

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan for Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri Section
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Bhutan: Road Network Project II

Prepared by Department of Roads, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement.

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| APs | affected persons |
| CBO | community based organization |
| DOA | Department of Agriculture |
| DFO | District Forest Officer |
| DoR | Department of Roads |
| DAO | District Agriculture Officer |
| DE | District Engineer |
| EA | Executing Agency |
| FO | Finance Officer |
| FCB | Food Corporation of Bhutan |
| IR | involuntary resettlement |
| km | kilometer |
| LRO | Land Record Officer |
| MoWHS | Ministry of Works and Human Settlement |
| NCWC | National Commission for Women and Children |
| NPAG | National Plan of Action for Gender |
| NWAB | National Women Association of Bhutan |
| NEC | National Environment Commission |
| NGO | non-government organization |
| PMO | Project Management Office |
| PAVA | Poverty Assessment and Valuation Agency |
| RGoB | Royal Government of Bhutan |
| RP | resettlement plan |
| RF | resettlement framework |
| ROW | right of way |
| RNR | renewable natural resources |

Bhutanese terms used and their meaning

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Dasho Dzongdag | District Administrator |
| Dzongkhag | District |
| Chiwog | Combination of several villages |
| Gup | Block head |
| Chuzing | Wet land |
| Thram | Land record |
| Satshab | Land Substitution |
| Nu | Ngultrum (Bhutanese currency) |
| GYT | Geog Yargay Tshogchung (Block Development Committee) |
| DYT | Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu (District Development Community) |
| Thromde | Municipal |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Background

1. The Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB), through the Department of Roads (DoR) of the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, has proposed to implement the Road Network Project II with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The DoR is in charge for implementing the project. The Project components involve the construction of four national roads and one feeder road of 183 km. The Project will impact road network efficiency in the southern east-west corridor and sub-regional connectivity, contributing to expanded economic and regionally-balanced development, leading to poverty reduction.

B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

2. The preliminary design of the subproject is based on the available gravelled and fair weather alignment for single lane traffic with minor widening only for drainage and hard shoulders without land acquisition. Though the extent of land requirement for the project is quite low (20.64 acres), some parts of land have to be acquired in the landslide area. Besides, the subproject is also likely to bring other resettlement impacts in different sections along the corridor. The census revealed that the total number affected households were 75. A total of 5 structures will be affected, out of five structures, three structures are privately owned and two structures (water tanks) are community owned. A total 376 fruit trees (bearing and non-bearing) will also be affected.

Table 2: Summary Profile of Project Affected Assets

| Sl. No. | Impacts | Number |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1 | Total land affected(dry land) | 20.64 acre |
| 2 | Total number of affected households | 75 |
| 3 | Total number of private land owner affected | 75 |
| 4 | Total number of non-titled holders (women headed households) | 4 |
| 5 | Total number of structures affected | 5 |
| 6 | Total number of private structures affected (temporary houses) | 3 |
| 7 | Total number of community structures (water tanks) affected | 2 |
| 8 | Total number of fruit tress affected | 376 |

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

C. Resettlement Principles for the Project

3. In accordance with the resettlement principles suggested for the Project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts, including socioeconomic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- Compensation for land at replacement cost, or land for land;
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at replacement cost;
- Compensation for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops at market value;

- Assistance for shifting and rebuilding the APs' structures,
- Rehabilitation assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage/income/livelihood;
- Special assistance for vulnerable groups; and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community infrastructure and amenities.

D. Entitlement Matrix

4. This Entitlement Matrix (Table 7) has been formulated according to the resettlement principles for this Project and specifically reflects various types of losses resulting out of this particular subproject and specific compensation and resettlement packages.

E. Public Consultation and Disclosure of Information

5. Consultations and discussions were held along the subprojects with the affected families and other stakeholders including village heads, heads of households, women's groups, farmers, business communities, and other vulnerable APs like people living below poverty line.

6. The primary stakeholders of the Project have been identified as those residing in and around the vicinity of the proposed roads. Apart from the APs, the other stakeholders identified are; MoWHS (DOR), MoA, (Land and Survey Division) and Dzongkhag Administration (District Agriculture Officer [DAO]), Finance Officer (FO), Land Record Officer (LRO), Gup, and Mangiap (Village Headmen).

7. Focus group discussions (public consultations) were conducted with the villagers. These meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders.

F. Institutional Framework

8. For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the project. The primary institutions who will be involved in this implementation are the following; (i) Department of Road, (ii) Dzongkhags (District Administration), (iii) Project Management Office, (iv) Resettlement Officers, (v) Surveyors, (v) Grievance Redressal Committees, and (v) Supervision Consultants

G. Resettlement Management

9. The DoR will be the executing agency (EA) for the Project. A Project Management Office (PMO), headed by a Project Manager (PM) will be established and will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The PM, in coordination with the Dzongkhags (District Administration), will be responsible for implementing the resettlement and rehabilitation activities, and ensuring availability of budget for land acquisition and resettlement activities. The PM has appointed a group of trained surveyors to assist resettlement activities. The EA will employ experienced Executive Engineer level officers at the regional offices as resettlement officers (RO), who will be in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement operations, and they will report to the PM. The Supervision Consultants will provide with weeklong training and orientation program for implementation of the RP to all surveyors and RO.

H. Implementation Schedule

10. All land acquisition and resettlement process of the affected persons (APs) must be completed before the start of the civil works. All land is to be provided free of encumbrances. APs will be given sufficient notice prior to start of civil works.

I. Resettlement Budget and Financing

11. The land acquisition and resettlement budget has been estimated at USD 0.09 million (Nu. 6,850,852.00).

J. Monitoring and Evaluation

12. The PMO supported by RO will systematically monitor land acquisition and resettlement activities. External monitoring will be conducted by Social consultant(s) under Supervision Consultant. The results of this monitoring should be summarized in reports that will be submitted to the project authorities and to the ADB on a biannual basis.

I. THE PROJECT BACKGROUND

A. Project Description

1. The Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB), through the Department of Roads (DoR) of the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, has proposed to implement the Road Network Project II with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The DoR is in charge for implementing the project. The Project components involve the construction of four national roads and one feeder road of 183 km listed in **Table 1**.

Table 1: National and Feeder Roads in the Road Network Project II

| Road Name | Length (km) | Dzongkhag (District) | Geog (Block) |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. National Roads | | | |
| Manitar-Raidak | 37 | Chhukha | Darla |
| Raidak-Lhamoizingkha | 25 | Dagana | Lhamoizingkha |
| Samdrupcholing-Samrang | 23 | Samdrupjongkhar | Phuntshothang, Pemathang, Samrang |
| Panbang- Nganglam | 36 | Zhemgang and Pemagatshel | Ngangla, Norbugang |
| B. Feeder Road | | | |
| Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri | 62 | Pemagatshel | Khar, Chongshing, Dungmin |
| Total: | 183 | | |

km = kilometer

Source: PPTA report

2. The Project will impact road network efficiency in the southern east-west corridor and sub-regional connectivity, contributing to expanded economic and regionally-balanced development, leading to poverty reduction. These goals will be achieved by connecting Raidak (Chhukha District) to Lhamoizingkha (Dagana District) and Samdrupcholing to Samrang (S/Jongkhar District), Panbang (Zhemgang District) to Amshingwoong (Nganglam, Pemagatshel District) and construction of Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri (Pemagatshel District) feeder road.

B. Subproject Benefits and Impacts

3. The Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri road construction passes through 14 villages and will benefit more than 878 households. The overall subproject benefit will help people to have improved access to health, education and other social services. By providing improved linkages to new markets, production centers, it facilitates the creation of new economic and employment opportunities. The subproject is also expected to bring in economic and social changes in the area, which in turn would bring economic prosperity and would lead to poverty reduction.

