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Foreign Employment	4	560,000	93,333	5,079	29.66	0.58	Title	Agriculture
117	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	1410	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Bussiness	8	750,000	93,750	1,206	5.32	0.44	Title	Agriculture
118	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	1651	Madhes terai caste	Maisters degree	Trade/Bussiness	5	400,000	80,000	5,241	34.60	0.66	Title	Agriculture
119	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	1465	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	5	448,000	89,600	2,160	15.88	0.74	Title	Agriculture
120	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikaah	710	Muslim	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	4	400,000	100,000	580	36.23	6.24	Title	Agriculture
121	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	178	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Services	15	1,600,000	106,667	2,015	13.15	0.65	Title	Agriculture
122	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	1622	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	475,000	79,167	1,096	17.29	1.58	Title	Agriculture
123	Sabaila Municipality-10	3	Kharyani	1227 & 1228	Muslim	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	4	560,000	140,000	6,773	7.68	0.11	Title	Agriculture
124	Sabaila Municipality-10	3	Kharyani	1215	Dalit	Basic education	Foreign Employment	12	1,200,000	100,000	6,773	25.91	0.38	Title	Agriculture
125	Sabaila Municipality-10	3	Kharyani	1199 & 1779	Muslim	Illiterate	Agriculture	4	683,000	170,750	6,773	7.71	0.11	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
126	Sabaula Municipality-10	3	Kharyuni	1177	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	14	8,640,000	617,143	10,159	149.47	1.47	Title	Agriculture
127	Sabaula Municipality-10	3	Kharyuni	1209	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	12	9,000,000	82,500	8,466	23.72	0.28	Title	Agriculture
128	Sabaula Municipality-10	3	Kharyuni	1207	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Business		860,000	95,556	8,466	20.14	0.24	Title	Agriculture
129	Sabaula Municipality-10	3	Kharyuni	1354, 1699 & 623	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Doctor	5	890,000	178,000	5,757	38.76	0.67	Title	Agriculture
130	Sabaula Municipality-10	3	Kharyuni	1232 & 1230	Muslim	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	10	890,000	89,000	3,386	40.62	1.20	Title	Agriculture
131	Sabaula Municipality-10	3	Kharyuni	1197	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	4	650,000	162,500	3,386	9.19	0.27	Title	Agriculture
132	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyuni	1784	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	4	540,000	135,000	5,418	12.47	0.23	Title	Agriculture
133	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyuni	1785	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	5	448,700	89,740	4,402	23.46	0.53	Title	Agriculture
134	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyuni	1353	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	4	450,000	112,500	5,164	15.14	0.29	Title	Agriculture
135	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyuni	928	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	10	786,000	78,600	9,143	0.35	0.00	Title	Agriculture
136	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyuni	930	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	10	789,000	78,900	1,616	2.86	0.18	Title	Agriculture
137	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyuni	553 & 882	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	12	9,870,000	822,500	6,773	1.04	0.02	Title	Agriculture

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
138	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyani	883	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture		650,000	92,857	6,773	1.08	0.02	Title	Agriculture
139	Subaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyani	929	Dalit	Higher secondary	Agriculture		980,000	196,000	2,077	73.67	3.55	Title	Agriculture
140	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyani	866	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment		680,000	97,143	4,741	3.17	0.07	Title	Agriculture
141	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Kharyani	1840	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	890,000	148,333	6,773	5.44	0.08	Title	Agriculture
142	Hanspur Municipality-3	5	Hanspur	720	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Trade/Business	6	500,000	83,333	6,774	146.99	2.17	Title	Agriculture
143	Hanspur Municipality-3	2	Hanspur	1008 & 1097	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	5	450,000	90,000	6,773	3.26	0.05	Title	Agriculture
144	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1350 & 860	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	5	448,000	89,600	4,568	3.45	0.08	Title	Agriculture
145	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	535	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	6	560,000	93,333	6,454	273.35	4.22	Title	Agriculture
146	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	606	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	470,000	94,000	10,711	87.52	0.82	Title	Agriculture
147	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	1471	Muslim	Basic education	Agriculture	6	500,000	83,333	6,773	9.30	0.14	Title	Agriculture
148	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	1457	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	2	150,000	75,000	4,064	6.84	0.17	Title	Agriculture
149	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	1235	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	5	1,048,000	209,600	4,546	11.14	0.25	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Own ership type	Present Use
150	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	1242	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	9	658,000	73,111	5,757	10.41	0.18	Title	Agriculture
151	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhori	893	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	230,900	110,000	10,159	21.07	0.21	Title	Agriculture
152	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1040	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Trade/Bussiness	5	500,000	216,667	20,318	29.43	0.14	Title	Agriculture
153	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1041	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Bussiness	6	500,000	83,333	1,577	33.68	2.14	Title	Agriculture
154	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	1248	Dalit	Bachelor	Foreign Employment	6	500,000	83,333	3,386	26.61	0.79	Title	Agriculture
155	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1040	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	3	250,000	83,333	6,773	29.13	0.43	Title	Agriculture
156	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1004	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	6	450,000	75,000	5,418	29.75	0.55	Title	Agriculture
157	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1022	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	7	550,000	78,571	4,402	2.44	0.06	Title	Agriculture
158	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1027	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Trade/Bussiness	5	650,000	130,000	6,095	12.65	0.21	Title	Agriculture
159	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Hanspur	1267	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	4	354,000	88,500	1,130	2.32	0.21	Title	Agriculture
160	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1261, 1262, 1264 & 1265	Dalit	Bachelor	Foreign Employment	5	576,000	115,200	13,545	482.58	3.56	Title	Agriculture



