



**Government of Nepal
Ministry of Urban Development
Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI)
RURAL CONNECTIVITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT- ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Community Participation Plan (CPP)

**Sisaghari- Jhumlabang- Ransi Road
(Ch: 0+000 to 6+375)
Lumbini Province, Rukum East District**



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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
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Currency unit	-	Nepalese (NPR)
NPR 1.00	=	\$0.0075
\$ 1.00	=	133.99 NPR

Abbreviations

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
ADS	:	Agriculture Development Strategy
AP	:	Affected Person
ASDP	:	Agriculture Sector Development Program
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
Ch	:	Chainage
CPF	:	Community Participation Framework
CPP	:	Community Participation Plan
CPRP	:	Community Participation and Resettlement Plan
CSC	:	Construction Supervision Consultants
DoLI	:	Department of Local Infrastructure
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
EA	:	Executive Agency
GON	:	Government of Nepal
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
HHs	:	Households
LHS	:	Left Hand Side
MOUD	:	Ministry of Urban Development
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
PCU	:	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
RCIP	:	Rural Connectivity Improvement Project
RCIP-AF	:	Rural Connectivity Improvement Project - Additional Finance
RHS	:	Right Hand Side
SPS	:	Safeguard Policy Statement

Glossary

Affected Person. Any person, who as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily

Census. Census is 100% enumeration of affected persons and to document the socioeconomic status of potentially affected persons within the project footprint. The census have provide a demographic overview of the population, households' assets, source of incomes, and means of livelihood.

Compensation means payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired property for the project.

Dalits. The group of people defined and recognized by National Dalit Commission. The word is usually designated for a group of people belonging to the lower castes, many of whom are traditionally regarded as 'untouchable'.

Grievances Redressal Committee (GRC) The committee established under the projects to document, hear, and resolve the project related grievances/concerns.

Indigenous Peoples. The ethnic groups and communities having distinct social and cultural characteristics such as distinct language/mother tongue, traditional customs, cultural identity, social structure from those of dominant populations and culture. The National Foundation for Upliftment of Adivasi/Janjati Act, 2058 (2002) has identified 59 groups as Adivasi/Janajati (or indigenous peoples or nationalities) in Nepal

Land Acquisition. The process whereby private land and properties are acquired for the project activities. This includes acquisition through voluntary land donation, involuntary resettlement, and eminent domain.

Replacement cost. The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

Relocation means the physical relocation of APs from their pre-project place of residence.

Socio-economic Survey. The survey was conducted to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters and establish a benchmark of socioeconomic status of APs

Vulnerable Group. The vulnerable are individuals or groups who may experience differential adverse impacts from the proposed project more severely than dominant population because of their unique and inherit socioeconomic characteristics. Typically, those households falling below poverty line¹, the landless, household members with disability, female headed households, single women, households having elderly (JesthaNagarik) and children, dalits, indigenous people and those without legal title to land.

¹ The government is identifying poor households and issuing identity cards to them. The project assessed whether any household is identified as poor. Among affected persons zero were reported to be poor as per the government record.

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	II
GLOSSARY	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	V
1. PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
2. SUBPROJECT INTRODUCTION	1
2.1 PROJECT BENEFICIARY ALONG THE ALIGNMENT.....	2
3. OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PLAN (CPP)	3
4. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED	3
5. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	4
5.1 GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL	4
5.2 ADB'S SAFEGUARD POLICY STATEMENT (SPS), 2009	6
5.3 GoN AND ADB SAFEGUARD POLICY GAP ANALYSIS	6
5.4 PROJECT POLICY	7
6. TRANSECT WALK OUTCOME	8
7. DECISION OF SUBPROJECT SCOPE UNDER PROJECT FINANCING.....	10
8. LIKELY IMPACT ON LAND AND ASSETS	10
9. IMPACT ON STRUCTURE.....	10
10. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	10
10.1 LAND REQUIREMENT.....	11
10.2 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (IP).....	13
11. VOLUNTARY DONATION ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT AND STATUS OF MOUS	14
12. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND DISSEMINATION OF PROJECT INFORMATION.....	15
13. TRANSFER OF DEED OF OWNERSHIP	16
14. MITIGATION MEASURE AND ENTITLEMENTS	17
15. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	20
16. IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT.....	21
17. MONITORING AND REPORTING	22
ANNEX 1: 'PROJECT INFORMATION BROCHURE' FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.....	24
ANNEX-2: SOCIAL MAP OF PROPOSED ALIGNMENT	37
ANNEX- 3: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND MEETING MINUTES.....	39
ANNEX- 4: DETAIL OF TRANSECT WALK AND PARTICIPANTS.....	47
ANNEX 5: COPY OF LAND DONATION MOU BETWEEN PROJECT AND OWNERS	50
ANNEX-6: ABSENTEE LIST	87
ANNEX 7: DETAILS OF AFFECTED PERSONS (APS) WITH LAND LOSS DATA	89
ANNEX 8: LIVELIHOOD RELATED SKILL TRAINING	97
ANNEX 9: WRITTEN COMMITMENT OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY	100
ANNEX 10: CADASTRAL MAPS	103
ANNEX 11: TOR FOR INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY FOR VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION	113
ANNEX 12: PHOTOGRAPHS.....	115

Executive Summary

1. **Project Background.** The Government of Nepal (GoN), Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), through Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI) is implementing Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP) since 2018 under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance. GoN intends to extend the scope of RCIP and requested ADB for additional financing. The Rural Connectivity Improvement Project–Additional Financing (additional financing project) has been designed incorporating learning of RCIP which is estimated to upgrade/rehabilitate 324 Km of rural roads including bridges in 24 districts of five provinces, namely Province No. 1 (5 districts), Bagmati Province (6 districts), Gandaki province (5 districts), Lumbini province (5 districts) and Karnali province (3 districts) in Nepal. Of the 24 subprojects, it is proposed to upgrade 7 roads to double lane, 4 to intermediate lane and 13 to single lane black topped standard.

2. **Scope and objective of Community Participation Plan.** While the Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (additional financing) triggers C for IP and B for IR. Thereby, this CPP has been prepared to provide the sub project's impact and methodology used to respond to and guide voluntary land donation and IR. The objective of the CPP is to: (i) assess social impacts due to subproject implementation, (ii) design mitigation measures to ensure lives of affected persons are improved or maintained at the level of pre-project condition after voluntary donation of land and structures, and (iii) assure proper payment of compensation and implementation of safeguards per the ADB SPS, 2009.

3. **Methodology adopted.** The methodology for preparation of the CPP includes data collections through both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through transect walk, impact assessment surveys, community consultations, census and socio-economic surveys, and interviews.

4. **Law and policy.** The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the CPP are guided by the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and Government of Nepal's Acts, laws and regulation related to land acquisition, compensation disbursement, and involuntary resettlement.

5. **Sub-project introduction.** The total length of Sisaghari- Jhumlibang- Ransi road subproject is 15 km. The subproject lies in Bhume Rural Municipality and Uttatputha Rural Municipality of Rukum East District of Lumbini Province. The project intervention covers 6.37 km of length starting from Jitkhola to Jhumblabang. The road was constructed in 2013 and average existing width varies between 4 to 6- meter, and it is proposed for upgrading to black topped single lane of 6-meter width including formation width.

6. **Transect walk outcome.** Detailed project report (DPR) preparation consultants' team conducted a transect walk during on 3 August, 2022 followed by two consultation meetings. A total of 42 persons attended in the meetings. Out of the total attendees in the meeting 21 were landowners and 6 were family representatives from households likely to be affected by the project.

7. **Impact on land and structures.** The cadastral survey shows that altogether 14,405 square meter land from 134 land parcels belonging to 102 landowners will be affected due to upgrading of the road. The detailed measurement survey confirms that there is no impact on either private or community structure along the proposed road section.

8. **Social Impact Assessment.** Out of total 98 affected households, 25 households were absent at the project area during household survey. The household survey was conducted for 73 households comprising 440 populations (208 males and 232 female). Average family size of surveyed households was 6.03, and caste/ethnic composition was reported as; Brahmin/Chhetri (10%), Indigenous people (48%) and Dalit (42%).

9. **Vulnerable households.** Among the APs, 14 women headed households, 40 Dalit households, and 49 IP households have been identified as land donors in the proposed sub-

project. As they are categorized as vulnerable affected persons, the project will offer skill enhancement program for their better livelihood.

10. **Indigenous People (IP).** Out of total 98 APs, 49 (50%) are from indigenous community constituting 42 (85.7%) male and 7 (14.3%) female. According to the census survey, the major caste/ethnic groups of the indigenous people among APs are Magar (89.7%) and Newar (10.2%) which belongs to disadvantaged and advantaged category respectively. The total population of the IP has been reported 296 among APs families.

11. **Percentage loss of land.** Out of total 98 households 38 households lose up to 10% of the affected plot area and 60 households lose more than 10% of the affected plot area. Total land holding of those 60 households further assessed and found that 60 households own other plots in the adjacent or nearby area. As a result, 60 households' loss turned into less than 10% of total holding. The impact assessment reflects that all 98 affected households are eligible for voluntary land donation for percentage loss criteria

12. **Economic viability of remaining land.** Two lowest remaining land areas of the affected plots is 13 and 17 square meters, however remaining land of other plots are more than 1 Aana (32 sqm) which is considered feasible for at least a small business structure. These two plots were further assessed and found that a land owner (having 13 sqm remaining land) has another adjoining land plots. So, the plot contains economic viability even after donation of land. Eventually, only one land plot/household lose economic viability of remaining land which will either compensated or the area of donation is minimized.

13. **Status of MoUs signing.** MoUs from 98 APs (100%) out of total 98 have already been obtained in the presence of the third-party observer in two phase.

14. **Deed Transfer.** The cadastral survey identified 9,100.5 sqm of private land in existing road corridor which is yet to transfer the land ownership to the government. For deed transfer facilitation, it is planned to cover both existing road (9,100.5 sqm), and additional land (14,405.5 sqm) required for upgrading of the road.

15. **Mitigation measure and entitlements.** The project proposes the mitigation and entitlement measures of different impact categories through its mitigation measure matrix which covers land loss, structure loss, livelihood loss, loss of assets such as trees, well, and ponds, loss of community owned assets such as wells, ponds, grazing land etc.

16. **Grievance Redress Committees (GRMs).** Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be formed at three levels; i) subproject level, ii) PIU level and iii) PCU level. The subproject level GRC will comprise of the Ward chairperson of road alignment municipality/rural municipality as chair of the committee and resident engineer; two representatives from affected person (at least one female); representative of contractor; social mobilizer assigned for the road and representatives of women and disadvantaged groups including Indigenous Peoples as members. The PIU level GRC will comprise of PIU chief as chairperson of the committee, safeguard focal of PIU, senior resident engineer, associate safeguard specialist from PISC as member of the committee. The PCU level GRC will comprise of project director as chairperson of the committee, sociologist PCU, team leader PISC, safeguard specialist PISC as member of the committee.

17. **Budget.** The budget item includes cadastral data verification cost, land ownership transfer cost, GRM administrative cost, and provisional sum for land compensation in case of refusal of land donation by absentees. The total cost for implementation of CPP is estimated USD 4,702.

1. Project Background

1. Nepal's agriculture suffers generally from low productivity caused by high transaction costs stemming from poor connectivity between farms and markets, poor economies of scale and quality of produce, compounded by weak agricultural research and development. The Government of Nepal approved Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) in 2015. The ADS recognizes access as one major constraint to developing agriculture, particularly commercial agriculture value chains. Transport in many high-potential agricultural production areas is limited to earth roads which are not operational after rains, resulting in high transport costs and losses of production quality and quantity. The government of Nepal, Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD), through Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI) is implementing Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP) since 2018 under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance.

2. The Government of Nepal (GON) intends to extend the scope of RCIP and requested ADB for additional financing. The Rural Connectivity Improvement Project- Additional Financing (RCIP-AF) has been designed incorporating learning of RCIP which will estimated to upgrade/rehabilitate 345 Km of rural roads including bridges in 24 districts of five provinces, namely Province No. 1 (5 districts), Bagmati Province (6 districts), Gandaki province (5 districts), Lumbini province (5 districts) and Karnali province (3 districts) in Nepal. The roads are serving the productive agricultural areas and the rural population in 24 districts. The project scope includes improvement of existing earthen or seasonal rural roads to all-weather standards by improving road geometry, pavement; and constructing motorable bridges including maintenance of the roads.

3. Due diligence study of the project confirms that the road to be implemented under the RCIP-AF will have only limited impact due to land acquisition. The road improvements will mostly carry out using existing road corridor and/or right of ways, with widening and minor realignments in some sections, which will require narrow strips of land. The project will not use eminent domain to acquire land instead voluntary land donation approach will be adopted following community driven development approach. The project ensures voluntary land donation will be secured in accordance with ADB's safeguard policy statement 2009 (SPS).

4. Based upon the lessons learning from the original RCIP, the consolidated Community Participation and Resettlement Plan (CPRP) has been prepared as a major guiding document for social safeguard management. CPRP outlines the procedures for preparing Community Participation Plan (CPP) including loss assessment, identification of affected persons and vulnerable households, impact analysis, eligibility criteria for voluntary donation, livelihood restoration measures including assistance and compensation. Further to that, the CPRP also describes process for information dissemination, transect walk, community consultation, voluntary land donation, ownership transfer, grievance redress mechanism, monitoring, and reporting.

2. Subproject Introduction

5. This CPP is prepared for Sisaghari- Jhumlibang- Ransi Road Subproject. The subproject lies in Bhume Rural Municipality of Rukum East District of Lumbini Province. The road was constructed by the then District Development Committee (DDC) to the earthen standard in 2013. Since then, the vehicles are operating in the road. Maintenance of this road is done by the DDC. Heavy vehicles such as bus and mini-trucks pass through the road in dry season. In the rainy season, jeep and motorcycle are major means of transportation. Most of the section of the existing road is earthen; average existing width varying between 4 to 6 m and is proposed for upgrading to black topped single lane of 6-meter width in an average including formation width. Other details of the subproject are as under:

Length	6.375 Km
Municipality and ward	Bhume Rural Municipality ward no 3
Start and end point	Starts from Jitkhola and ends at Jhumlibang
Major Settlements	Jitkhola, Sima and Jhumlabang

Source: Detailed Engineering Survey, 2021

Google Map of the Subproject Area



6. The road passes through a narrow section at Sima settlement (Ch 1+600). There was likely impact on a few residential structures in a stretch of about 15 meter on the hill side of the road, and on an un-irrigated agricultural land at the valley side. It has been agreed during community consultations to take additional land from the valley side to avoid impact on the residential structures from road widening.

2.1 Project Beneficiary along the Alignment

7. The subproject will provide all-weather road facility to 580 households with 2850 population of Bhume rural municipality. The subproject provides accessibility to some part of Uttar Putha Rural Municipality. Major caste/ethnic group in the subproject areas are; Magar, Gurung, Newar, Dalit, Thakuri and Kshetri. Among the total population, female and male constitute 51.2% and 48.8% respectively. The Table below provides the demographic information of the sub-project influence areas.

Table1: Demographic information of subproject area

S.N.	Municipality and wards	Major Settlements	Major Caste/ Ethnicity	Total HHs	Population served by road		
					Male	Female	Total
1	Bhume Rural Municipality ward no-3	Jitkhola, Sima and Jhumlabang	Magar, Dalit, Gurung, Newar, Thakuri, Kshetri	580	1390	1460	2850
Total				580	1390 (48.77%)	1460 (51.23%)	2850

Source: Rural Municipality Profile, 2077

3. Objectives of Community Participation Plan (CPP)

8. The objective of the CPP is to assess social impacts due to subproject implementation, and design mitigation measures to ensure livelihood of affected persons improved or maintained at the level of pre-project condition after project implementation. Specific objectives of CPP are to:

- ensure affected persons' participation in project design and land donation is voluntary and receives benefits from the project to offset loss due to donation.
- identify the loss of land, structure, livelihood, and community property due to the sub-project intervention and maintain the record of affected people and families.
- suggest design alternatives of the sub-project to avoid likely severe impact on affected household and/or minimize impact on private assets and common properties.
- assess differential impacts and propose appropriate mitigation measures as per SPS and GoN safeguard policy through community participation.
- document stakeholders are meaningfully consulted, voluntary donations secured in a transparent, fair, and no coercive manner.

4. Methodology Adopted

9. The methodology for preparation of the CPP includes data collections through both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through transect walk, impact assessment surveys, community consultations, census and socio-economic surveys, and interviews. The meetings were conducted in institutional level with local levels and community organizations. The phased process was adopted to collect primary information in following order: (i) introductory briefing meeting with community, affected persons, local level representatives where project related information including the concept of voluntary donation was disseminated; (ii) transect walk along existing alignment with likely project affected persons to assess likely impact on land, structures, and other assets. The transect walk was also for assessing willingness of voluntary donation and communities' participation in project design and implementation; (iii) detailed measurement of loss of land, structures, and other assets. Extent of impact on land and structures were further verified with the involvement of local community members, affected persons, and elected representatives. Cadastral data of additional land required for road upgradation has been identified by superimposing the engineering design on digitized cadastral map of Department of Survey. Land related information collected from cadastral survey has been verified with the records of Land Revenue Office and AP's land ownership certificate. Impact on structure and other assets assessed from inventory and field measurement; (iv) census and socio-economic surveys conducted to assess level of impact, differential impact, and vulnerability assessment. Socio-economic information has been collected through census household survey of affected households and used to assess the vulnerability of the affected persons.

10. The secondary information was collected from desk review of project documents, government public sources, internet portal, ADB published documents, cadastral and land revenue records etc. Affected persons, and vulnerable affected households were consulted separately. Memorandum of understanding (MoU)s for voluntary donation were obtained, which were signed between the landowners and project implementation unit (PIU) representative in presence of local government representatives and verified by third-party nominated by the affected persons.

5. Legal and Policy Framework

5.1 Government of Nepal

11. The policy, legal framework, resettlement principles and entitlements in the CPRP are guided by the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and Government of Nepal's (GoN) Acts, laws and regulation related to land acquisition, compensation disbursement, and involuntary resettlement. The objective of the review of legislative provision is to understand existing policies that is applicable for the implementation of the project and to ensure meeting these legal provisions during different phases of project implementation.

12. **Constitution of Nepal.** The Constitution of Nepal (2015), Article 25 (l) guarantees the fundamental right of a citizen; right to acquire, own, sell and dispose of the property. Article 25 of the Constitution 2072 (2015), Right to Property, states that "(1) Every citizen shall, subject to the laws in force, have the right to acquire, own, sell, dispose, acquire business profits from, and otherwise deal with property. (2) The State shall not, except for public interest, requisition, acquire or otherwise create any encumbrance on property of a person provided that this clause shall not be applicable on property acquired through illegal means. (3) The basis of compensation to be provided and procedures to be followed in the requisition by the State of property of any person for public interest in accordance with clause (2) shall be as provided for in the Act.

13. **The Land Acquisition Act.** The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) is the core legal document to guide the process of land acquisition and relocation in Nepal. The clause 3 of the Act states that "Government of Nepal may, if it so deems necessary, acquire any land at any place for any public purpose, subject to compensation under this Act." Also clause 4 of the Act states that, institutions seeking land acquisition may request the Government to acquire land subject to the payment of compensation and all other expenses by such institutions. Clause 13 states that the compensation payable shall be paid in cash, the amount to be paid shall be determined by the committee comprises CDO, Chief of DLRO, concerned Project Manager or Officer assigned by CDO and representative from DCC. Similarly, clause 14 states that in case any person whose land is wholly acquired under this Act wants to obtain compensation in the form of land elsewhere, Government of Nepal may, in exchange for such land, allot him/her any waste land, or land belonging to itself, or any other land which it is going to allot or sell in accordance with prevailing Nepal law, if available. Clause 27 of the Act provides for land acquisition through mutual agreement between a plot owners and a government department or agency. The EA should not require to follow all above procedure while activating clause 27.

14. **Land Reform Act, 2021 (1963).** Another key legislation in Nepal related to land acquisition is the Land Reform Act (LRA) 2021BS (1964). This act establishes the tiller's right to the land, which he/she is tilling. The LRA additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for development purposes. The most recent Act Amendment (2001) established a rule that in case the state acquires land under tenancy, the legally established tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50% of the total compensation amount. Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions of the Guthi Corporation Act, 2033 (1976). Section 42 of the Land Reform Act states that Guthi (religious/trust) land required for the development work must be replaced with another land (rather than compensated in cash).

15. **Land Revenue Act 2034 (1977).** The land Revenue Act 2034 (1977) comes into force in registration, transmission, Dakhil Kharej and striking out the record of the land acquired for development projects (i.e., public interest). Article 8 of this Act states that registration, ownership transfer, termination of ownership right and maintenance of land records are done by local Land Revenue Office. Likewise, article 16 states that if the

concerned owner did not pay land revenue for long period of time the government can collect revenue through auction off the concerned parcel.

16. **Land Use Policy.** Land Use Policy is a policy document relating to limits and protection of land and land resources, optimum use and effective management thereto. Legal and institutional management for land and land resources and protection, use and management thereon are done under this policy. This policy shall bring about benefits of using land and land resources by creating a situation of distributing lands in a just manner. The need of this policy is to ascertain of environment-friendly construction-works by making optimum use of land and land resources in keeping with a balance between the environment and development, to develop a hygienic, beautiful, well-facilitated and safe human settlement; to enhance a planned and sustainable urbanization of the country, and to achieve sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development. The vision of this policy is to make optimum use of available land and land resources in pursuit of sustainable social, economic and ecological developments and prosperity of the country as well.

17. **Forest Act, 2019 (2075 BS).** The Forest Act (2019) aims at conservation and management of forest resources in Nepal through various management modalities including 'government-managed forests', 'community forests', 'collaborative forests', 'leasehold forests', 'religious forests', 'private forests', 'agro-forests', 'urban forests' and 'public land forests'.

18. **National Forest Policy, 2019 (2075 BS).** The National Forest Policy (2019) is the umbrella policy and guiding document for managing forest, biodiversity, protected areas and watersheds. It aims at proper protection, conservation and utilization of forest, wildlife, medicinal plants and water resources for the ecological balance and uplift the livelihood of poor people. The long-term objectives of this policy are to meet peoples' basic needs for fuel wood, timber, fodder and other forest products on sustained yield basis, to protect land against degradation; and to conserve the ecosystems and genetic resources. The project implementation should not undermine these objectives at any cost.

19. It stresses on the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem and protection of land degradation by soil erosion, landslide, floods desertification and other ecological disturbances. The public participation in forest management is sought through community forestry, collaborative forest management, leasehold forestry etc. Mitigation measures such as plantation, NTFP programme and other social and community support programme proposed by the project will be implemented by mobilizing local people which is in line with the Forest Sector Policy. This policy is important and related to the implementation of the proposed project in sustainable way.

20. **Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Infrastructure Development 2071 (2015).** The Policy on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Infrastructure Development has been approved by the GoN, which clearly states the need to conduct an economic and social impact assessment (SIA) of the development project, which was not a requirement under the LAA 1977. The assessment categorized the projects as high, medium, and low-risk. The act provisioned for the project affected families to be entitled to compensation if works affect livelihoods. The main goal of this policy is to improve social and economic status of project affected families by providing fair and adequate compensation, appropriate resettlement and rehabilitation assistances. Its main objective is to create conducive environment for timely completion of the project by simplifying land acquisition, valuation, compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation process. This policy asks to carry out meaningful consultation with affected persons and vulnerable groups and provide compensation on time based on current market value. The policy mentions about the four approaches for land acquisition: Voluntary donation, direct negotiation, Land development program and Expropriation.

21. The policy added all expenses related to land acquisition, compensation and the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans that should be considered as project cost and interest should be paid on compensation amount depending on the days it took to release funds to those affected by the project. The interest calculation begins from the day a formal decision was taken to operate the project, says the policy. Those not satisfied with land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation processes can lodge complaints at a body formed at the project office and complaint hearing offices at district and regional levels. If verdict issued by the regional level complaint hearing office is also deemed unsatisfactory, the person can knock on the doors of appellate court.

22. **Government's Policies and Legal Framework for Janjatis in Nepal.** The National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities Act 2002, National Human Rights Action Plan 2005, Environmental Act 1997, and Forest Act 1993 have provided for the protection and promotion of Janjatis' traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. The Local Self Governance Act (1999) gave more power to local political bodies to promote, preserve and protect Janjatis' language, religion, culture and welfare. Also the latest constitution of Nepal 2015 included some provisions in relation to the Indigenous people as follows: Article 42: Right to social justice; Article 51(j) 8: Participation in decision-making. However, this is an inspirational provision and no legal action can be brought in front any court, in case of noncompliance.

5.2 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

23. ADB formulated Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 which includes safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objective of the policy is (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

24. The safeguard policy involves a structured process of impact assessment, planning, and mitigation to address the adverse effects of projects throughout the project cycle. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The safeguard policies require that (i) impacts are identified and assessed early in the project cycle; (ii) plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the potential adverse impacts are developed and implemented; and (iii) affected people are informed and consulted during project preparation and implementation. The implementation processes follow the sequence: (i) screening and scoping of the main issues start as soon as potential projects for ADB financing are identified and continue throughout the project cycle; (ii) impacts are assessed, safeguard plans summarizing mitigation measures, monitoring program, and institutional arrangements are prepared, and arrangements are made to integrate safeguards into project design and implementation; (iii) affected people are consulted during project preparation and implementation and information is disclosed in a form, manner, and language accessible to them; and (iv) safeguard plans are disclosed to the general public and the information is updated at various stages in the project cycle.

5.3 GoN and ADB Safeguard Policy Gap Analysis

25. Based on the policy review above and the identified differences between the policy of Government of Nepal and ADB SPS, bridging measures adopted in the CPP has been mentioned in the matrix below;

Table 2: Recommended measure for bridging gap between GoN policy and ADB SPS,

Key Issues	Government Laws	ADB SPS	Measures recommended in the CPP
Loss of more than 10% of the total landholdings and income	Do not consider the percentage loss of income or total land holdings	Income restoration programmed such as training and other measures to restore and improve the standard of living of the affected households	Provision has been made to provide training and measures in the EM
Squatters/illegal occupants/non-titled land users	Do not consider squatters/ encroachers/ non titled land users for compensation	Non-title holders are not entitled for the compensation of land but for replacement cost of assets on land and resettlement assistance business and other assistance	Provision has been made to provide compensation for the structures/houses/ business in the EM
Valuation of affected land , houses & other structures and trees	Compensation rate will be determined by CDC, consisting of (i) CDO, (ii) representative from respective LL (iii) Chief of Land Revenue Office (iv) Project Manager	All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost	Provision has been made for the replacement value for the loss of land, houses/structures. APs are allowed to take salvaged materials. CDC will make final decision on the rates in the presence of representatives from DPs, LLs, civil society, who will attend the meeting as an observer
Vulnerable groups	No provision	Focused on the poor and vulnerable group to avoid future impoverishment and create new opportunities	Provision has been made for training and skills development programme. Preferential employment will be provided also in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work.

5.4 Project Policy

26. The provisions and the comparative analysis of all the applicable legal and policy frameworks of GoN are consistent with ADB policy. The following policy shall be adopted for this project to guide the implementation of voluntary land donation, involuntary resettlement and all impacts related to land, structures, and people:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives while keeping in consideration project and road safety, sustainability, and maximization of project benefits.
- (ii) The projects will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement / voluntary donation impacts and risks.
- (iii) The scope of the CPP is determined through a household census survey of displaced persons, specifically related to resettlement and voluntary donation impacts and risks.

- (iv) Meaningful consultations with affected persons will be carried out and all displaced persons will be informed of voluntary donation and their entitlements.
- (v) AP participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs will be ensured.
- (vi) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, indigenous people households, below poverty line households, disabled and elderly with no economic support, ethnic minorities' households and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (vii) The existing grievance redress mechanism will be continued with special support for women and IPs to receive and facilitate resolution of all affected person's concerns.
- (viii) Livelihoods opportunities of all displaced persons and the vulnerable will be improved with preferential access to project work and skills trainings opportunities.
- (ix) Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance where relevant.
- (x) There are three methods/approaches for the valuation of assets: i) method adopted by the Government, ii) community consensus valuation, and iii) direct negotiation. The project will use all three methods as and when appropriate.
- (xi) A community participation and resettlement plan known as a CPP is being finalized for each subproject elaborating on impacts, consultations that have taken place, affected person's entitlements, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting, and budget.
- (xii) The CPPs, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (xiii) Voluntary land donation and where relevant involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of related thereto will be included in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.
- (xiv) All compensation will be paid, and other entitlements will be provided before final voluntary donation of land or physical or economic displacement. The CPPs will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xv) Project impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the CPP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to APs.
- (xvi) All community property resources lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and the EA will ensure that replacement of all utilities and community properties are also undertaken consistent with ADB's SPS, 2009.
- (xvii) Established grievance redress mechanism is to ensure speedy resolution to disputes.
- (xviii) Project is to ensure adequate budgetary support to cover implementation costs for CPP.
- (xix) Monitoring of the implementation of CPP will be ensured.

6. Transect Walk Outcome

27. Before the Transect Walk, meeting and discussion has been conducted in each ward and settlements of the proposed alignments. The local road users, local elected members, landowners, structure owners, and all stakeholders were participated in the meeting. In the meeting project design, road standards, approach for land acquisition, compensation

strategy were briefed by the project representatives. The team distributed project introductory leaflet and shared contact persons address for inquiry and further queries. Information disseminated to APs and stakeholders during this meeting included i) introduction of Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP-AF), ii) responsible authority to upgrade road, iii) the Project & Asian Development Bank introduction, iv) project road selection criteria, v) stages of community participation, and vi) voluntary land donation and mitigation measures. Project has developed a “Project Information Brochure” in both Nepali and English languages that was distributed during the community consultations for ease of understanding of the project provisions (Refer **Annex- 1**)

28. Detailed project report (DPR) preparation consultants’ team conducted a transect walk on 3 August 2022. The team conducted two community meetings during the transect walk. During the walk and meetings the team was accompanied by affected persons, municipality representatives, and other project beneficiaries. The team provided prior information about transect walk and subject to be covered in transect walk through in-person visit and mobile contact. A letter was also sent to local municipality requesting their support during the process. Transect walk covered total 6.37 km of the road. The consultation meetings were conducted in two settlements². A total of 42 persons attended the meetings of which 33 were male and 9 were female. Out of total persons present in the meeting, 21 were land owner and 6 were family representative from households likely to be affected by the project. The detailed list of participants and minutes of meeting is in **Annex 3**.

29. The transect walk reports that width of existing road in about 25 percent length of the road is sufficient for upgrading works. In the remaining length, an additional 1–2- meter strip of land is required for upgrading, which amounts to about 14,405 square meters. It was also observed that no structure is likely to be affected due to the road upgrading. The likely affected persons welcomed the idea of voluntary donation of small strip of land and showed willingness to donate and contribute to the project design. The municipality representatives also affirm to support in the donation process. Details of transect walk carried out in the road corridor is attached in **Annex-4**. Likely affected persons and project beneficiaries raised their concerns and suggested the following:

- Road construction should be started at the earliest.
- Local labor and local materials should be utilized as much as possible.
- Additional land should be taken equally from both sides considering the road geometry.