C. Measures to Minimize Impact

4. The preliminary design of the subproject is based on the available gravelled and fair weather alignment for single lane traffic with minor widening only for drainage and hard shoulders without land acquisition. Though the extent of land requirement for the project is quite low (20.64 acres), some parts of land have to be acquired in the landslide

area. Besides, the subproject is also likely to bring other resettlement impacts in different sections along the corridor. Based on the preliminary technical design and census, the nature of other resettlement impact is related to effect on temporary structures (temporary houses and water tanks). But the Project has its objectives of avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible, by means of (i) conducting extensive public consultations with the communities for alignments selection; and (ii) adopting an appropriate technical design, which leads to minimization of the resettlement impact. The technical design is aimed at best utilization of the available space by avoiding private and public structures and land take. The census revealed that the total number affected households were 75. A total of five structures will be affected, out of five structures, three structures are privately owned and two structures (water tanks) are community owned. A total of 376 fruit trees (bearing and non-bearing) will also be affected. No physically displaced is envisaged.

Table 2: Summary Profile of Project Affected Assets

| Sl. No. | Impacts | Number |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1 | Total land affected(dry land) | 20.64 acre |
| 2 | Total number of affected households | 75 |
| 3 | Total number of private land owner affected | 75 |
| 4 | Total number of non-titled holders (women headed households) | 4 |
| 5 | Total number of structures affected | 5 |
| 6 | Total number of private structures affected (temporary houses) | 3 |
| 7 | Total number of community structures (water tanks) affected | 2 |
| 8 | Total number of fruit tress affected | 376 |

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

D. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP)

5. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts due to the project and to resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This RP has been prepared based on preliminary design based on 100% census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders conducted in March 2009. The plan complies with ADB *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995) and *Policy on Indigenous Peoples* (1999), which aim to protect the rights of the affected persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Assessment of type and extent of loss of land and non-land assets, loss of livelihood or income opportunities and collective losses, such as community infrastructure and amenities;
- Identification of impacts on Indigenous people, vulnerable groups and assessment of other social issues in the project;
- Public consultations and people's participation in the project;
- Assessment of existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project;
- Development of entitlement matrix, provisions for relocation assistance and restoration of businesses/income;
- Resettlement and rehabilitation cost estimate including provision for fund; and

- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation.

II. SOCIAL PROFILE OF SUBPROJECT AREA

A. Socioeconomic Survey Methodology

6. A socioeconomic survey was carried out in March 2009, of which 10% of the affected persons and 20% seriously affected persons and 100% census survey was covered to assess the impacts of the people's properties, common property, and loss of livelihood. This study was carried out to verify the type of socio-economic activities and land, structures and fruit trees, which will be affected by the proposed road corridors.

B. Social Profile of Affected Persons (APs)

7. The villages under Tsebar–Mikuri–Shingchungri feeder road construction will benefit the following villages namely: Nakcheri, Baragonpa, Toemi, Womborang, Neomi, Omlawong, Yomzor, Zimzor, Mortshala, Gonpazor, Dingshing, Bangyul, Mikuri and Durungri.

8. The total number of persons per household is approximately seven (as per PPTA census record) comprising of 55.90% males and 44.10% females but those actually residing in the villages do not exceed more than 5 persons per household. The gender of the head of the households is similar to that of male and female segregation, i.e., 92% males and 8% females.

C. Economic Activities/Livelihood

9. In terms of livelihood pattern, 90% of the villagers' are predominantly occupied in agricultural activities. The cereals grown are maize which ranks first followed by wheat, millet, potatoes, chillies and some seasonal vegetables. Surplus vegetables are being sold on the roadside and some bring them to Pemagatshel town.

10. The means of transporting the cash crops such as oranges is primarily by carrying the product on their back and on mules until road points at Denche or Nganglam which is as far as 19 km away. Under dry land, the productive land is 68.87% and 31.13% unproductive land.

11. On an average, the annual income is mainly dictated by the sales generated during orange season for those who own orchards and the income may vary between Nu. 1000.00 and Nu. 20,000.00. The main cash crops grown are oranges and bananas. Vegetables are grown for home consumption and any surplus is sold off. Vegetables sold are mainly chillies and lentils. The APs also sell livestock produce such as eggs, cheese, milk, and butter. The predominant resources for cultivation are oxen and labour sharing.

12. The dairy products such as milk, cheese, and butter are consumed locally but any surplus produce are sold to nearby market. There are also horses that are mainly used for carrying agricultural products to road point. Eighty percent of the villagers own radios, which act as a source of information. Through radio, people have access to new agriculture technology and other day-to-day news. In addition, agricultural and livestock

services are available at the Geog RNR centers.

13. Bhutanese people in general practice subsistence farming and despite what they produce, farmers have to rely on the market for much of their food items. This is mainly because what they produce on their field is not sufficient to meet their needs all year round. Despite processing enough land, the yield from the land is not sufficient to sustain them all year round. The main reason for this is the difficult terrain, lack of irrigation facilities and lack of work force to work on the land. Majority of the people purchase food items such as rice either from Pemagatshel or from Nganglam town. Cooking fuel such as fuel wood is not purchased and is abundantly available in forest areas. The villagers spent more money on educating their children followed by other social functions.

14. The overall settlement pattern of villages are fairly scattered in nature and it was evident during field visit that all the villages are not supplied with electricity. The roofing types of the houses are 51% wooden shingles, 46% corrugated galvanized iron and 3% straw.

D. Religion

15. People residing in these villages are 100% Buddhists.

E. Education and Health

16. There is one Lower Secondary School and two Community schools in Khar geog. In Dungmin geog there are two Primary Schools and one Community School. Some children walk a minimum of two hours to school every day and walk back home at the end of school hours. In order to broaden the coverage of Education there is also a Non Formal Education Centre which is accessible to all those who desire to acquire the three R's (read, write and arithmetic).

17. In terms of health coverage there are two Basic Health Units and three Out Reach Clinics. However, patients requiring further treatment can visit the hospital in Pemagatshel or Samdrupjongkhar.

F. Drinking Water

18. The coverage of the drinking water scheme is commendable in that the water taps have been located within easy reach of the houses. However, this could be further improved by improving the water sources so that water is available adequately.

G. Gender Analysis

19. Households headed by women were also identified. The ADB requirements as set in the *Guidelines for Incorporation of Social Dimensions in Bank Operations* (1993), the household survey interview investigated women-specific household activities. The objective of the interview focused mainly to identify the activities being carried out and constraints faced by the women and their role in participating in developmental activities in general. The result of the analysis indicates that women spent more time on (i) purchasing household items from market (approx. 1–2 days), (ii) collection of fuel wood (2–4 hours), (iii) medical assistance (1–6 hours), and (iv) religious and social functions (2–3 days a year).

20. However, important decisions in the family are made in consultation with women especially in purchase and sale of household items, religious and social functions.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Types of loss and ownership

21. The census survey was conducted based on preliminary design. There are 75 households, which will be losing land. This includes only dry land.

Table 3: Affected private land

| Type of land | Status of Land (registered/unregistered) | Ownership of the property(private/ Government/ community owned) | No. of HH | Area(acre) | Remarks |
|--------------|--|---|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Dry Land | Registered | Private | 75 | 20.64 | |
| Total | | | 75 | 20.64 | |

HH = household.

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

22. The total land affected is 20.64 acres dry land belonging to 75 households of Khar, Dungmin and Chongshing geogs. All affected lands are registered private land. There is no wetland affected by the road corridor.

Table 4: Affected Fruit trees/Orchard

| Type and Species of Perennial crops | Affected Fruit (numbers) | Number of Affected Household |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Orange | 349 | 10 |
| Mango | 7 | 1 |
| Banana | 20 | 1 |
| Total | 376 | 12 |

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

23. There are three types of perennial fruit trees mainly oranges, bananas and mango affected by the alignment. The total of 376 numbers of fruit trees are affected belonging to 12 households.

Table 5: Type of affected structures

| Type of Structure | Number of Structure |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Temporary structures | 3 |
| Water tanks | 2 |
| Total | 5 |

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

24. Three temporary structures are affected by the road alignment belonging to three households. Two water tanks are also affected, one belonging to Mikuri school, and other

to community of Yamjor village.

Table 6: Extent of loss of land

| S. No. | Extent of loss (land) | Number of Affected households |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | <10% | 37 |
| 2 | 10-20% | 21 |
| 3 | 20-50% | 12 |
| 4 | 50-75% | 3 |
| 5 | >75% | 2 |
| Total | | 75 |

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

25. The analysis of the impact ratio on affected land brought forth that thirty seven affected households will incur less than 10% impact on their total land size and hence having limited impact on their income (Table 7). Twenty one affected households will incur less than 20% impact on their total land holdings and remaining seventeen households will have significant impact on their income.