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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parent No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRS)	Per Capita Income (NRS)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
161	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	1237	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	3	270,000	90,000	4,408	51.27	1.16	Title	Agriculture
162	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchanda	1056	Mudhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	3	580,000	580,000	6,773	9.41	0.14	Title	Agriculture
163	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchanda	904, 1436 & 1131	Mudhes terai caste	Bachelor	Agriculture	3	450,000	112,500	4,404	28.28	0.64	Title	Agriculture
164	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor	1056, 1052 & 1055	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	4	650,000	162,500	5,757	35.27	0.61	Title	Agriculture
165	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchanda	1704	Muslim	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	3	450,000	90,000	1,055	13.25	1.26	Title	Agriculture
166	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchanda	982	Mudhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	3	359,000	119,667	6,773	231.942	3.42	Title	Agriculture
167	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchanda	1426	Dalit	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	458,900	76,483	4,949	7.59	0.15	Title	Agriculture
168	Hanspur Municipality-3	8	Hanspur	722	Mudhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	456,000	91,200	1,551	33.08	2.13	Title	Agriculture
169	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchanda	1461 & 1130	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	5	400,000	80,000	4,533	0.68	0.02	Title	Agriculture
170	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur Kathapalla	1122	Muslim	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	7	550,000	78,571	3,725	16.12	0.43	Title	Agriculture
171	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchanda	1045 & 1066	Mudhes terai caste	Masters degree	Service	3	480,000	160,000	23,704	47.28	0.20	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income Source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
172	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	247	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Foreign Employment	6	650,000	108,333	1,803	150,276	8.34	Title	Agriculture
173	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1065	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Foreign Employment	8	4,528,000	93,867	2,335	128.05	5.48	Title	Agriculture
174	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1705	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	5	4,528,000	15,600	1,698	17.05	1.00	Title	Agriculture
175	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	1042	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	10	860,000	86,000	5,079	218.88	4.31	Title	Agriculture
176	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	1046 & 740	Dalit	Basic education	Foreign Employment	16	1,500,000	93,750	1,057	63.93	6.05	Title	Agriculture
177	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor	471	Muslim	Basic education	Foreign Employment	14	1,799,000	128,500	4,599	20.65	0.45	Title	Agriculture
178	Hanspur Municipality-3	9	Hanspur	621	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	6	517,000	86,167	6,789	144.71	2.13	Title	Agriculture
179	Hanspur Municipality-3	9	Hanspur	984	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	4	480,000	120,000	4,566	345.832	7.57	Title	Agriculture
180	Hanspur Municipality-2	7	Bakechauda	1001 & 1003	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	6	470,000	78,333	4,406	29.33	0.67	Title	Agriculture
181	Hanspur M-7, Nauwakhor	2	Prusahi	1030	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	650,000	108,333	5,757	51.75	0.90	Title	Agriculture
182	Suballa Municipality-10	8	Amarkhama	742 & 684	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	13	1,220,000	93,846	3,418	32.33	0.60	Title	Agriculture
183	Hanspur Municipality-7	4	Nauwakhor	743	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Doctor	11	900,000	81,818	15,238	37.93	0.24	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
184	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Hanspur Kathpula	471	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Service	8	840,000	105,000	13,545	89.88	0.66	Title	Agriculture
185	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Kathpula	857	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	4	195,000	195,000	5,757	0.50	0.01	Title	Agriculture
186	Hanspur Municipality-3	9	Kathpula	909 & 430	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	900,000	90,000	13,545	17.26	0.13	Title	Agriculture
187	Hanspur Municipality-3	8	Kathpula	894, 892 & 475	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	8	900,000	112,500	5,653	37.13	0.66	Title	Agriculture
188	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Kathpula	863 & 451	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	8	670,000	83,750	4,064	52.04	1.28	Title	Agriculture
189	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Kathpula	1160	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	6	756,000	126,000	5,418	23.61	0.44	Title	Agriculture
190	Hanspur Municipality-3	8	Kathpula	1189	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Business	6	559,000	93,167	4,064	20.69	0.51	Title	Agriculture
191	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Hanspur	94	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	7	660,000	94,286	13,799	102.35	0.74	Title	Agriculture
192	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Hanspur	1121	Muslim	Basic education	Trade/Business	15	1,430,000	95,333	13,545	17.05	0.13	Title	Agriculture
193	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Hanspur Kathpula	134	Muslim	Literate	Foreign Employment	6	560,000	93,333	6,773	41.41	0.61	Title	Agriculture
194	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Kathpula	1180	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	11	1,020,000	92,727	5,317	89.45	1.68	Title	Agriculture
195	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Kathpula	1015	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	480,000	80,000	6,773	22.67	0.33	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Own ership type	Present Use
196	Hanspur Municipality-3	9	Nauwakhor	891 & 890	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	7	620,000	88,571	7,450	158.41	2.13	Title	Agriculture
197	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Katipula	1148	Muslim	Literate	Trade/Busines	5	400,000	80,000	6,995	30.86	0.51	Title	Agriculture
198	Hanspur Municipality-3	2	Hanspur	1220	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Service/Busines	5	510,000	85,000	8,466	60.89	0.72	Title	Agriculture
199	Hanspur Municipality-2	2	Bakehanda	1178	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Service	11	860,000	78,182	10,159	41.48	0.41	Title	Agriculture
200	Hanspur Municipality-2	2	Bakehanda	1313	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Service	6	1,030,000	171,667	13,545	37.77	0.28	Title	Agriculture
201	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikah	1439	Muslim	Literate	Foreign Employment	10	870,000	87,000	6,773	17.25	0.25	Title	Agriculture
202	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Hanspur	100	Muslim	Illiterate	Trade/Busines	6	650,000	108,333	13,545	70.60	0.52	Title	Agriculture
203	Hanspur Municipality-2	2	Bakehanda	833	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	13	1,370,000	105,385	44,022	401.98	0.91	Title	Agriculture
204	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Katipula	73	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Busines	10	1,290,000	129,000	20,318	37.05	0.18	Title	Agriculture
205	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	5	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	1,496,000	299,200	3,304	118.61	3.59	Title	Agriculture
206	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	2	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	12	3,310,000	275,833	6,423	518.22	8.07	Title	Agriculture
207	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	102	Muslim	Illiterate	Agriculture	12	990,000	82,500	1,425	47.66	3.34	Title	Agriculture



Pratibha
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नि. प्रदेश सचिव

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income sources/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
208	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	99	Muslim	Basic education	Trade/Business	6	451,000	75,167	5,424	48.58	0.90	Title	Agriculture
209	Hanspur Municipality-2	5	Bakchauda	100	Muslim	Higher secondary	Wage Labour	6	748,000	124,667	3,424	48.25	1.41	Title	Agriculture
210	Hanspur Municipality-2	5	Bakchauda	101	Muslim	Basic education	Agriculture	6	748,000	106,857	2,424	47.90	1.98	Title	Agriculture
211	Sabailla Municipality-10	2	Kharyami	910 & 911	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	6	1,109,000	183,333	6,095	53.55	0.88	Title	Agriculture
212	Sabailla Municipality-10	3	Kharyami	1179	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	1,000,000	166,667	2,709	73.12	2.70	Title	Agriculture
213	Sabailla Municipality-10	3	Kharyami	1284	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	5	440,000	88,000	2,032	32.39	1.59	Title	Agriculture
214	Sabailla Municipality-10	2	Kharyami	314	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	12	1,050,000	87,500	5,079	428.22	8.43	Title	Agriculture
215	Sabailla Municipality-10	2	Kharyami	1253	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Service	7	540,000	77,143	4,064	42.31	1.04	Title	Agriculture
216	Hanspur Municipality-7	4	Prasahi	521	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	9	670,000	74,444	5,079	7.98	0.16	Title	Agriculture
217	Hanspur Municipality-7	4	Prasahi	520	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Service	6	650,000	108,333	6,773	14.43	0.21	Title	Agriculture
218	Hanspur Municipality-7	4	Prasahi	522	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	3	250,000	83,333	5,079	14.43	0.28	Title	Agriculture
219	Hanspur Municipality-7	7	Prasahi	647	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Trade/Business	7	630,000	90,000	12,445	16.90	0.14	Title	Agriculture

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parent No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
220	Hanspur Municipality-7	7	Prasahi	523	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	1	150,000	112,500	2,878	1.11	0.04	Title	Agriculture
221	Hanspur Municipality-7	4	Prasahi	659	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	2	180,000	90,000	2,777	30.98	1.12	Title	Agriculture
222	Hanspur Municipality-7	7	Prasahi	661	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Service	2	170,000	87,500	2,794	39.49	1.41	Title	Agriculture
223	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Prasahi	649	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	5	450,000	90,000	1,727	4.62	0.27	Title	Agriculture
224	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Prasahi	629	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	550,000	91,667	14,730	14.40	0.10	Title	Agriculture
225	Hanspur Municipality-7	3	Prasahi	458	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	450,000	75,000	4,165	18.71	0.45	Title	Agriculture
226	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Prasahi	655	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	6	1,020,000	170,000	6,112	5.71	0.09	Title	Agriculture
227	Hanspur Municipality-7	4	Prasahi	469	Muslim	Basic education	Foreign Employment	14	1,290,000	92,143	16,932	24.41	0.14	Title	Agriculture
228	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Amarkhanna	714 & 679	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Wage Labour	7	3,000,000	428,571	16,932	1.21	0.01	Title	Agriculture
229	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	85 & 86	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Service	4	460,000	115,000	5,079	96.25	1.89	Title	Agriculture
230	Sabaula Municipality-10	8	Bulhi	103	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	504,000	84,000	6,499	437.22	6.73	Title	Agriculture
231	Hanspur Municipality-1	2	Mansinghpatti	203	Dalit	Illiterate	Agriculture	9	728,000	80,889	12,724	336.95	2.65	Title	Agriculture