30. The transect walk confirms that in most of the sections the existing width is only 4- 6 m which requires additional land stripes to implement the proposed design with average width of 6 m. Majority (66%) of the transect walk participants were the likely affected persons. It was found that the upgrading works will not impact any structure. The people expressed that the upgrading works shall start as earliest and committed to extend necessary support for the project execution. Landowners, local peoples, and local government representatives are also ready to support the project. Landowners are willing to donate their land for road upgrading. The affected persons anticipate that with the upgraded road, traffic efficiency will improve, and there will be reduction in the commuting time which is likely to contribute to enhanced income. Hence, the team concludes that the subproject meets the land acquisition approach of the project and implementation may run smoothly. The team recommends proceeding for detailed impact assessment.

² Trasact walk consultation meetings were conducted Jitkhola and Jhumlabang settlement of Bhume Rural Municipality ward no 3.

7. Decision of subproject scope under project financing

31. Though the road Sisaghari- Jhumlabang- Ransi is 15 km in total length, transect walk covers only 6.37 km. The project has decided to undertake Sisaghari- Jhumlabang section (6.37 km) considering availability of fund, land acquisition, impact on structures and coverage of major settlements. Jhumlabang is the end point of Bhume rural municipality and further sections of the road lies in Uttar Putha rural municipality. The proposed section considers the boarder of these two rural municipalities as logical end of the project intervention.

8. Likely impact on Land and Assets

32. The road surface is mostly of earthen standard. It has been proposed to be upgraded to single lane with average formation width of 6 m. The road construction work will be carried out mostly within the existing road corridor with widening and road geometry improvement in some cases, which will require narrow strips of land. The cadastral survey shows that altogether 14,405.54 square meter land from 134 land parcels belonging to 102 landowners will be required for upgrading the road. The summary of impact on additional private land required beyond the existing width is presented in the table below and details of APs with loss of land is attached in **Annex 7**.

Table 3: Summary of Impact on Land

SN	Type of land	Number of HHs/ APs	Number of affected Plots	Total affected area (m ²)	Remarks
1	Private land (title land)	98	134	14,405.54	
2.	Forest and Government land	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Total				14,405.54	

Source: Cadastral Survey, 2022

9. Impact on Structure

33. The project adopts an approach to compensate affected or demolished structures based on the willingness of owners to relocate and/or rehabilitate the structures through application of a negotiated settlement. 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 provincial regulation related to the demolition of private structures. The PCU will approve a directive for guiding the determination of compensation if the provinces do not have an appropriate regulation. Para. 25 (SR 2) of SPS 2009 explains that safeguard requirements 2 does not apply to negotiated settlements unless expropriation would result upon the failure of negotiations.

34. However, the detailed measurement survey confirms that there is no impact on either private or community structure along the proposed road section.

10. Social Impact Assessment

35. Household survey of affected persons has been conducted for assessing the impact of loss comparing with their economic status including demographic composition, occupation and income resources, income and expenditure, total land holding, household facilities etc. The household survey was conducted for 73 households comprising 440 persons (208 male and 232 female) in August 2022. Out of total 98 affected households, 25 were absent during the household survey. Average family size of surveyed households was 6.03, and caste/ethnic composition was reported as; Indigenous people (50%), Dalit (42%).and Brahmin/Chhetri (8%), Numbers of women headed households were 14. Main occupation of the respondents was agriculture (65%), business (11%), foreign employment (12%) and

wage labor (8%). Affected persons reported that most of the households depend on more than one source of income for their livelihood.

36. **Cut-off Date:** DPR consultants' team had fixed the start and end dates of conducting census socio-economic survey of the sub-project affected households in consultation with RCIP/PCU. APs were informed to provide their details of losses due to sub-project intervention, and households' socio-economic information during August, 2022. Hence, cut-off date of taking details of losses for eligibility of compensation and assistance was determined 30th August, 2022. People living in the project area after cut-off-date will not be entitled to any assistance.

10.1 Land Requirement

37. **Percent Loss.** Land loss percentage by household was calculated to assess significance of impact and eligibility for voluntary donation. The percentage of land loss calculated in two-fold: first percentage loss of the affected plot - if that loss is less than 10% of the plot, the team did not explore the owner's total land holding. However, if the percentage loss is found to be more than 10% of the affected plot, the team further collected information on total land holding of the household.

Table 4: Affected household by percent loss of affected plot and total land holding

S. No.	Percent loss	% Loss of affected plot		% Loss of total land holding by HHs	Remarks
		Number of plots	Number of households		
1.	Up to 10%	45	38	98	
2.	More than 10%	89	60	0	
	Total	134	98	98	

Source: Census Survey, 2022

38. Based on above approach it was found that 38 households lose up to 10% of the affected plot area and 60 households lose more than 10% of the affected plot area. Total land holding of those 60 households further assessed and found that 60 households own other plots in the adjacent or nearby area. As a result, 60 households' loss turned into less than 10% of total holding. The impact assessment reflects that all 98 affected households are eligible for voluntary land donation for percentage loss criteria.

18. **Economic viability of remaining land.** The economic viability of the remaining land is assessed comparing remaining area of the affected plot with minimum requirement of agricultural activity or land required for residential activity as defined by the local community. Bhume Rural Municipality does not have a minimum land requirement standard for building permits and agricultural use. People can use the remaining land of affected parcel as convenient. Two lowest remaining land areas of the affected plots is 13 and 17 square meters, however remaining land of other plots are more than 1 Aana (32 sqm) which is considered feasible for at least a small business structure. These two plots were further assessed and found that a land owner (having 13 sqm remaining land) has another adjoining land plots. So, the plot contains economic viability even after donation of land. Eventually, 1 land plot/household loose economic viability of remaining land so it is not eligible for donation. Eventually, only one land plot/household loses economic viability of remaining land which will either compensated or the area of donation is minimized to sustain the economic viability of the land plot.

39. **Households with poor identity card.** The government is identifying and issuing poor identity card to the poor households. The DPR team assessed whether any household

is identified as poor in the project area. Among affected persons none of them were reported as poor as per the government record.

40. **Vulnerable households.** The project assesses vulnerability in terms of differential impact faced by affected persons being a member of a particular group or characteristics among the affected persons or households. Persons donating land are considered vulnerable if they are from poor, IPs, dalit, non-title holder and women headed households. Additionally, households with elderly/children/ disable losing structures and requiring physical displacement will be considered as vulnerable household. The households with vulnerability will be provided special assistance to enhance livelihood of affected households. **Annex 8** provides details of the planned programme in the project for livelihood related skill training.

41. As part of the social impact assessment, the project attempts to identify individuals or/and groups who may be deferentially or disproportionately affected in terms of poverty, caste/ethnicity, age and disability etc. The project has conducted census survey of APs to understand their family size, total land holding, agricultural production, sources of income, comparative income before and after donation etc. The data/information received from the survey has been used to analyze whether any AP is deferentially impacted due to the project intervention. The following table presents vulnerability status of project affected households.

Table 5: Status of affected people with different vulnerabilities

S. N.	Vulnerability Status	No. of plots	Households*	No. of persons
1.	Poor households	0	0	0
2.	None-title household	0	0	0
3.	Women headed household	15	14	84
4.	Dalit	63	40	236
5.	Indigenous People	56	49	296
6.	Physically displaced household with elderly/children/disable	0	0	0

Source: Census Survey 2022

Note: *the total may not sum due to multiple vulnerability in a single household.

42. Among the APs, 14 women headed households, 40 Dalit and 49 IPs have been identified as land donors in the proposed sub-project. As they are categorized as vulnerable, the project will offer skill enhancement program for better livelihood. During community consultation, they have shown their willingness to participate in the training program to enhance skills for income generating activities.

43. The household survey reveals that none of the household is disproportionately impacted by the project intervention.

44. **Impact on income source and livelihood.** Main income/livelihood resource of the households is agriculture, business, foreign employment, service and wage labour. Apart from the impact on the agricultural land, there will be no other impact on income source of the affected people. Affected families will lose a small portion of their land area which has a nominal impact on their income.

45. **Beneficial Impacts.** It is anticipated that there will be two-fold beneficial impact due to road upgrading works. One is direct employment opportunities in project activities as wage laborer. Second is indirect benefits generated from improved services. During operation stage, road-side economic activities supporting transport like fuel shops, automobile repair shops, lodging and restaurants will increase due to increased number of vehicles/road users. Project will accelerate the small and medium industrial activities and induced development significantly. In addition to that, people of sub-project areas can have access for better health facility including ante-natal and neo-natal care. Land value of the plot adjoining to road may increase significantly which will enhance the economic status of

APs and other road users. Other common benefits to the people of the sub-project area are: (i) reduction in travel time and cost (ii) better mode and frequency of transportation (iii) decreased cost of freight (iv) access to quality health care, educational and other infrastructural facilities (v) improved access to service centers at local and district level (vi) improved quality of life of rural tribal population (vii) reduced accidents and (viii) better investment prospects creating more employment opportunities to local people.

10.2 Indigenous People (IP)

46. The National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) Act, 2002 is a key policy initiative of government of Nepal for the welfare and advancement of IPs (Adivasi/ Janajati) which has identified 59 caste/ethnic groups as Indigenous People. Additionally, an umbrella organization of Indigenous People, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), 2004 has classified Adivasi/Janajati (IP) groups into five different categories while characterizing their economic and social features: a) endangered³ b) highly marginalized⁴, c) marginalized⁵ d) disadvantaged⁶ and e) advantaged⁷. The rapid census survey conducted during preparation of the CPP reflects that there is presence of IPs in the sub-project areas and participated in the process of voluntary donation of land as well. IP communities have been consulted in each and every stages of the project preparation with the purpose of addressing their issues and concerns. Out of total 98 APs, 49 (50%) are from indigenous community constituting 42 (85.7%) male and 7 (14.3%) female. According to the rapid census survey, the major caste/ethnic groups of the indigenous people among APs are Magar (89.7%) and Newar (10.2%) which belongs to disadvantaged and advantaged category respectively. The total population of the IP has been reported 296 among APs families.

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

48. According to the rapid census survey, their main livelihood strategy was found to be agriculture. Besides, they are also engaged on foreign employment and wage labor. Subsistence farming and animal husbandry are the major occupations and sources of livelihood of these peoples. However, some of the IP people are engaged in small business along the roadside. The agricultural cropping practices are dominated by wheat, maize, rice and seasonal vegetables. Domestic animals commonly include buffalo, cows, poultry, pigs and goats. Main destination of the foreign employment is middle- east countries. Wage laborers are engaged mainly in agriculture, and in some cases migrated to different cities of the country and India as well.

49. The project neither directly or indirectly will affect their dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples nor affect their territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain.

³ Kusunda, Bankariya, Raute,Surel, Hayu, Raji, Kisan, Lepcha, Meche, Kushbadiya

⁴ Majhi, Siyar, Lhomi (Singsawa), Thudam, Dhanuk, Chepang, Satar/ Santhal, Thami, Jhagad, Bote, Danuwar, and Baram

⁵ Sunuwar/ Koich,Tharu, Tamang, Bhujel, Kumal, Rajbanshi, Gangai, Dhimal, Bhote Drai, Tajpuriya, Pahari, Topkegola, Dolo, Free, Mugal, Larke,Lhopa, Dura and Walung

⁶Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Chhaintan, Tangbe, Tin Gaule Thakali, Barhagaule, Marphali Thakali, Sherpa, Yakhha,Chhantal, Jirel, Byashi, and Holmo

⁷ Newar and Thakali

The project or its consequence will not impoverish any IP or their families. There is no any noted anticipation of getting worse conditions of IP by the project intervention. As the IP communities of sub-project area has been consuming transport facility since last one decade, improvement of the road does not cause significant impact in the cultural practice, livelihood strategy and economic activities of those communities. The enhanced transport facility will simply facilitate their existing economic activities with all weather access and reduced travel/freight time. Additionally, the IPs will be provided skill development trainings for their enhanced livelihood designed as per the requirement of the National Skill Testing Board (NSTB).

50. Despite having no any anticipated hindrances to IP population of the project areas, the issues and concerns raised from IP community will be addressed through Grievance Redress Mechanism. Any abrupt IP related issues will be recorded and solved through such pre-defined mechanism. The social mobilizers in the sub-project level, GESI/ Social Safeguard Associates in PIU level will ensure meaningful participation of the IP communities in the project implementation and report disaggregated information as per GESI action plan. They would communicate with IPs, record their possible comments and recommend the possible solutions of the issues. Dedicated Social Safeguard Specialist from PCU will backstop PIU and field level staff to monitor and ensure the IP's dignified participation including disaggregated reporting.

11. Voluntary Donation Eligibility Assessment and Status of MoUs

51. The project ensures that voluntary land donation will be considered only if: (i) the project requires narrow strips of land or the existing corridor surface for upgrading; (ii) the project benefits will realistically offset the size of the donated land; (iii) it will not result in permanent and significant loss/impact on income and livelihood of the land donor or causing any third party displacement; (iv) road improvements and other project activities will directly benefit the owners; (v) the donor is fully aware about the impact and meaningful consultation was carried out to finalize the design; (vi) the donated land area is 10% or less than that of total land holding; (vii) the donor is not categorized as poor, and (viii) land owners agree and their voluntary offer without coercion is documented and verified by an independent third party chosen mutually by the project and the affected person, and verified by an independent validator thereafter.

52. The process and steps followed for assessing eligibility of voluntary donation and documentations are given in **Annex 7**. A mechanism has been established ensuring transparent process is followed and coercion was not used for donation of land. The whole process was verified and validated by an independent third party (**Annex 11**). Once project implementation begins, this party will;

- a. review MOUs to verify the above list in para 51 was fulfilled.
- b. conduct a due diligence to calculate the exact percentage impacts to (i) lands (ii) assets, (iii) living standards and (iv) income.
- c. collate information from consultations on expected benefits and perceptions of expected benefits to the community.
- d. produce an impact assessment report which describes in detail the above and provides data which will act as the baseline for an endline assessment at project end.

At project end an independent third party will;

- e. Conduct an impact assessment
- f. produce an endline impact assessment report comparing the baseline of impacts – and most specifically to income and living standards - from the initial impact assessment (para 52, c), and the perceptions and benefits against the actual impacts found at project end.

53. Following the transect walk and identifying the required additional land for upgrading the road, cadastral survey has been conducted throughout the road section. The data received from the survey has been verified with the record of Land Revenue Office, and land ownership certificate of the concerned owner. Altogether 134 plots of 98 APs have been identified to be affected. The DPR team has carefully assessed that the principles of volunteer donation have been complied with this road sub-project. The team confirms that all 98 households are eligible for voluntary donation till the date.

54. **Status of MOU signing.** The project has received the MOUs from individual land donors for voluntary land donation and transferring the ownership to the government for the road project. A third party was nominated by the community to verify and ensure that there was no coercion during MoU signing for land donation. Mr. Jhul Prasad Gurung and Pharka Bahadur Pun (Social) has been nominated as third-party to verify this process in this subproject. MoUs from 73 APs (74.5%) out of total 98 have been already received in the presence of the third-party observer during the Preparation of DPR. MoU with remaining 25 Land owner have been completed in the presence of third party observer in June 2023. Now 100% MoU with land owner have been completed in the presence of third party. The MoU between land donor and RCIP-AF will apply to the successor of the land in case the land is sold before transferring the ownership. Signed MoUs has been attached in **Annex 5**.

55. **Absentee owners.** Out of 98 APs eligible for donation, project has completed MoU with all land owner. Thus, there are no absentee owners have been recorded.

55. In case the project could not contact the absentee landowners, the project will assess the road design in terms of safety, sustainability and maximization of project benefits, and may take possession of absentee sites triggering ADB SPS SR 2. In preparation for this, the project has set aside a budget in an escrow type bank account to pay compensation to absentee APs at replacement cost, based on market value as determined by the CDC to ensure the valuations will reflect SPS replacement cost (SR2 para 10).

56. Considering the topographical challenges in a linear project, and limited choices in some instances to avoid involuntary impact during project implementation, some involuntary resettlement impact may be expected. However, the project triggers requirements 2 as a measure to manage the absentee landowners and failure of negotiated settlement, and thereby is categorized as category B for involuntary resettlement safeguards.

12. Community Participation, Consultation and Dissemination of Project Information

57. During the planning stage of the sub-project, the local community was involved in finalization of the alignment, transect walk, identification of the APs, household survey of APs, collection of MoUs for voluntary donation, and finalization of support/assistance to APs. Community consultation starts from the very beginning of the project and continues till the completion of the project. The provision of community participation in different stages of project is presented in table below.

Table 6: Community Participation at Various Stages of the Project

Project Stage/ Activities	Responsible Person/Agency	Responsible Person/Agency will;	Community is expected to
PLANNING			
Prior to finalization of alignment	Municipality/ Rural Municipality. DPR Consultant/PIU	• Distribute Project information, Brochures with key project information at prominent places in the village,	• Understand the purpose of the Project, nature of road improvement envisaged, and responsibility of the community in

Project Stage/ Activities	Responsible Person/Agency	Responsible Person/Agency will;	Community is expected to
		market areas etc,	project preparation and implementation
Transect Walk	Municipality/ Rural Municipality, PIU, DPR Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announce the date, time and route of Transect Walk Explain how the Walk and subsequent consultation will be conducted Walk with the community people along the critical areas in the proposed alignment and listen to the issues and concerns raised Identify the locations requiring additional land, environmentally sensitive areas, vulnerable groups of people, etc. Identify modifications to be made to the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide concerns related to proposed road improvement such as extent of land take, impacts on vulnerable people and common properties, land with traditional rights, etc. Provide suggestions to be incorporated in the road design such as issues relating to drainage lines, irrigation water courses, road safety, etc.
Census Survey of Affected Persons	Municipality/ Rural Municipality, DPR Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispatch survey enumerators/ social mobilisers to affected persons/ households to identify (i) extent of impacts, (ii) vulnerability of affected persons, and (iii) support required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with the survey enumerators in gathering data on socio-economic profiles of affected persons/ households.
Finalization of Support/Assistance	Municipality/ Rural Municipality/PIU/ DPR consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with vulnerable affected persons/households to agree on support/assistance Announce community-wise finalized support/assistance as a public notice at the respective LL ward offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State preferred modality of support/assistance Raise concerns, if any, about support/assistance proposed
Collection of MoU for voluntary land donation	Municipality/ Rural Municipality/ PIU/ DPR consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct MoU signing with APs (at least 60%) for additional land Verify MoU document by third-party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate to have MoU signing and providing necessary land document to DPR team
IMPLEMENTATION			
Facilitation in civil works	Municipality/ Rural Municipality/ PIU/ CPU/ contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with APs and road users during construction of roads Adopt grievance redressal mechanism to resolve the the grievances of local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing assistance to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation
Ownership transfer of land	Municipality/ Rural Municipality/ PIU/ CPU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with land donors for ownership transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support project personnel for transferring land ownership

13. Transfer of Deed of ownership

58. The cadastral survey identified 9,100.5 sqm of private land in existing road corridor which is yet to transfer the land ownership to the government. This legacy issue was discussed with the community during transect walks and community consultations. There was no objection from the community for transferring the ownership of the land under the existing roads to the government. For deed transfer facilitation, it is planned to cover both existing road (9,100.5 sqm), and additional land (14405.5 sqm) required for upgrading of the road. The government will deploy Social Safeguard Associate in the PIU and Social Mobilizer at each sub-project level to carry out the assignment. PCU level Safeguard Specialist will monitor their performance regularly and provide necessary backstopping for timely completion of deed transfer. Process of land ownership transfer will start from

01/01/2023 and expected to be completed by 30/12/2024. Cost of deed transfer of private land is estimated in the table 8.

14. Mitigation Measure and Entitlements

59. The project proposes the mitigation measures of different impact category through its mitigation measures matrix. The matrix covers the mitigation measures for land loss, structure loss, livelihood loss, loss of assets such as trees, well, and ponds, loss of community owned assets such as wells, ponds, grazing land etc. Details of the mitigation measures are presented in matrix below.

Table 7: Mitigation and Entitlement Matrix

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholders Affected persons (APs) with traditional rights APs with customary rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Without the following provisions loss of land is to be discouraged as far as possible. An MOU of willing voluntary donation of land will be prepared. In case of land donated to the project with mutual and voluntary consent of the affected people: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> compensation will not be paid on land less than 10% of total land holding. compensation will be paid on land over 10% of total land holding based on estimated market price at replacement cost in case of eminent domain CDC will decide valuation Project will facilitate transfer of ownership of the land impacted (MOUD [executing agency] and the landowner). No transfer costs, registration fees or charges will be borne by the AP. Advance notice to harvest standing crops will be provided. For land involving traditional and tenurial rights, the legal provisions applicable of Government of Nepal pertaining to transfer of land will be followed. Existing customary rights of the tribal communities on various categories of land shall be taken into account during the process of land transfer. For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work provided. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. 	PCU/PIU
Loss of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titleholder APs having structure with customary land right Non-titleholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical displacement should be discouraged as far as possible. In case displacement is unavoidable, support assistance for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For loss of residential structure (partial impact) repair, restoration or rehabilitation support assistance shall be provided. In case of full impact on structure compensation at replacement cost shall be provided. If the reconstruction is not possible in the same plot or adjoining land of same family, the loss of structure should be avoided to the extent possible with design modification. However, consideration can be made if the owner makes a special request through GRM mechanism to get compensation for structure loss to reconstruct in other place with written consent for voluntary land donation. In case of loss of secondary or associated structure (toilet, safety tank, tap, animal shed, etc.) – relocation of structure for the use in the same or better condition shall be done. For loss of boundary walls, fences and verandah, willing transfer by means of MOU. In case voluntary donation of such structures are not possible, project shall undertake repairs or cash assistance as per replacement cost by EA to 	PCU/PIU

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
		<p>meet loss of such structures, or provision of materials and/or labor by EA to allow the AP to replace/rebuild the same</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work provided. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. In case of physical displacement, poor households and households with elderly persons will be provided special assistance for relocation. For tenants, assistance to find alternative rental arrangements by local government, or cash assistance by EA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For squatters, provision of alternative relocation site, or cash assistance as per replacement cost of structures, or provision of building material and/or labor by EA. For land and structures involving traditional and tenurial rights, the legal provisions of Government of Nepal pertaining to transfer of land will be followed. 	
Temporary loss of income from business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non titled/employee of commercial structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses will be provided lump-sum compensation for disturbance in case of both titled and non-titled households. A census survey will serve as the cut-off date. All businesses identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their lost income based on the tax records, or the option of using the actual income based on survey followed by a verification of the income data based on comparable incomes in the project area. 	PCU/PIU
Loss of livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non titled/employee of commercial structure, farmer/agricultural worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood enhancement skills training will be provided to all APs. Linkage with financial institutions if the AP wants to take soft loan to operate business after getting livelihood enhancement skills training. For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. 	PCU/PIU
Loss of crops, fruits and timber trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land holders Sharecroppers Lease holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice of 1 month to be provided to APs to harvest their crops, if construction started in harvesting season. Cash compensation for loss of crops at replacement rate (if destroyed) based on average production in last 2 years. The unit rates for the same will be determined based on wholesale market and in consultation with the concerned District Agriculture Development Office. Cash Compensation at replacement rate calculated based on their productive life for loss of fruit trees that have been grown for both self-consumption and commercial production. The unit price at replacement rate will be determined based on wholesale price and in consultation with the concerned District Agriculture Development Office. Compensation for felling down and transportation of timber trees from field to residence computed based on MOFE norms 	PCU/PIU
Loss of Assets such as Well, and Ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landholder Lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willing transfer of the asset by means of written consent (MOU). For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. In case voluntary donation of such assets are not possible, cash assistance as per replacement cost by EA to meet loss of such assets. 	PCU/PIU

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of community owned assets such as wells, ponds, grazing land etc	Affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willing transfer of the asset by means of written consent (MOU). Relocation or construction of asset by EA with technical inputs from PIU. Consultations with the concerned section of the community. Cultural properties will be conserved through special measures such as relocation in consultation with the community 	PCU/PIU
Construction induced impacts/losses	All stakeholders local to the project or with personal interests local to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After a detailed assessment of the impact, assistance can be provided. If the impact is caused by the project's implementation, the project will be responsible for providing compensation/assistance. For impacts/losses caused by the contractor's ignorance or workmanship, the contractor will be held liable for rehabilitation costs restoring the land/structure to former state or better and providing cash compensation for crop damage at market value replacement cost.. GRC will be used to measure the construction-induced impact in both scenarios. 	PCU/PIU
Temporary impacts during construction include disruption of normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machinery	All stakeholders local to the project or with personal interests local to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction restoring it to former state or better and providing cash compensation for crop damage at market value replacement cost. All temporary use of lands outside proposed corridor of construction to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with local government Contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy machineries, dust suppression, schedule of construction to allow normal traffic during morning and evening and signage of sensitive areas where safety is a concern. GRC will be used to measure the construction-induced impact in both scenarios. 	PCU/PIU Contractor
Increased road safety risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily road users and APs within 1.5km of the road. Secondarily APs within 3 hour return walking from road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During transect walk, and shortly before putting roads into operation: Increasing awareness of affected communities on road safety risks and measures to be implemented 	PCU/PIU
Other impacts not identified	All stakeholders local to the project or with personal interests local to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this CPPR and rectified through implementation of a time-based corrective action plan and where necessary, updates to the CPRP. 	PCU
Vulnerable APs (VAPs)	IP (Janajati), women headed households, elderly, disabled, Dalits and other vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although a single household may fall under multiple criteria and types of vulnerability, it will be counted as a single vulnerable HH. For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. 	

60. **Cost.** It is identified that the project will impact 134 land parcels belonging to 102 owners. The required land for road upgrading is to be provided voluntarily by affected landowners free of cost. Therefore, budget is not required to compensate for the land loss. However, a provisional amount is allocated for the absentee landowner's parcels remaining to receive voluntary donation if they were not agreeing to donate. Following verification of cadastral data, the project will transfer the deed of all donated land parcels in collaboration with the Survey Office and the Land Revenue Office. So, cost for cadastral data verification and ownership transfer has been included. The CPP will be updated if any changes required during project implementation, and cost estimate will be revised accordingly. Total estimated cost in USD is 4,702. Estimated cost for implementation of CPP is presented in the table below.

Table 8: Estimated budget for implementation of CPP

S.N.	Activities	Unit	Unit Cost (NRs)	Total Amount NRs
1	Compensation for Residential structure loss	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	Cadastral data verification cost	6.3 km	NRs. 10,000 per km	63,000.00
3	Land transfer administrative cost	134 plots	NRs. 500 (250 each plot for Napi and Malpot each)	67,000.00
4	Provisional sum for land compensation (in case of refusal of land donation)		LS	250,000.00
5	GRM administrative Cost	Lump-sum		1,50,000.00
6	Contingency	Lump-sum		100,000.00
Total				6,30,000.00

15. Grievance Redress Mechanism

61. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established by DOLI to receive, evaluate, and facilitate resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental, and other concerns on the project. The GRM will ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards affected persons. The project adopts a three-tier GRM. Grievances may be routed through letters, emails, text messages (SMS), verbal narration, grievance box and registers. The GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own legal process, but to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to resolve such concerns that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and community. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communications, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the project.

62. Grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be formed at three levels viz. subproject level, PIU level and PCU level as under:

i. First Level of GRC (subproject level): The subproject level GRC will comprise of the Ward chairperson of road alignment municipality/rural municipality as chair of the committee and resident engineer; two representatives from affected person (at least one female); representative of contractor; social mobilizer assigned for the road and representatives of women and disadvantaged groups including Indigenous Peoples as members. The social mobilizer will act as complaint receiving officer and work as secretary of the committee.

ii. Second Level of GRC (PIU level): The PIU level GRC will comprise of PIU chief as chairperson of the committee, safeguard focal of PIU, senior resident engineer, associate safeguard specialist from PISC as member of the committee. The safeguard focal of the PIU will act as secretary of the committee.

iii. Third Level of GRC (PCU level): The PCU level GRC will comprise of project director as chairperson of the committee, sociologist PCU, team leader PISC, safeguard specialist PISC as member of the committee. The sociologist of the PCU will act as secretary of the committee.

63. Depending on the nature and significance of the grievances or complaints, grievances will be addressed at three levels, namely, subproject level, PIU level, and PCU level. Simple and easily manageable grievances will be addressed at the subproject level and more complex grievances may direct to the PIU, and PCU level GRC. Grievances will be generally redressed within two weeks from the date of lodging. All complaints and resolutions are recorded and reported at each level of the GRC. In addition, contractors will place complaint boxes at prominent places viz. public places, contractor camp site etc. where local community members can put their complaints/grievances and contractor's personnel should be in charge to collect the complaints/grievances and forward them to the subproject level, PIU, and PCU level committee, as necessary. Some concerns may not need to pass through GRC. If any such concerns arise, the PISC safeguard consultants and contractor can immediately resolve the complaint on site. The PISC safeguards consultant will notify the PIU that a concern was received, and whether it was resolved.

64. Prior to construction of any works, PIU will ensure local community meetings are held to notify users and affected persons (APs) about grievance redress mechanism of the project. Awareness of grievance redress procedures will be created through the public awareness campaign, with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The key functions of the GRC are to (i) provide support for APs to lodge their complaints; (ii) record the complaints, categorise, and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and project officials; (iv) report to the aggrieved parties about the decision/solution; and (v) forward the unresolved cases to higher levels.

65. GRM will cover handling of unresolved grievances and complaints through a process of escalation. The unresolved grievances will be transmitted to the next higher level – subproject level to PIU level and further to PCU level and then to ADB. The PCU will aggregate all grievances to a single consolidated database to monitor the performance of PIUs and IAs and generate aggregate statistics on performance to be publicly disclosed on the project's web-platform. Any grievance/complaint received in the subproject level committee will be addressed within 7 days of filing. Grievances will be resolved through continuous interactions with aggrieved party. Subproject level grievance committee will maintain a grievance registry and document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location, and (v) how the complaint was resolved. If subproject level GRC could not resolve the issue amicably the committee will forward the complaint to PIU level GRC or if the complainer is not satisfied with the solution, the complainant can appeal to PIU level GRC. The PIU level committee will attempt to address the grievance within 15 days of filing. If it is not resolved at PIU level GRC it will forward the complaint to PCU level GRC. The PCU level GRC will make decisions within 30 days of filing.

66. If APs/complainers are not contented with the decision of GRCs or in absence of any response from them, the AP may resort to the legal remedies available. The project level GRM will not affect the regular process of access to a court of law and affected parties may seek legal remedies at any time.