26. The extent of loss of land of 38 households was observed to be less than 10% and 37 households more than 10–75%.

27. There are four households headed by women whose lands are affected by the proposed road corridors. There are no Indigenous peoples' movable or immovable property affected.

B. Subproject Impacts

28. Seventy five households with total area of 20.64 acres are affected under Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri road construction. Hundred percent of the affected land (20.64 acres) is dry land where people usually grow maize, wheat, millet, potatoes, chillies and some seasonal vegetables.

29. The immediate impacts of land acquisition are (i) loss of land; (ii) loss of structures; and (iii) loss of fruit.

C. Options of Relocation

30. The directly affected properties of the affected households are mainly loss of land. The substitute land options made by the APs are recorded as land for land (100%) and none cash for land. However, all have responded that they preferred substitute government land near to their present settlement. The reasons for land for land compensation were (i) money can be quickly spent; (ii) save the land for future generation; and (iii) land value increases every year.

IV. RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

A. Objective

31. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the RGoB, and the Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the existing national policies was undertaken. The section below provides details of the various national level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework.

B. Existing Bhutanese Law

32. The primary legal instruments for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Bhutan are the Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007), which regulate ownership, sales and the compensation payable by the RGoB when land is acquired. The Land Act of Bhutan provides the acquisition mechanism for land and other property falling under the eminent domain whenever required for a public purpose. The rates of compensation are reviewed by the RGoB periodically, the latest of which are described in the Land Compensation Rate 2009, Compensation Rates 2008 for Cash Crops/Fruit Trees/Annual Crops, and Bhutan Scheduled Rates (BSR) 2007 for structures.

33. The RGoB, based on laid down classifications and regulations, will pay compensation for such land. If the family losing land becomes endangered, the Government will compensate that family the cost of the land in cash and as well as substitute land free of cost. In the case of landless people (included squatters), the land can be allotted free of cost by the Government.

34. Both the Bhutanese and ADB guidelines related to resettlement aim at achieving the following overall goals:

- Involuntary resettlement shall be avoided to the extent possible or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources shall be assisted in improving or at a minimum regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.

C. Resettlement Principles for the Project

35. Following the Bhutanese "Land Act 1979" (amended in 2007) on land acquisition, incorporating ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995) and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006), the basic principles for the Project will include the following elements:

- As a matter of policy, land acquisition and other involuntary resettlement impacts would be minimized as much as possible;
- Any land acquisition and/or resettlement will be carried out and compensation provided in order to improve or at least restore the pre-Project income and

living standards of the affected people;

- All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation of the project;
- All land acquisition would be as per the Land Act 1979, (amended in 2007) which provides for compensation for properties to be acquired. The persons affected by the project who do not own land or other properties, but who have economic interest or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles brought out in this policy;
- Payment of compensation for acquired assets at replacement cost;
- Payment of compensation for lost land, housing, assets and resettlement allowances in full prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all APs prior to commencement of civil works on the site acquired.
- Broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the Entitlement Matrix. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of the survey. However, anyone moving into the subproject area after the cut-off date¹ will not be entitled to assistance;
- Income restoration and rehabilitation;
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included; and
- Appropriate grievances redress mechanism to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.

36. In accordance with the resettlement principles suggested for the Project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- Compensation for land at replacement cost, or land for land;
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at replacement cost;
- Compensation for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops at market value;

¹ The cut-off date for those who have legal titles of their land/asset is the date of 1st notification of acquisition under the Land Act 1979 (amended in 2007) For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, the date of project census survey i.e. February 2009 or a similar designated date notified by the DOR will be considered as cut-off date.

- Assistance for shifting and rebuilding the APs' structures,
- Rehabilitation assistance in lieu of the loss of business/wage/income/livelihood;
- Special assistance for vulnerable groups; and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community infrastructure and amenities.

1. Valuation of the affected land

37. Experience shows that cash compensation carries a high risk and is normally inadequate in helping poor and vulnerable groups reestablish their lost assets, particularly in the case of productive land. The Project will therefore pursue land-for-land compensation as much as possible as stipulated in the Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007) and, where necessary or opted by those affected, provide other options in kind or cash as well as other support mechanisms to those deemed as vulnerable or at risk. Replacement land of equal or better productive value will be offered as an option to those losing substantial amounts of land (i.e., 10% of their holdings or more), or where loss of land threatens the economic viability of the household.

38. For land for land, the location of replacement land to be allotted in project areas shall be in the order of preference of same village, Geog, and Dzongkhag. The RGoB will provide the landowner with replacement land commensurate to the value of the land acquired. The land under acquisition will be taken over only after registering the replacement land in the name of the affected landowner or the cash compensation in replacement cost has been made to the landowners. Cash compensation in replacement cost would be based on Land Compensation Rates 2009. The difference between the compensation determined by the Dzongkhag and the replacement cost² determined by the Block Development Committees will be paid as a productive asset grant in kind by the Project. If the compensation and the replacement cost are not acceptable to the APs, they would have recourse to grievance redress mechanism as defined in this RP.

2. Valuation of affected structures

39. People losing their home represent a particular challenge in the resettlement program. Compensation for loss of structures would be carried out on replacement cost basis based on the latest Bhutan Schedule of Rates 2007. Every effort will be made by the Project to ensure that new housing is available before people are required to relocate. Affected households would be allowed to retain the salvaged materials and due assistance would be provided for shifting (provision of transport) of salvaged materials to the new site and assistance in rebuilding the structures by DOR.

² Due to the limited nature of rural land market in Bhutan, compensation rates cannot be determined at the replacement cost at open market value. The Project will therefore compensate at replacement cost as defined by the most recent Land Compensation Rate 2009 approved by the National Assembly. During the social assessment study, the Land Compensation Rate was found to be higher than the market rate in the rural areas. However, if there is any difference between the Land Compensation Rate and the rates assessed by Block Development Committees that comprise of the Chairman elected by the villagers; elderly people, representative of APs, the difference will be paid as a productive asset grant in kind by the Project.

3. Valuation of cash crops/ fruit trees/ annual crops

40. The valuation for the affected cash crops, fruit trees and annual crops will be replacement cost basis based on the latest Compensation Rates 2008 for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops. The current rates for the affected fruit trees as compared to previous rates are 251% more in case of cash crops, e.g., oranges. Based on survey of market prices in the area for different types of crops and trees, the current rates are equivalence to the replacement cost.

4. Income Restoration Measures

41. The Block Development Committee, Dzongkhag authority and DoR will assist the APs in the income restoration measures as follows:

- In cases where the displacement caused by the Project leads to a loss of livelihood or income opportunities, either temporarily or permanently, assistance will be given to the affected population to reestablish their livelihood and income, and to compensate for temporary losses. The unit of entitlement eligible for support in such cases will be the adult individual, both men and women. All adult members of households affected in this way will be eligible for support.
- In the case of road projects, a common loss is the displacement of a business structure such as a small roadside shop. The project will assist such businesses in relocating, and in continuing their preferred occupation without loss of customer base.
- If the project impact leads to people being unable to continue with their previous occupation, the project will provide support and assistance through alternative employment strategies. Where possible, APs will be given employment in opportunities created by the project, such as work with construction or maintenance.
- Particularly in the case of landless families who suffer partial or total loss of livelihood because of the project, RGoB would, as part of its normal policy, allot land free of cost to such affected families in the same district. Those who become landless as a result of the land acquisition due to the project would be allotted land free of cost as well as cash compensation for the cost of the land lost.

5. Cut-off Date

42. The cut-off date for those who have legal titles of their land/asset is the date of 1st notification of acquisition under the Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007) For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers the date of project census survey i.e. March 2009 or a similar designated date notified by the DoR will be considered as cut-off date. People moving in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any kind of compensation or assistance as per provision made herein.

6. Entitlement Matrix

43. This Entitlement Matrix (**Table 7**) has been formulated according to the resettlement principles for this project and specifically reflects various types of losses resulting out of this particular subproject and specific compensation and resettlement packages.