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B

नि. प्रदेश सचिव

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
232	Hanspur Municipality-1	2	Mansinghpatti	761	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	508,000	84,667	10,159	58.22	0.57	Title	Agriculture
233	Janakpur SMC-17	6	Tetriya	940	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Business, Agriculture	5	716,000	89,500	1,514	25.30	1.67	Title	Agriculture
234	Hanspur Municipality-1	6	Bhagwanpatti	938	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	705,000	78,333	5,405	160.07	2.96	Title	Agriculture
235	Hanspur Municipality-1	6	Bhagwanpatti	456	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	570,000	114,000	9,327	737.60	7.74	Title	Agriculture
236	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	594 & 930	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	1,025,000	170,833	6,773	168.78	2.49	Title	Agriculture
237	Hanspur Municipality-7	1	Prasahi	467	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Wage Labour	7	550,000	78,571	3,505	49.31	1.41	Title	Agriculture
238	Sabaha Municipality-2	2	Kharlyani	301	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	12	920,000	76,667	10,159	146.07	1.44	Title	Agriculture
239	Sabaha Municipality-2	2	Kharlyani	956	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	4	350,000	87,500	5,232	116.26	2.22	Title	Agriculture
240	Hanspur Municipality-7	3	Prasahi	622	Dalit	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	450,000	90,000	3,217	2.51	0.08	Title	Agriculture
241	Sabaha Municipality-10	10	Simrari	2838	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	2	200,000	100,000	5,079	325.90	6.42	Title	Agriculture
242	Sabaha Municipality-10	10	Simrari	2837	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	5	640,000	128,000	8,466	35.35	0.42	Title	Agriculture
243	Sabaha Municipality-10	2	Kharlyani	908	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	760,000	152,000	6,773	365.97	5.40	Title	Agriculture

Prakash
Khatun

नि. प्रदेश सचिव

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
244	Sabailla Municipality-10	2	Kharyami	818	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	3	300,000	100,000	4,402	127.97	2.91	Title	Agriculture
245	Sabailla Municipality-10	2	Kharyami	817	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	9	880,000	86,667	5,757	118.26	2.05	Title	Agriculture
246	Sabailla Municipality-10	8	Kharyami	1225	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	4	350,000	87,500	4,566	14.30	0.31	Title	Agriculture
247	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	962	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	640,000	106,667	6,773	12.44	0.18	Title	Agriculture
248	Sabailla Municipality-10	3 kha	Kharyami	505	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	18	1,500,000	83,333	3,386	8.58	0.25	Title	Agriculture
249	Sabailla Municipality-10	3 kha	Kharyami	501	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	8	700,000	87,500	6,773	50.45	0.74	Title	Agriculture
250	Sabailla Municipality-10	3 kha	Kharyami	507	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	4	650,000	162,500	10,159	12.19	0.12	Title	Agriculture
251	Sabailla Municipality-10	3	Kharyami	570	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	7	650,000	92,857	4,064	10.76	0.26	Title	Agriculture
252	Janakpur SMC-17	3	Manharpur	777	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Business	5	574,000	114,800	1,207	2.17	0.18	Title	Agriculture
253	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakohnuda	94	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	2	360,000	180,000	5,236	26.53	0.51	Title	Agriculture
254	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1062	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	4	300,000	75,000	4,064	9.87	0.24	Title	Agriculture
255	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1063	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Service	4	416,000	104,000	4,064	9.87	0.24	Title	Agriculture



Prakash
Karki

नि. प्रदेश सचिव

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
256	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1064	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	450,000	75,000	4,064	9.87	0.24	Title	Agriculture
257	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1266	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Trade/Business	6	890,000	171,818	33,563	4.23	0.01	Title	Agriculture
258	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1246 & 1245	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	1,200,000	200,000	6,773	16.81	0.25	Title	Agriculture
259	Sahaia Municipality-10	3	Kharyami	803	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	4	450,000	112,500	5,418	6.51	0.12	Title	Agriculture
260	Hanspur Municipality-1	4	Mansingpat	1044	Muslim	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	4	350,000	87,500	5,757	37.16	1.51	Title	Agriculture
261	Hanspur Municipality-1	4	Mansingpat	85	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	14	2,389,700	170,693	2,353	0.20	0.01	Title	Agriculture
262	Hanspur Municipality-1	6	Mansingpat	921	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Business	6	450,000	75,000	4,064	5.26	0.13	Title	Agriculture
263	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1733	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	6	650,000	108,333	10,545	78.66	0.75	Title	Agriculture
264	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	942	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	7	760,000	108,571	13,545	44.12	0.33	Title	Agriculture
265	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1712	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	6	560,000	93,333	2,529	1.01	0.04	Title	Agriculture
266	Hanspur Municipality-1	3	Mansingpat	966	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	4	350,000	87,500	5,757	21.02	0.37	Title	Agriculture
267	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1633	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	450,000	75,000	5,079	16.72	0.33	Title	Agriculture

Prakash
Rajal

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
268	Hanspur Municipality-1	2	Mansinghpatti	1062	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Foreign Employment	6	600,000	100,000	3,386	11.03	0.33	Title	Agriculture
269	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1047	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	3	550,000	110,000	5,418	7.97	0.15	Title	Agriculture
270	Hanspur Municipality-2	9	Bakchauda	1732	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	4	350,000	87,500	5,079	7.93	0.16	Title	Agriculture
271	Hanspur Municipality-1	2	Mansinghpatti	1005	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	6	550,000	91,667	18,625	9.9	0.05	Title	Agriculture
272	Hanspur Municipality-7	2	Prasahi	1047 & 1050	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	5	600,000	120,000	7,145	13.54	0.19	Title	Agriculture
273	Hanspur Municipality-7	1	Prasahi	473	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	3	550,000	110,000	6,857	20.13	0.29	Title	Agriculture
274	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor	1002 & 865	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	12	950,000	79,167	69,758	20.99	0.03	Title	Agriculture
275	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor	714	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	8	1,200,000	150,000	6,773	1.41	0.02	Title	Agriculture
276	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor	80	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	9	890,000	98,889	1,693	0.01	0.00	Title	Agriculture
277	Sabarha Municipality-10	8	Amarkhanna	430	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	6	560,000	93,333	3,386	0.05	0.00	Title	Agriculture
278	Hanspur Municipality-7	9	Nauwakhor	1066	Dalit	Literate	Foreign Employment	13	980,000	75,385	8,466	10.27	0.12	Title	Agriculture
279	Hanspur Municipality-8	2	Prasahi	1033 & 1035	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	5	670,000	134,000	3,454	33.49	0.97	Title	Agriculture

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
280	Sabaila Municipality-10	4	Amarkhanna	791	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	3	950,000	86,364	14,223	19.98	0.14	Title	Agriculture
281	Hanspur Municipality-7	4	Nauwaikhor	686 & 687	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	14	900,000	142,143	23,704	118.52	0.50	Title	Agriculture
282	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1260 & 1263	Dalit	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	3	450,000	150,000	23,704	217.50	0.92	Title	Agriculture
283	Sabaila Municipality-10	2	Kharaymi	1015	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Services	6	650,000	108,333	3,386	73.55	2.17	Title	Agriculture
284	Hanspur Municipality-3	8	Hanspur	453	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	750,000	125,000	6,773	39.77	0.59	Title	Agriculture
285	Hanspur Municipality-3	9	Hanspur	861	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	12	890,000	74,167	10,159	90.75	0.89	Title	Agriculture
286	Hanspur Municipality-3	9	Hanspur	838	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	12	9,800,000	816,667	10,159	65.48	0.64	Title	Agriculture
287	Hanspur Municipality-3	2	Hanspur	1190	Muslim	Basic education	Wage Labour	6	490,000	81,667	5,418	17.69	0.33	Title	Agriculture
288	Hanspur Municipality-3	9	Hanspur	891	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	9	728,000	80,889	6,773	3.19	0.05	Title	Agriculture
289	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	1180, 85 & 100	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Foreign Employment	11	980,000	89,091	27,091	70.59	0.26	Title	Agriculture
290	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	90	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Wage Labour	12	900,000	75,000	4,773	16.86	0.35	Title	Agriculture
291	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Hanspur	104	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Tractor/Business	5	450,000	90,000	8,466	16.79	0.20	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
292	Sabailla Municipality-10	8	Kharyami	1807	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	5	400,000	80,000	3,773	10.91	0.29	Title	Agriculture
293	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Mianaharu	466, 105 & 803	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Foreign Employment	5	560,000	93,333	4,772	117.81	2.47	Title	Agriculture
294	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manuharu	680 & 774	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Trade/Business	12	670,000	95,714	5,418	48.92	0.90	Title	Agriculture
295	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1472	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Trade/Business	12	900,000	75,000	1,005	5.38	0.53	Title	Agriculture
296	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1387	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	5	420,000	84,000	10,604	70.43	0.66	Title	Agriculture
297	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1461	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Service	8	740,000	92,500	1,028	0.68	0.07	Title	Agriculture
298	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	904	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	5	582,000	116,400	1,029	28.28	2.75	Title	Agriculture
299	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	444	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	6	1,160,000	193,333	2,077	18.48	0.89	Title	Agriculture
300	Hanspur Municipality-2	5	Bakchauda	1707	Muslim	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	7	950,000	135,714	191	15.64	8.21	Title	Agriculture
301	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	886	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Business	8	703,600	87,950	3,073	1.96	0.06	Title	Agriculture
302	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchauda	1719	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Service	8	1,180,000	147,500	3,404	13.72	0.40	Title	Agriculture
303	Hanspur Municipality-2	9	Bakchauda	1520, 536 & 537	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Service	8	780,000	97,500	131	7.47	5.70	Title	Agriculture