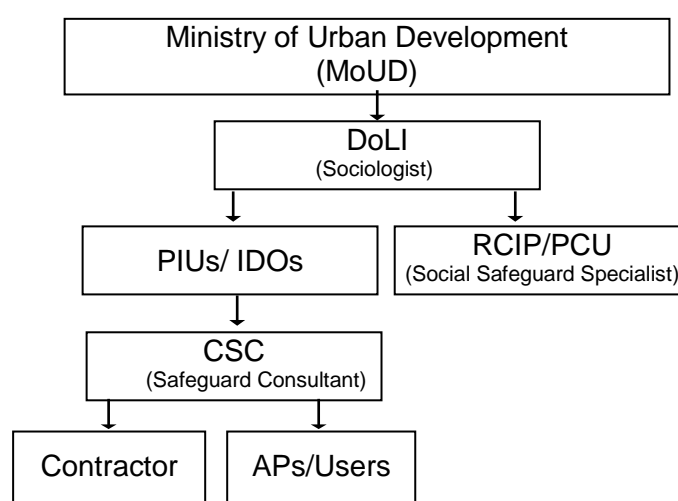
16. Implementation and Institutional Arrangement

67. Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) acting through Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI) will be the Executing Agency (EA) and Respective province infrastructure ministry will be implementing agency of the project. More specifically, the

RCIP- PCU will be the key institution for the successful implementation of the project and ensure compliance to ADB safeguards as contemplated in the community participation plan.

68. The PCU will provide both technical advisory and supervisory roles to the project to ensure the project is in line with the compliance to loan covenants. The PCU will regularly monitor the progress of CPP implementation and prepare semiannual social monitoring report and submit to ADB along with focus of next report. PCU allocates necessary budget to implement the CPP and release the budget to PIUs. Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) is mainly responsible to implement all activities under CPP in close coordination with PCU and PIUs. Contractors are consulted and instructed by the project regarding social safeguard issues in course of implementation of CPPs. Road users/ affected people being one of the major stakeholders, they are frequently consulted and ensured their meaningful participation in the implementation of CPP. The overall organizational structure of the project for CPP implementation arrangement is shown below.

Figure 1: Organizational Structure of the Project for CPP Implementation



17. Monitoring and Reporting

69. The PCU will monitor social safeguard related activities internally with the help of safeguard consultant in PCU and CSC. The monitoring will track (i) the delivery of the planned social safeguard activities to the affected people and (ii) whether the planned activities are producing the desired outcomes. Monitoring will be done by the Supervision Consultants engaged by PCU. Supervision Consultants will bring to the notice of PCU about observed progress, issues, and challenges during internal monitoring. The monitoring should be carried out against the activities, time frames and budget set out in the safeguard documents.

70. In addition to recording the progress in social safeguards activities, the Supervision Consultants will prepare monitoring report to ensure that implementation has produced the desired outcome. Information gathered from the monitoring exercise will be subjected to review by the project coordination unit (PCU) at department level and other relevant stakeholders in view of taking remedial measures to mitigate or resolve the problems that need institutional interventions.

71. Field office(s) of the Supervision Consultants will submit monthly progress reports comprising the information on i) category wise details of APs, ii) details of structures affected status of assistance provided, iii) nos. of vulnerable households assisted, iv) nos. of gender issues reported by the APs, details of resolution, v) number of GRC meeting held and vi) number of complaints received by GRC and details of resolution. The Project Supervision

Consultants will submit a consolidated progress report to the PCU on a quarterly basis. PIU will verify the progress mentioned in the quarterly report submitted by CSC and finalize the report. The PCU will regularly monitor the progress of CPP implementation and prepare semiannual social monitoring reports and submit them to ADB for approval and disclosure.

Annex 1: 'Project Information Brochure' for Public Disclosure

आयोजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी

(Project Information Brochure for Public Disclosure)

(क) आयोजना सम्बन्धी जानकारी

Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP) एशियाली विकास बैंक ऋण सहयोग र नेपाल सरकारको संयुक्त लगानीमा नेपालको ५ प्रदेशहरूः- प्रदेश १, बागमती प्रदेश, गण्डकी प्रदेश, प्रदेश ५ र कर्णाली प्रदेशमा गरी २८०० कि.मी. feasibility study र १९४० कि.मी. detail design गरी विभिन्न मापदण्डका आधारमा ३२४.२१ किमि छनौट भई ग्रामीण सडकको स्तरोन्नति गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय, स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास विभाग अन्तर्गत आयोजना समन्वय इकाई र जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय मार्फत आयोजनाको निर्माण कार्य अगाडि बढाउने लक्ष्य रहेको छ ।

(ख) सडकको सुधार कसले गर्ने:

यस आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयन शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय मार्फत स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास (डोलि) ले गर्ने छ । डोलिले आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि आयोजना समन्वय इकाईका (PCU) को स्थापना गरेको छ र सो आयोजना समन्वय इकाईले केन्द्रीय कार्यान्वयन सहयोग परामर्शदाता (Central Implementation Support Consultant) को सहयोगमा जिल्लाहरूमा जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालयको प्रत्यक्ष संलग्नतामा आयोजनाको अनुगमन, मूल्याङ्कन तथा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने छ ।

(ग) आयोजना (RCIP) र एशियाली विकास बैंक:

प्रारम्भमा एशियाली विकास बैंकको सहयोगमा आयोजना तयारी चरणमा Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) अक्टोबर २०१५ देखि मार्च २०१६ सम्म सम्पन्न भएको थियो । उक्त समयमा आयोजनाको डिजाईन र संभाव्यता अध्ययन कृषि उत्पादन क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमहरूलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखी गरिएको थियो । उक्त अध्ययनका तानवटा मुख्य विषयहरू निम्न रहेका थिए ।

- ग्रामीण सडकको स्तरोन्नति
- कृषि उपजको बजार क्षेत्र र value chain विकास
- नेपाल सरकारको कृषि नीतिलाई प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने

यसै चरणमा एशियाली विकास बैंकले उक्त क्षेत्रहरूमा लगानी गर्न डोलिसँग विभिन्न चरणमा छलफल गरेको थियो । छलफलको क्रममा प्रस्ताव गरिएका सडक आयोजनाहरूको तयारी अवस्था र लगानी गर्नुको औचित्यको बारेमा अध्ययन गरिएको थियो र छनौटमा परेका सडकहरूको तयारी विस्तृत आयोजना प्रतिवेदन (Detail Project Report) को अवस्थालाई सबै भन्दा बढि प्राथमिकता दिइएको थियो । अन्तमा एशियाली विकास बैंक र नेपाल सरकार बीच अन्य दुईवटा विषयहरू (Component) लाई छाडेर २०१७ मा ग्रामीण सडक निर्माण तथा स्तरोन्नति गर्ने विषय मात्र आयोजनाको रूपमा अगाडी बढाउने सहमति भयो । यस आयोजनाको नाम Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP) राखियो ।

(घ) सडक उप-आयोजनाहरूको छनौटका आधारहरू:

यस आयोजना अन्तर्गत छनौटमा परेका सडक आयोजनाहरूको छनौट गर्दा निश्चित मापदण्डहरू तयार पारी गरिएको छ । ती मापदण्डहरूमाः- १) सडकले सेवा दिने जनसंख्या, २) सडक Alignment मा बसोवास गर्ने वा सो भेगका जनताको सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्था, ३) पूर्वाधार विकासको अवस्था र ४) दातृ निकाय एशियाली विकास बैंकको Social Safeguard Policy पनि पालना हुने अवस्थाका सडकहरूको छनौट गरिएको छ ।

(ङ) आयोजना कार्यान्वयनमा स्थानियहरूको सहभागिता:

यस आयोजना अन्तर्गत निर्माण हुने सडकको क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने समुदायको प्रत्यक्ष रुपमा सहभागिता हुनु पर्दछ । सडकलाई आवश्यक पर्ने थप थोरै जमिन निशुल्क रुपमा स्वच्छिक दान दिन तयार हुनुपर्ने हुन्छ । यसमा सम्बन्धित गाउँ/नगरपालीकाको पनि प्रत्यक्ष संलग्नता हुनु पर्दछ । यसरी समुदाय आयोजनाको सफलताको लागि प्रत्यक्ष वा गाउँ/नगरपालीका मार्फत निम्न बमोजिम सहभागि हुने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ । Transect Walk मा सहभागी भएर सडकको Alignment लाई अन्तिम रुप दिने ।

- सडक Alignment मा देखिएका विभिन्न किसिमका विषयहरुलाई पहिचान गरी समाधानका लागि सहजीकरण गर्ने ।
- सडकको कारणले उत्पन्न हुने विभिन्न प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्न सुझाव दिने र विपन्न वर्गमा पर्ने नकरात्मक प्रभावहरुलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्ने ।
- सडक निर्माणको कार्यलाई समयमै सम्पन्न गर्न निर्माण व्यवसायीहरुलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने ।

आयोजनाका विभिन्न चरणहरुमा समुदायको सहभागिता

आयोजनाका चरणहरु	उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति/संस्था	उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति/ संस्थाले गर्नु पर्ने काम	समुदायको तर्फबाट गरिनु पर्ने काम
आयोजना तयारी (Planning) चरण			
सडक Alignment लाई अन्तिम रुप दिन प्राथमिकता	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलिडार । गाउँ/नगरपालीका	निश्चित स्थानहरु, गाउँपालिका/ नगरपालिकाहरुमा आयोजनाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने सामाग्रीहरु (Brochures) गाउँपालिका, समुदायहरुमा बसोबास गर्ने बस्तीहरुमा वितरण गर्ने ।	आयोजनाको उद्देश्य, सडक स्तरोन्नतिको प्रकृति र आयोजनाको तयारी तथा कार्यान्वयन चरणमा समुदायको भूमिका बारेमा जानकारी ।
Transect Walk (ट्रान्सेक्ट वोक)	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलि, गाउँ ÷ नगरपालिका र अन्य संघ संस्थाका प्रतिनिधि	-Transect Walk गर्न मिति र स्थान तय गर्ने । - Transect Walk र समुदायसँग छलफल कसरी गर्ने भन्ने बारे जानकारी दिने । -सडकको Alignment र समुदायलाई प्रस्तावित सडकको विभिन्न स्थानमा देखिएका समस्याहरु बारे स्थानियसँग छलफल गर्ने । - प्राविधिक डिजाइनमा संसोधन गर्नु पर्ने आवश्यकताहरुको पहिचान गर्ने ।	- सडक स्तरोन्नती गर्दा दान गर्नु पर्ने जमिनको क्षेत्रफल, विपन्न वर्गमा पर्ने प्रभाव, सामुदायीक सम्पतिमा पर्ने प्रभाव र जमिन माथीको परम्परागत अधिकारमा पर्ने प्रभावको बारेमा जानकारी हुने । - सडक स्तरोन्नती गर्दा विभिन्न सामुदायिक र व्यक्तिगत संरचनाहरु, सिंचाई, कुलो, खानेपानी पाइप लाईन र सडक सुरक्षा जस्ता विषयहरुमा सुझाव दिने र उक्त विषयहरुलाई प्राविधिक डिजाइनमा समावेश गर्न लगाउने ।
प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुको घर धुरी सर्भेक्षण	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलि, गाउँ/नगरपालीका	घरधुरी सर्भेक्षणको लागि सर्भेक्षण उपकरण तथा कागजातहरु, आवश्यक पर्ने दक्ष जनशक्ति जिल्लामा पठाउने र सर्भेक्षण टोलिले सडक स्तरोन्नतिको क्रममा पर्ने प्रभावहरु, प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुको विपन्नता र उनीहरुलाई आवश्यक पर्ने	प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुको सामाजिक, आर्थिक विश्लेषण गर्न आवश्यक पर्ने तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन गर्न खटिएका जनशक्तिहरुलाई सहयोग गर्ने ।

आयोजनाका चरणहरू	उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति/संस्था	उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति/ संस्थाले गर्नु पर्ने काम	समुदायको तर्फबाट गरिनु पर्ने काम
		सहयोगहरू पहिचान गर्ने ।	
प्रभावित परिवार/व्यक्तिहरूलाई प्रदान गरिने सहयोग के/कस्तो हुने बारे अन्तिमरूप दिने ।	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलि गाउँ/नगरपालिका	- विपन्न तथा जोखिममा रहेका व्यक्ति/समुदायहरू संग छलफल गरी उनीहरूको जीवनस्तर सुधारका लागि आवश्यक सहयोगमा सहमति गर्ने । - पहिचान गरिएका सहयोगको क्रियाकलापहरू/विषयहरू समुदायका सबै व्यक्तिलाई जानकारी गराउने ।	-सहयोग गरिने क्रियाकलापहरूलाई कसरी प्रदान गरिने भन्ने बारेमा स्पष्ट पार्ने । - विपन्न वर्गलाई प्रदान गरिने सहयोगको बारेमा समुदायको तर्फबाट कुनै प्रतिक्रिया भए छलफल गर्ने ।
आयोजना कार्यान्वयन चरण (Implementation)			
निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ गर्न प्राथमिकता दिने ।	जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, डोलि गाउँ/नगरपालिका	सडक Alignment लाई अन्तिम रूप दिन तयार पारिएको सम्झौता दानपत्र अनुसार प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूले जग्गाको स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण गर्ने ।	- व्यक्तिले स्वेच्छाले गरेको जग्गादान जिल्ला स्थित मालपोत/नापी कार्यालयमा गई सडकमा पर्ने जग्गाको स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण गर्न सम्झौता दानपत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गर्ने । - गाउँ/नगरपालिका वा प्रतिनीधीले सम्झौता दानपत्र प्रमाणित गर्ने ।

(च) स्वेच्छिक जग्गा दान र प्रभावलाई निवारण गर्न अपनाउने उपायहरू:

सडक स्तरोन्नती गर्दा सडकको कारणले प्रभावित हुन जाने जग्गाका किताहरू र ती जग्गामा बनेका भौतिक संरचनाहरूमा पर्न जाने क्षतिलाई कम पार्न निम्न उपायहरू लागु गरिनेछ ।

- आयोजनाले चलिरहेको सडकलाई स्तरोन्नति मात्र गर्नेछ । यदि थप जग्गा तथा संरचना प्रभावित हुने भएमा उक्त जग्गा तथा संरचना पुनः प्रयोग हुने अवस्थामा मात्र थप जग्गा लिनेछ ।
- प्राविधिक रूपमा संभव नभएको अवस्थामा/स्थानहरूमा मात्र थप जमिन आवश्यक भएमा कम प्रभाव पर्ने उपायहरू अवलम्बन गरिनेछ जो निम्नानुसार हुन सक्छ ।
- आयोजना निवारण Matrix अनुसार विपन्न तथा जोखिममा रहेका ।
- सडक सुरक्षालाई ध्यान दिएर प्राविधिक डिजाईन परिवर्तन वा सडकको चौडाई कम पार्ने ।
- सबै उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्दा पनि प्राविधिक रूपमा जग्गा आवश्यक भएमा जग्गा धनिबाट स्वेच्छिक रूपमा जग्गा दानको सम्झौता गरी सो जग्गा नेपाल सरकारको नाममा ल्याईनेछ ।

(छ) जोखिमयुक्त प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको परिभाषा (VAPS)

तल उल्लेखित वर्गभित्र पर्ने प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरू सहयोग र सहायताको लागि योग्य हुनेछन्

- जनजाती दलित गरिबको रेखा मुनि पर्ने व्यक्तिहरू
- महिला पुरुष भएको घर धुरी
- बनावट नोक्सान हुने घरधुरी
- विशेष क्षमता (अपाङ्ग) भएका व्यक्तिहरू

(ज) जोखिमयुक्त प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरूको लागि सहयोग र व्यवस्था

प्रभावको वर्गीकरण	निवारण मापन	जिम्मेवार निकाय
जमिनमा क्षति	जग्गा दान गर्न आफू इच्छुक भएको भनी लिखित मञ्जुरीनामा	गाउँपनलिका,

प्रभावको वर्गीकरण	निवारण मापन	जिम्मेवार निकाय
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ दान गरेको जग्गालाई कुनै क्षतिपूर्ति नदिइने (कुनै भौतिक विस्थापन हुने छैन) र सामान्य सम्पति जस्तै घरको आंगन, बरन्डा, रुख, पर्खाल आदि ➤ जग्गा दान गर्ने - हस्तान्तरण गर्ने छलफल हुने ९आयोजना र जग्गा धनि) ➤ जग्गा पास खर्च निशुल्क हुने ➤ VAPS हरुको लागि सडक निर्माण हुदा ज्यालादारी श्रमिक कामको लागि प्राथमिकता ➤ अन्नबाली भित्र्याउनु पूर्व सूचना दिइने, ➤ त्यस्ता जमिनहरु जसमा व्यक्तिको परम्परागत र Tenurial अधिकार लागूदछन्, त्यसमा नेपाल सरकारको कानून बमोजिम जग्गा हस्तान्तरण हुने छ । यसमा आदिवासीहरुको जग्गा जमिन सम्बन्धि चलनअनुसारको अधिकारको पनि ख्याल गरिनेछ । 	आयोजना
संरचनामा क्षति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ आयोजनाले सडकले भत्काएका संरचनाहरू आफै बनाउनेछ । यदि त्यो सम्भव नभएमा त्यसको उचित निर्माण खर्च दिइनेछ । ➤ घेरा, वाल र तारवारहरु जग्गा धनिको स्वेच्छिक दान बाट MoU गरी लिइनेछ । यदि स्वेच्छिक दान सम्भव नभए EA ले त्यस्ता संरचनाहरुको क्षतिको नगद सहयोग, निर्माण सामग्रीको सहयोग, मजदुर/श्रमको सहयोग दिएर प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई त्यस्तै संरचना बनाउन सहयोग गर्नेछ । ➤ VAPS हरुको लागि ज्यालादारी श्रमिकको रुपमा सडक निर्माण र मर्मत हुँदाताका रोजकारीको व्यवस्था गरिने छ । VAPS हरु ज्येष्ठ नागरिक अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति, छोराछोरी भएका महिलाहरु जसको लागी रोजगारी उपयुक्त नहुनसक्छ , तिनीहरुलाई समुदाय संग छलफल गरी अन्य उपयुक्त सुविधाहरु प्रदान गरिने छ । ➤ त्यस्ता जमिनहरु जसमा व्यक्तिको परम्परागत र त्मलगचष्षअधिकार लागूदछन् त्यसमा नेपाल सरकारको कानून बमोजिम जग्गा हस्तान्तरण हुनेछ यसमा आदिवासी जनजातीहरुको जग्गा जमिन सम्बन्धि चलनअनुसारको अधिकारहरुलाई पनि ख्याल गरिनेछ । ➤ दलित आयोग को परिभाषा अनुसार दलित भनेका त्यस्ता समुदायहरु जुन जातको आधारमा बहिस्करणमा परेका छन र जुन सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, राजनैतिक र धार्मिक क्षेत्रहरुमा सिमान्तकृत छन् । 	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
जिवीकोपार्जनमा क्षति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ जीवन उपयोगी सीपमूलक तालिमहरु सिकाएर प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुलाई आर्थिक संस्थाहरूसंग नरम ऋण लिनको लागि समन्वय गरिदिने ➤ VAPS हरुलाई सडक निर्माण र मर्मत गर्दा श्रमिक कामदारको रुपमा रोजगारीको लागि प्राथमिकता दिने । 	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
सम्पति, रुख, इनार, पोखरीको क्षति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ इच्छुक दानपत्र, MoU गरेर लिने । ➤ VAPS हरुलाई सडक निर्माण र मर्मत गर्दा श्रमिक कामदारको रुपमा रोजगारीको लागी प्राथमिकता दिने । ➤ यदि निजी सम्पतिहरु स्वेच्छिक दानबाट प्राप्त हुन नसकेमा EA ले क्षतिपूर्ति अनुरूप नगद सहयोग गर्न । 	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
सामुदायिक सम्पतिहरु इनार, पोखरी चरण क्षेत्रको क्षति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ स्वेच्छिक दान, MoU गरेर लिने ➤ भौतिक निर्माणको पुर्नस्थापना EA ले PIU को प्राविधिक सहयोगमा गर्ने । ➤ चरण क्षेत्र लगायतका बिषयहरुमा समुदायका व्यक्तिहरूसंग छलफल गर्ने । 	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना
सडक निर्माण हुँदा पर्ने अस्थाइ प्रभाव जस्तै यातायातका साधनमा रोकवट, ध्वनि प्रदुषण, धुलो उत्पादन, ठुला ंःबजप्लभहरुले गर्दा नजिकैको	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Machinery Movement को कारण सडक नजिकैको संरचनामा, जमिनमा क्षति पर्न गएमा ठेकेदारले क्षतिपूर्ति दिनुपर्ने छ । ➤ सडक नजिकैका जग्गाहरुलाई अस्थाइ उपयोग गर्न परेमा ठेकेदार र निजी जग्गा धनीबीच लिखित सहमति हुनपर्ने ➤ निर्माण क्याम्पहरु खडा गर्न गा.वि.स. संग छलफल गरिने ➤ ठुला Machineries हरू प्रयोग गर्ने, समय छुट्याउन धुलोको प्रकोप, गाडिहरुको नियमित आवागमनकोलागि सडक सुरक्षाको साइन बोर्ड राख्न ठेकेदार जिम्मेवार हुनपर्ने। 	गाउँपनलिका, आयोजना

प्रभावको वर्गीकरण	निवारण मापन	जिम्मेवार निकाय
जग्गामा पर्न गएको क्षति		
सडक सुरक्षाका चुनौतिहरु	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transect walk गर्दा र निर्माण सुरु हुन अगाडि प्रभावित समुदायका व्यक्तिहरुलाई सडक सुरक्षा सम्बन्धि चेतना मुलक कार्यक्रम चलाइने छ । 	गाऊँपनलिका, आयोजना
अरु नदेखिएका समस्याहरु	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ अन्य कल्पना नगरिएका समस्या देखिएमा तिनिहरुलाई Documented गरी यसै frame work को आधारमा समाधान गरिने छ । 	गाऊँपनलिका, आयोजना

झ) गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्र:

परियोजना सँग सम्बन्धित सामाजिक वातावरणीय वा अन्य विषयमा व्यक्तिका चासो अथवा गुनासोहरु लाई सम्बोधन गर्नका लागि स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विभाग द्वारा एक गुनासो निवारण समिति निर्माण गरिनेछ। तीन तहको उक्त समितिमा लिखित मौखिक वा अन्य कुनै माध्यमबाट परियोजना प्रभावित स्थानीय बासीहरुलेहरुले गुनासो दर्ता गराउन सक्ने प्रावधान राखिनेछ। उक्त समितिको सञ्चालन, छलफल, सञ्चार, प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुती आदिका लागि आवश्यक खर्च परियोजनाले नै व्यहोर्ने छ। तीन तहको उक्त समितिमा तपसिल बमोजिमका सदस्यहरु रहेका हुनेछन्।

क) **पहिलो तह:-** गुनासो निवारणको यो तह स्थानीय परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको फिल्ड तहमा रहेको हुनेछ। यो समितिमा परियोजना कार्यान्वयनमा रहेको स्थानीय वडाको वडाध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष, आवासीय इन्जिनियर सदस्य, प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरु मध्ये एकजना महिलासहित दुईजना सदस्य, सम्बन्धित सडक हेर्ने सामाजिक परिचालक सदस्य, तथा महिला जनजाति तथा पिछडिएको वर्गको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने समुदायको सदस्य रहने व्यवस्था गरिएको छ। सम्बन्धित सामाजिक परिचालकले गुनासो दर्ता गर्ने तथा सो समितिको सचिवको रुपमा काम गर्नेछ।

ख) **दोस्रो तह:-** परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ अन्तर्गत दोस्रो तहको गुनासो निवारण समिति रहनेछ। यस तहको समितिको अध्यक्षता सम्बन्धित इकाइ प्रमुखले गर्नेछ। सदस्यहरुमा क्रमश इकाइका सेफगार्ड फोकल पर्सन, सिनियर रेसिडेन्ट ईन्जिनियर, PISC का असोसिएट सेफगार्ड स्पेसियलिष्ट रहनेछन्। सम्बन्धित इकाइका सेफगार्ड फोकल पर्सनले गुनासो दर्ता गर्ने तथा सो समितिको सचिवको रुपमा काम गर्नेछ।

ग) **तेस्रो तह:-** परियोजना समन्वय इकाइ वा केन्द्रीय तहको गुनासो निवारण समितिमा सम्बन्धित परियोजना निर्देशक अध्यक्ष, इकाइको समाजशास्त्री सदस्य, PISC को टिम लिडर सदस्य, PISC का सेफगार्ड स्पेसियलिष्ट रहनेछन्। इकाइको समाजशास्त्रीले सो समितिको सचिवको रुपमा काम गर्नेछ।

गुनासाहरु व्यवस्थित रुपमा दर्ता हुने तथा सम्बोधन हुनेछन्। गुनासो संकलन गर्ने प्रयोजनका लागि सार्वजनिक स्थानहरुमा गुनासो पेटिका राखिने छ। प्राप्तहुने गुनासोको प्रकृति र क्षेत्र अनुसार गुनासोलाई ३ तहबाटै निवारण गरिनेछ। सरल वा सजिलै सम्बोधन हुन सक्ने गुनासाहरु स्थानीय तहबाट निवारण गरिनेछ भने विशिष्ट र कठिन गुनासाहरु क्रमशः उच्चतहबाट समाधान हुनेछन्। सम्बोधन भएका वा हुन् बाँके गुनासाहरु को व्यवस्थित तथ्यांक आयोजनाले राख्नेछ। सामान्यतया गुनासाहरु दर्ता भएको दुई हप्ता भित्रमा सम्बोधन भइसक्ने छन्।

परियोजना सञ्चालन हुनुपूर्व कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाईले सडक प्रभावितहरुको भेला बोलाई गुनासो निवारण संयन्त्रको अस्थित्व बारेमा विभिन्न माध्यमहरुबाट जानकारी गराउनुपर्नेछ। समितिको काम मुख्यतया प्रभावित व्यक्तिहरुको गुनासो प्रस्तुत गर्ने, गुनासो दर्ता वर्गिकरण र प्राथमिकीकरण गर्ने, सम्बन्धित पदाधिकारीको उपस्थितिमा गुनासो निवारण गर्ने, निवारण भएको गुनासो सम्बन्धित पदाधिकारी व्यक्ति वा संस्थाहरुमा प्रतिवेदन गर्ने तथा समाधान नभएका गुनासा माथिल्लो तहमा पठाउने आदि रहनेछन्।

गुनासो निर्माण संयन्त्रले समाधान नभएका गुनासाहरु माथि पठाउने काम पनि गर्दछ। उक्त गुनासोहरु क्रमशः पहिलो तहबाट कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइमा , कार्यक्रम समन्वय इकाइमा तथा एसियाली विकास बैंक सम्म पुग्ने छन्। स्थानीय तह का गुनासाहरु ७ दिन भित्रमा सम्बोधन गरिनेछ। त्यसैगरी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइका गुनासाहरु १५ दिनभित्रमा सम्बोधन गरिनेछ। त्यसैगरी कार्यक्रम समन्वय इकाइमा प्राप्त गुनासाहरु ३० दिनभित्रमा सम्बोधन भइसक्नुपर्ने छ। तोकिएको समयावधिमा सम्बोधन नभएका गुनासाहरु क्रमशः माथिल्लो तहमा प्रस्तुत गरिनेछ। कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन इकाइले गुनासाहरु एकीकृत रुपमा डाटाबेस तयार गरी राख्नेछ। उक्त डाटाबेसमा गुनासो कर्ताको नाम, दर्ता मिति, गुनासो सम्बन्धी स्थान, गुनासोको प्रकृति र कसरी समाधान भयो सो समेत उल्लेख गरिनेछ ।

यदि गुनासो निवारण समितिबाट प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त नभएमा वा निर्णयमाथि गुनासो कर्तालाई चित्त नबुझेमा गुनासोकर्ताले उपलब्ध कानुनी उपचार लिन सक्नेछन् । साथै परियोजना तहको गुनासो निवारण समेतले कानुनी तथा अदालती पहुँचका लागि कसैलाई बाधा पुर्याउने छैन दुवै पक्षले कुनै पनि समयमा कानुनी उपचार लिन सक्नेछन् । गुनासो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी विस्तृत व्यवस्था कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन पुस्तिकामा उल्लेख गरे बमोजिम हुनेछ ।

Project Information Brochure for Public Disclosure

A. What is Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP)

Rural Connectivity Improvement Project – RCIP (the Project) aims at improving about 1,940 km rural road network in Province no-1, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Lumbini Province and Karnali Province of Nepal with financial support of Asian Development Bank.

B. Who will improve the road?

Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI) will be the implementing agency and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MOFAGA) will be the executing agency. DOLI has established a project coordination unit (PCU); acting as project management unit (PMU) in the central level to implement RCIP

C. The Project & Asian Development Bank

A project design and feasibility study for the Agriculture Sector Development Program (ASDP) was undertaken between October 2015 and March 2016, with financing under a project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) by Asian Development Bank. Three components were envisaged: (i) rural road, (ii) markets and value chain development, and (iii) a policy element to put in place the institutional and legal framework for implementation of the recently completed NEP: Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS). After consulting the government on the scope, financing and readiness of the proposal, it was said that the readiness for the rural road component was higher than the other two components and to be ready for financing. Subsequently, the government and ADB have agreed that rural road will be processed as an independent project.

D. How are the Project roads selected?

The project roads have been selected after careful consideration of population to be served, socio economic conditions of the project areas, infrastructure development conditions and adherence to ADB safeguard policies.

E. How will the Community participate in the Project?

The community is the major beneficiary of the Project and is also accountable for the Project's success. The community will participate directly or through Municipalities/Rural Municipalities in the following manner:

- Finalization of the alignment by participation in the transect walk
- Facilitate identification of issues and concerns
- Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including impacts on vulnerable groups
- Redressing grievances at the individual/community level.
- Providing assistance to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation

F. Community Participation at Various Stages of the Project

Table 3: Community Participation at various Stages of the project

Project Stage/Activities	Responsible Person/Agency	Responsible Person/Agency will:	Community is expected to:
PLANNING			
Prior to finalization of alignment	Local Infrastructure Development Project Office (LIDPO) Municipality/ Rural Municipality. DPR Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute Project information, Brochures with key project information at prominent places in the village, market areas etc, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the purpose of the Project, nature of road improvement envisaged, and responsibility of the community in project preparation and implementation

Project Stage/Activities	Responsible Person/Agency	Responsible Person/Agency will:	Community is expected to:
Transect Walk	LIDPO, Municipality/ Rural Municipality, representatives from line departments, DPR Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announce the date, time and route of Transect Walk Explain how the Walk and subsequent consultation will be conducted Walk with the community people along the critical areas in the proposed alignment and listen to the issues and concerns raised Identify the locations requiring additional land, environmentally sensitive areas, vulnerable groups of people, etc. Identify modifications to be made to the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide concerns related to proposed road improvement such as extent of land take, impacts on vulnerable people and common properties, land with traditional rights, etc. Provide suggestions to be incorporated in the road design such as issues relating to drainage lines, irrigation water courses, road safety, etc.
Census Survey of Affected Persons	LIDPO Municipality/ Rural Municipality, DPR Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispatch survey enumerators/ social mobilisers to affected persons/ households to identify (i) extent of impacts, (ii) vulnerability of affected persons, and (iii) support required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperate with the survey enumerators in gathering data on socio-economic profiles of affected persons/ households.
Finalization of Support/Assistance	LIDPO, Municipality/ Rural Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with vulnerable affected persons/households to agree on support/assistance Announce community-wise finalized support/assistance as a public notice at the VDC office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State preferred modality of support/assistance Raise concerns, if any, about support/assistance proposed
IMPLEMENTATION			
Prior to initiating construction works	District Units of DoLI, Municipality/ Rural Municipality, Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect MOU for transfer of land required for implementing road improvement as per finalized alignment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign MOU for willing transfer of required land Municipality/ Rural Municipality representatives will verify the MOU.