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix

| Type of Loss | Application | Definition of APs | Entitlement | Responsibility | Remarks |
|--|--|----------------------|--|---|--|
| 1. Agricultural land by titled owners (private property) | Land on the project right of way (ROW) | Titleholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-for-Land Compensation at replacement cost. | Dzongkhag, DoR and Agriculture Department | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between the compensation determined by the Dzongkhag and the replacement value determined by the Block Development Committees will be paid as a productive asset grant in kind by the project. If a portion from the total land holding of the individual is acquired by the project, the following options will be given: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AP keeps the remaining land and the compensation and assistance is paid to the AP for the land to be acquired. If the AP is from a vulnerable category, compensation for the entire land is by means of land-for-land if preferred by the AP, provided that land of equal or better productivity is available. Land for land or cash compensation. In case of developed land being acquired and substituted by an undeveloped land, the owner in such cases shall be compensated with half the cost land for land development purpose. In case the owner is endangered of becoming landless, the affected owner will be compensated the cost of land as per the <i>Land Compensation Rates 2009</i> as well as substitute land free of cost. |
| 2. Homestead and commercial land (private property) | Land on ROW | Titleholders | Compensation at replacement cost. | Dzongkhag and DoR | Cash compensation as per <i>Land Compensation Rates 2009</i> approved by the National Assembly and any revision thereof. The difference in the replacement value will be covered by assistance in kind by DoR. |
| 3. Residential and commercial structures by owners | Structure within the ROW | Owners of structures | Compensation at replacement cost. | Dzongkhag and DoR | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation to be paid by the Dzongkhag. The amount of depreciation deducted by the Dzongkhag will be covered by way of assistance in kind by DoR. DoR will help in shifting and in rebuilding the |

| Type of Loss | Application | Definition of APs | Entitlement | Responsibility | Remarks |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| (private property) | | | | | structures of the owners. |
| 4. Tenant - residential | Affected by ROW | Tenant | Compensation | Dzongkhag and DoR | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The amount of deposit/advance paid to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of acquisition (to be deducted from the payment to the landlord) is to be based on <i>Tenancy Act</i> of RGoB 2004. 2. The tenant has the right to salvage material from the demolished structure constructed by him/her. 3. DoR will assist in shifting and in rebuilding the structures of the tenant. |
| 5. Tenant - commercial | Affected by ROW | Tenant | Compensation | Dzongkhag and DoR | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The amount of deposit/advance paid to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of acquisition (to be deducted from the payment to the landlord) is to be based on <i>Tenancy Act</i> of RGoB 2004. 2. The tenant has the right to salvage material from the demolished structure constructed by him/her. 3. DoR will assist in shifting and in rebuilding the structures of the tenant. |
| 6. Income from business or land through wages and other employment | Households affected by ROW | Individual | Lump sum | DoR | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Persons directly affected by project will be given priority by DoR to re-employ during the implementation of project. 2. One time economic rehabilitation grant (in the form of 3 months wages) for vulnerable groups per household. |
| 7. Annual / seasonal crops | Households affected by ROW | Household | Notice to harvest standing crops | Dzongkhag, DoR and Agriculture Department | Compensation for lost crop will be paid as per the <i>Compensation rates 2008 for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops</i> . The difference between the <i>Compensation rates 2008 for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops</i> and the market price for lost crop will be covered by providing free seeds and seedlings. |

| Type of Loss | Application | Definition of APs | Entitlement | Responsibility | Remarks |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 8. Perennial cash crops | Households affected by ROW | Household | Compensation following Govt procedures. | Dzongkhag, DoR, Agriculture Dept. | Compensation for tree cash crops will be based on <i>Compensation rates 2008 for cash crops/fruit trees/annual crops</i> and the existing procedure of the Ministry of Agriculture which supports the compensation in cash for lost of income from the cash crops. |
| 9. Encroachers | Households affected by ROW | Household | No compensation for land; assistance to vulnerable households | Dzongkhag and DoR | One time economic rehabilitation grant (in the form of 3 months wages) for vulnerable encroachers (e.g., households below the poverty line) will be assisted. |
| 10. Structures by squatters and informal settlers | Households affected by ROW | Household | No compensation for land; compensation for structure at replacement cost and other assistance | Dzongkhag and DoR | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The squatter has the right to salvage material from the demolished structure. 2. DoR will assist in shifting and in rebuilding the structures for the squatters. 3. One time economic rehabilitation grant (in the form of 3 months wages) for vulnerable groups per household. |
| 11. Primary source of income | Households affected by ROW | Individual | Assistance for income restoration | Dzongkhag and DoR | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One time economic rehabilitation grant (in the form of 3 months wages) for vulnerable groups per household. 2. Preferential employment in the project, especially for women and the poor. |
| 12. Community infrastructure and amenities | Affected by ROW | Community | Replacement | Dzongkhag and DoR | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural properties will be conserved by special measures such as relocation, replacement in consultation with the community. 2. Compensatory afforestation will replace loss of trees. |
| 13. Other impacts not identified | Households affected by ROW | Individual | Additional assistance | Dzongkhag and DoR | Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this policy framework. |

AP = affected persons, DoR = Department of Roads, RGoB = Royal Government of Bhutan, ROW = right-of-way.

V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

44. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this subproject and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process, numerous events were arranged at this stage of subproject preparation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding (APs and other beneficiaries) and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of APs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

A. Methods of Public Consultation

45. Consultations and discussions were held along the subprojects with the affected families and other stakeholders including village heads, heads of households, women's groups, farmers, business communities, and other vulnerable APs like Below Poverty Line people.

46. The primary stakeholders of the Project have been identified as those residing in and around the vicinity of the proposed roads. Apart from the APs, the other stakeholders identified are; MoWHS (DOR), MoA, (Land and Survey Division) and Dzongkhag Administration (District Agriculture Officer [DAO]), Finance Officer (FO), Land Record Officer (LRO), Gup, Mangiap and Village Headmen.

47. Focus group discussions (public consultation) were conducted with the villagers in different chiwogs and villages.(Tsebar, Dungmin, Laneri, Noemi , Mikuri and Chongshing Borang).

48. There were 35 participants in Tsebar (19 female and 16 male), 45 participants in Dungmin (25 male and 20 female), 11 participants in Neomi (3 female and 8 male), 21 participants in Laneri (11 female and 10 male), 37 participants in Mikuri (17 female and 20 male) and 17 participants in Chongshing Borang (8 female and 9 male).

49. These meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions) are detailed below.

Table 8: Focus Group Discussions

| Sl. No. | Villages where FGD was conducted | No. of participants | No. of male participants | No. of female participants |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Tsebar | 35 | 16 | 19 |
| 2 | Dungmin | 45 | 25 | 20 |
| 3 | Neomi | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| 4 | Laneri | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| 5 | Mikuri | 37 | 20 | 17 |
| 6 | Chongshing borang | 17 | 9 | 8 |

FGD = focus group discussion.

Source: Resettlement Census Survey, 2009

B. Scope of Consultation and Issues

50. During the consultation process along with census and socio-economic survey, efforts were made by the study teams to:

- Ascertain the views of the APs, with reference to land acquisition and road alignment;
- Understand views of the community on resettlement and rehabilitation issues and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socioeconomic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community infrastructure and relocation of the same.
- Examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- Identify people's expectations from subprojects and their absorbing capacity;
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

C. Major Findings of the Consultations

51. During consultation process it has been observed that APs have raised similar concerns like poor infrastructure facilities in the area, poor road conditions hindering transportation of agricultural products to market and access to schools, referral hospital; and perceptions about resettlement impacts and relocation concerns and their priority, etc. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the villagers during the course of the consultations are summarized in the **Table 9**. The list of persons attended the FGD are presented in the **Appendix 2**.