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
304	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1577	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	4	366,000	91,500	2,355	2.43	0.10	Title	Agriculture
305	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1122	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage of Typing/Information Technology	2	885,000	83,571	4,357	161.19	3.70	Title	Agriculture
306	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	887 & 881	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Bussiness	1,096,000	1,096,000	156,571	3,204	2.89	0.09	Title	Agriculture
307	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	881	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Service	9	698,000	77,556	2,306	27.82	1.21	Title	Agriculture
308	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1120	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	5	472,000	94,400	1,366	11.37	0.83	Title	Agriculture
309	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1718	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	5	448,000	89,600	1,522	15.91	1.05	Title	Agriculture
310	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1508	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Bussiness	5	400,000	80,000	3,677	147.616	4.01	Title	Agriculture
311	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1713	Muslim	Illiterate	Wage Labour	7	610,000	87,143	1,034	0.10	0.01	Title	Agriculture
312	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1504	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	7	610,000	87,143	1,664	16.05	0.96	Title	Agriculture
313	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1150	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Trade/Bussiness	5	400,000	80,000	2,312	6.46	0.28	Title	Agriculture
314	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	852	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	4	625,000	156,250	34,098	11.40	0.03	Title	Agriculture
315	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	630	Muslim	Illiterate	Wage Labour	7	650,000	92,857	1,288	14.87	1.15	Title	Agriculture

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नि. प्रदेश सचिव

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
316	Hanspur Municipality-2	3	Suga Nilkash	1259	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture		250,000	83,333	1,756	36.81	2.10	Title	Agriculture
317	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	722	Mudhes terai caste	Literate	Service		410,000	82,000	6,773	158,762	2.34	Title	Agriculture
318	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1684	Mudhes terai caste	Literate	Service	11	980,000	89,091	1,041	0.42	0.04	Title	Agriculture
319	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1408	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	7	612,000	87,429	34,090	5.29	0.02	Title	Agriculture
320	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1613	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	6	475,000	79,167	1,035	19.84	1.92	Title	Agriculture
321	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1527	Mudhes terai caste	Literate	Service	3	350,000	116,667	4,004	39.53	0.99	Title	Agriculture
322	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1426	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	448,000	74,667	2,345	196,363	8.37	Title	Agriculture
323	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	982 & 984	Muslim	Illiterate	Trade/Business	3	250,000	83,333	4,773	2.91	0.06	Title	Agriculture
324	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	769	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	8	650,000	81,250	1,026	4.36	0.42	Title	Agriculture
325	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	847	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	13	986,000	75,846	3,408	18.77	0.55	Title	Agriculture
326	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	983, 953 & 1704	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	5	410,000	82,000	3,773	32.22	0.85	Title	Agriculture
327	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1048, 1653	Mudhes terai caste	Illiterate	Trade/Business	5	548,000	109,600	13,545	79.30	0.59	Title	Agriculture

SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
328	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Manaharpu	679, 652, 960 & 690	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Business	5	560,000	93,333	3,386	60.28	1.78	Title	Agriculture
329	Janakpur SMC-17	3	Manaharpu	394	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	5	665,000	133,000	5,079	40.17	0.79	Title	Agriculture
330	Janakpur SMC-17	3	Manaharpu	770	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	525,000	87,500	5,079	19.58	0.39	Title	Agriculture
331	Janakpur SMC-17	4	Manaharpu	727	Dalit	Literate	Service	8	700,000	87,500	13,545	44.35	0.33	Title	Agriculture
332	Janakpur SMC-17	3	Manaharpu	473 & 592	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	10	890,000	89,000	1,016	30.82	3.03	Title	Agriculture
333	Janakpur SMC-17	3	Tetriya	43	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Agriculture	6	610,000	101,667	12,529	942.98	7.53	Title	Agriculture
334	Sabaha Municipality-10	2	Kharyani	401	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Service	11	830,000	75,455	11,852	265.11	2.24	Title	Agriculture
335	Sabaha Municipality-10	2	Kharyani	1247	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Service	10	1,100,000	110,000	6,773	76.78	1.13	Title	Agriculture
336	Sabaha Municipality-10	2	Kharyani	1168	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	9	811,500	90,167	1,016	42.52	4.19	Title	Agriculture
337	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	1649	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	7	558,000	79,714	1,263	10.55	0.84	Title	Agriculture
338	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehanda	1691	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	8	613,000	76,625	1,247	37.56	3.01	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of III Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of III (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
339	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1528	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	6	850,000	76,667	1,147	26.18	2.282	Title	Agriculture
340	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1133	Dalit	Higher secondary	Services	6	800,000	80,000	1,232	6.81	0.55	Title	Agriculture
341	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1680	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	996,000	166,000	1,644	7.43	0.45	Title	Agriculture
342	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1514	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	4	625,000	156,250	4,156	42.51	1.02	Title	Agriculture
343	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1108	Muslim	Musters degree	Doctor	5	945,000	189,000	3,409	24.23	0.71	Title	Agriculture
344	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1406	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	7	602,000	86,000	47,773	8.28	0.02	Title	Agriculture
345	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	878	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	8	598,000	74,750	4,402	34.72	0.79	Title	Agriculture
346	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	246	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Service	9	796,000	88,444	1,559	64.02	4.11	Title	Agriculture
347	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1634	Dalit	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	520,000	86,667	1,252	14.34	1.15	Title	Agriculture
348	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1640	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	12	950,000	79,167	1,339	8.64	0.65	Title	Agriculture
349	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1409	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	5	454,000	90,800	4,402	5.60	0.13	Title	Agriculture
350	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakechauda	1614	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	5	390,000	78,000	3,386	6.22	0.18	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
351	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Kathpula	135	Muslim	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	8	360,000	90,000	1,693	42.38	2.50	Title	Agriculture
352	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Kathpula	863	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Business	4	430,000	107,500	5,079	22.80	0.45	Title	Agriculture
353	Hanspur Municipality-3	4	Kathpula	1280	Muslim	Higher secondary	Agriculture	8	680,000	85,000	4,741	2.89	0.06	Title	Agriculture
354	Hanspur Municipality-1	6	Bhagwanpatti	936	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	948,000	158,000	4,773	169.25	3.55	Title	Agriculture
355	Hanspur Municipality-1	1	Tetriya	760	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Service	4	370,000	92,500	676	8.74	1.29	Title	Agriculture
356	Jamankpur SMC-17	17	Tetriya	961	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Business	9	758,000	84,222	1,618	0.13	0.01	Title	Agriculture
357	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakchanda	86	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	4	350,000	87,500	7,468	580.56	7.8	Title	Agriculture
358	Hanspur Municipality-1	6	Maansingh pati	1007	Brahmin terai	Literate	Trade/Business	6	750,000	125,000	1,710	87.52	5.12	Title	Agriculture
359	Hanspur Municipality-1	2	Maansingh pati	1006	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Trade/Business	4	500,000	125,000	1,897	56.38	2.97	Title	Agriculture
360	Hanspur Municipality-3	3	Kathpula	1249	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Doctor	7	1,300,000	185,714	1,198	7.53	0.63	Title	Agriculture
361	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1039	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Doctor	6	450,000	75,000	4,564	35.83	0.79	Title	Agriculture
362	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1460	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	6	455,000	75,833	3,386	5.62	0.17	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition at Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
363	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1251	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	6	480,000	80,000	3,386	20.74	0.61	Title	Agriculture
364	Hanspur Municipality-1	2	Mansinghpatti	724	Dalit	Literate	Foreign Employment	6	946,500	77,500	3,386	1.64	0.05	Title	Agriculture
365	Janakpur SMC-17	17	Teturiya	477	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Agriculture	6	640,000	91,429	13,079	1005.42	7.69	Title	Agriculture
366	Sabailla Municipality-10	8	Amarkhanna	1807	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Foreign Employment	11	825,000	75,000	309	10.91	3.53	Title	Agriculture
367	Sabailla Municipality-10	8	Amarkhanna	1778	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	6	525,000	87,500	3,386	7.28	0.21	Title	Agriculture
368	Sabailla Municipality-10	8	Amarkhanna	1781	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Foreign Employment	6	500,000	83,333	2,121	20.45	0.96	Title	Agriculture
369	Sabailla Municipality-10	8	Amarkhanna	1175	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Agriculture	4	450,000	112,500	3,348	92.57	2.76	Title	Agriculture
370	Hanspur Municipality-1	2	Mansinghpatti	473	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	10	790,000	79,000	1,693	9.98	0.59	Title	Agriculture
371	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	151	Dalit	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	6	580,000	96,667	3,944	15.86	0.40	Title	Agriculture
372	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	537	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Bussiness	7	596,000	85,143	3,633	852.36	23.46	Title	Agriculture
373	Hanspur Municipality-5	5	Suga Nikash	721	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Bussiness	6	548,000	91,333	3,386	100.776	2.98	Title	Agriculture
374	Hanspur Municipality-5	5	Suga Nikash	722	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Bussiness	6	460,000	76,667	4,561	25.43	0.56	Title	Agriculture