G. Voluntary Land Donation and Mitigation Measures

The criteria below will apply while planning and designing the Project roads:

- The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and or/structures remain viable for continued use;
- In case wherein the impacts are unavoidable, the losses will be minimized through the adoption of one or more of the following mechanisms:
 - Design modifications by reduction of land width, alignment shifts, and modifications in cross-sections etc., to the extent required from safety considerations;
 - Voluntary donation of land/assets by the land/asset owner by means of MoU to the executing agency; and
 - Providing support and assistance to the vulnerable affected persons⁸ as per project mitigation matrix.
 - Roads for which no scope exists for addressing the social impacts through any of the mechanisms above will not be taken up under the Project.
 - With regard to donation of land, affected persons have the choice of opting for donating or refusing to donate their land/assets.

⁸ Affected persons are defined as people (households) who stand to lose, as a consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets irrespective of legal or ownership titles.

H. Definition of Vulnerable Affected Persons (VAPs)

The following categories of Affected Persons are eligible for support and assistance as vulnerable APs:

- Indigenous People:
- Dalit⁹
- Households Below Poverty Line
- Female headed household
- Households losing structure
- Disabled person

I. Support/Assistance Provisions for VAPs

Table 4: Support Assistance Matrix

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titleholders • Affected persons (APs) with traditional rights • APs with customary rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without the following provisions loss of land is to be discouraged as far as possible. • An MOU of willing voluntary donation of land will be prepared. • In case of land donated to the project with mutual and voluntary consent of the affected people: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. compensation will not be paid on land less than 10% of total land holding. 2. compensation will be paid on land over 10% of total land holding based on estimated market price at replacement cost 3. in case of eminent domain CDC will decide valuation • Project will facilitate transfer of ownership of the land impacted (MOUD [executing agency] and the landowner). • No transfer costs, registration fees or charges will be borne by the AP. • Advance notice to harvest standing crops will be provided. • For land involving traditional and tenurial rights, the legal provisions applicable of Government of Nepal pertaining to transfer of land will be followed. Existing customary rights of the tribal communities on various categories of land shall be taken into account during the process of land transfer. • For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work provided. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. 	PCU/PIU

⁹ The Dalit Commission has defined Dalit as, “the community discriminated on the basis of caste and marginalized in terms of social, economic, educational, political and religious sectors.”

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titleholder • APs having structure with customary land right • Non titleholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical displacement should be discouraged as far as possible. • In case displacement is unavoidable, support assistance for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For loss of residential structure (partial impact) repair, restoration or rehabilitation support assistance shall be provided. In case of full impact on structure compensation at replacement cost shall be provided. 2. If the reconstruction is not possible in the same plot or adjoining land of same family, the loss of structure should be avoided to the extent possible with design modification. However, consideration can be made if the owner makes a special request through GRM mechanism to get compensation for structure loss to reconstruct in other place with written consent for voluntary land donation. • In case of loss of secondary or associated structure (toilet, safety tank, tap, animal shed, etc.) – relocation of structure for the use in the same or better condition shall be done. • For loss of boundary walls, fences and verandah, willing transfer by means of MOU. In case voluntary donation of such structures are not possible, project shall undertake repairs or cash assistance as per replacement cost by EA to meet loss of such structures, or provision of materials and/or labor by EA to allow the AP to replace/rebuild the same • For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work provided. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. In case of physical displacement, poor households and households with elderly persons will be provided special assistance for relocation. • For tenants, assistance to find alternative rental arrangements by local government, or cash assistance by EA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For squatters, provision of alternative relocation site, or cash assistance as per replacement cost of structures, or provision of building material and/or labor by EA. • For land and structures involving traditional and tenurial rights, the legal provisions of Government of Nepal pertaining to transfer of land will be followed. 	PCU/PIU
Temporary loss of income from business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non titled/employee of commercial structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses will be provided lump-sum compensation for disturbance in case of both titled and non-titled households. A census survey will serve as the cut-off date. All businesses identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their lost income based on the tax records, or the option of using the actual income based on survey followed by a verification of the income data based on comparable incomes in the project area. 	PCU/PIU
Loss of livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non titled/employee of commercial structure, • farmer/agricultural worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood enhancement skills training will be provided to all APs. • Linkage with financial institutions if the AP wants to take soft loan to operate business after getting livelihood enhancement skills training. • For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. 	PCU/PIU
Loss of crops, fruits and timber trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land holders • Sharecroppers • Lease holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice of 1 month to be provided to APs to harvest their crops, if construction started in harvesting season. • Cash compensation for loss of crops at replacement rate (if destroyed) based on average production in last 2 	PCU/PIU

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
		<p>years. The unit rates for the same will be determined based on wholesale market and in consultation with the concerned District Agriculture Development Office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation at replacement rate calculated based on their productive life for loss of fruit trees that have been grown for both self-consumption and commercial production. The unit price at replacement rate will be determined based on wholesale price and in consultation with the concerned District Agriculture Development Office. • Compensation for felling down and transportation of timber trees from field to residence computed based on MOFE norms 	
Loss of Assets such as Well, and Ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landholder • Lease holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willing transfer of the asset by means of written consent (MOU). • For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. • In case voluntary donation of such assets are not possible, cash assistance as per replacement cost by EA to meet loss of such assets. 	PCU/PIU
Loss of community owned assets such as wells, ponds, grazing land etc	Affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willing transfer of the asset by means of written consent (MOU). • Relocation or construction of asset by EA with technical inputs from PIU. • Consultations with the concerned section of the community. • Cultural properties will be conserved through special measures such as relocation in consultation with the community 	PCU/PIU
Construction induced impacts/losses	All stakeholders local to the project or with personal interests local to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After a detailed assessment of the impact, assistance can be provided. If the impact is caused by the project's implementation, the project will be responsible for providing compensation/assistance. • For impacts/losses caused by the contractor's ignorance or workmanship, the contractor will be held liable for rehabilitation costs restoring the land/structure to former state or better and providing cash compensation for crop damage at market value replacement cost.. • GRC will be used to measure the construction-induced impact in both scenarios. 	PCU/PIU
Temporary impacts during construction include disruption of normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machinery	All stakeholders local to the project or with personal interests local to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction restoring it to former state or better and providing cash compensation for crop damage at market value replacement cost. • All temporary use of lands outside proposed corridor of construction to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. • Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with local government • Contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy machineries, dust suppression, schedule of construction to allow normal traffic during morning and evening and signage of sensitive areas where safety is a concern. • GRC will be used to measure the construction-induced impact in both scenarios. 	PCU/PIU Contractor
Increased road safety risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily road users and APs within 1.5km of the road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During transect walk, and shortly before putting roads into operation: Increasing awareness of affected communities on road safety risks and measures to be implemented 	PCU/PIU

Impact Category	Definition of APs	Entitlement & Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondarily APs within 3 hour return walking from road 		
Other impacts not identified	All stakeholders local to the project or with personal interests local to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this CPPR and rectified through implementation of a time-based corrective action plan and where necessary, updates to the CPRP. 	PCU
Vulnerable APs (VAPs)	IP (Janajati), women headed households, elderly, disabled, Dalits and other vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although a single household may fall under multiple criteria and types of vulnerability, it will be counted as a single vulnerable HH. For VAPs, preferential employment in wage labour in project construction and maintenance work. Skill enhancement training will be provided to all VAPs. 	

J. Grievance Redress Mechanism

A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established by DOLI to receive, evaluate, and facilitate resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social, environmental, and other concerns on the project. The GRM will ensure greater accountability of the project authorities towards affected persons. The project adopts a three-tier GRM. Grievances may be routed through letters, emails, text messages (SMS), verbal narration, grievance box and registers. The GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own legal process, but to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to resolve such concerns that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons and community. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communications, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the project.

Grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be formed at three levels viz. subproject level, PIU level and PCU level as under: i. **First Level of GRC** (subproject level): The subproject level GRC will comprise of the Ward chairperson of road alignment municipality/rural municipality as chair of the committee and resident engineer; two representatives from affected person (at least one female); representative of contractor; social mobilizer assigned for the road and representatives of women and disadvantaged groups including Indigenous Peoples as members. The social mobilizer will act as complaint receiving officer and work as secretary of the committee. ii. **Second Level of GRC** (PIU level): The PIU level GRC will comprise of PIU chief as chairperson of the committee, safeguard focal of PIU, senior resident engineer, associate safeguard specialist from PISC as member of the committee. The safeguard focal of the PIU will act as secretary of the committee. iii. **Third Level of GRC** (PCU level): The PCU level GRC will comprise of project director as chairperson of the committee, sociologist PCU, team leader PISC, safeguard specialist PISC as member of the committee. The sociologist of the PCU will act as secretary of the committee.

Depending on the nature and significance of the grievances or complaints, grievances will be addressed at three levels, namely, subproject level, PIU level, and PCU level. Simple and easily manageable grievances will be addressed at the subproject level and more complex grievances may direct to the PIU, and PCU level GRC. Grievances will be generally redressed within two weeks from the date of lodging. All complaints and resolutions are recorded and reported at each level of the GRC. In addition, contractors will place complaint boxes at prominent places viz. public places, contractor camp site etc. where local community members can put their complaints/grievances and contractor's personnel should be in charge to collect the complaints/grievances and forward them to the subproject level,

PIU, and PCU level committee, as necessary. Some concerns may not need to pass through GRC. If any such concerns arise, the PISC safeguard consultants and contractor can immediately resolve the complaint on site. The PISC safeguards consultant will notify the PIU that a concern was received, and whether it was resolved.

Prior to construction of any works, PIU will ensure local community meetings are held to notify users and affected persons (APs) about grievance redress mechanism of the project. Awareness of grievance redress procedures will be created through the public awareness campaign, with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The key functions of the GRC are to (i) provide support for APs to lodge their complaints; (ii) record the complaints, categorise, and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and project officials; (iv) report to the aggrieved parties about the decision/solution; and (v) forward the unresolved cases to higher levels.

GRM will cover handling of unresolved grievances and complaints through a process of escalation. The unresolved grievances will be transmitted to the next higher level – subproject level to PIU level and further to PCU level and then to ADB. The PCU will aggregate all grievances to a single consolidated database to monitor the performance of PIUs and IAs and generate aggregate statistics on performance to be publicly disclosed on the project's web-platform. Any grievance/complaint received in the subproject level committee will be addressed within 7 days of filing. Grievances will be resolved through continuous interactions with aggrieved party. Subproject level grievance committee will maintain a grievance registry and document the following information: (i) name of the person; (ii) date complaint was received; (iii) nature of complaint; (iv) location, and (v) how the complaint was resolved. If subproject level GRC could not resolve the issue amicably the committee will forward the complaint to PIU level GRC or if the complainant is not satisfied with the solution, the complainant can appeal to PIU level GRC. The PIU level committee will attempt to address the grievance within 15 days of filing. If it is not resolved at PIU level GRC it will forward the complaint to PCU level GRC. The PCU level GRC will make decisions within 30 days of filing.

If APs/complainers are not contented with the decision of GRCs or in absence of any response from them, the AP may resort to the legal remedies available. The project level GRM will not affect the regular process of access to a court of law and affected parties may seek legal remedies at any time.

Annex-2: Social Map of Proposed Alignment

समाजिक नक्शा
 सिसोदारी - मुन्नाबाद, खेड ताली ताल
 Ch: 0+000 - 6+375

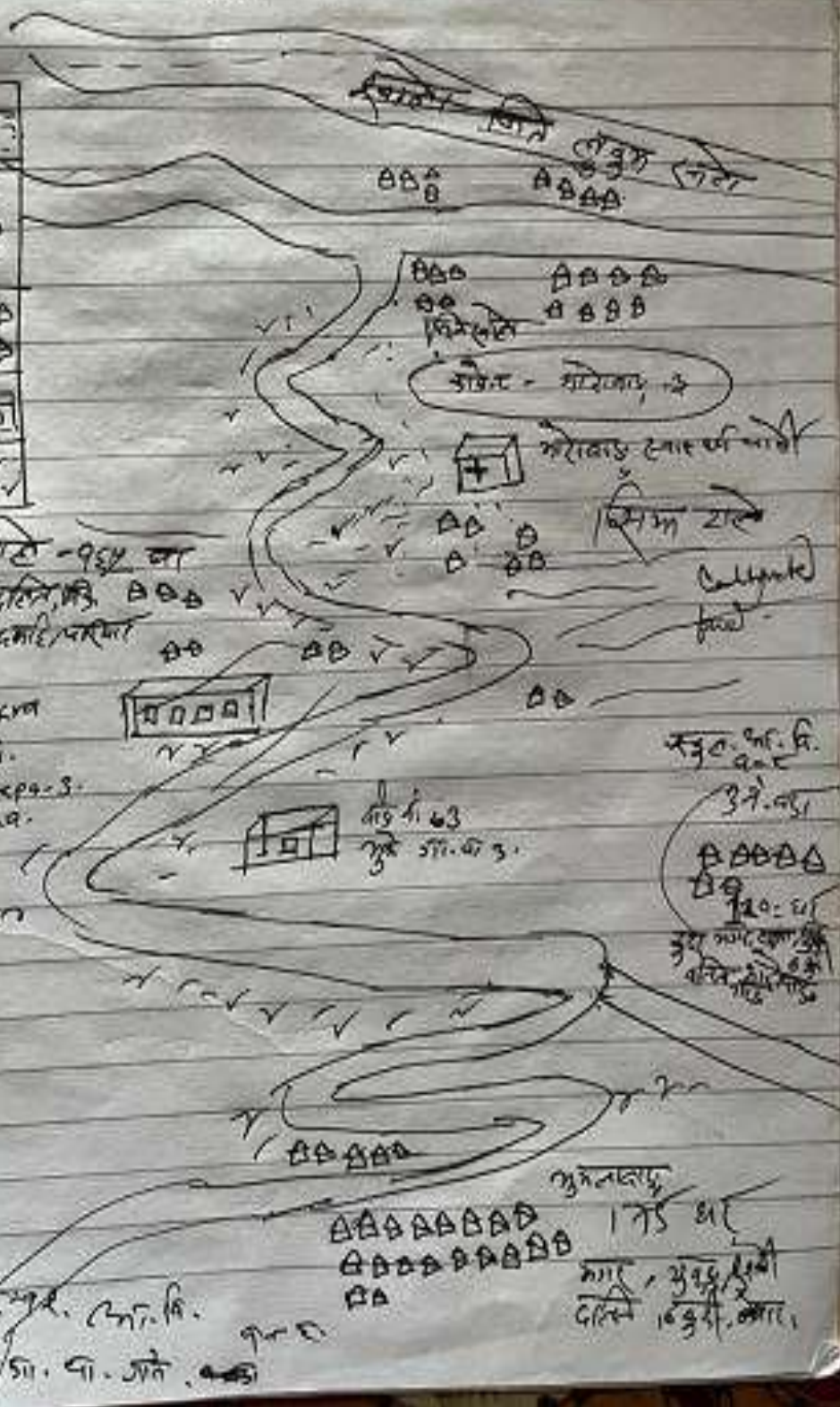
संकेत

सरोवर	
प्रवाहादि	
सड	
वडी रंग	BBB
वाघ	BBB
दिवा	BBB
सुलेपुत्र	BBB
जमिन	BBB

सिमा रोड - 954 वा
 मंग, दलित, 3
 सुना, कादि/परमा

Sahid Sukra
 वा मा. बा.
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सदावीर र मंग. का. वि.
 पुढा अरु सा. वा. जते



सु. का. वि.
 37-1/2
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मुन्नाबाद
 BBBB BBBB
 175 वा
 मंग, मुन्नाबाद
 दलित 16 सुदी. मंग.

Annex- 3: Community Consultation and Meeting Minutes

- १४) शिवजी विठ्ठल
- १५) शिवजी कुमार
- १६) शिवजी प्रकाश कुमार
- १७) शिवजी मन्ना - पुत्र
- १८) श्रीमन् महादेव पुत्र
- १९) लक्ष्मण गुप्ता
- २०) आनंद गुप्ता
- २१) विनायक मन्ना
- २२) राजगोपाल सिन्हा
- २३) शक्ति सुन्दर
- २४) गुलाबराव सुन्दर
- २५) मोहन पुत्र
- २६) रामानंद पुत्र
- २७) कामेश्वर पुत्र
- २८) विष्णु पुत्र
- २९) लाल सुन्दर
- ३०) जयान्त पुत्र
- ३१) शिवजी मन्ना - पुत्र
- ३२) राम प्रकाश सुन्दर

मि. नं. १) गल R.C.F. फर्निचर इन्डो-नली पुने सिंगलरी (मि. लो. वा) -
 पुणे जिल्हा - रांची (८५) ०१००० रोजी २५.५.५२) एडव. इन्डो-नली
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मि. नं. २) गल R.C.F. फर्निचर इन्डो-नली पुने सिंगलरी (मि. लो. वा) -
 पुणे जिल्हा - रांची (८५) ०१००० रोजी २५.५.५२) एडव. इन्डो-नली
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२५/५/५२

आज (दि. 23/08/20) गौरीगढ़ में नौसेना
 विभाग का गौरीगढ़, कुर्वा, प्रोवा, नेपा, अ-नेपा
 संस्थाएं हैं, ग्रामिक नौसेना के मुख्य कार्यालय
 (RUP) अन्तर्गत कुर्वा (पूर्व) जिल्लाको शिक्षणालय
 कुर्वागढ़ - गौरीगढ़ (च. 04000 टोल ६१)
 को स्तरीयता के अन्तर्गत यह भूमे गौरीगढ़ वर
 के ३५५५५५ अन्तर्गत यह प्रस्ताव कुर्वा वर
 के अन्तर्गत ग. सडक प्रस्तावित जमावासीय
 को उपाय के लिये यह वर ५५५५५५ शिक्षा का
 लेन वाली निम्नानुसारके निर्देश जारी है।
 इत्यादि

निम्नानुसार १५ प्रस्ताव कुर्वा - अन्तर्गत - कुर्वागढ़

१. श्री विद्या शैल - नि.वि.सी. लखन कुर्वागढ़
२. श्री विमलेश्वरी कुर्वा - नका स्थित कुर्वागढ़
३. श्री सुभाष प्रसाद कुर्वा - अ.वि. गौरीगढ़
४. श्री जय शर्मा - कुर्वागढ़ (पूर्व गौरीगढ़)
५. श्री विमलेश्वरी कुर्वा - अ.वि. गौरीगढ़
६. श्री वैद्य कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
७. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
८. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
९. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
१०. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
११. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
१२. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
१३. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
१४. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
१५. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
१६. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
१७. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
१८. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
१९. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़
२०. श्री अन्तर्गत कुर्वा - कुर्वागढ़

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|---------|-----|------------------|---|----------------|
| श्रीमती | 22. | वज्रत सु | - | वृद्धिगति |
| श्रीमती | 23. | चन कानु (गैला) | - | वृद्धिगति |
| श्रीमती | 24. | रामप्रकाश सुन्दर | - | समाप्त वंश |
| श्रीमती | 25. | श्रीमती सुभा | - | 'श्रीमती सुभा' |
| | 26. | डिलिपती वि. सु. | | |
| | 27. | सिलती सुभा | | |
| | 28. | श्रीमती सुभा | | |
| | 29. | श्रीमती सुभा | | |
| | 30. | लीला सुभा सुभा | | |
| | 31. | हर्षिता सुभा | | |
| | 32. | पिलवन सुभा | | |
| | 33. | आशा सुभा | | |
| | 34. | रामलता सुभा | | |
| | 35. | रति सुभा | | |
| | 36. | सुभा सुभा | | |
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| | 45. | सुभा सुभा | | |
| | 46. | सुभा सुभा | | |

निर्णयः

सुपरीम कोर्ट

१. यह भीलडि पूर्वांचल विकास मंत्रालय, भूतलगत शांतिवा एड्ड
 सार्वजनिक सुधार कार्यक्रम (RUP) कए करी. नीती दुने
 दुबुम (पूर्व) खिल्लाडो सिमाधारी (जिल्लाकोट) - सुपरीम कोर्ट -
 गरी सड्ड (Lk: 0+000 देखी 6+395) का सड्ड
 प्रभावित जग्ग धनीहरु र स्थानीय उप गेल्ला एड्डो आम
 भेलावाट सो सड्डलाई निशुल्क र स्विकडि रुपमा जग्ग
 दाक दिने सम्झौता पत्रमा इलाका रानी सर्वसहमतीले
 निर्णय गरियो।

२. उल सड्डको लागि सुपरीम कोर्ट जग्गदान सम्झौतापत्र
 मा प्रथम पङ्कती दुपमा जग्ग दाक (जग्ग धारी), दोस्रो
 पङ्कती (जग्ग लिने) यस सम्झौता मा. वा. को. नं. ३ का
 एड्ड भइसक। RUP प्राविधिक र लेने पत्र (साथी)
 को दुपमा यस वा. नं. ३ ले भी इन्डि शुद्ध का. वि.
 का. प्र. भ. भी कुल प्रकट शुद्ध रूपमा मनोनयन गरिने
 लक्षणा सह सहमतले निर्णय गरियो।

३. यह सड्ड खण्डमा पनि आधुनिक जग्ग धनीहरुको
 डि. नं. र नाम नभैसकियो विवरण तथा आर्थिकीय डेडी
 क्लिन र नाम (जग्ग धनीको) दुबुम हुन गएको र डेडी क्लि
 एड्ड देउपा उपरै परेको भन्ने शुभारो। भूतलगत सुभारो
 'आर्थिकीय उल डिपेण्डु गरी उपार्जन काट रिचो
 पत्राधिक गरी मात्र क्लिन क्लिन र एड्ड लक्षणा परिपत्र
 गरी क्लिन र एड्डको लागि पनि एकी जग्ग धनी -
 एड्ड निशुल्क र स्विकडि रुपमा एड्ड सह एड्ड।
 नेवत एड्डको नाममा एड्ड दिने री एड्डको निर्णय
 गरियो।

सुपरीम कोर्ट
 जग्गदान
 सुपरीम कोर्ट
 सुपरीम कोर्ट

आज दिनांक २०८०-०९-२६ गतेका दिन (बुधवार) १० मे २०२३) आमीका सडक सुधार आयोगका (RCIP) आर्गनाइजेशन सल्लोकाणी हुने अन्ततः पूर्व सिङ्गलाका "शिला - धारी - सुन्तलाकाड - राड.सी सडक (चेनेम: ०+०००-६+३६५ डि.मी.) रण्डका अडगापने अडगावनी ठोका उपस्थिति तथा सुमे गाडपालिका वडा नं. ३ का वडा अध्यक्ष श्री प्रहुराम बुढा अझ का अध्यक्षताका वडा कार्यालय आडगावका वसेडा केठले स्तरेन्द्र अडगादान धाराका नेत्रो पञ्च (साडी) चयन गरे निर्णय गरि कठ संमन्त्र गरियो ।

उपस्थिति

- (१) श्री प्रहुराम बुढा, अध्यक्ष, सुमे गा.पा.३ - *प्रहुराम*
- (२) श्री फुके वहापुर पुन, शिला, शहिदसुड ना.वि.सुमे.३. *फुके*
- (३) श्री बालाराम शोर्पाली, पञ्चार - सुमे साप्यालिङ - *शोर्पाली*
- (४) श्री हरकसिंह धामी, मणिनिधि, RCIP - *धामी*
- (५) श्री लाल वहापुर रोडा, अडगादाना, सुमे गा.पा.३. - *लाल*
- (६) श्री दिलमान रोडा, पूर्व वडा अध्यक्ष, " " - *दिलमान*
- (७) श्री विष्णु रोडा, महिला सदाच. " " - *विष्णु*
- (८) श्री जुद्धविर कामी, अडगादाना, " " सुन्तलाकाड *जुद्धविर*
- (९) श्री लालवहापुर कामी, समाजसेवी " " " *लाल*
- (१०) श्री बलिराम नेपाली, अडगादाना " " " *बलिराम*
- (११) श्री नरे नेपाली, अडगादाना " " अडगावडा. *नरे*
- (१२) श्री मिश्र प्रसाद रोडा, अडगादानाकोटोडा " " ३ - *मिश्र*
- (१३) श्री हर्क वहापुर रोडा, अडगादाना, " " ८ - *हर्क*
- (१४) श्री निम कुम्हारी सुनार, वडा सदस्य, सुमे - ३ - *कुम्हारी*
- (१५) श्री मिश्र वहापुर पुन, समाजसेवी, सुमे - ३, शिला - *मिश्र*
- (१६) श्री सुन्तलाविर पुन, अडगादाना सुमे - ३, शिला *सुन्तलाविर*
- (१७) श्री गुरु वहापुर पुन, " " सुमे - ३, शिला *गुरु*
- (१८) श्री फुके पुन मजार " " " " *फुके पुन*

- १६) मेरा प्रसाद पुन, अजगादाता, सुमे-३ -
 १७) पल्लवाने लाम्नी " सुमे-३
 १८) पार्वली पुन " सुमे-३
 १९) आजीमान नेपाली " सुमे-३
 २०) राम बहादुर नेपाली " सुमे-३
 २१) श्रीला नेपाली " सुमे-३
 २२) अमि प्रकाश वि.ठे, कल्लपुर अक्टोबर, अमे.३ - *[Signature]*

निर्णय सं.१: आयोगको प्रावधान अनुसार अजगादाताका
 ले स्नेहद्वारा अजगादाता फारानका सहिदाय गर्दा तैसो पक्ष
 (राष्ट्री) आवश्यक पर्ने अप्ठोले अजगादाताकाको सर्वसम्पत्ती
 मा यति वडा अत्र रहेको छी- छान्दिन शाक मा.नि.
 सिता ठा शिक्षक छी फुकु बहादुर पुन अजगादाता
 चयन गर्ने निर्णय गरियो।

[Signature] *[Signature]*

Annex- 4: Detail of Transect Walk and Participants

Checklist for Transect Walk Survey

१. सङ्गठन आयोजनाको नाम: सिसाधारी (जिरेमोला) - भुम्लुगाण्ड, राँची एण्ड
२. जिल्ला: इलाम (पूर्व) Change ०+००० देखि ९+३०२
३. गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका: भुम्लु वडा नं. ३
४. Transect Walk गरेको मिति: २०७९/०४/१८
५. Transect Walk मा सहभाग्य भएका व्यक्तिहरूको जम्मा संख्या: ४२
 - भाविबासी/जनजाति: २९
 - बसक्याडर:
 - घर/संरचना पश्चात्त हुने घरधुरी: २८
 - महिला: ९
६. प्रमुख सहभागीहरूको नाम तथा पद:

भाविजनका तर्फबाट

- नाम / गाउँपालिका तर्फबाट
१. श्री प्रभुनाथ बुढा - अ.ह.प.का - भुम्लु एण्ड. नं. वडा नं. ३
 २. श्री विठ्ठु सोन - वि.स.स. सदस्य इलाम (पूर्व)



७. सहभागीहरूबाट उदाहरणको मुख्य मुद्दा विषय (Issue) र सुझावहरू (Suggestions)
 - # विद्यमान सडकमा प्रयोग गरिएको र ~~असुर~~ डिजाइन अनुसार काम गर्नु पर्ने जस्ता बिषयहरू र स्केलेरिड कृपमा सडक/नेपाल सरकारलाई उपलब्ध गराउने।
 - # सडक निर्माणको लागि कामहरू गर्ने योजनाहरू गर्ने सहचरणहरू गर्ने (कामहरूमा परेका हरूको मञ्जूर हो।
 - # सडक हाडेर गर्न दिने निर्माण अर्थको राख्ने हुने।

8. Transect Walk नद प्रायः मुख्य-मुख्य विपणन (out comes) को समझ

- # स्वेचिडि जग्गा दास गर्त स्वे जग्गा दास स्वेचिडि भएछे ।
- # सडक निर्माण गर्त स्वेचिडि उपभोक्ताहरूको साथ सहयोगी हुने ।

9. Transect Walk न खासियतरमा गरिएको हालतमा प्रमुख विपणनको अतिरिक्त विवरण

- # परिचय (REL) को बारेमा सामान्य जानकारी/ दस्तावेज भएछे ।
- # परियोजनाको प्रकाश पत्रहरू (प्राविधिक, वातावरणीय, सामाजिक) को दस्तावेज भएछे ।
- # सामुदायिक सभाको प्रस्तावना (LPP) अनुसार जग्गा दास सम्बन्धी दस्तावेज भएछे ।
- # संरचना र जिल्लो पार्कको धारि सम्बन्धी दस्तावेज ।

10. सामाजिक सुरक्षा विशेषज्ञ (Social Safeguard Specialist) को समावेश

- # सामुदायिक उपभोक्ताहरू र जग्गा दासहरू स्वेचिडि जग्गा दासको दस्तावेजहरूको साथै पारदर्शिता, सामाजिक, कार्यात्मक तथा पारि मसलहरूको निर्माण गर्त उपयुक्त रहेछे जस्तै ।

साथि उल्लेखित विपणनार्थ सम्बन्धी परिष्कार मात्र सडकको alignment नभै योग्य भए विहेने छ ।

गाउँ नगरपालिकाको प्रतिनिधि
प्रतिनिधि

नाम: प्रमोदराज सुब्बा
पता: वडा नम्बर - वडा नं. 3

हस्ताक्षर: 

RCIP प्रायोजकको

नाम:

पता:

हस्ताक्षर:



Annex 5: Copy of Land Donation MoU between Project and Owners

नेपाल सरकार, सीमा प्रशासन तथा आसन्न प्रशासन विभाग, काठमाडौं, काठमाडौं उपत्यका विकास प्रशासन (RCIP) को कार्यालय, काठमाडौं, नेपाल।
 विभागीय - काठमाडौं - ०५००० - ६४ - ३७५) काठमाडौं उपत्यका विकास प्रशासन (RCIP) को कार्यालय, काठमाडौं, नेपाल।
 नामको विवरण देखाउँदा स्विकृत गर्न सकिने छैन। यसको लागि कृपया यो तथ्यांक सही रूपमा प्रदान गर्नुहोस्।