Table 9: Focus Group Discussion held at Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri

| Focus Group Discussion | |
|--|-----------------|
| Road Corridor: Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri (Feeder road), village: Tsebar | Date: 11.3.2009 |
| Meeting Location: In front of Tsebar host house | Geog: Khar |
| Group description: 19 females and 16 males | |
| Number of people: 35 | |
| Positive Impacts | |
| 1. Planting of more oranges and other cash crops; | |
| 2. Easy transportation of agricultural products to market; | |
| 3. Easy access to service centres like hospitals, post office and bank; | |
| 4. Easy to travel to other places; | |
| 5. Employment opportunity to work at road during construction and maintenance. | |
| Negative Impacts | |
| 1. Disturbances to environment; | |
| 2. Exposure to the risk of theft; | |
| 3. Spread of diseases like STDs and HIV/AIDS. | |

| Focus Group Discussion | |
|---|-----------------|
| Road Corridor: Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri (Feeder road) , Village: Dungmin | Date: 11.3.2009 |
| Meeting Location: In the Dungmin host house | Geog: Dungmin |
| Group description: 20 females, 25 males | |
| Number of people: 45 | |
| Positive Impacts | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Enhancing more agricultural products; 2.Easy transportation of agricultural products to market esp. Oranges and other saleable items; 3.Easy access to hospital and school; 4.Employment opportunity during road construction and maintenance; 5.Import and export of goods; 6.Shops can be opened at road side to generate more income. | |
| Negative Impacts | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.May be influenced by negative outside culture; 2.Destruction of environment such as occurrences of land slide; 3.More unwanted visitor might visit and might cause disturbances; 4.Small land holdings affected. | |

| Focus Group Discussion | |
|--|-----------------|
| Road Corridor: Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri (Feeder road) Village: Noemi | Date: 24.3.2009 |
| Meeting Location: Noemi | Geog: Dungmin |
| Group description:3 females, 8 males | |
| Number of people: 11 | |
| Positive Impacts | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Improve their living standards through profitable economic activities once the road comes; 2.Easy access to hospital and school; 3.Increase cultivation of more agri. Product; 4.Employment opportunity during road construction; 5.Opening of shops at road side; | |
| Negative Impacts | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Destroy existing clean environment as there will be pollution; 2.Unwanted visitor might come to their village making it unsafe. | |

| Focus Group Discussion | |
|--|-----------------|
| Road Corridor: Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri (Feeder road) Village: Laneri | Date: 13.3.2009 |
| Meeting Location: In the Laneri host house | Geog: Dungmin |
| Group description: 11 females, 10 males | |
| Number of people: 21 | |
| <p>Positive Impacts</p> <p>1. Will be able to market the oranges which are wasted till now due to transportation problem;</p> <p>2. Children need not walk to school. At present students from Woongborang and Banang gonpa reside in rented accommodation since walking distance is too far.</p> | |
| <p>Negative Impacts</p> <p>1. Destruction of existing clean environment as there will be pollution;</p> <p>2. Spread of diseases;</p> <p>3. Exploitation of village resources.</p> | |

| Focus Group Discussion | |
|---|-----------------|
| Road Corridor: Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri (Feeder road) Village: Mikuri | Date: 15.3.2009 |
| Meeting Location: In Mikuri host house | Geog: Dungmin |
| Group description: 17 females, 20 males | |
| Number of people: 37 | |
| <p>Positive Impacts</p> <p>1. Economic growth of the village;</p> <p>2. Village will receive electrification since the required heavy equipment can be easily transported;</p> <p>3. Easy transportation of agricultural products to market;</p> <p>4. Better health coverage.</p> | |
| <p>Negative Impacts</p> <p>1. Environmental hazards;</p> <p>2. Exposure to negative influences.</p> | |

| Focus Group Discussion | |
|---|------------------|
| Road Corridor: Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri (Feeder road) Village: Chongshing Borang | Date: 11.3.2009 |
| Meeting Location: In Chongshing Borang host house | Geog: Chongshing |
| Group description: 8 females, 9 males | |
| Number of people: 17 | |
| Positive Impacts 1.General improvement in all spheres of life in the village; 2.Enhancing more agricultural products like vegetables; 3.Easy transportation of agricultural products to market; 4.Easy access to Dzongkhag head quarter. | |
| Negative Impacts 1.Destroying existing clean environment; 2.Unwanted visitors might be a problem. | |

D. Plan for Further Consultation in the Subproject

52. The effectiveness of the resettlement and rehabilitation of APs is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the subproject. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs will form part of the further stages of subproject preparation and implementation. DoR will be entrusted with the task of RP implementation will be conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the subproject. In this particular subproject, women members were presented in the FGD and many women were involved and responded well during census and socio-economic survey. The consultation will continue throughout the subproject implementation.

53. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

- During planning phase the APs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- Regional Offices will conduct information dissemination sessions in the subproject area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the AP's in Plan implementation.
- During the implementation of RP, DoR will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of subproject works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

E. Disclosure of RP

54. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders the subproject information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject will be made available in local language(s) and distributed to APs. Each AP will be provided information regarding specific entitlements. DoR will keep the AP informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. A copy of the RP will be disclosed through the DoR website and in ADB website also. The cut-off date for those who have legal titles of their land/asset is the date of 1st notification of acquisition under the Land Act of 1979 (amended in 2007). For non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers the date of project census survey, i.e., February 2009 or a similar designated date notified by the DOR will be considered as cut-off date. People moving in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any kind of compensation or assistance as per provision kept in the entitlement matrix (Table 8).

55. The DoR at the Dzongkhag level will act as Public Information Centres at the district headquarters closer to the project site, which will be in a possession of all documents relating to the subproject, including compensation packages and grievance redress procedures, and will provide any information regarding compensation and grievance redress. Through public consultations, the APs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the DoR.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A. Institutional Requirement

56. For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. For successful implementation of the RP, the proposed institutional arrangement with their role and responsibility has been outlined in this section. The primary institutions, who will be involved in this implementation process, are the following:

- Department of Road
- Dzongkhags (District Administration)
- Project Management Office
- Resettlement Officers
- Surveyors
- Grievance Redressal Committees
- Supervision Consultants

B. Resettlement Management

57. The DoR will be the executing agency (EA) for the Project. A Project Management Office (PMO), headed by a Project Manager (PM) will be established and will be responsible for the overall execution of the Project. The PM, in coordination with the

Dzongkhags (District Administration), will be responsible for implementing the resettlement & rehabilitation activities, and ensuring availability of budget for land acquisition and resettlement activities. The PM has appointed a group of trained surveyors to assist resettlement activities. The EA will employ experienced Executive Engineer level officers at the regional offices as resettlement officers (RO), who will be in charge of the land acquisition and resettlement operations, and they will report to the PM. The Supervision Consultants will provide with weeklong training and orientation program for implementation of the RP to all surveyors and RO.

58. The RO will work in close coordination with the respective Dzongkhags, field-based offices and surveyors on the day-to-day activities of the resettlement plan and implementation. The RO, Dzongkhags, and surveyors will execute and monitor the progress of the work and ensure coordination between relevant departments, the Grievance Redress Committee and the APs. The RO will ensure that that skilled staff are available to implement resettlement activities without causing delay to civil works. The RO will ensure the inclusion of those APs who may have not been covered during the census survey.

C. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

1. Mechanisms for resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures

59. The Project will be conducted with a participatory³ process with the local communities. Through this, and the provision of good compensation and support mechanisms, acceptance of the Project will be enhanced and complaints reduced. There may nevertheless be individuals or groups who feel that they are not given adequate support, or that their needs are not properly addressed. The project will therefore establish a Grievance Redress process in the existing mechanism of local committees (Geog Yargay Tshogchung, Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu), and the Dzongkhag which will hear complaints and facilitate solutions. If the issue is not resolved, the individual/group may approach DoR through the office of the local executive engineer. If the issue remains unresolved, people would have the right to approach RGoB as per traditional practices.