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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
375	Hanspur Municipality-5	5	Suga Nikash	860	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Bussiness	5	448,000	89,600	1,042	17.11	1.64	Title	Agriculture
376	Hanspur Municipality-5	5	Suga Nikash	861	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Bussiness	5	65,000	11,250	1,042	65.17	6.25	Title	Agriculture
377	Hanspur Municipality-5	5	Suga Nikash	862	Madhes terai caste	Basic education	Trade/Bussiness	5	770,000	92,500	3,386	82.34	2.43	Title	Agriculture
378	Hanspur Municipality-1	2	Mansinghipatti	930	Madhes terai caste	Bachelor	Service	8	1,025,000	128,125	2,709	2.86	0.11	Title	Agriculture
379	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1010	Madhes terai caste	Literate	Service	4	350,000	87,500	2,370	10.43	0.44	Title	Agriculture
380	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1016	Dalit	Literate	Service	5	448,000	89,600	377	17.41	4.62	Title	Agriculture
381	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bakehauda	1149	Madhes terai caste	Higher secondary	Trade/Bussiness	5	390,000	78,000	6,772	17.04	0.25	Title	Agriculture
382	Hanspur Municipality-5	4	Suga Nikash	1235	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Foreign Employment	5	480,000	96,000	2,370	11.14	0.47	Title	Agriculture
383	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1318	Muslim	Illiterate	Wage Labour	8	600,000	75,000	2,370	5.03	0.21	Title	Agriculture
384	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1320	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	5	510,000	102,000	2,769	6.07	0.22	Title	Agriculture
385	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1380	Madhes terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	4	490,000	122,500	2,937	119.815	4.08	Title	Agriculture

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SN	Present Municipality	Old VDC Ward	Name of Settlement	Parcel No.	Caste/Ethnicity	Education of HH Head	Income source/Occupation	Family Size	Total Income of HH (NRs)	Per Capita Income (NRs)	Total land holding (m ²)	Addition of Affected land (m ²)	Loss (%)	Ownership type	Present Use
386	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1458	Madhes Terai caste	Illiterate	Wage Labour	6	550,000	91,667	2,370	5.18	0.22	Title	Agriculture
387	Hanspur Municipality-5	3	Suga Nikash	1483	Madhes Terai caste	Literate	Services	6	748,000	124,667	2,709	10.07	0.37	Title	Agriculture
388	Hanspur Municipality-2	8	Bukchanda	1619	Madhes Terai caste	Illiterate	Agriculture	5	410,000	82,000	3,048	3.81	0.13	Title	Agriculture

Appendix 2: Details of Private Structures Loss





SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
1	Janakpur SMC-17 Manuharpur	0+550	Title	Compound Wall	1 m ³	0.25 m ³	25	
2	Janakpur SMC-17 Manuharpur	0+570	Title	Compound Wall	1.5 m ³	0.45 m ³	30	

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SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
3	Janakpur SMC-17 Manaharpur	0+590	Title	Compound Wall & Shutter wall	9.48 m ³	2.37 m ³	40	
4	Janakpur SMC-17 Manaharpur	0+580	Title	Semi Pakki House & boundary wall	88.5 m ³	1.79 m ³	2.02	
5	Janakpur SMC-17 Manaharpur	6+610	Title	Compound wall	2.28 m ³	0.32 m ³	14	
6	Janakpur SMC-17 Manaharpur	0+615	Title	Compound wall	3.96 m ³	0.99 m ³	25	
7	Janakpur SMC-17 Manaharpur	0+620	Title	Compound wall	6.32 m ³	1.58 m ³	25	



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SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
8	Hansapur Municipality-2, Bagechauda	4+100	Title	Katchi house	169.52 m ²	16.20 m ²	9.56	
9	Hansapur Municipality-2, Bagechauda	4+200	Title	Compound wall	1.84 m ³	0.46 m ³	25	
10	Hansapur Municipality-2, Bagechauda	4+240	Title	Katchi house	338.63 m ²	6.88 m ²	2.03	
11	Hansapur Municipality-2, Bagechauda	4+300	Title	Grocery Shop	304.77 m ²	9.20 m ²	3	


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SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
16	Hanspur Municipality-3, Kathpalla	5+150	Title	Katchi house	169.32 m ²	58.50 m ²	34.54	
17			Title	Katchi House	152.38 m ²	25 m ²	16.40	
18			Title	Compound Wall	5.96 m ³	1.49 m ³	25	
19	Hanspur Municipality-3, Kathpalla	5+160	Non-Title	Katchi House	50.79 m ²	12 m ²	23.62	






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SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
20	Hanspur Municipality-3, Kathpulla	5+170	Non-Title	Katchi House	50.79 m ²	25 m ²	23.62	
21	Hanspur Municipality-3, Kathpulla	5+750	Title	Compound wall	84.66 m ³	3.03 m ³	3.58	
22	Hanspur Municipality-3, Kathpulla		Title	Compound wall	4.84 m ³	1.21 m ³	25	
23	Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	7+300	Title	Compound wall	812.72 m ³	1.50 m ³	0.18	


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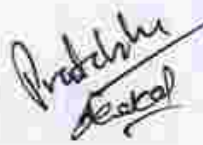
SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
24	Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	7+350	Title	Compound wall	15.2 m ³	3.86 m ³	25	
25	Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	7+360	Title	Compound wall	3.09 m ³	1.03 m ³	33.33	
26	Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	7+500	Title	Compound wall	51.2 m ³	12.80 m ³	13.28	
27	Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	7+550	Title	Katchi House	677.26 m ²	12 m ²	1.77	

SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
28	Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	7+600	Title	Compound wall	85.24 m ³	21.31 m ³	25	
29	Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	7+700	Title	Compound wall	12.92 m ³	3.23 m ³	25	
30	Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	7+750	Title	Katchi house	253.97 m ²	11.52 m ²	4.53	
31	Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	7+800	Title	Katchi house	118.5 m ²	80 m ²	67.51	