स्वीकृत गरिएको क्षेत्रको विवरण

क्र.सं. S.N.	जिल्ला DISTRICT	वडा नं. WARD NO	वडा नं. VDC	प्लान नं. PLAN NO	ग्रिड नं. GRID-S	प्लान नं. PARCEL NO	जमीन क्षेत्र Occupied in Existing road (sq.m) वा अन्य क्षेत्र (sq.m)	अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र Additional Area (required) वा अन्य क्षेत्र (sq.m)	कुल क्षेत्र Total Area	मालिकको नाम / पिताको नाम र नाम (Father's name of land owner)	बन्धु/बन्धु र/सहोदर पुत्र	सहोदर (पति)	सहोदर (पति)	टिप्पणी (Remarks)
68	सुदूरपश्चिम (पूर्व)	सौराज्य	3	851217	113	56.770	41.95781685	415	सुदूरपश्चिम	सुदूरपश्चिम	सुदूरपश्चिम	सुदूरपश्चिम	सुदूरपश्चिम	
69	सुदूरपश्चिम (पूर्व)	सौराज्य	3	851217	119	65.950	59.27373347	315	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य
70	सुदूरपश्चिम (पूर्व)	सौराज्य	3	851217	114	19.51	37.76340098	95	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य
71	सुदूरपश्चिम (पूर्व)	सौराज्य	3	851217	112	255.56	311.107668	1495	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य
72	सुदूरपश्चिम (पूर्व)	सौराज्य	3	851217	109	5.789	7.019111762	335	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य
73	सुदूरपश्चिम (पूर्व)	सौराज्य	3	851217	134	106.063	156.074164	4250	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य	सौराज्य

यस जग्गा मा सञ्चालित पत्रमा सम्बन्धित जग्गा धारक
 कुनै कडापत्रमा रोकिएको र
 आफ्नो पत्रमा जोडिएको पत्रमा
 रस्तामा र सडकमा
 व्यक्तो प्रयोग गर्नु।
 (साजी) रोकिएको



नेपाल सरकार, सौभाग्य सचिवालय, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं। जिल्ला विकास विभाग, सौभाग्य (च. 0-4000-64-375) सचिवालय, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं। जिल्ला विकास विभाग, सौभाग्य (च. 0-4000-64-375) सचिवालय, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं। जिल्ला विकास विभाग, सौभाग्य (च. 0-4000-64-375) सचिवालय, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं। जिल्ला विकास विभाग, सौभाग्य (च. 0-4000-64-375) सचिवालय, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं।

क्र.सं. (S.N.)	जिल्ला (DISTRICT)	वडा नं. (WARD NO.)	ग्राम पंचायत (VDC)	ब्लॉक नं. (Block No.)	सुविधा नं. (Facility No.)	प्लान नं. (Plan No.)	कतार क्षेत्रफल (m ²) (Area of plot)	अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रफल (m ²) (Additional Area)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (m ²) (Total Area)	सामान्य स्वामित्वको नाम (Name of land owner)	व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्वको नाम (Father's name of land owner)	सह/सहभागी/सह (Share/Partner)	हस्ताक्षर (Signature)	सहभागी (Right)	सहभागी (Right)	टिप्पणीहरू (Remarks)
39	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	3	851217	254	0.138	22.418800668	40	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)				
40	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	3	851217	253	158.844	235.5143101	625	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	राज			
41	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	3	851217	250	229.78	402.8771377	1305	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	राज			
										सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)
42	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	3	851217	50	81.104	113.2046943	305	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	राज			
43	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	सौराहा (SAURHA)	3	851217	49	51.046	66.26388386	205	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	सुनसरी (SUNSHARI)	राज			

सुनसरी जिल्ला विकास विभाग, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं। जिल्ला विकास विभाग, सौभाग्य (च. 0-4000-64-375) सचिवालय, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं। जिल्ला विकास विभाग, सौभाग्य (च. 0-4000-64-375) सचिवालय, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं। जिल्ला विकास विभाग, सौभाग्य (च. 0-4000-64-375) सचिवालय, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं। जिल्ला विकास विभाग, सौभाग्य (च. 0-4000-64-375) सचिवालय, सौभाग्य स्टाडीयम रोड, काठमाडौं।



खरीददार अथवा दाता स्वामीका सूची

नेपाल सरकार, ललित मोदीना तथा अग्रमातृ परामान अनुशासन, स्थानिय पूर्वाधार विभाग, / पुरान सरकार, शीलिक पुस्तावर विकास महासंघ सुदूरपश्चिमी प्रदेश, अर्जन्तत प्राविण्य सङ्घक सञ्चाला सुधार आर्पणन (RCIP) द्वारा सार्वजनिकी हुने खुम (पूर्व) जिल्लाको विकासार्थी- सुदूरपश्चिम -श्री ११७७७ (Ch: 0+000 -6+ 375) नमो सङ्घको हुने तालका पूर्व हाली उपचारका जमा अर्जन्ततले विद्यमान सङ्घका प्रयोग आर्पण र प्राविण्य विभाजन अनुसार वध आकर्षक पूर्व जमा यस सङ्घक वा नेपाल सरकारको नामको निगमको रूपमा खरीददार वा दाता हुने हुने। साथै विनियुक्तको को जमा दाता हुने हुने। साथै आर्जन्तत वा आर्जन्ततको हुने पूर्व प्रकाशको दाता र अर्थात् नयाको र अर्थात् शारी सुदूरपश्चिमीको ताली निगमको खरीददार अथवा दाता हुने हुने। साथै अर्जन्ततको दाताको नामको सुदूरपश्चिमीको ताली निगमको खरीददार अथवा दाता हुने हुने। साथै अर्जन्ततको दाताको नामको सुदूरपश्चिमीको ताली निगमको खरीददार अथवा दाता हुने हुने।

क्र.सं. S.N.	जिल्ला DISTRICT	वडा नं. WARD NO	वडा नं. GRID-S	प्लॉट नं. PARCEL NO	जमीन क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर)	अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर)	सामूहिक नाम वा / दाताको नाम (Name of land owner)	सामूहिक नाम वा / दाताको नाम (Father's name of land owner)	संकेत (Signature)	संकेत (दाता)	संकेत (दाता)	टिप्पणी (Remarks)
16	खुम (पूर्व)	सौराढी	3	851257	950	401.53	495.3414972	श्याम सुब्बा					
17	खुम (पूर्व)	सौराढी	3	851216	378	18.57	32.53676621	श्याम सुब्बा					श्री नाथको
18	खुम (पूर्व)	सौराढी	1	851218	282	14.96	10.7203722						
19	खुम (पूर्व)	सौराढी	8	851218	61	112.009	227.3800153	श्याम सुब्बा	श्याम सुब्बा				
20	खुम (पूर्व)	सौराढी	8	851218	62	91.32	151.9571417	श्याम सुब्बा	श्याम सुब्बा				
21	खुम (पूर्व)	सौराढी	8	851218	43	200.68	390.7145106	श्याम सुब्बा	श्याम सुब्बा				

यस जग्गा दाता श्याम सुब्बा सार्वजनिकी
जग्गा विकासार्थी हुने कलाप विना खरीददार
प्राप्त हुने हुने। साथै अर्जन्ततको दाता र अर्थात्
सुदूरपश्चिमीको ताली निगमको खरीददार अथवा दाता हुने हुने।
सुदूरपश्चिमीको ताली निगमको खरीददार अथवा दाता हुने हुने।
श्याम सुब्बा (दाता)
(श्याम सुब्बा)


सुदूरपश्चिमी प्रदेश सरकार
सुदूरपश्चिमी प्रदेश सरकार
सुदूरपश्चिमी प्रदेश सरकार

स्वीडिङ जग्गा दाउा सम्झौता पत्र

नेपाल सरकार, मीठप माहिपला तथा सामान्य अडालासत मन्त्रालय, स्वाधिनय पुर्वाधार विभाग / पटना सरकार, मीठिक पुर्वाधार विकास मन्त्रालय, मुम्बईनी मुडना, अन्तोनय एडमिषिड बडक मन्त्रालय मुना, आणजना (R.C.I.P) अत सलराजमडी हुने मडम (पुर्) विन्लाके विनापारी- मुम्बईनीवाप- मीठी सडक (Ch: 0+000 - 6+ 375) लानि सडकको हुने जग्गाया पुने हामी तललिखला जग्गा यलिनले विन्लास बडकमा पुगीन भएले र पुर्वलिक विनाडन अनुषार अत आणपक भई जग्गा यत सडक या जग्गा सडकको दाउा विन तत मुम्बईनीवाप आडको शहबडमा मीठी आण मीठि विन्लास को जग्गा यत विन हामी लानि सडकको पुगीन मीठिक या अडमिपलत कुने पुने पुकाउको दवाउ र बरकाप जग्गाको र आणको (पुठी मुडीले) बडक मन्त्रालयको आण विन्लास स्वीडिङ कपमा आमा

क्र.सं. (S.N.)	जिल्ला (District)	वडा नं. (VDC)	वार्ड नं. (WARD NO)	ग्रिड नं. (GRID-S)	प्लॉट नं. (PARCEL NO)	जग्गा क्षेत्रफल (Land Area Occupied in Existing road (sq.m) जग्गा क्षेत्रफल (sq.m) कुल क्षेत्रफल (Total Area)	अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रफल (Additional Area required (sq.m) अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रफल (sq.m) कुल क्षेत्रफल (Total Area)	जग्गा क्षेत्रफल (Name of land owner)	जग्गा क्षेत्रफल (Father's name of land owner)	वडा / जग्गा नं.	हस्ताक्षर (Signature)	बायाँ हातको अङ्ग (Left hand)	दायाँ हातको अङ्ग (Right hand)	टिप्पणी (Remarks)
1	रुकुम (पुर्)	सौराज्य	3	851216	625	20,518	23,082,200,36	राम बहादुर पुन	सजन	सजिन	राम	[Fingerprint]	[Fingerprint]	दायाँ हातको अङ्ग
2	रुकुम (पुर्)	सौराज्य	3	851217	104	185,582,628,8	87,662,708,88	राम बहादुर पुन	सजन	सजिन	राम	[Fingerprint]	[Fingerprint]	दायाँ हातको अङ्ग
3	रुकुम (पुर्)	सौराज्य	3	851216	432	37,964	44,650,215,81	समान पुन	समान पुन	समान	राम	[Fingerprint]	[Fingerprint]	दायाँ हातको अङ्ग
4	रुकुम (पुर्)	सौराज्य	3	851216	433	41,647	50,936,687,2	समान पुन	समान पुन	समान	राम	[Fingerprint]	[Fingerprint]	दायाँ हातको अङ्ग
5	रुकुम (पुर्)	सौराज्य	3	851216	431	6,745	14,472,828,32	दायाँ हातको अङ्ग				[Fingerprint]	[Fingerprint]	दायाँ हातको अङ्ग

यस जग्गा दाउा सम्झौता पत्रका सम्झौता-दाउा पत्रका लागि कुनै अन्तर विना स्वीडिङ कपमा पाठकनी तयले कुनै उपलब्धताका हस्ताक्षर र लक्ष्मी गारिन्को कम्पनी प्रमाणित भएछ।

राम बहादुर पुन
राम बहादुर पुन



मिति: २०८० १/१२

श्री प्रार्थना सडक सञ्चालक सुधार आयोजना
श्रीमङ्गल, पल्लोच, सीतापुर ।

विषय: सडकमा पर्ने जग्गाको सामुहिक व्यक्तिकृत स्वीच्छक जग्गादान गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

- नेपाल सरकार, शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय, स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विभाग (DOL) अन्तर्गत प्रार्थना सडक सञ्चालक सुधार आयोजना-अन्तिम लगायी बाट रकम पुर्ण जिल्ला विभाषारी-भुम्बाबाइ-वीसी सडक चिनेत्र: ०+००० देखी ६+३७४ कि.मि. को निर्माण सुधार तथा स्तरोन्नती कारको लागि कर्मियान सडकले बडको तथा बप आकस्मक पर्ने क्षेत्रकले सडक कार्यालय गाउँपालिका नगरपालिका र तोकें सदरको रोहवरमा कुनै सरकाच विना, गतीबुधीले निगुल स्वीच्छक जग्गादान गर्ने मन्वुर भई सामुहिक व्यक्तिकृत रुपमा स्वीच्छक जग्गादान परमा हस्ताक्षर गरेका छौं-गर्को छु ।

तपसिल

क्र.सं.	जग्गाधनीको तीन पुस्तै विवरण			सडकमा पर्ने प्रभावित जग्गाको विवरण						हस्ताक्षर		सहछाप			
	जग्गाधनीको नाम, घर	सङ्केतको नाम	सङ्केतको माप	जग्गाको जम्मा क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)
१.	लाल क. रोज	पुर्णकिर	मानकिर	४१५	६५.६९	२१.२८	२०.०६	२१.२८	२०.०६	२१.२८	२०.०६	२१.२८	२०.०६	२१.२८	२०.०६
२.	लाल बहादुर रोज	पुर्णकिर	मानकिर	५३५	६५.२६	२०.२३	१०.६८	२०.२३	१०.६८	२०.२३	१०.६८	२०.२३	१०.६८	२०.२३	१०.६८
३.	अडकिर काशी	नरु	अरुकिर	११६२	४६.३६	१०.६८	१०.६८	१०.६८	१०.६८	१०.६८	१०.६८	१०.६८	१०.६८	१०.६८	१०.६८

रोहवर साक्षी
सहा कार्यालय, गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका

नाम वर: प्रहुराम बुडा
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: [Date]



आयोजना समन्वय ईकाइ

नाम वर: एकरिह घामी, RCIP
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: २/१२

तेस्रो पक्ष:
नाम वर: [Name]
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: [Date]

मिति: १००२/२१२

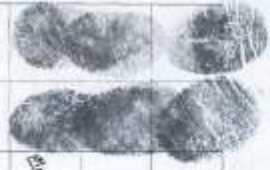
की प्रतिलिपि संदेश संचालक द्वाारा आयोजित
सिवालय, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र ।

विषय: महाराष्ट्र पत्रे अणुशक्ति सामुहिक न्यायिक समीक्षा अणुशक्ति परिषदको सम्मेलन ।

विवरण: महाराष्ट्र पत्रे अणुशक्ति समीक्षा समिति (DOLE) आयोजित समीक्षा संदेश संचालक द्वाारा आयोजित समीक्षा समिति संदेश संचालक की अध्यक्षता में संदेश संचालक (सिन्हा) ०१/००० देवी ५-२००५ कि वि. को निर्वाण द्वाारा तथा समीक्षा समिति की अध्यक्षता में संदेश संचालक की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित समीक्षा समिति आयोजित किया गया। समीक्षा समिति की अध्यक्षता में संदेश संचालक की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित समीक्षा समिति आयोजित किया गया। समीक्षा समिति की अध्यक्षता में संदेश संचालक की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित समीक्षा समिति आयोजित किया गया।

संपादन

क्र. सं.	अणुशक्ति के तीन पक्षों विवरण		अणुशक्ति के तीन पक्षों विवरण		अणुशक्ति के तीन पक्षों विवरण				अणुशक्ति के तीन पक्षों विवरण				
	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता	अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता			
४	देवीसारा देवीसारा	देवीसारा देवीसारा	देवीसारा देवीसारा	देवीसारा देवीसारा	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५
५	देवीसारा देवीसारा	देवीसारा देवीसारा	देवीसारा देवीसारा	देवीसारा देवीसारा	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५
६	देवीसारा देवीसारा	देवीसारा देवीसारा	देवीसारा देवीसारा	देवीसारा देवीसारा	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५	५२०५



देवीसारा देवीसारा
अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता
अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता
अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता

अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता
अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता
अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता

मिति: १००२/२१२

अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता
अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता
अणुशक्ति के नाम, पता



मिति - ०६० २/१२

जी चारमिए सवइ सङ्गान सुअर सभोसवइ
 ओपलन, सुनचक, मोसवइ ।

विषयक सडकमा पर्ने जग्गाको समुहिक नक्शिकरण अगावता गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

- 1. नेपाल सरकार, गरीबी निवारण सञ्चालन, स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विभाग, (DOL) अन्तर्गत प्राचीन सडक सञ्चालन सुअर सभोसवइ-अधिकार लगायी बाट सडक पूर्ण विज्या विमानवादी-सुनचक-दीदी सडक : पिनको ०+००० देखी ६+३५४ कि.मि) को विमान सुअर सभ सञ्चालनी सभको लागि सञ्चालन सडकको मुला उप सभसक पर्ने क्षेत्रको कडा-सञ्चालन, गाँउपालिका नगरपालिका र तेस्रो पञ्चासो क्षेत्रमा कुनै प्रकारको विवाद, रोक्किलोको निपुणक मोसिचक अगावता पर्ने सभर अड बापुछक सञ्चालन सभर-सुनचक अगावता पर्ने सभर सञ्चालन सभरको (को-सभको) छ ।

दिएभिन




क्र.सं.	जग्गाधनीको तीन पुरो विवरण				सडकमा पर्ने प्रभावित जग्गाको विवरण				सञ्चालन		
	जग्गाधनीको नाम, वडा	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या/दिशो/सङ्ख्या
१०	सुनचक ५७	६६	६७	६८	१६६	१६७	१६८	१६९	१७०	१७१	१७२
११	सुनचक ५७	६६	६७	६८	१६६	१६७	१६८	१६९	१७०	१७१	१७२
१२	तेरे नेचली	११	१२	१३	१३५	१३६	१३७	१३८	१३९	१४०	१४१




सिद्धर/साकी

सुनचक/साकी गाँउपालिका, नगरपालिका

नाम वर: 
 पता वर: 
 मिति: 

आवोजना समन्वय ईकाइ

नाम वर: 
 पता वर: 
 मिति: 

नेको वर: 
 नाम वर: 
 मिति: 

मिति: ०८/०२/२०२५

श्री. राजेश्वर शहकर सहकार म्युचुअर आजीवनिया
सीधरन, पुणेकर, नविसरपर ।

विषय: सहकरमा पर्ने जग्गाको सामुहिक खण्डितन स्वीकृत जग्गाबाट गोरिएको सचिपपत्रमा ।

नेपाल सरकार, आर्थी विकास मन्त्रालय, आजीवनिय पुरोधार विभाग (DOL), मन्त्रालय पर्यायीया सहकर सम्बन्धत मुद्दार आजीवनिया-आजीवनिया तलागी धरत स्वरुप पुरे विनाया विनायापरी-
मुल्याबाङ्गारीकी सहकर जेनेम. ०+००० रेदी ५+५५५ दिक् मि. सरे निमाप मुद्दार तला लागेजतमी काकको लागी अनुमान सहकरत पचेको मुदा धा आनपपक पर्ने सचकरत
कडा करालनाय गाउँपालिका तथारपालिका ४ नेजी सहको गणकमा पर्ने कडाकाय विना, गरीबीकीधर निरपुङ्क स्वीकृत जग्गापान पर्ने मयुध भई सामुहिक खण्डितन अन्त
स्वीकृत जग्गापान पत्रमा प्रमाणपर संरका श्री. राजेश्वर ।

तथारसित

क्र.सं.	जग्गाधरीको तीन पुस्तो विवरण				सहकरमा पर्ने प्रभावित जग्गाको विवरण						हस्ताक्षर	दावा	गोरिया	
	जग्गाधरीको नाम, धर	काय नं/संकेत	काय नं/संकेत	काय नं/संकेत	संख्या	विस्तर	विस्तर	विस्तर	सहकरमा पर्ने विवरण	सहकरमा पर्ने विवरण				सहकरमा पर्ने विवरण
११	पहमाना धारी	वि.सं. ३००	वि.सं. ३००	वि.सं. ३००	३	६५	६५	६५	३.५९	२२.४५	६.६३			
१४	खाली पुन	वि.सं. ३००	वि.सं. ३००	वि.सं. ३००	३	४००	४००	४००	१.०	४२.५२	४.६५			
१२	जोरे पुन	वि.सं. ३००	वि.सं. ३००	वि.सं. ३००	३	१३९	१३९	१३९	२१.१९	११.५०	४.५५			



गेहबर, साधी

जग्गा करालनाय गाउँपालिका, तथारपालिका

नाम वर: प्रहुराम कुन
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: [Blank]



आजीवनिया सभतथ इकर

नाम वर: [Signature]
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: २/१५

सेवे पक: [Signature]
नाम वर: [Signature]
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: [Blank]

दिनांक २०२०/२/१८

की प्रामाणिक सडक करनाम सुधार सुयोग्यता
समाधान, सुचारु, सविनियोजित।

विषय: सडकमा पर्ने जग्गाको सांख्यिक/व्यक्तिगत स्वीकृत जग्गाचलन गरिएको सम्बन्धमा।

- १. नेपाल सरकार, बजटी विभाग, सन्चालन, स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विभाग (DoL) अन्तर्गत डामिण सडक बजटमा सुधार सुयोग्यता-प्रतिनिधि समितिको बैठकबाट पूर्व तिरमा सिम्पलरी-भुम्बाबाइ-गौरी सडक (चिनज: ०+००० रेखी २+३०४ कि.मि) को विपिन सुधार तथा समायोजनी कार्यको तथीन सांख्यिक सडकचलन चर्चेको तथा यस सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रगत सडक कार्यालय/गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका २ नंको पठाको गैरपरपत्रा पर्ने सडकमा विना, गौरीबासीत निगमक/स्वीकृत जग्गाचलन गर्ने सडक, भई सांख्यिक व्यक्तित्वाव रुपमा स्वीकृत जग्गाचलन पत्रमा स्थलावरण गरको छै नभएको छ।

तथ्यांक

क्र.सं.	जग्गाचर्चेको नाम, वर			जग्गाचर्चेको तीन पुराने विवरण			सडकमा पर्ने प्रभावित जग्गाको विवरण						हस्ताक्षर	दिनांक	संकेत	
	जग्गाचर्चेको नाम, वर	वर्ग/संख्या	संकेत	वर्ग	संख्या	संकेत	वर्ग	संख्या	संकेत	वर्ग	संख्या	संकेत				वर्ग
१६	जिना नेपाली	१५/१००	१५/१००	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१
१७	११	११	११	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१
१८	रुमी कर्दार पुन	११/१००	११/१००	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१	१

गैरपरपत्रा

जग्गा कार्यालय/गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका

नाम वर, प्रमुख/सहायक

संकेत

दिनांक

स्थान

संकेत

स्थान

संकेत

स्थान

आयोजना समन्वय ईकाइ

नाम वर, प्रमुख/सहायक

संकेत

दिनांक

स्थान

संकेत

स्थान

संकेत

स्थान

मिति: २०६० / १२ / १५

श्री. पारमिणी महक सञ्चालन सञ्चार आयोजना
सोमपटन, पुन्यांक, सप्तरी।

विषय: महकमा पर्ने जग्गाको सामुहिक व्यक्तिकत स्वीकृत जग्गापत्र गरिएको सम्बन्धमा।

- १. नेपाल सरकार, शहरी विकास सञ्चालन, स्थानीय पूर्वाग्रह विभाग (DoL) इलाहाबाद शहरी विकास सञ्चालन सञ्चार आयोजना-इतिहास सभागी डाट. रुकुम पुर्ण भिन्ना विकासधारी-कामवाहा-रौली महक। चेन नं. ०+००० देखी ५+३५५ कि. मि। श्री विभाग सञ्चार तथा स्तन्त्रताई कार्यालयको तर्फा सन्तमान महकमा चर्को तथा सप्त मापमाका पर्ने क्षेत्रगत वडा कार्यालय, माउपतालका नगरपालिका, १-तर्फको पत्रको शहदतमा कुनै सरकार विना, गरीबुदीले निर्णय स्वीकृत जग्गापत्र गर्न मन्त्र भन्ने आमुदिक योजनागत सप्तमा स्वीकृत जग्गापत्र पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गरको छी। गरको छ।

तपसिल

क्र.सं.	जग्गाधनीको नाम, वर			अस्माधनीको तीन पुरत विवरण			महकमा पर्ने प्रभावित जग्गाको विवरण				हस्ताक्षर		सहिच्छाप		
	जग्गाधनीको नाम, वर	वसु चीको क्र.सं.	सबै नक्साको नं.	सबै नक्साको नं.	वडा नं.	सबै नक्साको नं.	जग्गाको नक्सा नं.	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (आवृत्ति व.मी.)	जग्गाको पत्र नं.	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (आवृत्ति व.मी.)	जग्गाको पत्र नं.	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (आवृत्ति व.मी.)	नाम	दिना	संख्या
१९	रुमी व. पुन	विने	१०५२२	१०५२२	३	१०५२२	६४५	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२			
२०	आजीमान देवली	कुनै	१०५२२	१०५२२	१	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२			
२१	आजीमान देवली	कुनै	१०५२२	१०५२२	१	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२	१०५२२			

रोहवर साजी
उदा कार्यालय / गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका



आयोजना समन्वय ईकाइ

नाम वर: ए.एस.ए. रानी, RCIP
हस्ताक्षर: ए.एस.ए. रानी
मिति: २/१५

सेवो पत्र: ए.एस.ए. रानी, रानी
नाम वर: ए.एस.ए. रानी
मिति: २/१५

मिति: २०८०/३/१५

की समीप सहक सञ्चालन सुधार समितिमा
श्रीमदान, पुनःसं, समितिसु.

विषय: सहकमा पर्ने जग्गाको सामुहिक व्यक्तिको नामाङ्कन गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

- 1. नेपाल सरकार, सहनी विकास सञ्चालन, सामुहिक पूर्वाधार विभाग (DOL) अन्तर्गत सहक सञ्चालन सुधार समितिको समन्वयमा सहकमा पर्ने जग्गाका सामुहिक व्यक्तिको नामाङ्कन गरिएको थियो।
- 2. भूस्वाभाविकी सहक (चिन: ०+००० देवी) ५+३०५ कि.मि. को विभाग सुधार नका समन्वयमा सामुहिक व्यक्तिको नामाङ्कन गरिएको थियो।
- 3. सहकमा पर्ने जग्गाको नामाङ्कन नगरपालिका नगरपालिका १ नंको धरका नगरपालिका, गौरीगढीमा विपुलक, सौमिक जग्गादान गर्ने सम्बन्धमा सामुहिक व्यक्तिको नामाङ्कन गरिएको थियो।

तथ्याङ्क

क्र.सं.	जग्गाधनीको तीन पुरानो विवरण			सहकमा पर्ने प्रभावित जग्गाको विवरण						हस्ताक्षर		महिला			
	जग्गाधनीको नाम, बर	प्राप्त गर्नेको नाम	प्राप्त गर्नेको नाम	सहकमा पर्ने जग्गाको नाम	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	दाया	बाया
१०	श्रीमती गंगा नेपाली	गंगा नेपाली	गंगा नेपाली	सहकमा पर्ने जग्गाको नाम	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल			
११	"	"	"												
१२	"	"	"												

गोहबर/साडी
सुझा कार्यालय/गौरीगढीका नगरपालिका

नाम वर: **सुझा कार्यालय**
हस्ताक्षर: **सुझा कार्यालय**
मिति: **२०८०/३/१५**

अथोचना समन्वय इकाई

नाम वर: **हरकामिणि धामी, RCIP**
हस्ताक्षर: **हरकामिणि धामी**
मिति: **२०८०/३/१५**

नेको फर:
नाम वर: **सुझा कार्यालय**
हस्ताक्षर: **सुझा कार्यालय**
मिति: **२०८०/३/१५**

मिति: २०८०/३/१५

की आर्म्बान सडक सञ्जाल सुधार आयोजना
कीसद्वय, पुन्यबन्धु, सीतापुर ।

किपय सडकमा पर्ने जग्गाको सामुहिक स्वामित्वको स्वीकृत्य जग्गाको विवरणको सम्बन्धमा ।

- नेपाल सरकार, गार्डन विकास सञ्चालन, स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विभाग (DOL) अर्न्तगत ग्रामीण सडक सञ्चालन सुधार आयोजना-अभिनिकर, लगानी सडक सञ्जाल सुधार-
भुम्बाबाइ-सुडी सडक। प्रोजेक्ट: ०४००० इडी ६+३०५, कि.मि. को निर्माण सुधार तथा सञ्चालन कार्यको लागि संलग्न गडबन्धुलाई खर्चको तथा उप-सहायक एवं अल्पमूल
बडा आयोजना गाउँपालिका-नगरपालिका २ तथा पडाको संरचना गर्ने कार्यका लागि, गरीबको लागि किशुन्त्र, स्वीकृत्य जग्गाको विवरणको स्वीकृत्यको आधारमा
स्वीकृत्य जग्गाको विवरणको आधारमा हस्ताक्षर गर्नु पर्ने ।

तपस्वित

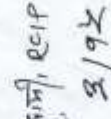

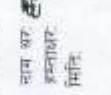
क्र.सं.	जग्गाधनीको तीन पुस्तको विवरण				सडकमा पर्ने प्रभावित जग्गाको विवरण						हस्ताक्षर		सहिच्छाप			
	जग्गाधनीको नाम, घर बाग्य/सुडीको नाम	सकल जग्गा	काले जग्गा	नयाँ जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा	काले जग्गा
१३	आजीबाई आजीमान नेपाली	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले
१४	बाबु सुन	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले
१५	राजेश्वर नेपाली	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले	काले

रोहबर, साठी
अर्द्धा कायालय, गाउँपालिका, नगरपालिका

नाम: 
हस्ताक्षर: 
मिति: 



आयोजना सञ्चालन ईकाइ

नाम: 
हस्ताक्षर: 
मिति: 

तेस्रो पक्ष:
नाम: 
हस्ताक्षर: 
मिति: 

मिति: २०८०/१३/१२

वी ग्रामीण सडक सञ्चार सुधार आयोजना
ईमराल्ड, मुल्बाँस, सतलपुर ।

विषय: सडकमा पर्ने जग्गाको सामुहिक व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छक जग्गादान गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

नेपाल सरकार, गृहनी विकास मन्त्रालय, स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विभाग, (DoL) अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण सडक सञ्चालन सुधार आयोजना-अतिरिक्त सहायी वाट, रुकुम पूर्व जिल्ला शिवापारी-
भुम्बरावाङ-पौडी सडक (चलोज: ०+००० देखी ६+३३५ कि.मि) को निर्माण सुधार तथा स्मरणलती कार्यको लागि बर्तमान सडकको सञ्चालन तथा सडकको सञ्चालन एवं सडकको
बडा आयोजनाय गाउँपालिका नगरपालिका र नया पथको रोकथाम गर्ने कार्यको लागि, शरीरसुम्नित विधुल स्वच्छक जग्गाबाट गत सन्वत् नई सामुहिक व्यक्तिगत रूपमा
स्वच्छक जग्गादान पत्रमा इस्तेमाल गरेका छौं गरेको छु ।

तपसिल

क्र.सं.	जग्गाधनीको तीन पुस्तो विवरण				सडकमा पर्ने प्रभावित जग्गाको विवरण					हस्ताक्षर		संरिक्षण	
	जग्गाधनीको नाम, वर	गाव, पौनाका	गाव, वर	गाव, वर	सडकमा पर्ने विवरण	जग्गाको वरमा विवरण	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.)	सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.)	सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.)	सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.)	सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.)	सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रफल (व.मी.)	दाया
१६.	डोका वहादुर पुन	आनसि	दुम्रे	दुम्रे	१२	२४६	४.६३	१३.३६	५.५०				
१७	एम कुमार रेग्ना	कोर्			८	६६८	२०.२५	१११.५८	१६.९८-२६				
१८	हर्द वहादुर रेग्ना	रात्रे	शानारी	शानारी	८	६६६	६३.१०	८१.३५	१६.२५				