2. Procedures and Time Frame for Grievance Redressal

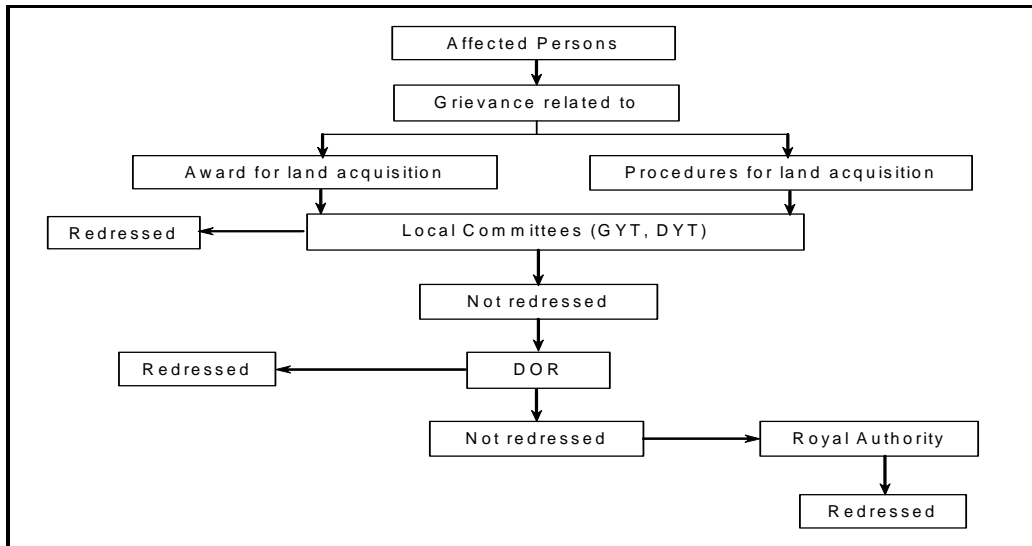
60. In order to ensure that all APs will have avenues for redressing their grievances related to any aspect of land acquisition and resettlement, detailed procedures for redressing grievances need to be established for the Project. **Figure 1** shows the grievance redressal procedures for redress and proposes the following:

- **Step 1:** If any aspect of the land acquisition program aggrieves any AP, he/she can lodge a written grievance with grievance redress committee within 15 days from the date of receiving the notification of compensation and rehabilitation. The committee's officials must respond within 15 days.

³ The rural communities in Bhutan are organised into *geog* (block) development groups for discussion and self-help. All households are required to be at these meetings that will be called by the *Gup* (Head of the block). In this context, the planning process is essentially participatory with priorities and needs identified by communities and passed through the "*Geog Yargay Tshogchung*" (Block Development Committees) to the "*Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu*" (District Development Committees) and then to the *Dzongkhag* (District Administration) and National Government.

- Step 2: If the person making the complaint is not satisfied with the decision or he/she receives no response within 15 days of registering the grievance, he/she can approach the DoR and finally, can appeal to His Majesty the King.

Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Process



DOR = Department of Roads, DYT = Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu, GYT = Geog Yargay Tshogchung
Source:

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

61. The compensation and assistance cost will be borne by the project. As all the affected persons have opted land for land, they will need to be compensated with substitute government land and half the cost of the land in cash. The total amount to be compensated to the APs has been calculated in **Appendix 1** and summarized in **Table 10**. The DoR under the RGoB will bear the costs of land and compensation payable to the APs through concerned Dzongkhag.

Table 10: Resettlement and Land Acquisition Budget

| SI No. | Items | Unit | Unit Cost* | Total (Nu) |
|--------|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Land: | | | |
| | (i) Dry land | 20.64 acre | Nu. 2,287.77/decimal | 4,721,957.28 |
| | (ii) Structures | 1 temporary house | Nu. 125,000.00 | 355,000.00 |
| | (temporary structures) | 2 temporary house | Nu. 115,000.00 | |
| | (iii) Orchard/fruit trees/fodder trees/cardamom | Orange (fruit bearing): 182 nos | Nu. 2,945.00 | 915,090.00 |
| | | Orange (non-bearing):155nos. | Nu. 2,168.00 | |
| | | Orange (non-bearing): 12 nos | Nu. 1,756.00 | |
| | | Mango (non-bearing): 7 nos | Nu. 2,644.00 | |
| | | Banana (non bearing): 20 nos. | Nu. 174.00 | |
| 2. | Loss of other assets-water tanks | 2 water tanks | Nu. 100,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| 3. | Entitlement for vulnerable groups | 4 female headed households(one time economic rehabilitation in the form of 3 months wages) | 100.00 per day for 3 months | 36,000.00 |
| | Sub Total | | | 6,228,047.28 |
| 4. | Contingency 10% (of the sub total) | | | 622,804.728 |
| | Total | | | 6,850,852.00 |

* Replacement cost has been estimated based on latest market rates, Land Compensation Rates 2009, Compensation Rates 2008 for Cash crops/Fruit trees/annual Crops, BSR 2005 and 2007, and discussion with affected persons, engineers and government officials.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

62. All land acquisition and resettlement process of the affected persons must be completed before the start of the civil works. All land is to be provided free of encumbrances. Affected persons have to be given sufficient notice prior to start of civil works. The implementation schedule for road construction of Tsebar–Mikuri–Shingchungri is given below in **Table 11**.

Table 11. Implementation Schedule

| PROJECT COMPONENT & ACTIVITIES | YEAR 2009 | | YEAR 2010 | | | | YEAR 2011 | | | | YEAR 2012 | | | | YEAR 2013 | | | |
|--|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Q 3 | Q 4 | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 | Q 1 | Q 2 | Q 3 | Q 4 |
| A. Project Preparation Phase | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial Poverty & Social Assessment (Completed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census survey of the subproject (Completed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finalization of subproject design and RP disclosure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appointment of RO and Surveyors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment of GRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preparation of LA Plan (by EA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Updating of AP list based on final detailed design | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Submission of RP based on final detailed design | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Review and approval of RP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Information Campaign & Community Consultation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. LA Activity & RP implementation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Publication of notification under the LA Act | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land Market survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Final List of AP & distribution of ID cards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Determination of Compensation & issue of award | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation for Land & structures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payment of all other eligible assistance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appointment of External consultant (thru Supervision Consultants) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Internal Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| External Monitoring (intermittent) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Project Construction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implementation of subprojects for 1 st year/ Commencement of Civil Works | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

63. The civil works will be linked with the completion of land acquisition and compensation prior to the commencement of civil works. DoR will give the notification to the APs four months prior to the construction of the roadwork. This will facilitate the APs to harvest their agricultural product, which will further minimize and mitigate the project impact. Further, the APs will have enough time to locate the substitute land within the same village, Geog and Dzongkhag. In order to locate the substitute land, the RO, Dzongkhag and the Project will assist the APs.

IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

64. The PMO supported by RO will systematically monitor land acquisition and resettlement activities, based on (a) process monitoring (e.g. project inputs, expenditures staff deployment, etc.); (b) output monitoring (e.g. results in terms of number of APs compensated) and (c) impact evaluation (e.g. project impact on people's livelihood).

65. The impact on women needs will be monitored and evaluated separately. During the monitoring and evaluation exercise, RO will ascertain if all issues related to women have been successfully addressed.

66. External monitoring will be conducted by social consultant(s) under Supervision Consultant. The social consultant(s) will be contracted to monitor and evaluate the land acquisition and resettlement activities. The information obtained through the monitoring and evaluation exercises will serve to inform the project management about the progress and results and to adjust the work programme where necessary. The results of this monitoring should be summarized in reports that will be submitted to the project authorities and to the ADB on a biannual basis.

TABLES ON LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION

**Table 1: Name List of the Affected Persons
(Tsebar-Mikuri-Shingchungri, 62.0 km)**

Village: Nackcheri, Khar, Geog: Khar

| Sl. No. | Name | Village | Geog | Dzongkhag | Type of land acquired (wetland/dry) | House No. | Thram No. | Total land holding as per Thram (acre) | Total land acquired (acre) | % of loss of land | Compensation | Number of APs to be physically displaced |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Late Wangchuck Thinlay | Nackcheri | Khar | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-4-1 54 | 179 | 2.46 | 0.4 | 16.26 | Land for land | None |
| 2 | Mr. Mentala | Nackcheri | Khar | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-4-1 30 | 175 | 2.04 | 0.18 | 8.8 | Land for land | None |
| 3 | Late Nima Norbu | Bara Gonpa | Khar | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-4-1 28 | 13 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 6.88 | Land for land | None |
| 4 | Late Kuten | Nackcheri | Khar | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-4-1 33 | 178 | 0.92 | 0.39 | 42.39 | Land for land | None |
| 5 | Late Dampola | Nackcheri | Khar | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-4-1 34 | 180 | 3.2 | 0.37 | 11.56 | Land for land | None |
| 6 | Mr. Demkorpa | Nackcheri | Khar | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-4-1 43 | 192 | 3.33 | 0.37 | 11.11 | Land for land | None |
| 7 | Mr. Khandu Tshewang | Nackcheri | Khar | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-4-1 44 | 193 | 4.51 | 0.19 | 4.21 | Land for land | None |
| 8 | Mr. Khandu Tshewang | Nackcheri | Khar | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-4-1 53 | 193 | 4.51 | 0.1 | 2.21 | Land for land | None |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 2.21 | | | |

Source: Resettlement Census, 2009.