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SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
32	Hanspur Municipality-7, Prasahi	8+000	Title	Compound Wall	101.59 m3	7.31 m3	7.19	
33	Sabailla Municipality-10, Amarkhana	13+000	Title	Katchi house	67.73 m2	19.50 m2	28.79	
34	Sabailla Municipality-10, Amarkhana	13+200	Title	Katchi house	50.79 m2	16.50 m2	32.48	
35	Sabailla Municipality-10, Amarkhana	13+250	Title	Katchi house	67.73 m2	15 m2	22.14	



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SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
36	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Amarkhata	13+100	Title	Compound wall	7.32 m ³	1.83 m ³	25	
37	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Amarkhata	13+300	Title	Katchi House	101.59 m ²	18 m ²	17.71	
38	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+000	Title	Katchi house	101.59 m ²	32.30 m ²	31.79	
39	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+100	Title	Katchi house	101.59 m ²	22.23 m ²	21.88	

नि. प्रदेश सचिव

SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
40	Sabaila Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+110	Title	Katchi house	101.59 m ²	20.90 m ²	20.57	
41	Sabaila Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+110	Title	Katchi house	237.04 m ²	30.40 m ²	12.82	
42	Sabaila Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+130	Title	Katchi House	253.97 m ²	20.25 m ²	7.97	
43	Sabaila Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+120	Title	Katchi House	253.97 m ²	20.90 m ²	8.23	


 Pratiksha Karki

SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
48	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+140	Title	Semi-pakki house	321.7 m ²	5.63 m ²	1.75	
49	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+145	Title	Katchi house	203.18 m ²	11.81 m ²	5.81	
50	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+145	Title	Semi-pakki house	118.52 m ²	15.86 m ²	13.38	
51	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+160	Title	Semi-pakki house	110.52 m ²	7.19 m ²	6.51	

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SN	Address	Chainage	Ownership Type	Type of Structure	Total Area/Volume	Affected area/Volume	Loss (%)	Image
52	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+160	Title	Pakki House	101.59 m ²	18.38 m ²	18.09	
53	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+170	Title	Pakki House	135.45 m ²	19.13 m ²	14.12	
54	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+170	Title	Hand Pump		1 No	100	
55	Sabailla Municipality- 10, Simrari	16+200	Title	Self-tilami-pakki house	203.18 m ²	8.13 m ²	4	




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Appendix 3: Details of Community Structure Loss

SN	Ownership Type	Address	Chainage	Type of Structure	Total Area	Affected area	Loss (%)	Image
1	Shree Rashtriya Prathamik School.	Hanspur Municipality- 3, Kathpulla	5+700	Semi Pakki House	1693.16 m ²	116.74 m ²	6.89	
2	Health Post	Hanspur Municipality- 3, Kathpulla	5+800	Compound Wall	2370.42 m ³	25.88 m ³	1.09	
3	Radha Krishna Temple	Hansapur Municipality- 2, Bagehuda	4+000	Compound Wall	338.63 m ³	2.15 m ³	0.63	
4	Shiva Temple, Prasuthi	Hansapur Municipality- 7, Prasuthi	10+670	Compound wall	169.32 m ³	3.05 m ³	1.8	



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SN	Ownership Type	Address	Chainage	Type of Structure	Total Area	Affected area	Loss (%)	Image
5	Hanuman Temple	Sabaila Municipality- 10, Amarkhana	13+700	Temple Building	169.32 m ³	4.28 m ³	2.53	
6	Ram Janaki Pothsala	Sabaila Municipality- 10, Khuryani	15+430	Compound wall with a building	1693.16 m ³	18.54 m ³	1.09	


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Appendix 4: Details of Fruit Trees Loss

SN	Address	Plot No.	Species	Number of Fruit Trees
1	Hansapur Municipality-1, Bagechauda		Mango	1

Appendix 5: Details of Timber Tree Loss

S N	Address	Plot No.	Species	Number of Fruit Trees
1	Janakpurdham SMC-17, Manaharpur		Ashoka	2
2	Hansapur Municipality-1, Bhagawanpatti		Sacred Fig	1
3	Hansapur Municipality-1, Bhagawanpatti		Eucalyptus	2
4	Hansapur Municipality-1, Bhagawanpatti		Eucalyptus	1



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Appendix 7: Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) Protocol

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

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

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

Key Criteria for application of VLD:

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

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

PROCEDURE FOR VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION:

Sub-project selection / E&S screening stage:

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

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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 8: 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. Humio		
	1. Bankaria	9. Hayu	17. Newar
	2. Baramo	10. Hyolmo	18. Pahari
2. HILL (24)	3. Bhujel/Gharti	11. Jirel	19. Rai
	4. Chepang	12. Kushibadia	20. Sunuwar
	5. Chhantyal	13. Kusunda	21. Surel
	6. Dura	14. Lepcha	22. Tamang
	7. Fri	15. Limbu	23. Thami
	8. Gurung	16. Magar	24. Yakkha
	1. Bote	4. Kumal	7. Raute
	3. INNER TARAI (7)	2. Danuwar	5. Majhi
3. Darai		6. Raji	
1. Dhanuk		6. Meche	11. Rana Tharu
4. TERAI (11)	2. Dhimal	7. Rajbanshi (Koch)	
	3. Gangai	8. Satar	
	4. Jhangad	9. Tajpuria	
	5. Kisan Santhal	10. Tharu	

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Appendix 9: VLD Mitigation Plan

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 0+000 to 16+35 km which covers ward number 17 SMC-Janakpurdham Dhanusha, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 of the Hanspur Municipality and end of Sabaila Municipality ward No.10 of Dhanusha District, Madhesh province. The road passes through Manaharpur, Bakchaura, Hanspur Kathapulla, Belhi, Suganikas, Nauwakhor Parsahi, Amarkhana, Khariyani, and Simarari settlements. This road has been used by the local people for the last fifty 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 identifies 475 narrow strips of land parcels belonging to 388 landowners requiring 23,620.66 m² of additional private land. Among the 388 affected households, the socio-economic and census survey was conducted in all 388 HHs (100%). Land acquisition approach of 388 household will be the VLD. Under the road and drain upgradation works, impact assessment also identified partial/minor impact on 57 structures (34 residential structures, 1 residential cum commercial and 22 secondary structures: compound walls & hand pumps). Besides, 6 community structures will be partially affected by the project intervention. The impact on 57 private structures with 342 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.

Details of land users impacted by land donation:

Out of 388 affected HHs, 388 HHs will fall under land donation meeting entire VLD protocol. Around 23,620.66 square meter of land will be donated from the 388 HHs having 2603 family members. The average per capita of the 388 land donors HHs is 907.87 m² whereas average land donation area is 60.87 m² average 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 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. Project will also facilitate to contractors for local employment in construction works based on their skills. This is how the donation may not be seen as an absolutely voluntary rather it is taken as a give and take approach.

Summary of consultation with all PAFs/land donors: The table 1 presents the summary of consultation. Total participants are 188 (male- 165, female- 23) of which female participation is 12.23%.