रोहवार/साथी

बडा कार्यालय गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका

नाम वर: एम.कुमार रेग्ना
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: १३/१२/२०८०

आयोजना समन्वय इकाई

नाम वर: हर्द वहादुर रेग्ना, RCIP
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: १३/१२/२०८०

सेवो पत्र: हर्द वहादुर पुन, शिवाङ
नाम वर: [Signature]
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: [Signature]

मिति: २०८०/४/१४

को ग्रामीण सडक सन्चालन स्थार आयोगना
धीमरल, पुन्चोक, काठमाण्डौ

विषय: सडकना पर्ने जग्गाको सामुहिक व्यक्तिगत स्वीचिडक जग्गावान गरिएको सम्बन्धमा।

- नेपाल सरकार, आदर्श विकास सन्चालन, स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विभाग (DoL) अन्तगत ग्रामीण सडक सन्चालन स्थार आयोगना-आंतिम तपानी बाट रकम पुर्ने जिला विलासारी-भुमनाथाप-रीती सडक चनेनेक ०+००० देडी ६+२३५ कि.मि. को निर्माण स्थार तथा सन्चालनी जग्गाको त्रीन वर्गमात्र सडकले चर्चेको तथा पप मापशक पर्ने क्षेत्रफल बाहा वर्षालय गाउँपालिका नगरपालिका र तेस्रो पक्षको सहवर्गमा गर्ने करजाप विना, गरीबीद्वीजल निर्मुक्त स्वीचिडक जग्गावान गर्ने मन्जुर भई सामुहिक व्यक्तिगत रूपमा स्वीचिडक जग्गावान पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गरेको छौ गर्नुको छै।

तपसिल

क्र.सं.	जग्गाधनीको तीन पक्षे विवरण			सडकमा पर्ने प्रभावित जग्गाको विवरण					हस्ताक्षर		सहिच्छाप						
	जग्गाधनीको नाम, घर नम्बर, वार्ड, वडा	जग्गाको नाम	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	सडकको चौडाई	सडकको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	सडकमा पर्ने क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मी.)	रकम	वर्गमात्र	वर्गमात्र	वर्गमात्र	वर्गमात्र	वर्गमात्र	वर्गमात्र
२९	रवासे सन्धि	सन्धि	१	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०
३०	सुगन्धि ५७	सुगन्धि	१	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०
३१	सुगन्धि ५७	सुगन्धि	१	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०	१०

गोहबर/साकी
पन्डित कार्यालय/गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका

नाम घर: पद्मराम बुढा
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: २०८०/४/१४

आयोगना समन्वय इकाई

नाम घर: हनुमान् बुढा, RCIF
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति: २०८०/४/१४

तेस्रो पक्ष:
नाम घर: पद्मराम बुढा, वि.सि.सि
हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]
मिति:

मिति: २०२०/१६/१४

श्री गार्गीया सहक अञ्चाल सुधार आयोगमा
बीमडान, पुनःसंस्थापना, सविनियमन ।

विषय: सहकमा पर्ने जग्गाको सामुहिक/व्यक्तिगत स्वोच्छेद जग्गादान गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

नपाल सरकार, गार्गी विकास मन्त्रालय, स्थानीय प्रशासन विभाग (DoL) अन्तर्गत प्रमाण सहक अञ्चाल सुधार आयोगमा-अतिरिक्त ताली वाट रुकुम पूर्व जिल्ला विभागाधीन-
भुम्बाबाइ-तीली सहक (चनेज: ०+००० देखी ६+२७५ कि.मि) को निर्माण सुधार तथा स्तरीकरण कार्यको लागि बर्तमान सहकले चर्चेको तथा उप अवसुचक पर्ने क्षेत्रफल
बटा कायान्वय, गाउँपालिका नगरपालिका ७ तिरा पहाडी क्षेत्रमा गर्ने क्रममा विना, रात्रीसुधीन विभिन्न स्वोच्छेद जग्गादान गर्ने सन्दर्भ गर्दै सामुहिक व्यक्तिगत रुपमा
स्वोच्छेद जग्गादान पत्रमा उल्लेख गरिएका छौं गर्नुको छु ।

तपस्वित

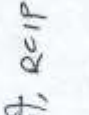

क्र.सं	जग्गाधनीको तीन पुस्त विवरण			सहकमा पर्ने पुर्यावित जग्गाको विवरण						सहिष्णुप				
	जग्गाधनीको नाम, घर	चापु/सुतेको नाम	जाने बचतको नाम	गाविसक पालिका	कडा नं	तहसील नं	जिल्ला नं	जग्गाको तम्मा क्षेत्रफल (रोपनी/व.मी.)	जग्गाको तम्मा क्षेत्रफल (रोपनी/व.मी.)	जग्गाको तम्मा क्षेत्रफल (रोपनी/व.मी.)	जग्गाको तम्मा क्षेत्रफल (रोपनी/व.मी.)	हस्ताक्षर	दाया	बाया
१२	मकवानपुर पुन	सुते	सुते	मकवानपुर	११४	११५	११६	११७	११८	११९	१२०	१२१	१२२	१२३
१३	पुन पुन भजार	पुन	पुन	पुन	१२४	१२५	१२६	१२७	१२८	१२९	१३०	१३१	१३२	१३३
१४	बर्गानिरे नेपाली	बर्गानिरे	बर्गानिरे	बर्गानिरे	१४६	१४७	१४८	१४९	१५०	१५१	१५२	१५३	१५४	१५५

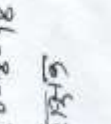

गोठार/साक्षी
बडा कार्यालय/गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका

नाम बर: 
हस्ताक्षर: 
मिति: २०२०-१४-१४



आयोगमा सम्बन्ध इकाई

नाम बर: 
हस्ताक्षर: 
मिति: २०२०-१४-१४

लेखी पत्र:
नाम बर: 
हस्ताक्षर: 
मिति: २०२०-१४-१४

Annex 7: Details of Affected Persons (APs) with Land Loss Data

Details of Affected Persons (APs) with Land Loss Data

S. N.	S.N. as per MoU	VDC	Ward No.	Name of land owner	Father's name of land owner	Parcel No	Additional Area required	Area Occupied in Existing road (sqm)	Additional Area required (sqm)	Total Area of affected plots (sqm)	% loss of the affected plots	Total land holding (sqm) of owner who are losing more than 10% from affected plot	% loss based on total land holding	Remaining land of the Affected plot
1	1	Morabang	3	Phal Bahadur Pun	Sarjan	625		20.25	23.08	2215	1.04	3,420.00	6.11	2171.67
		Morabang	3	Phal Bahadur Pun	Sarjan	104			185.58	1205	15.40			1019.42
2	3	Morabang	3	Sagar Pun	Til Bahadur Pun	432		37.96	44.65	125	35.72	987.00	4.52	42.39
3	4	Morabang	3	Lal Bahadur Pun	Buddiman	433		41.65	50.94	885	5.76			792.41
4		Morabang	1	Ran Bahadur Nepali	Panu	152		69.01	72.12	155	46.53	3,765.00	9.54	13.87
		Morabang	1	Ran Bahadur Nepali	Panu	144		118.21	120	875	13.71			636.79
		Morabang	1	Ran Bahadur Nepali	Panu	190		3.85	166.93	325	51.36			154.22
5	11	Morabang	3	Sukbir Nepali	Sampati	382		42.2	112.73	485	23.24	1,386.00	8.13	330.07
6	12	Morabang	3	Shyamlal Nepali	Jasapal	381		38.63	56.65	155	36.55	2,268.00	9.57	59.72
		Morabang	3	Shyamlal Nepali	Jasapal	384		129.29	161.11	375	42.96			84.6
7	13	Morabang	3	Purna Bahadur Kami	Lalman	383		0.28	29.95	300	9.98			269.77
		Morabang	3	Purna Bahadur Kami	Lalman	237		93.04	86.08	300	28.69	1,243.00	6.93	120.88
8	15	Morabang	3	Katale Kami	Lalman	385			19.03	995	1.91			975.97
9	19	Morabang	8	Ram Prasad Pun	Bal Bahadur	61		112.01	227.38	595	38.22	2,756.00	8.25	255.61
10	20	Morabang	8	Jor Bahadur Pun Magar	Bal Bahadur	62		91.32	151.96	345	44.05	1,745.00	8.71	101.72
11	24	Morabang	8	Bam Bahadur Shrestha	Sheshnarayan	123		58.68	41.26	315	13.10	921.00	4.48	215.06
12	25	Morabang	8	Sher Bahadur Shrestha	Sheshnarayan	122		76.22	97.98	755	12.98	1,155.00	8.48	580.8
13	26	Morabang	8	Prithivi Shrestha	Sheshnarayan	121		158.23	169.1	605	27.95	2,678.00	6.31	277.67

S. N.	S.N. as per MoU	VDC	Ward No.	Name of land owner	Father's name of land owner	Parcel No	Additional Area required	Area Occupied in Existing road (sqm)	Additional Area required (sqm)	Total Area of affected plots (sqm)	% loss of the affected plots	Total land holding (sqm) of owner who are losing more than 10% from affected plot	% loss based on total land holding	Remaining land of the Affected plot
14	27	Morabang	8	Bishnu Malla	Ammar Bahadur	120			215.35	2195	9.81			1979.65
15	33	Morabang	1	Sunbir Pun		110		2.59	37.27	1250	2.98			1210.14
16	35	Morabang	3	Shiva Sunar		267		140.22	126.4	1605	7.88			1338.38
17	36	Morabang	3	Shiva Sunar	Teje	272		11.75	44.5	135	32.96	1,012.00	8.89	78.75
		Morabang	3	Shiva Sunar	Teje	271			6.15	275	2.24			268.85
		Morabang	3	Shiva Sunar	Teje	128		31.71	39.28	195	20.14			124.01
18	37	Morabang	3	Ramdal Sunar	Teje	266		25.87	27.69	1785	1.55			1731.44
19	38	Morabang	3	Anita Budha	Lal Prasad	255			8.86	475	1.87			466.14
20	39	Morabang	3	Man Prasad Pun	Harke	254		0.04	22.42	40	56.05			17.54
21	40	Morabang	3	Phal Bahadur Pun	Sarjan	253		158.84	235.51	625	37.68	2,966.00	7.94	230.65
22	41	Morabang	3	Khinte Pun	Saune Pun	250		227.78	402.88	1305	30.87	5,162.00	9.18	674.34
		Morabang	3	Khinte Pun	Saune Pun	130		74.44	71.51	365	19.59			219.05
23	42	Morabang	3	Parbati Pun	Pal Bahadur	50		81.1	113.29	305	37.14			110.61
24	43	Morabang	3	Chandrabir Pun	Samjai	49		51.04	66.26	205	32.32	1,431.00	4.63	87.7
25	44	Morabang	3	Bhim Bahadur Pun	Kamaro	22			20.13	125	16.10	578.00	3.48	104.87
26	45	Morabang	3	Tank Bahadur Shrestha		118		95.55	152.71	1550	9.85			1301.74
27	46	Morabang	3	Cham Prasad Roka	Dal Pati	56		36.46	25.87	305	8.48			242.67
28	47	Morabang	3	Malajai Pun	Sharjan	58		32.99	33.23	105	31.65	987.00	3.37	38.78
29	48	Morabang	3	Khambu Pun	Singar	57		24.46	26.89	100	26.89	674.00	3.99	48.65
30	49	Morabang	3	Aash Bahadur Pun	Motiram	44		32.43	84.58	415	20.38	1,423.00	5.94	297.99
31	51	Morabang	3	Mohanlal Sunar	Teje	126		54.1	68.37	145	47.15	745.00	9.18	22.53
32	54	Morabang	3	Ammar Sing	Haste	51		19.76	26.87	145	18.53	432.00	6.22	98.37

S. N.	S.N. as per MoU	VDC	Ward No.	Name of land owner	Father's name of land owner	Parcel No	Additional Area required	Area Occupied in Existing road (sqm)	Additional Area required (sqm)	Total Area of affected plots (sqm)	% loss of the affected plots	Total land holding (sqm) of owner who are losing more than 10% from affected plot	% loss based on total land holding	Remaining land of the Affected plot
33	55	Morabang	3	Manchhe Sunar	Dalbir	21		16.48	23.62	100	23.62	7,844.00	9.33	59.9
		Morabang	3	Manchhe Sunar	Dalbir	67		36.49	54.09	255	21.21			164.42
		Morabang	3	Manchhe Sunar	Dalbir	95		61.82	69.5	675	10.30			543.68
		Morabang	3	Manchhe Sunar	Dalbir	103		147.21	250.33	1025	24.42			627.46
		Morabang	1	Manchhe Sunar	Dalbir	163		81.51	153.56	405	37.92			169.93
		Morabang	1	Manchhe Sunar	Dalbir	193		123.12	181.22	1145	15.83			840.66
34	56	Morabang	3	Jamlal Nepali	Haste	52		0.3	13.04	505	2.58			491.66
35	57	Morabang	3	Raiche Roka	Debe Roka	55		52.49	63.49	265	23.96	965.00	6.58	149.02
36	58	Morabang	3	Jaya Bahadur Roka	Man Bahadur Roka	63		10.81	27.57	287	9.61			248.62
37	59	Morabang	3	Hika Bahadur Roka	Aashpure	64		34.32	32.4	155	20.90	732.00	4.43	88.28
38	60	Morabang	3	Palman Kami	Birchhai	65		3.52	22.5	295	7.63			268.98
39	61	Morabang	3	Ran Bahadur Sunar	Khagapati	66		51.59	76.48	185	41.34	1,961.00	9.48	56.93
		Morabang	1	Ran Bahadur Sunar	Khagapati	169		47.06	40.54	1775	2.28			1687.4
		Morabang	1	Ran Bahadur Sunar	Khagapati	134		48.43	69.47	535	12.99			417.1
40	62	Morabang	3	Dhoka Bahadur Roka	Jansing	94		4.74	23.37	246	9.50			217.89
41	63	Morabang	3	Ruji Bahadur Pun	Bine	92		104.19	132.98	1005	13.23			767.83
		Morabang	3	Ruji Bahadur Pun	Bine	132		102.89	11.08	645	1.72	531.03		
42	64	Morabang	3	Udim Pun	Ran Bahadur	97		59.65	79.6	525	15.16	986.00	8.07	385.75
43	65	Morabang	3	Lal Prasad Pun		100		2.27	11.53	550	2.10			536.2
44	66	Morabang	3	Bishnu Pun	Bir Bahadur	110		58.6	29.34	425	6.90			337.06
45	67	Morabang	3	Kami Pun	Tek Bahadur	120		45.38	101.99	1630	6.26			1482.63

S. N.	S.N. as per MoU	VDC	Ward No.	Name of land owner	Father's name of land owner	Parcel No	Additional Area required	Area Occupied in Existing road (sqm)	Additional Area required (sqm)	Total Area of affected plots (sqm)	% loss of the affected plots	Total land holding (sqm) of owner who are losing more than 10% from affected plot	% loss based on total land holding	Remaining land of the Affected plot
					Pun									
46	68	Morabang	3	Bhujai Pun Magar	Dharmajit Pun	113		56.77	41.87	425	9.85			326.36
47	69	Morabang	3	Gamja Bahadur Pun	Juthbir	119		65.35	59.27	315	18.82	813.00	7.29	190.38
48	70	Morabang	3	Nar Bahadur Pun	Tul Sing	114		19.51	37.76	95	39.75			37.73
49	71	Morabang	3	Parbati Pun	Pal Bahadur	112		255.56	321.11	1495	21.48			918.33
50	73	Morabang	3	Man Muja Roka	Latte	134		106.06	156.07	4250	3.67			3987.87
51	74	Morabang	3	Man Prasad Pun	Harke Pun	101		2.37	94.26	295	31.95			198.37
52	75	Morabang	3	Anita Budha	Lal Prasad	198		135.26	107.73	775	13.90	1,576.00	6.84	532.01
53	76	Morabang	3	Pune Pun Magar	Chire	197		55.2	237.03	405	58.53			112.77
54	77	Morabang	3	Man Prasad Pun	Harke Pun	196		5.95	58.72	275	21.35			210.33
		Morabang	3	Man Prasad Pun	Harke Pun	48		10.33	28.53	75	38.04			36.14
55	78	Morabang	3	tek Bahadur Pun	Baljiti	214		125.18	158.21	405	39.06	2,105.00	7.52	121.61
56	79	Morabang	3	Dhati Pun	Ojhe Pun	218			22.63	400	5.66			377.37
57	80	Morabang	3	Chija Nepali	Tirthaman	234			140.04	355	39.45	1,743.00	8.03	214.96
58	81	Morabang	3	Kul Prasad Nepali	Panu	236		165.07	270.59	535	50.58	4,843.00	9.60	99.34
		Morabang	1	Kul Prasad Nepali	Panu	150		78.72	105.29	1580	6.66			1395.99
		Morabang	3	Kul Prasad Nepali	Panu	239		122.12	89.16	2175	4.10			1963.72
59	83	Morabang	3	Gun Bahadur Pun	Baljiti	216		34.9	33.26	225	14.78	632.00	5.26	156.84
60	84	Morabang	3	Ran Bahadur Nepali		986		198.96	389.39	1750	22.25	5,645.00	6.90	1161.65
61	85	Morabang	3	Manchhe Sunar	Dalbir	238		330.85	543.41	5575	9.75			4700.74
62	86	Morabang	1	Dil Maya Pun	Ikharayan	39		2.82	18.69	125	14.95	523.00	3.57	103.49

S. N.	S.N. as per MoU	VDC	Ward No.	Name of land owner	Father's name of land owner	Parcel No	Additional Area required	Area Occupied in Existing road (sqm)	Additional Area required (sqm)	Total Area of affected plots (sqm)	% loss of the affected plots	Total land holding (sqm) of owner who are losing more than 10% from affected plot	% loss based on total land holding	Remaining land of the Affected plot
63	87	Morabang	1	Bar Bahadur Pun	Chakre	40		9.71	27.74	100	27.74	456.00	6.08	62.55
64	88	Morabang	1	Sunbir Pun	Juthbir	41		0	13.1	120	10.92			106.9
		Morabang	1	Sunbir Pun	Juthbir	109		42.62	42.62	235	18.14			149.76
		Morabang	1	Sunbir Pun	Juthbir	112		7.77	39.97	815	4.90			767.26
		Morabang	1	Sunbir Pun	Juthbir	108		85.54	130.54	1605	8.13			1388.92
65	89	Morabang	1	Til Prasad Sunar	Khagapati	135		0.01	11	675	1.63	671.00	8.79	663.99
		Morabang	1	Til Prasad Sunar	Khagapati	256		35.33	48.24	200	24.12			116.43
66	90	Morabang	1	Ram Prasad Pun	Bal Bahadur	181			12.27	1990	0.62			1977.73
67	91	Morabang	1	Man Bahadur Kami		149		175.81	201.83	1490	13.55	2,430.00	8.31	1112.36
68	92	Morabang	1	Ujaya Pun	Hasdal	117		36.98	39.01	2350	1.66			2274.01
69	93	Morabang	1	Jaldabir Kami	LalPati	204		241.75	381.36	4940	7.72			4316.89
70	94	Morabang	1	Malajai Pun	Sarjan	103		27.74	44.92	645	6.96			572.34
71	96	Morabang	1	Aash Bahadur Pun	Motiram	104		22.18	35.21	490	7.19			432.61
72	97	Morabang	1	Khumbu Pun	Singar	105		24.95	19.98	880	2.27			835.07
73	98	Morabang	1	RanSing Sunar	Sat Sunar	253		23.95	18.74	505	3.71			462.31
		Morabang	1	RanSing Sunar	Sat Sunar	259		23.48	38.51	155	24.85			93.01
74	99	Morabang	1	Ramdal Sunar	Teje	254		61.59	73.8	460	16.04	984.00	7.50	324.61
75	100	Morabang	1	Pharkama Kami	Hasing	151		72.48	83.06	245	33.90	1,123.00	7.40	89.46
76	101	Morabang	1	Ammar Sing Kami	Haste	251		152.41	266.92	3130	8.53			2710.67
77	102	Morabang	1	Jaldabir Kami	LalPati	154		64.48	106.67	1180	9.04			1008.85
78	103	Morabang	1	Bhiulal Shah	Harkabir	155		178.18	190.12	585	32.50	2,365.00	8.04	216.7
79	104	Morabang	1	Karnabir Nepali	Hitlal	157		107.23	262.04	2160	12.13			1790.73

S. N.	S.N. as per MoU	VDC	Ward No.	Name of land owner	Father's name of land owner	Parcel No	Additional Area required	Area Occupied in Existing road (sqm)	Additional Area required (sqm)	Total Area of affected plots (sqm)	% loss of the affected plots	Total land holding (sqm) of owner who are losing more than 10% from affected plot	% loss based on total land holding	Remaining land of the Affected plot
80	105	Morabang	1	Purna Bahadur Nepali	Ikhilal	196		180.65	254.07	695	36.56			260.28
		Morabang	1	Purna Bahadur Nepali	Ikhilal	191		184.34	121.05	1055	11.47			749.61
81	106	Morabang	1	Nare Nepali	Jokhan	195		75.9	84.96	250	33.98			89.14
		Morabang	1	Nare Nepali	Jokhan	192		137.82	210.89	615	34.29			266.29
82	107	Morabang	1	Bhagiman Nepali	Akbar	159		114.59	241.8	1070	22.60			713.61
		Morabang	1	Bhagiman Nepali	Akbar	158		37.08	51.17	245	20.89			156.75
		Morabang	1	Bhagiman Nepali	Akbar	166		22.18	37.58	3590	1.05			3530.24
		Morabang	3	Bhagiman Nepali	Akbar	235			45.59	735	6.20			689.41
83	108	Morabang	1	Ram Bahadur Nepali	Kamara	197		17	85.02	595	14.29			492.98
84	109	Morabang	1	Kul Prasad Nepali	Panu	189			131.86	625	21.10	2,674.00	7.89	493.14
		Morabang	1	Kul Prasad Nepali	Panu	185		43.18	79.51	170	46.77			47.31
85	110	Morabang	1	Gonsari Nepali	Kuber	162		554.73	980.59	10853	9.04			9317.68
		Morabang	1	Gonsari Nepali	Kuber	153		41.38	47.45	1035	4.58			946.17
86	111	Morabang	1	Bhiulal Shah	Harkabir	184		147.26	257.95	675	38.21	2,911.00	8.86	269.79
87	112	Morabang	1	Jita Nepali		187			17.31	730	2.37			712.69
88	114	Morabang	1	Ammare Pun	Khaman Pun	177		257.87	406.45	3200	12.70	4,200.00	9.68	2535.68
89	115	Morabang	1	Kul Prasad Shrestha		180		6.99	20.61	450	4.58			422.4
90	116	Morabang	1	Pharkaman Pun	Jamansing	176		170.02	220.5	1810	12.18	2,765.00	7.97	1419.48
91	117	Morabang	3	Lila Prasad Sunar	Teje	129		36.74	33.75	385	8.77			314.51
92	118	Morabang	3	Bhim Bahadur Pun	Dhan Prasad	133		68.59	66.93	505	13.25	1,156.00	5.79	369.48

S. N.	S.N. as per MoU	VDC	Ward No.	Name of land owner	Father's name of land owner	Parcel No	Additional Area required	Area Occupied in Existing road (sqm)	Additional Area required (sqm)	Total Area of affected plots (sqm)	% loss of the affected plots	Total land holding (sqm) of owner who are losing more than 10% from affected plot	% loss based on total land holding	Remaining land of the Affected plot
93	119	Morabang	3	Gore Pun	Lata	131		28.81	18.3	395	4.63			347.89
94	120	Morabang	8	Devilal Sunar ra Bhakta Kami	Ruplal Sunar, Sat Kami	703		15.69	25.31	405	6.25			364
95	121	Morabang	8	Juddabir Kami	Naru Kami	691		47.34	118.22	1195	9.89			1029.44
96	123	Morabang	8	Jaslal Kami	Idde	694			50.41	205	24.59			154.59
97	124	Morabang	8	Teke Kami	Dhanu	692		62.32	118.68	1345	8.82			1164
98	125	Morabang	8	Durga Nepali	Kale Nepali	693		85.31	115.55	241	47.95			40.14
99	126	Morabang	8	Lal Bahadur Roka	Purna Bir	671		69.76	83.28	415	20.07			261.96
		Morabang	8	Lal Bahadur Roka	Purna Bir	667		69.58	106.23	995	10.68			819.19
100	127	Morabang	8	Yam Kumari Roka	Karne	668		50.29	111.59	685	16.29			523.12
101	128	Morabang	8	Yam Kumari Roka		666		62.1	81.26	995	8.17			851.64
102	129	Morabang	8	Harka Bahadur Roka	Rame	665		62.75	40.68	985	4.13			881.57
						134 Plots		9100.27	14405.47					

Annex 8: Livelihood Related Skill Training

Rural Connectivity Improvement Project- Additional Financing (RCIP-AF) Livelihood Related Skill Training

1. Overarching goal of Rural Connectivity Improvement Project- Additional financing (RCIP- AF) is improving connectivity between rural communities, productive agricultural areas and socioeconomic centers in 24 districts of 5 provinces. The road construction works will be done following the existing alignment and people who lose their land are ready to donate voluntarily their affected land areas and there will not be any adverse impact due to road construction.
2. The project will organize a livelihood enhancement training for all affected vulnerable households involving at least 1 person from each affected household identified through vulnerability assessment to restore their livelihood. Vulnerability assessment of affected HHs will be done and based on assessment result livelihood enhancement skill training to project affected HHs and other vulnerable HHs residing along the road will be organized by the project. During selection of participants, representation of Women, Dalit, Janajati, Muslim and other caste will be ensured. The project will organize training during road construction period to the selected participants that can contribute to a Level 1 certification by the Nepal Skills Testing Board (NSTB). Out of total targeted participants training need assessment will be conducted during training implementation period. Training needs assessment will be conducted to identify potential trainees with application of established eligibility criteria.
3. To identify the potential trades, the project organized consultation/discussion meetings with affected HHs including representatives of local government in 24 road sub-project areas and it has been found that consulted people have shown their interest in certain types of trainings (*tailoring, assistant beautician, , building electrician, mobile repairing, motorcycle repair, Off season vegetable producer, Indian cook, goat farming, brick layer mason, construction carpentry, Community livestock assistant (veterinary), Bakery, Mushroom farming, gabion waving, Junior Plumber, Junior welder, Junior Poultry technician, light vehicle driving and computer operator*).
4. With reference to the above background of the project, RCIP-AF, PCU will organize Livelihood Enhancement Skill (LES) Trainings. Therefore, the EA (implementing agency) will procure the services of qualified and experienced consulting firms [Herein after referred as "Training Service Provider (TSP)"] to provide and manage livelihood enhancement skill and general market acceptable trainings to selected trainees from the 24 road sub-projects under RCIP-AF.
5. The main objectives of the TSP are to:
 - (i) Identify potential trainees with application of established eligibility criteria and provide short term skill trainings in selected trades.
 - (ii) Organize and conduct NSTB level1 skill test for the trainees of the trades for which such test are available.
 - (iii) Organize and conduct general market acceptable skill test for the trainees of other trades.
6. TSP will identify potential trainees for above mentioned LES trainings with application of established eligibility criteria including training need assessment along the road corridor with close coordination of respective PIUs and PCU. From the training delivery perspective LES and trainings have been grouped as Category "A" and "B" respectively.

Category "A" training programs will follow short term curriculum of Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) with minimum standards outlined in the Occupational Skill Standard (OSS) /Occupational Profiles (OP) of the National Skills Testing Board (NSTB).

Training for Light vehicle driver and Computer operator have been preliminarily identified to be under Category "B" training programs and will follow PCU approved curricula. TSP will organize and manage general market acceptable skill test for the trainees completing the above skill trainings

7. Training programs in category "A" shall be organized and implemented directly by TSP. However, the training programs in Category "B" may be outsourced in close coordination with the PCU

8. Training venue of both Category trainings will be organized in project districts or at the appropriate locations in practically feasible nearby road sub-project areas acceptable to PCU. Training venue of each trade will be arranged in respective districts.