Village: Noemi, Omlawong, Womborang, Geog: Dungmin

| Sl. No. | Name | Village | Geog | Dzongkhag | Type of land acquired (wetland/dry land) | House No. | Thram No. | Total land holding as per Thram (acre) | Total land acquired (acre) | % of loss of land | Compensation | Number of APs to be physically displaced |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|--|-----------|-----------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Mr. Yeshey | Toemi | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -346 | 317 | 2.44 | 0.74 | 30.32 | Land for land | None |
| 2 | Late Nima Gyeltshen | Womborang | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -378 | 67 | 5.07 | 0.38 | 7.49 | Land for land | None |
| 3 | Late Dorji Gyeltshen | Womborang | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -380 | 342 | 4.29 | 0.38 | 8.85 | Land for land | None |
| 4 | Late Lekpai | Womborang | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -377 | 338 | 2.54 | 0.38 | 14.96 | Land for land | None |
| 5 | Mr. Norpen | Womborang | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -369 | 333 | 1 | 0.39 | 39.00 | Land for land | None |
| 6 | Late Dorji Wangdi | Womborang | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -383 | 235 | 2.05 | 0.39 | 19.02 | Land for land | None |
| 7 | Late Ngeedup Gyeltshen | Womborang | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -379 | 341 | 2.82 | 0.4 | 14.18 | Land for land | None |
| 8 | Mr. Kelzang Wangchuck | Neomi | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -375 | 68 | 2.98 | 0.38 | 12.75 | Land for land | None |
| 9 | Mr. Kelzang Wangchuck | Neomi | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -375 | 68 | 2.98 | 0.35 | 11.74 | Land for land | None |
| 10 | Late Yongba | Omlawong, Neomi | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -374 | 2 | 1.62 | 0.4 | 24.69 | Land for land | None |
| 11 | Mr. Kuenzang Tshering | Omlawong, Neomi | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3 -366 | 344 | 3.82 | 0.38 | 9.94 | Land for land | None |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 4.57 | | | |

Source: Resettlement Census, 2009.

Village: Yomzor, Geog: Chongshing

| Sl. No. | Name | Village | Geog | Dzongkhag | Type of land acquired (wetland/dry) | House No. | Thram No. | Total land holding as per Thram (acre) | Total land acquired (acre) | % of loss of land | Compensation | Number of APs to be physically displaced |
|--------------|-------------------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Late Dorji Chejey | Yomzor | Chongshing | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-2-153 | 176 | 4.2 | 0.15 | 3.57 | Land for land | None |
| 2 | Mr. Peley | Yomzor | Chongshing | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-2-147 | 8 | 2.45 | 0.38 | 15.51 | Land for land | None |
| 3 | Mr. Khandu Wangdi | Yomzor | Chongshing | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-2-155 | 221 | 2.34 | 0.18 | 7.69 | Land for land | None |
| 4 | Ms. Yangchen | Yomzor | Chongshing | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-2-159 | 10 | 1.03 | 0.37 | 35.92 | Land for land | None |
| 5 | Mr. Tshering | Yomzor | Chongshing | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-2-144 | 210 | 2.66 | 0.38 | 14.28 | Land for land | None |
| 6 | Mr. Dorji Namgay | Yomzor | Chongshing | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-2-149 | 175 | 1.81 | 0.76 | 41.98 | Land for land | None |
| 7 | Ms. Rinchen Dema | Yomzor | Chongshing | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-2-nil | 220 | 1.41 | 0.20 | 14.18 | Land for land | None |
| 8 | Mr. Dotig | Yomzor | Chongshing | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-2-154 | 222 | 1.91 | 0.20 | 10.47 | Land for land | None |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 2.62 | | | |

Source: Resettlement Census, 2009.

Village : Zimzor, Gonpazor, Dingshing, Geog: Dungmin

| Sl. No. | Name | Village | Geog | Dzongkhag | Type of land acquired | House No. | Thram No. | Total land holding as per Thram (acre) | Total land acquired (acre) | % of loss of land | Compensation | Number of APs to be physically displaced |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Late Bago | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-324 | 367 | 3.61 | 0.18 | 4.98 | Land for land | None |
| 2 | Mr. Dorji Wangchuck | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-313 | 103 | 3.44 | 0.06 | 1.74 | Land for land | None |
| 3 | Mr. Neten | Toemi | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-329 | 319 | 2.49 | 0.06 | 2.40 | Land for land | None |
| 4 | Mr. Tenzin Dorji | Mortshala | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-283 | 377 | 1.33 | 0.38 | 28.57 | Land for land | None |
| 5 | Mr. Sangay Dorji | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-309 | 373 | 2.52 | 0.05 | 1.98 | Land for land | None |
| 6 | Mr. Samley | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-304 | 366 | 0.62 | 0.05 | 8.06 | Land for land | None |
| 7 | Mr. Lobjang | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-326 | 358 | 3.51 | 0.09 | 2.56 | Land for land | None |
| 8 | Mr. Chegye Dorji | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-311 | 370 | 1.82 | 0.06 | 3.29 | Land for land | None |
| 9 | Late Sherpo | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-321 | 99 | 3.62 | 0.04 | 1.10 | Land for land | None |
| 10 | Late Lekpo | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-314 | 364 | 2.7 | 0.12 | 4.44 | Land for land | None |
| 11 | Mr. Sherab Norbu | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-328 | 359 | 3.34 | 0.14 | 4.19 | Land for land | None |
| 12 | Mr. Nima Wangchuck | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-323 | 102 | 3.15 | 0.15 | 4.76 | Land for land | None |
| 13 | Late Tshiring | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-310 | 372 | 1.54 | 0.07 | 4.54 | Land for land | None |
| 14 | Mr. Kezang | Zimzor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-327 | 357 | 1.33 | 0.26 | 19.54 | Land for land | None |
| 15 | Mr. Ugyen Norbu | Toemi | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-357 | 316 | 6.17 | 0.42 | 6.80 | Land for land | None |
| 16 | Late Pema Wangchuck | Gonpazor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-351 | 306 | 3.99 | 0.42 | 10.52 | Land for land | None |
| 17 | Late Phuensum | Gonpazor | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-310 | 319 | 2.45 | 0.05 | 2.04 | Land for land | None |
| 18 | Late Dawa Gyeltshen | Dingshing | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-310 | 315 | 3.58 | 0.2 | 5.58 | Land for land | None |
| 19 | Late Tobchen | Dingshing | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-310 | 104 | 2 | 0.75 | 37.5 | Land for land | None |
| 20 | Mr. Dorji Wangchuck | Dingshing | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3-341 | 317 | 2.82 | 0.75 | 26.59 | Land for land | None |

| Sl. No. | Name | Village | Geog | Dzongkhag | Type of land acquired | House No. | Thram No. | Total land holding as per Thram (acre) | Total land acquired (acre) | % of loss of land | Compensation | Number of APs to be physically displaced |
|--------------|------|---------|------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--|
| Total | | | | | | | | | 4.3 | | | |

Source: Resettlement Census, 2009.