Table 1: Summary of public consultation

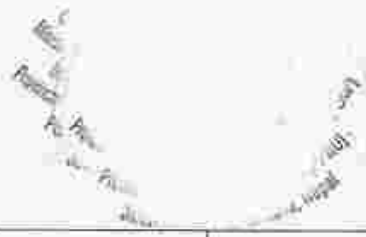
SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
1	July 5, 2024 Hanspur Municipality-2, Hanspur Municipality Office	12	4	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of GRC Information provided about the project Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner The cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible.
2	July 8, 2024 Hanspur Municipality-2, IDO Dhanusha	7	3	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information provided about the project Formation of GRC Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner

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SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU • The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible.
3	December 19, 2024 Janakpurdham SMC-17, Manaharpur	13	2	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner • Cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU • The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible.
4	December 25, 2024 Hanspur Municipality-1, Bhagawanpatti Bazar	13	0	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner • Cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU • The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible. • Community people of Hanspur Municipality-1 expressed that they would provide support to the project activities.
5	December 25, 2024 Hanspur Municipality-2, Bhairab Chowk	11	1	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information provided about the project • Discussion about the cadastral survey with the likely land owner • Cadastral surveyor would produce a report and submit it to PPMU • The community people demanded that the road should be constructed as early as possible. • Community people of Hanspur Municipality-2 expressed that they would provide support to the project activities.
6	January 8, 2025 Meeting Hall of the Hanspur Municipality Office	9	7	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation given to enumerators for census and household survey with a view to preparing RAP.
7	March 3, 2025 Hanspur Municipality-2, Baghchaura	40	3	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion about RAP consultation • Ownership transfer • Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) • Grievance Redress Mechanism



SN	Date and place	Number of Participants			Key discussion points/issues raised
		Male	Female	Total	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Land and structure • Livelihood enhancement • Participation of community people on project activities • SEA/SH
8	March 3, 2025 Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas	33	2	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion about RAP consultation • Ownership transfer • Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) • Grievance Redress Mechanism • Loss of Land and structure • Livelihood enhancement • Participation of community people in project activities • SEA/SH
9	March 5, 2025 Sabaila Municipality-10, Khariyani	27	1	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion about RAP consultation • Ownership transfer • Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) • Grievance Redress Mechanism • Loss of Land and structure • Livelihood enhancement • Participation of community people on project activities • SEA/SH
Total		165	23	188	

Cost and Budget: The budget is planned for mitigating the VLD which include; improved road, complementary infrastructure, compensation for affected properties at a replacement value, life skill development trainings and one-time lump sum assistance for deed transfer. The budget is in line with the entire Resettlement cost. Below table 2 presents the VLD mitigation cost.

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Table 2: Estimated Budget

S.N.	Item	Unit/ Number	Unit Rate	Amount (in NPRs)
A. Compensation/Assistance cost for structures				
1	Residential/Commercial/Secondary	57	-	1,794,066.85
Subtotal (A)				1,794,066.85
B. Compensation for the Commercial Structures Owners (Temporary Income Loss)				
2	Assistance for re-establishing lost business: a minimum of three month's income based on the nature of the business (Lump-sum)	1	90 days*500*1 structures	45,000.00
Subtotal (B)				45,000.00
C. Compensation for Trees (Fruit/Timber) and Lifeskill Training Cost				
3	Compensation for Fruit Trees	1		4,667
4	Compensation for Timber Trees	6		28,099
5	Training cost for livelihood enhancement program (Lump sum)	110	59,000	6,490,000.00
Subtotal (C)				6,522,766.00
D. Deed Transfer Cost				
6	Deed transfer cost (Taxes/fees, Transportation, accommodation and lodging for land owner)	475	10,000	4,750,000.00
Subtotal (D)				4,750,000.00
E. Administrative Cost				
7	Consultations/Meetings		Lump sum	600,000.00
Subtotal (E)				600,000.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E)				13,711,832.85
VAT 13%@Total				1,782,538.27

S.N.	Item	Unit/ Number	Unit Rate	Amount (in NPRs)
	Total with VAT			15,494,371.12
	Contingencies 4%@Total			548,473.31
	Grand Total (NRs)			16,042,844.43

Implementation schedule: Implementation schedule is consistent with the entire resettlement activities (Table 3).

Table 3: Implementation Schedule

SN	Activities	Time Period	Responsibility
1	Detailed design and survey	June 2024- completed	PPMU
2	Identification of project-affected land parcels	December 2024- completed	PPMU in coordination with the Survey Office and the Land Revenue Office
3	Formation of GRC	January 2025- completed	PPMU
4	Recruitment of an External independent monitoring agency	February 2025- completed	CPCU
5	Establishment of subproject office	April 2025- completed	PPMU
6	Conduct a socioeconomic survey of the influence area and a census survey of APs	April 2025- completed	PPMU
7	Mobilization of the Supervision Consultant	May 2025- completed	PPMU
8	Joint survey with the contractor	May 2025- completed	PPMU/IDO/Contractor
9	Formation of the CDC	June 2025- completed	PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
10	Dissemination of information, public consultation, and distribution of a summary of RP in Nepali	July 2025	PPMU/IDO
11	Determination of compensation for affected assets	August 2025	CDC/PPMU/IDO/Participating Municipality
12	Publish notice to collect compensation	August 2025	IDO/Participating Municipality
13	Distribution of compensation	August 2025	IDO/Participating Municipality
14	Ownership transfer of adjacent additional land	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 former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established. Land acquisition and transfer procedures, compensation payments, voluntary land donation process, information dissemination and engagements with PAPs, functioning of GRM, construction of replacement houses by displaced households, re-establishment of displaced households and business enterprise, reaction of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) , in particular, to resettlement and compensation packages, re-establishment of income levels, and Impact on vulnerable and marginal groups including IPs and implementation of specific measures required to ensure their meaningful participation and targeted compensation and benefit packages are the range of activities and issues that need to be recorded and checked.

There will be two main monitoring system in place:

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

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

Table 4: Monitoring Framework

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



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

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Appendix 10: Detailed Cost Estimate of Affected Structures

S. N.	Description of Items	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs)
1	Binod Sah								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	1.50	0.11	1.50	0.25			
					total	0.25	m3	12615.00	3,153.75
2	Santosh Kumar Sah								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	2.70	0.11	1.50	0.45			
					total	0.45	m3	12615.00	5,676.75
3	Molaha Sah								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	2.00	0.11	1.70	0.37			
	shutter wall	1	6.60	0.11	2.75	2.00			
					total	2.37	m3	12615.00	29,897.55
4	Sanjiv Sah								
	semi pakki house	1	7.00	0.11	1.80	1.39			
	side wall	1	2.00	0.11	1.80	0.40			
					total	1.79	m3	12615.00	22,580.85
5	Shree Kishun Mandal								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	1.60	0.11	1.80	0.32			
					total	0.32	m3	12615.00	4,036.80
6	Jitendra Sah								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	5.00	0.11	1.80	0.99			
					total	0.99	m3	12615.00	12,488.85
7	Bechan Sah								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	8.00	0.11	1.80	1.58			
					total	1.58	m3	12615.00	19,931.70

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S. N.	Description of Items	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs)
8	Amta Chaudhary								
	kachhi ghar	1	5.40	3.00		16.20			
						total	m2	1050.00	17,010.00
9	Devendra Yadav								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	2.00	0.11	2.10	0.46			
						total	m3	12615.00	5,802.90
10	Arbind Jha								
	kachi ghar	1	4.30	1.60		6.88			
						total	m2	1050.00	7,224.00
11	Kailash Chaudhary								
	kachi ghar	1	4.00	2.30		9.20			
						total	m2	1050.00	9,660.00
12	Radha Krishna Temple								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	13.00	0.11	1.50	2.15			
						total	m3	12615.00	27,122.25
13	Bechan Yadav								
	kachi ghar	1	7.00	2.50		17.50			
						total	m2	1050.00	18,375.00
14	Chande Kapar								
	shop	1	2.45	2.45		6.00			
						total	m2	1050.00	6,300.00
15	Thulo Devi Rajak								
	kachi ghar	1	5.40	2.50		13.50			
						total	m2	1050.00	14,175.00
15	Thulo Devi Rajak								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	2.45	0.23	1.80	1.01			
						total	m3	12615.00	12,741.15
16	Santu Sahani								
	kachi ghar	1	13.00	4.50		58.50			
						total	m2	1050.00	61,425.00
17	Ramdev Kapar								
	kachi ghar	1	5.00	5.00		25.00			