9. A detailed Terms of Reference for the TSP is under preparation.

Annex 9: Written Commitment of Rural Municipality



भूमे गाउँपालिका
३ नं. वडा कार्यालय
मोराबाड, रुकुम (पूर्व)



सुम्बिनी, प्रदेश, नेपाल

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/२०८०
चलानी नं: ०६६

मिति: २०७९/०५/१३

श्री ग्रामीण सडक सञ्जाल सुधार आयोजना (RCIP)
पुल्चोक ललितपुर।

विषय: अनुपस्थित जग्गा दाता सम्बन्धमा।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा रुकुम पूर्व जिल्लामा ग्रामीण सडक सञ्जाल सुधार आयोजना (RCIP) अन्तर्गत स्तरोन्नति हुने सिसापारी - झुम्बावाड - राङ्गी सडक (ch:0+000 देखि 6+375) मा धेरैजसो प्रभावित जग्गाधनीहरूसँग जग्गादान सम्झौता पत्रमा सहिष्णुता गरी सहमति लिएकोमा केही जग्गाधनीहरू अनुपस्थित रहेकाले सडक निर्माण अगावै ती व्यक्तिहरूसँग सम्पर्क र समन्वय गरी बिना मर्त स्पेसिफिक रूपमा जग्गा दाता दिन सहजीकरण गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता समेत गर्दछौं। साथै यम आयोजनामा पर्नेसकै गुनासोका लागि सडक निर्माण सुरुहुनु अगावै गुनासो सुन्वाड समिति गठन गर्ने अहोरा समेत जानकारीका लागि अनुरोध छ।


2079/05/13

प्रशुराम बुडा
वडा अध्यक्ष
प्रशुराम बुडा
वडा अध्यक्ष



भूमे गाउँपालिका
३ नं. वडा कार्यालय
मोराबाङ, रुकुम (पूर्व)



५ नं. प्रदेश, नेपाल

पत्र संख्या: २०७९/८०

चलानी नं. ५२९

मिति: २०८०-०६-१३

श्री ग्रामीण सडक सञ्जाल सुधार आयोजना
श्रीमहल, पुल्चोक, ललितपुर ।

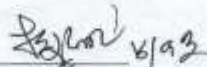
विषय: स्वऐच्छिक जग्गादान फाराम, प्रतिवद्धता तथा हार्दिक अनुरोध ॥

उपरोक्त विषयमा एशियाली विकास बैंकको आर्थिक सहयोगमा नेपाल सरकार, शहरी विकास मन्त्रालय, स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विभाग र प्रदेश सरकार, भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकास मन्त्रालय, लुम्बिनी प्रदेश अन्तर्गत ग्रामिण सडक सञ्जाल सडक सुधार आयोजना (अतिरिक्त लगानी) (RCIP-AF) द्वारा स्तरोन्नती हुने रुकुम पूर्व जिल्लाको सिसाघारी-भुम्लावाङ-राँसी सडक (चेनेज:०००+००० देखि ६+३७५ कि.मी.) सडक स्रण्ड भित्र जग्गा परेका तर स्वऐच्छिक जग्गादान फाराम भर्ने छुटेका (आयोजनाको सीपीपी प्रतिवेदन अनुसार) जग्गाधनीहरूको स्वऐच्छिक जग्गादान फाराम आयोजनाका प्रतिनिधि, वडा कार्यालय र तेश्रो पक्षको रहोबरमा भराई पठाइएको व्यहोरा जानकारी गराउँदछौ ।

लुम्बिनी प्रदेश कै अलि दुगम जिल्ला रुकुम पूर्व बाट यो सडक छतीट भएकोमा यस भेगका जनताहरूको लफवाट भुमे गाउँपालिका वडा नं.३ को कार्यालय हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गर्दछ । साथै सडक निर्माणको क्रममा स्थानीय जनताहरूबाट आउन सक्ने कुनै पनि प्रकारका अवरोध तथा गुनासाहरूको सहजीकरण तथा समाधान गर्न वडा कार्यालय प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त गर्दछ ।

साथै जिल्ला भित्र र जिल्ला बाहिर रहेका जग्गाधनीहरूबाट सत प्रतिशत स्वऐच्छिक जग्गादान फाराम भर्ने र भराउने कार्यमा सहयोग गर्नु हुने यस भेगका जग्गादाताहरू, समाजसेवीहरू, तेश्रो पक्ष (साथी) शिक्षक श्री फर्क बहादुर पुन, आयोजनाका प्रतिनिधि श्री हरकसिंह धामी, यस वडाका पूर्व जन प्रतिनिधिज्यूहरू र वडा नं. ३ का सदस्यहरू र वडा कार्यालयका कर्मचारीहरूलाई धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछु ।

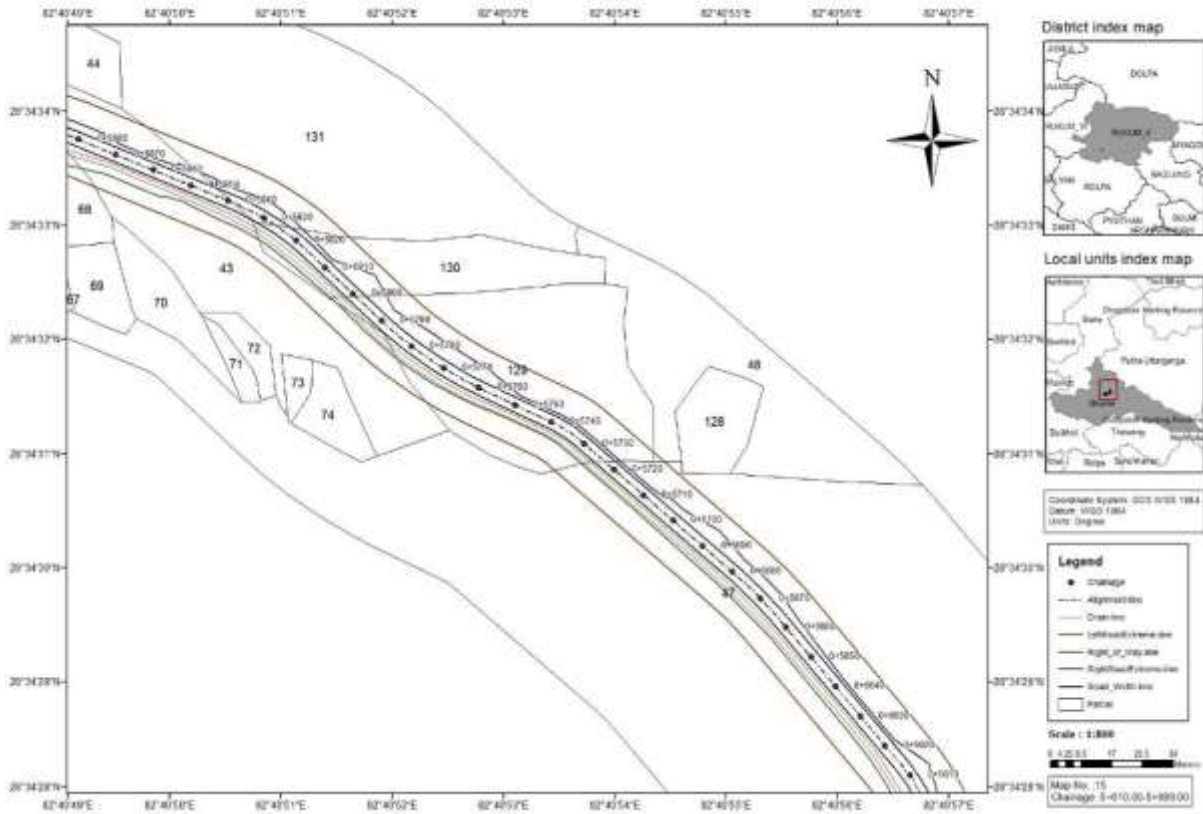
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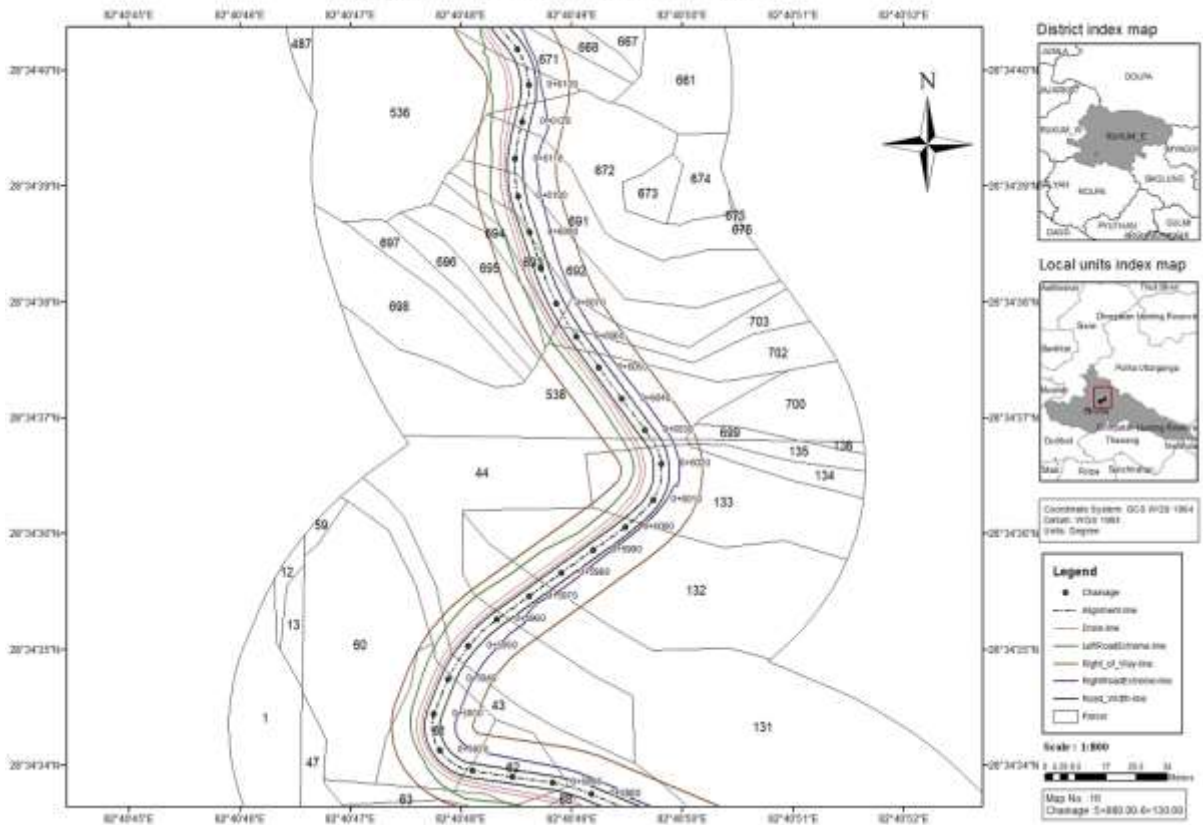
प्रशुराम बुढा
वडा अध्यक्ष

Annex 10: Cadastral Maps

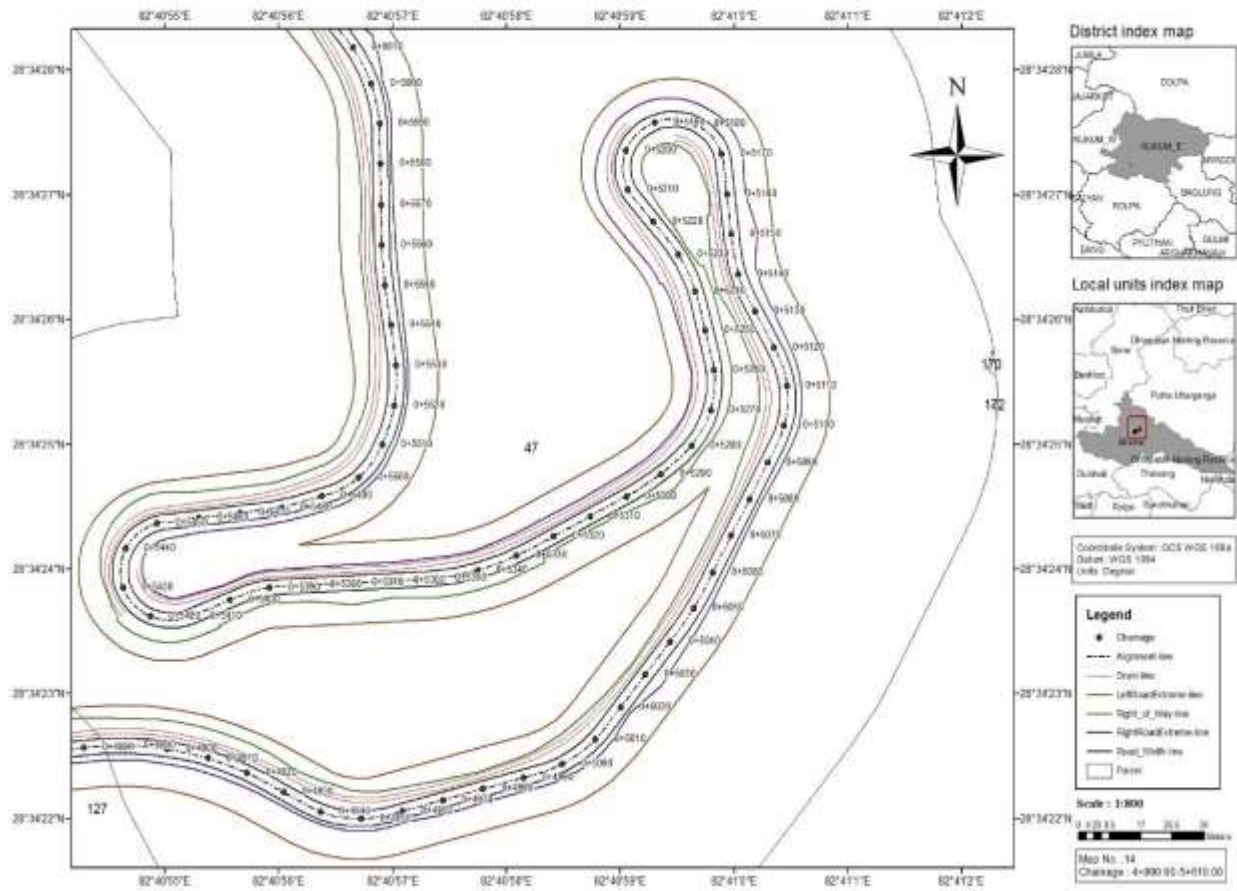
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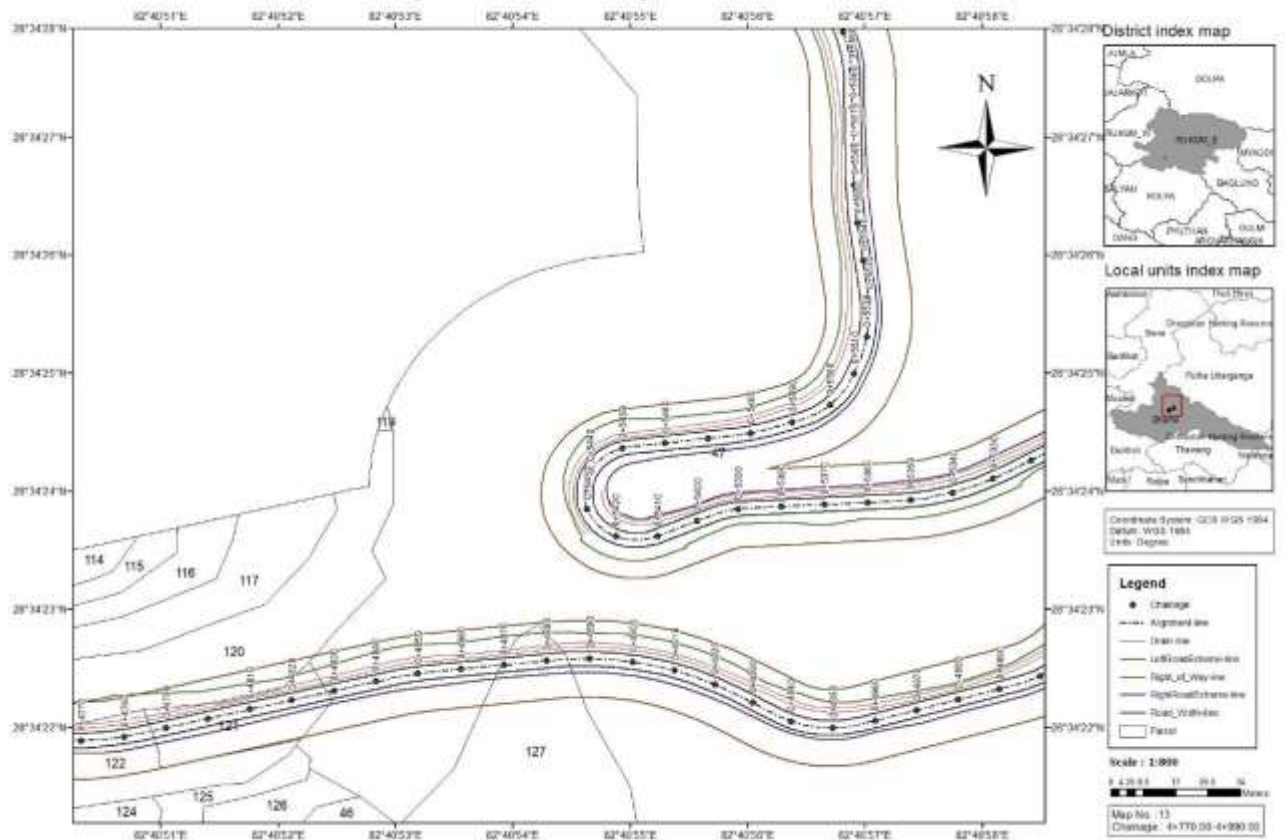
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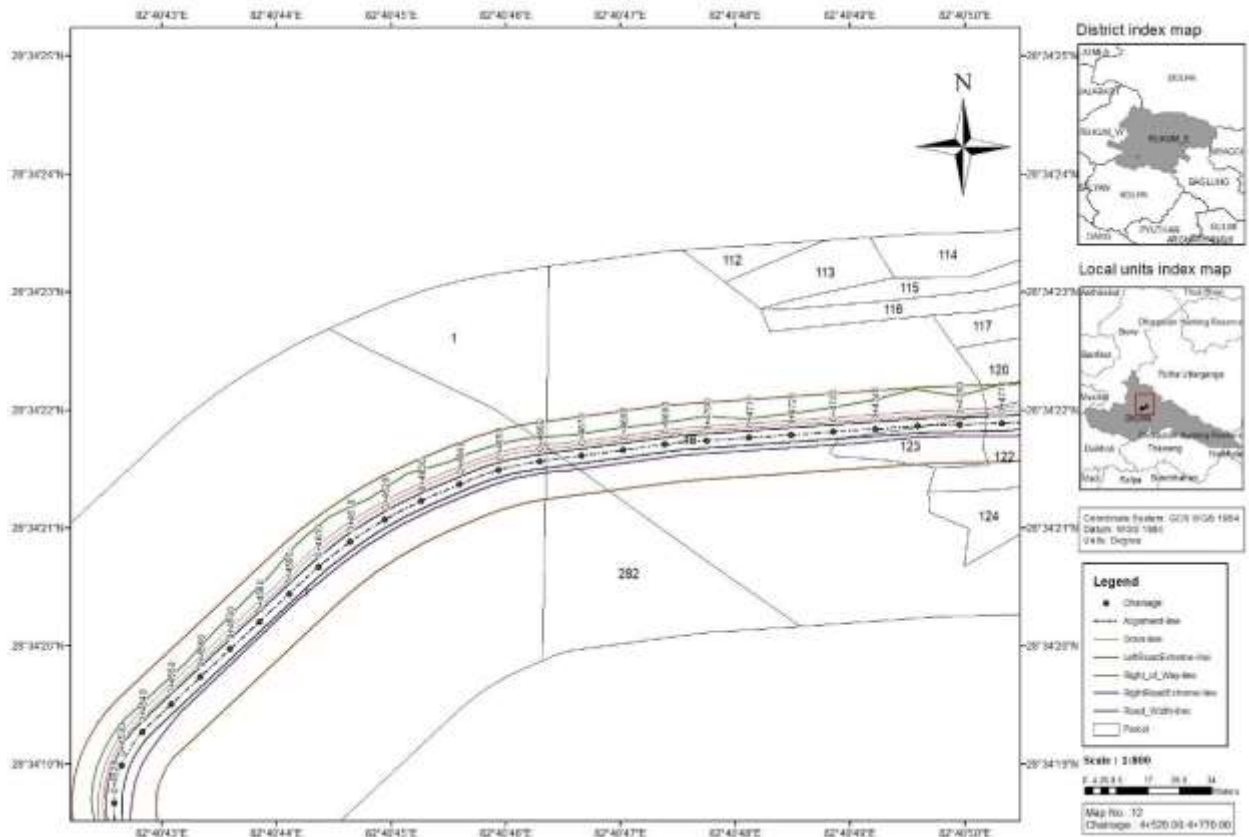
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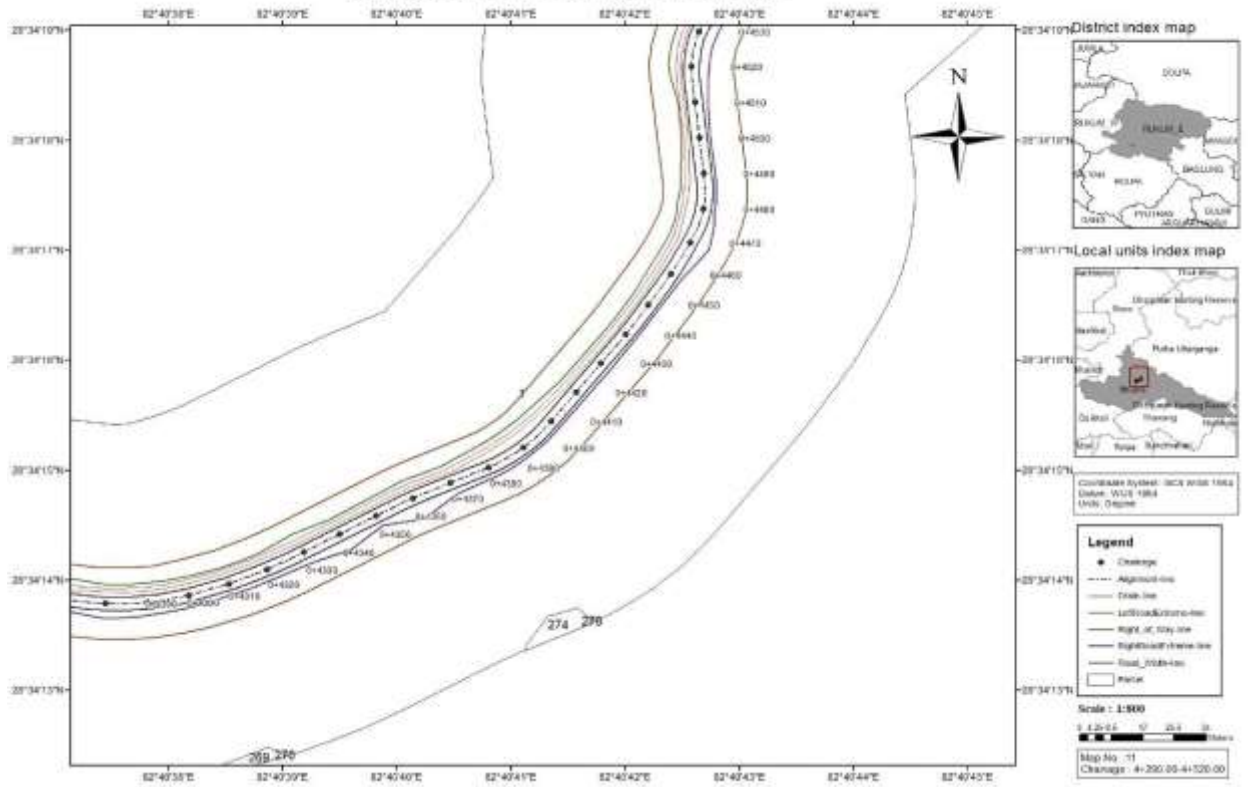
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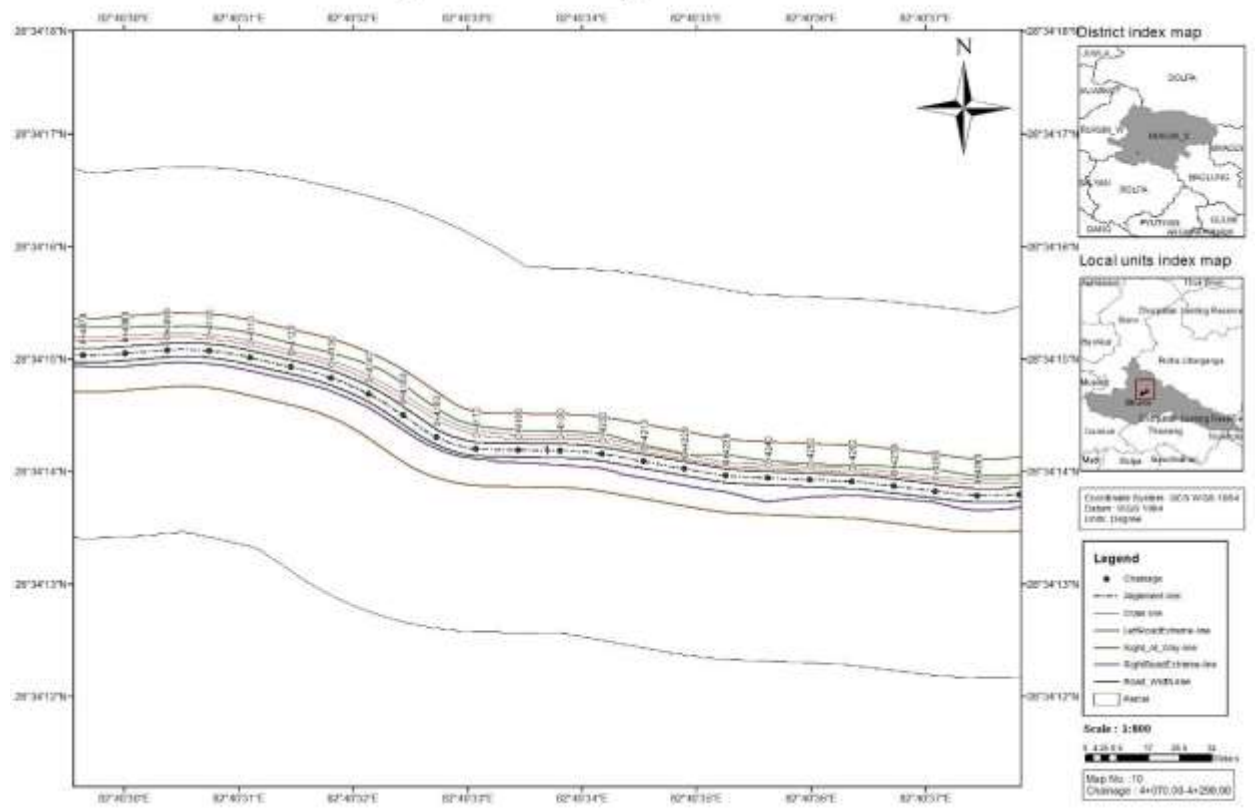
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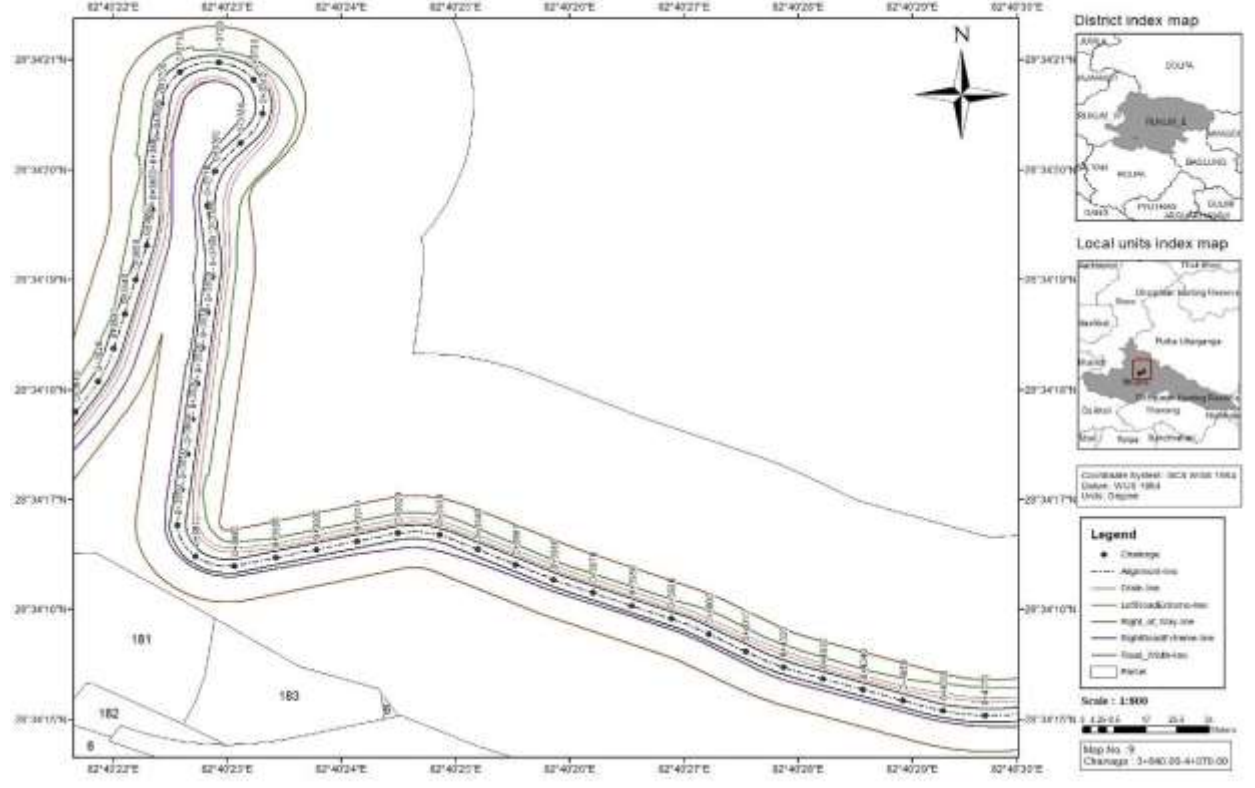
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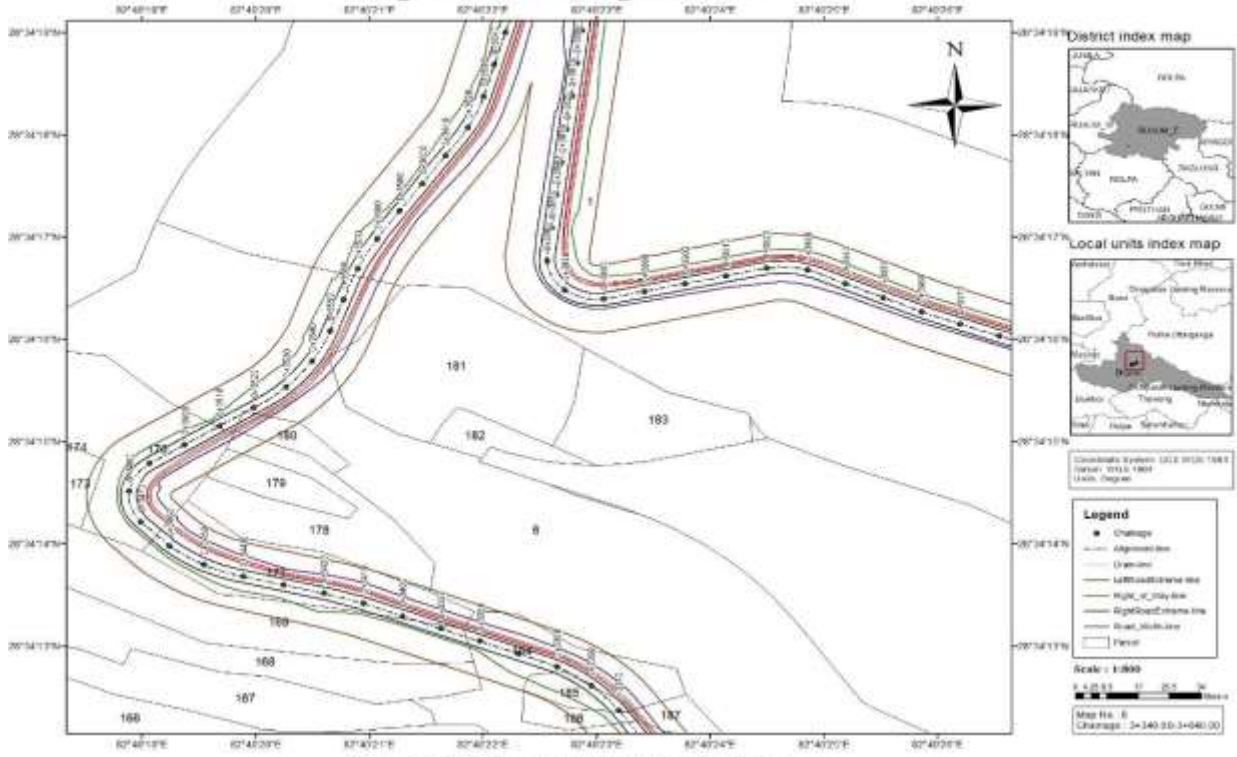
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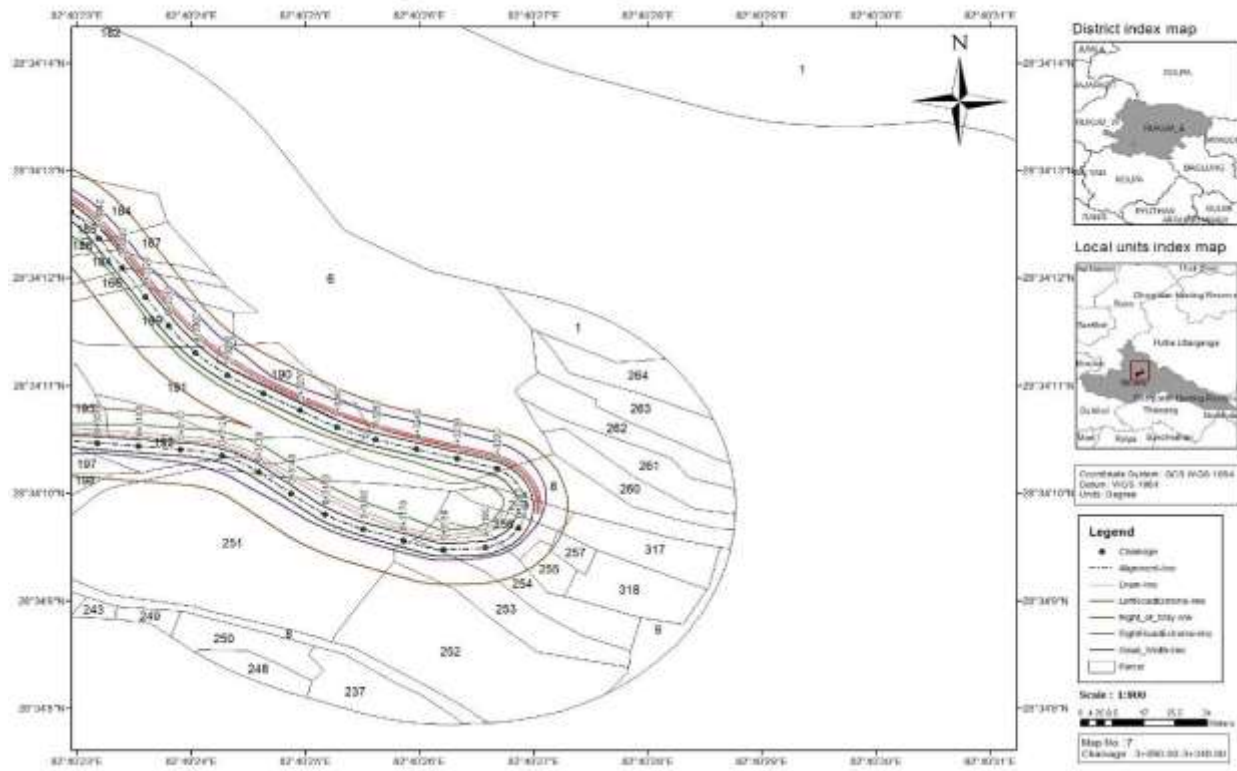
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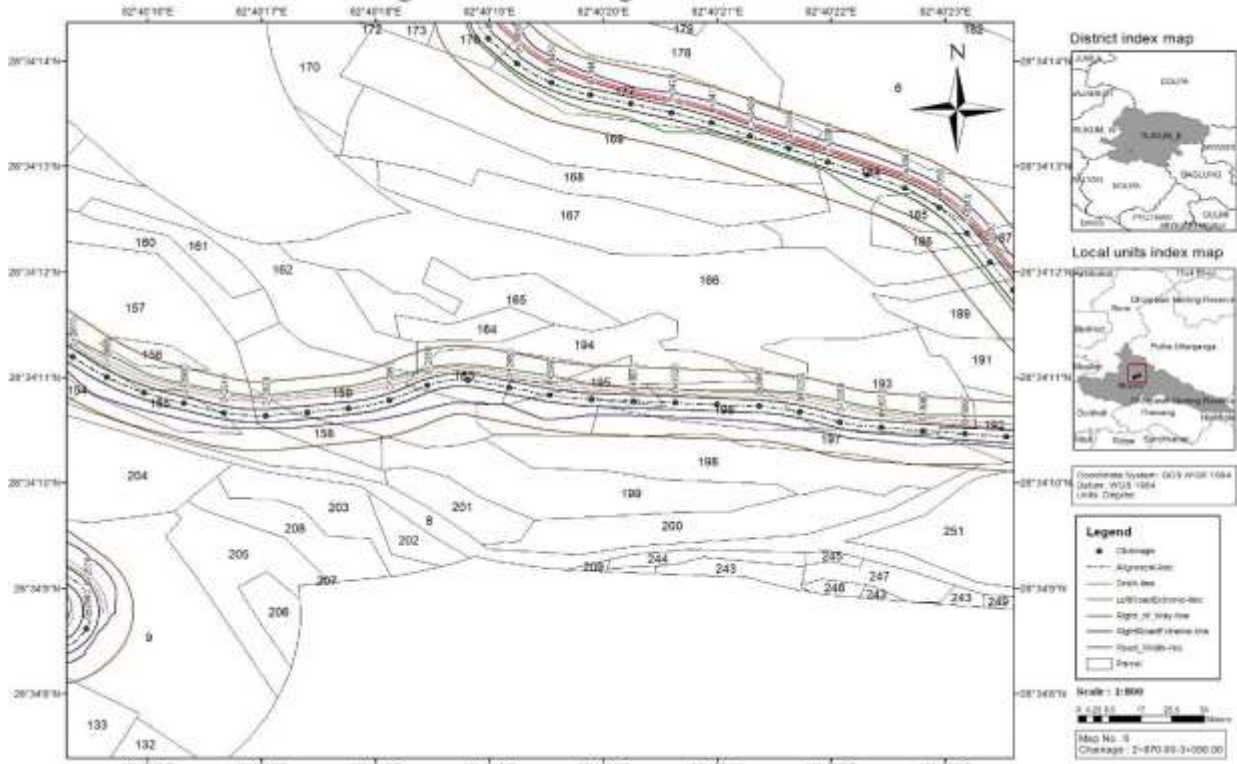
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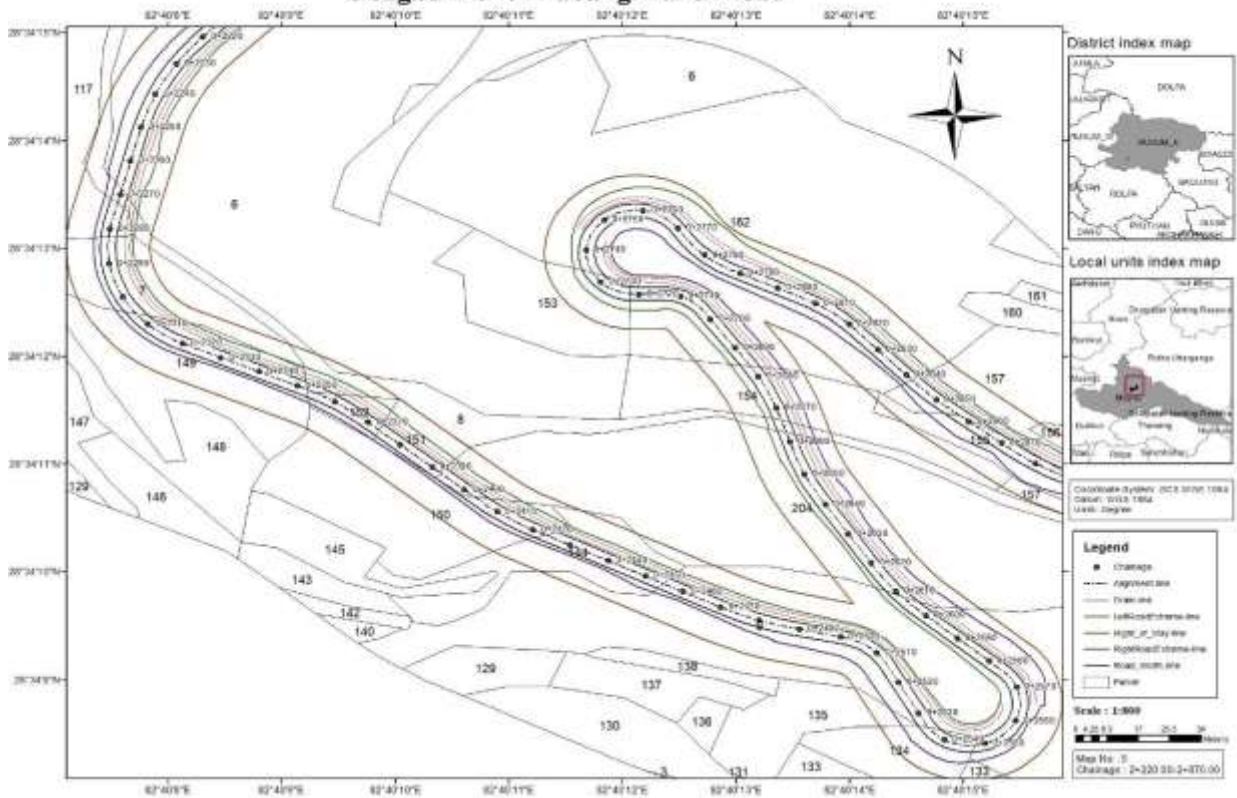
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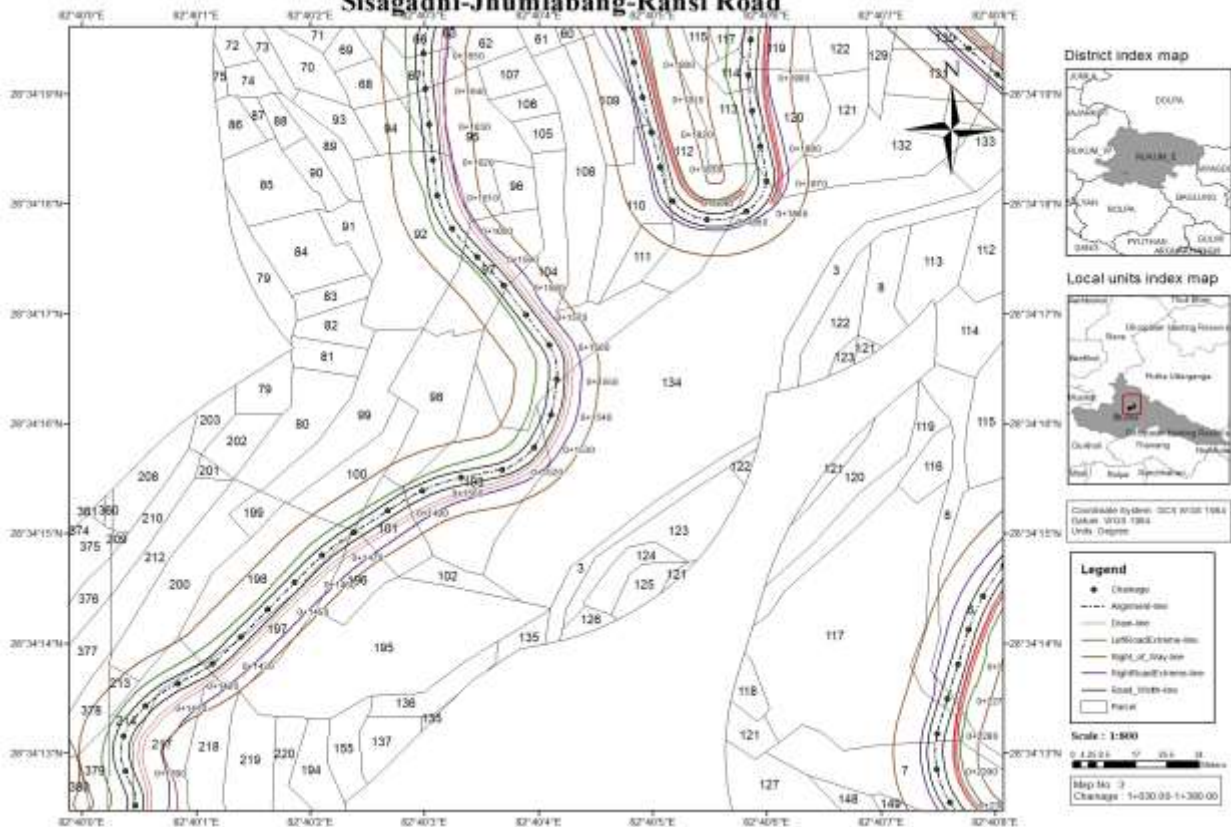
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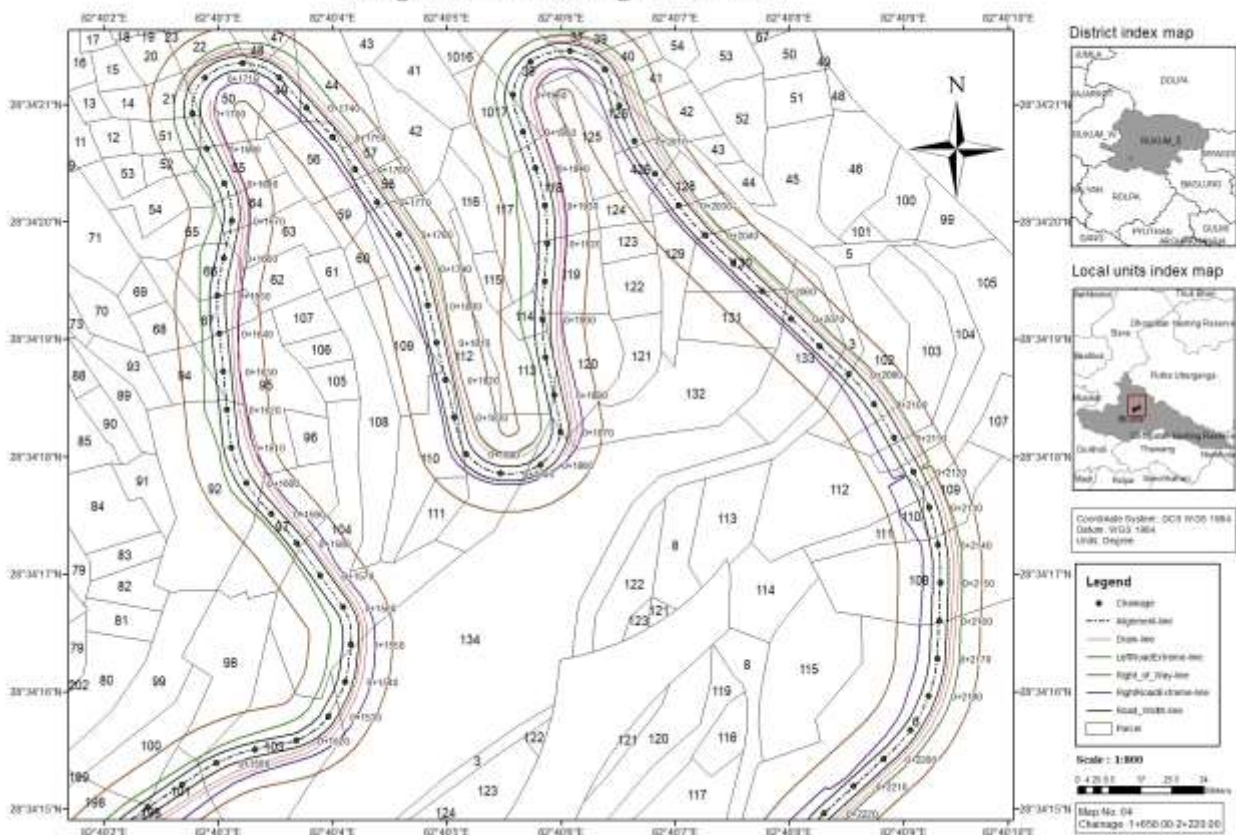
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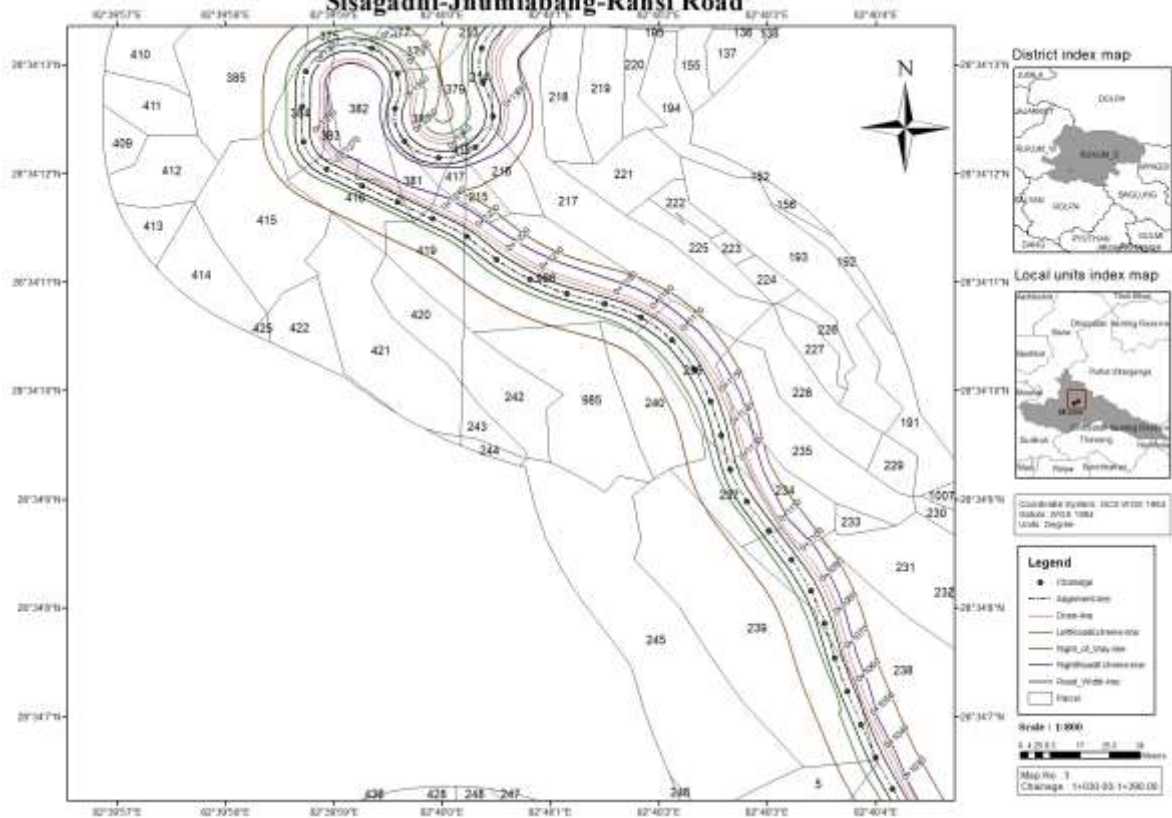
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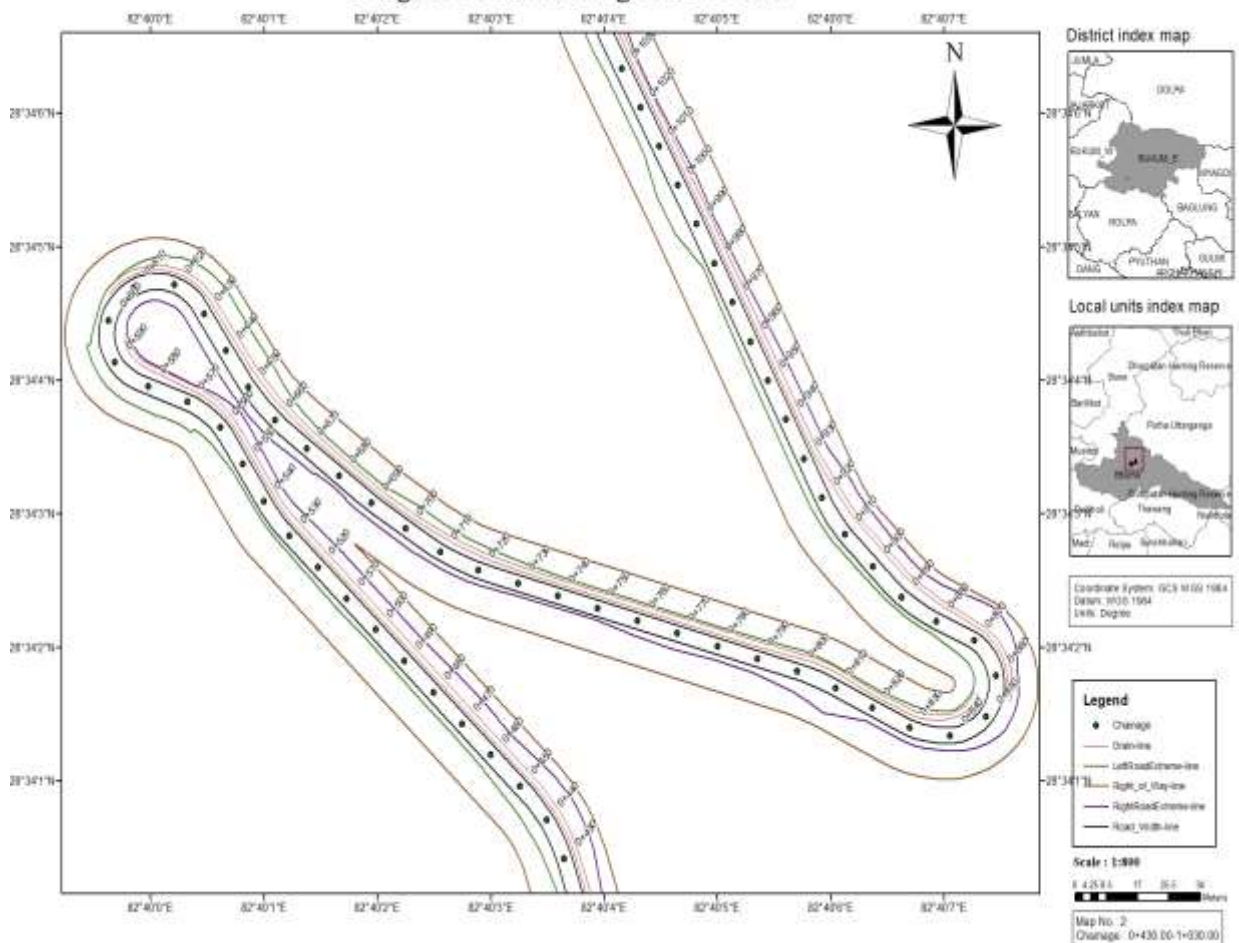
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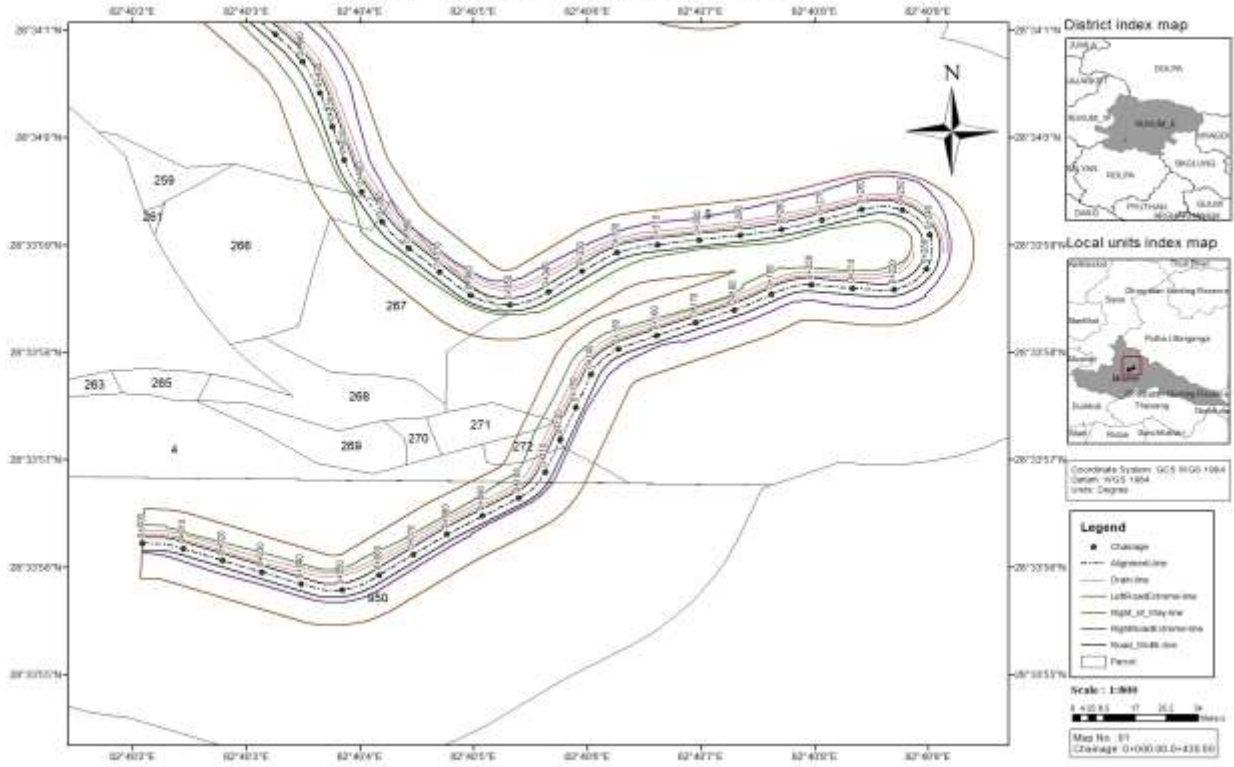
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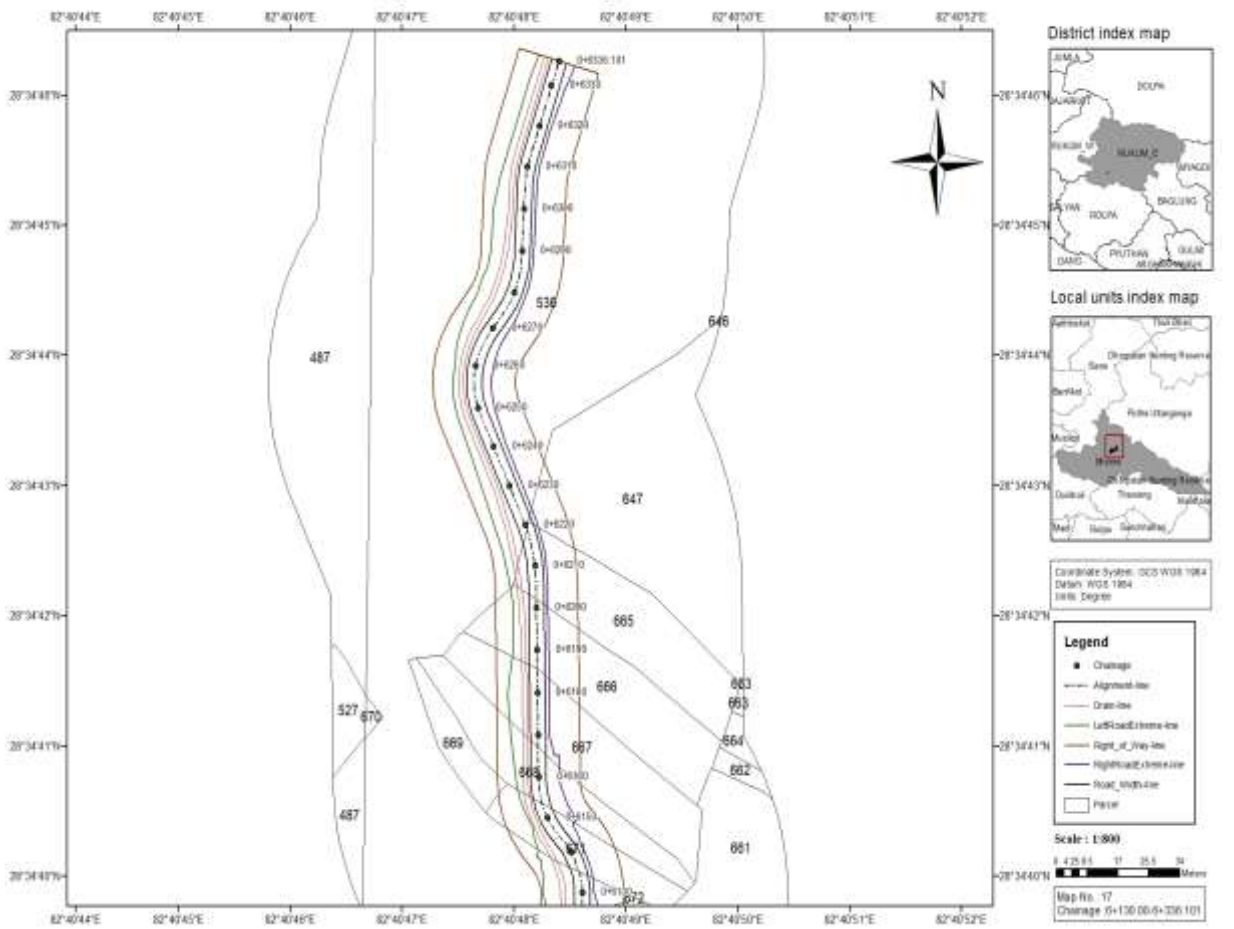
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Sisagadhi-Jhumlabang-Ransi Road



Sisagadhi-Jhumlabang-Ransi Road



Annex 11: TOR for independent Third party for voluntary land donation

TOR for Independent Third Party

For any voluntary donation of land, an external independent entity will supervise and document the consultation process and validate the land donation process as per legal requirement.

TOR for Independent Third-Party Witness

An independent third party is sought to be appointed to oversee and certify the process of land donation. The third party shall be briefed about his/her expected role and deliverables by the concerned PIU.

Eligibility: The third party shall be a representative of the community (for example, a leader of the community with formal/legal standing, a representative of a local NGO/ CBO with formal and legal standing) or an institution, without any direct interest in the negotiation process or subproject activity, who is acceptable to each of the concerned parties (PIU/ PCU and concerned landowner/ donor).

Scope of work: The role of the third party shall be to ensure a fair and transparent process of negotiation/donation. The envisaged scope: of work shall entail the following:

- (i) Witness and keep a record of meetings held with the concerned parties,
- (ii) Ensure there is no coercion involved in the process of land donation,
- (iii) Ensure that the donor(s) are not coming from vulnerable groups/ poor families
- (iv) Ensure that the preferences and concerns of the landowner/ donor related to access, selection of site within lands held, etc. are recorded and any stipulated conditions met,
- (v) Ensure that the land donation agreement is drafted in a fair and transparent manner,
- (vi) Ensure the donation does not result any negative impacts to the third party associated with the donation activity,
- (vii) Identify and recommend mitigation measures to landowner/ donor/ affected third party, if required,
- (viii) Ensure that taxes, stamp duties and registration fees for donated land are borne by government, and
- (ix) Submit a report and signed certificate as witness to the donation and transfer process.

Deliverables: The Third party shall sign each MOU with a certification that the donation was done in a free and transparent manner. The MOU was signed in his/her presence without coercion and/or intimidation.

Annex 12: Photographs



Existing road



Meeting with land owner



Third Party (from right on red cap, land owner signing on MoU and ward chairman)



Social safeguard consultant (DPR consultant) discussing with local people