S. N.	Description of Items	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs)	
						total	25.00	m2	1050.00	26,250.00
18	Shree Dev Kapar									
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	9.00	0.11	1.50	1.49				
						total	1.49	m3	12615.00	18,796.35
19	Rambodh Malik									
	kachi ghar	1	4.00	3.00		12.00				
						total	12.00	m2	1050.00	12,600.00
20	Jagdish Malik									
	kachi ghar	1	5.00	5.00		25.00				
						total	25.00	m2	1050.00	26,250.00
21	Shree Rastriya Pra. Bi. School									
	truss building	1	3.20	3.20		10.24				
	toilet	1	3.00	1.50		4.50				
	school	1	13.90	5.00		69.50				
	other	1	6.50	5.00		32.50				
						total	116.74	m2	1215.00	141,839.10
22	Health Post, Kathpalla									
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	75.00	0.23	1.50	25.88				
						total	25.88	m3	12615.00	326,476.20
23	Butwal Singh									
	pakki ghar wall	1	10.00	0.11	2.75	3.03				
						total	3.03	m3	12615.00	38,223.45
24	Maulana Ajim Mansuri									
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	11.00	0.11	1.80	1.21				
						total	1.21	m3	12615.00	15,264.15
25	Social Eco Innovative Trust									
	compound wall of concrete block	1	24.00	0.11	1.50	3.96				
						total	3.96	m3	12615.00	49,955.40
26	Asheswar Ishar									

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S. N.	Description of Items	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs)
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	19.50	0.11	1.80	3.86			
					total	3.86	m ³	12615.00	48,693.90
27	Arun Mali								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	9.40	0.11	1.50	1.03			
					total	1.03	m ³	12615.00	12,993.45
28	Bindeshwor Ishar								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	16.00	0.11	1.50	2.64			
					total	2.64	m ³	12615.00	33,303.60
29	Vijay Yadav								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	48.50	0.11	2.40	12.80			
					total	12.80	m ³	12615.00	161,472.00
30	Rameshwar Ishar								
	kachi ghar	1	4.00	3.00	1.50	12.00			
					total	12.00	m ²	1050.00	12,600.00
31	Chandeshwor Yadav								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	32.00	0.37	1.80	21.31			
					total	21.31	m ³	12615.00	268,825.65
32	Bijay Mandal								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	12.00	0.11	2.45	3.23			
					total	3.23	m ³	12615.00	40,746.45
33	Hari Mandal								
	kachi ghar	1	4.70	2.45		11.52			
					total	11.52	m ²	1050.00	12,096.00
34	Lal Mandal								
	kachi ghar	1	20.00	4.00		80.00			
					total	80.00	m ²	1050.00	84,000.00
35	Shiv Temple, Parsahi								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	18.50	0.11	1.50	3.05			
					total	3.05	m ³	12615.00	38,475.75
36	Rambabu Mandal								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	21.20	0.23	1.50	7.31			



S. N.	Description of Items	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs)
					total	7.31	m3	12615.00	92,215.65
37	Hanuman Temple								
	mandir building	1	6.00	0.23	3.10	4.28			
					total	4.28	m3	12615.00	53,992.20
38	Rambabu Sada								
	kachi ghar	1	6.50	3.00		19.50			
					total	19.50	m2	1050.00	20,475.00
39	Ramsewak Sada								
	kachi ghar - 2 storey	1	5.50	3.00		16.50			
					total	16.50	m2	1550.00	25,575.00
40	Bhagirath Mahara								
	kachi ghar - 2 storey	1	5.00	3.00		15.00			
					total	15.00	m2	1550.00	23,250.00
41	Ramjanki Pathsala								
	wall of building	1	26.00	0.23	3.10	18.54			
					total	18.54	m3	12615.00	233,882.10
42	Ramdev Yadav								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	5.30	0.23	1.50	1.83			
					total	1.83	m3	12615.00	23,085.45
43	Chumuk Rai								
	kachi ghar	1	12.00	1.50		18.00			
					total	18.00	m2	1050.00	18,900.00
44	Ramdyal Kapar								
	kachi ghar	1	17.00	1.90		32.30			
					total	32.30	m2	1050.00	33,915.00
45	Karan Kapar								
	kachi ghar	1	11.70	1.90		22.23			
					total	22.23	m2	1050.00	23,341.50
46	Ramekwal Kapar								
	kachi ghar	1	11.00	1.90		20.90			
					total	20.90	m2	1050.00	21,945.00
47	Jitendra Kapar								
	kachi ghar	1	16.00	1.90		30.40			
					total	30.40	m2	1050.00	31,920.00
48	Ramsharan Kapar								
	kachi ghar	1	13.50	1.50		20.25			

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S. N.	Description of Items	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs)	
						total	20.25	m2	1050.00	21,262.50
49	Ram Kaleshwar Kapar									
	kachi ghar - shop	1	11.00	1.90		20.90				
						total	20.90	m2	1050.00	21,945.00
50	Ram Sharan Kapar									
	kachi ghar	1	9.00	1.50		13.50				
						total	13.50	m2	1050.00	14,175.00
51	Ram Hridaya Kapar									
	kachi ghar	1	12.00	1.50		18.00				
						total	18.00	m2	1050.00	18,900.00
52	Ram Udgar Kapar									
	kachi ghar	1	11.00	1.50		16.50				
						total	16.50	m2	1050.00	17,325.00
53	Nirbal Kapar									
	kachi ghar	1	4.00	1.50		6.00				
						total	6.00	m2	1050.00	6,300.00
54	Parikshan Kapar									
	semi pakki house	1	4.50	1.25		5.63				
						total	5.63	m2	1550.00	8,726.50
55	Arun Kapar									
	kachi ghar	1	8.75	1.35		11.81				
						total	11.81	m2	1050.00	12,400.50
56	Nabal Kapar									
	semi pakki house	1	11.75	1.35		15.86				
						total	15.86	m2	1550.00	24,583.00
57	Kamal Kapar									
	semi pakki house	1	5.75	1.25		7.19				
						total	7.19	m2	1550.00	11,144.50
58	Rajdev Kapar									
	pakki ghar	1	10.50	1.75		18.38				
						total	18.38	m2	2050.00	37,679.00
59	Pashupati Kapar									
	pakki ghar	1	15.30	1.25		19.13				
						total	19.13	m2	2050.00	39,216.50

S. N.	Description of Items	No.	Length	Breadth	Height	Quantity	Unit	Rate (NRs)	Amount (NRs)
59	Pashupati Kapar								
	handpump	1	1.00	1.00		1.00			
						total	1.00	nos	30500.00
									30,500.00
60	Hari Charan Kapar								
	semi pakki house	1	6.50	1.25		8.13			
						total	8.13	m2	1550.00
									12,601.50
61	Ram Ratan Mukhiya								
	semi pakki house	1	7.00	1.25		8.75			
						total	8.75	m2	1550.00
									13,562.50
62	Phulgen Yadav								
	compound wall of brick masonry	1	17.60	0.23	1.50	6.07			
						total	6.07	m2	12615.00
									76,573.05
	Total cost								2,615,854.45

Appendix II: Detailed Cost Estimate of Affected Trees

A. Fruit Tree

SN	Address	Plot No.	Species	No. of Trees	Rate (NRs)	Total Amount (NRs)
1	Hansapur Municipality-2, Bagchauda		Mango	1	4667	4667

B. Other Timber Trees

SN	Address	Species	Girth (In)	Height (ft)	Volume (Cft)	Rate (NRs/Cft)	Amount (NRs)
1	Janakpurdham SMC-17, Mumharpur	Ashoka	28	10	4	100	437
		Ashoka	29	8	3	100	264
2	Hansapur Municipality-1, Bhagawanpatti	Sacred Fig	122	13	29	100	2,865
3	Hansapur Municipality-1, Bhagawanpatti	Eucalyptus	59	26	89	150	13,307
		Eucalyptus	57	20	48	150	7,235
4	Hansapur Municipality-1, Bhagawanpatti	Eucalyptus	31	20	27	150	3,992



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Appendix 12: Photographs



Photo 1: Consultation with the Survey Office at Janakpur regarding Cadastral Survey.



Photo 2: RAP Consultation at Hanspur Municipality-2, Hanspur





Photo 3: RAP Consultation at Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas



Photo 4: HH Survey at Kharyani of Sabaila Municipality



<p>Photo 5: Cadastral Survey</p>	<p>Photo 6: Orientation to enumerators at Hanspur Municipality Office.</p>
	
<p>Photo 7: Consultation meeting at Hanspur Municipality-3, Belhi.</p>	<p>Photo 8: Consultation meeting at Hanspur Municipality-5, Suganikas.</p>



Appendix 13: VLD Verification and Monitoring

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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