Village : Bangyul, Mikuri, Geog: Dungmin

| Sl. No. | Name | Village | Geog | Dzongkhag | Type of land acquired (wetland/dry) | House No. | Thram No. | Total land holding as per Thram (acre) | Total land acquired (acre) | % of loss of land | Compensation | Number of APs to be physically displaced |
|--------------|----------------------|----------|---------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Mr. Tshewang Dorji | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- Nil | 207 | 0.47 | 0.18 | 38.29 | Land for land | None |
| 2 | Mr. Yongba | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 54 | 200 | 1.98 | 0.38 | 19.19 | Land for land | None |
| 3 | Mr. Thinlay | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 48 | 162 | 4.49 | 0.09 | 2.00 | Land for land | None |
| 4 | Late Nagu | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 58 | 192 | 2.28 | 0.26 | 11.40 | Land for land | None |
| 5 | Mr. Shingkala | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- Nil | 23 | 1.47 | 0.4 | 27.21 | Land for land | None |
| 6 | Mr. Lekey Phuntsho | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 96 | 217 | 2.59 | 0.38 | 14.67 | Land for land | None |
| 7 | Mr. Kuenzang | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 98 | 181 | 4.76 | 0.2 | 4.20 | Land for land | None |
| 8 | Ms. Sherab Lhamu | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- Nil | 212 | 0.63 | 0.38 | 60.31 | Land for land | None |
| 9 | Mr. Bumpa | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 18 | 193 | 0.53 | 0.35 | 66.03 | Land for land | None |
| 10 | Mr. Thongley | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 55 | 169 | 8.6 | 0.18 | 2.09 | Land for land | None |
| 11 | Mr. Threndu | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 31 | 226 | 1.61 | 0.12 | 7.45 | Land for land | None |
| 12 | Mr. Chur Tenzin | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 13 | 172 | 1.73 | 0.23 | 13.29 | Land for land | None |
| 13 | Mr. Pema Wangdi | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 199 | 234 | 1.01 | 0.18 | 17.82 | Land for land | None |
| 14 | Ms. Pema Yomtsho | Durungri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 210 | 57 | 0.49 | 0.27 | 55.10 | Land for land | None |
| 15 | Late Tshoku Tshering | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 71 | 158 | 3.05 | 0.31 | 10.16 | Land for land | None |
| 16 | Mr. Dhendrup | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 53 | 161 | 4.64 | 0.2 | 4.31 | Land for land | None |
| 17 | Mr. Thartu | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 47 | 162 | 4.49 | 0.18 | 4.00 | Land for land | None |
| 18 | Mr. Karma Tshering | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 409 | 176 | 6.2 | 0.16 | 2.58 | Land for land | None |
| 19 | Mr. Pema Chedrup | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 87 | 213 | 1.85 | 0.11 | 5.94 | Land for land | None |
| 20 | Late Nakuri | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 34 | 713 | 3.95 | 0.21 | 5.31 | Land for land | None |
| 21 | Mr. Garab | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 32 | 170 | 0.2 | 0.19 | 95.00 | Land for land | None |
| 22 | Mr. Drakpa | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 21 | 232 | 4.42 | 0.37 | 8.37 | Land for land | None |
| 23 | Late Gatu | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 46 | 191 | 0.5 | 0.38 | 76.00 | Land for land | None |
| 24 | Mr. Namgyel | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 09 | 154 | 1.72 | 0.38 | 22.09 | Land for land | None |
| 25 | Mr. Domzang | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 42 | 184 | 4.88 | 0.19 | 3.89 | Land for land | None |
| 26 | Late Dorji | Bangyul | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 424 | 190 | 3.27 | 0.17 | 5.19 | Land for land | None |
| 27 | Mr. Nima | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 404 | 194 | 3.69 | 0.38 | 10.29 | Land for land | None |
| 28 | Mr. Kekka | Mikuri | Dungmin | Pemagatshel | Dry land | TA-3- 63 | 202 | 2.59 | 0.11 | 4.24 | Land for land | None |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 6.94 | | | |

Source: Resettlement Census, 2009.

Table 2: Private land acquisition
Geog: Khar, Dungmin, Chongshing, Dzongkhag: Pemagatshel

| Type of land | Status of Land (registered/unregistered) | Ownership of the property(private/ Government/ Community owned) | No. of HH | Area(acre) | Remarks |
|------------------|--|---|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Dry Land | Registered | Private | 75 | 19.99 | |
| Orchard (Orange) | Registered | Private | - | 0.65 | . |
| Total | | | 75 | 20.64 | |

HH = household.

Source: Resettlement Census, 2009.

Table 3: Details of Households' Loss of Fruit trees
Geog: Khar, Dungmin, Chongshing, Dzongkhag: Pemagatshel

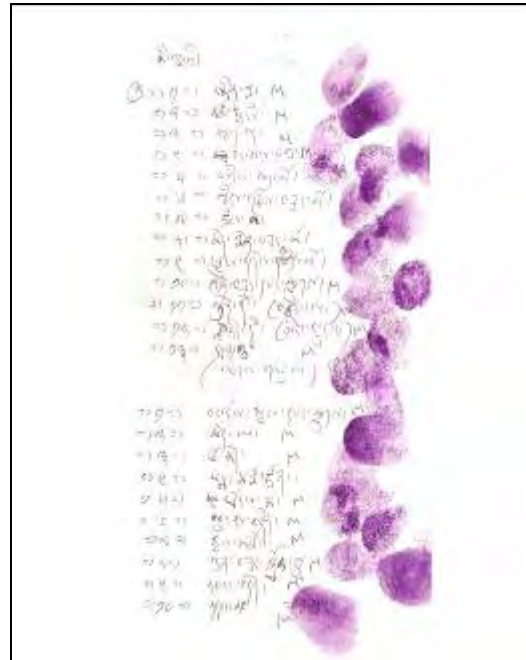
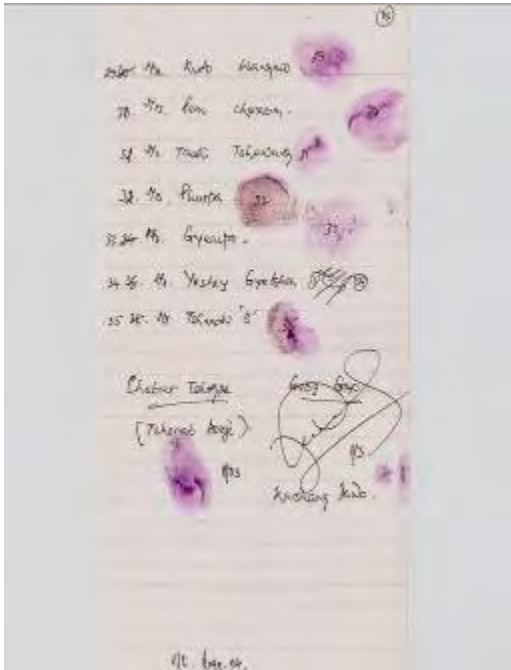
| Name | House Number | Thram Number | Types of perennial fruit trees | Age (yrs) | Number of trees | | Compensation rate per trees (Cash Compensation Rates 2008) (Nu) | | Village | Total Cash Compensation (Nu) |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | FB | NFB | FB | NFB | | |
| 1. Mr. Lekey Phuntsho | Ta-3-96 | 217 | Orange Mango | 15 4 | 10 | 65 | 2,945.00 | 2,168.00 2,644.00 | Mikuri | 188,878.00 |
| 2. Ms Sherab Lhamo | Nil | 212 | Orange | 8 & 4 | 100 | 30 | 2,945.00 | 2,168.00 | Mikuri | 359,540.00 |
| 3. Mr. Dendup | Ta-3-53 | 161 | Orange | 16 & 4 | 20 | 20 | 2,945.00 | 2,168.00 | Mikuri | 102,260.00 |
| 4. Mr. Thardu | Ta-3-47 | 162 | Orange | - | 5 | - | 2,945.00 | - | Mikuri | 14,725.00 |
| 5. Mr. Pema Chedrup | Ta-3-87 | 213 | Orange Banana | 3 2 | | 7 20 | - | 1,756.00 174.0 | Mikuri | 12,292.00 3,480.00 |
| 6. Mr. Kuenzang | Ta-3-98 | 181 | Orange | 8 | 10 | 20 | 2,945.00 | 2,168.00 | Bangyul | 72,810.00 |
| 7. Mr. Bumpa | Ta-3-18 | 193 | Orange | 6 & 4 | 8 | 20 | 2,945.00 | 2,168.00 | Bangyul | 66,920.00 |
| 8. Mr. Pema Wangdi | Ta-3-199 | 234 | Orange | 6 | 16 | - | 2,945.00 | - | Bangyul | 47,120.00 |
| 9. Late Nakuri | Ta-3-34 | 173 | Orange | 10 & 3 | 8 | 5 | 2,945.00 | 1,756.00 | Bangyul | 32,340.00 |
| 10. Mr. Garab | Ta-3-32 | 170 | Orange | 10 | 5 | - | 2,945.00 | - | Bangyul | 14,725.00 |
| Total | | | | | 182 | 194 | | | | |
| Total accumulated amount: | | | | | | | | | | 915,090.00 |

FB = fruit-bearing, NFB = non fruit-bearing.

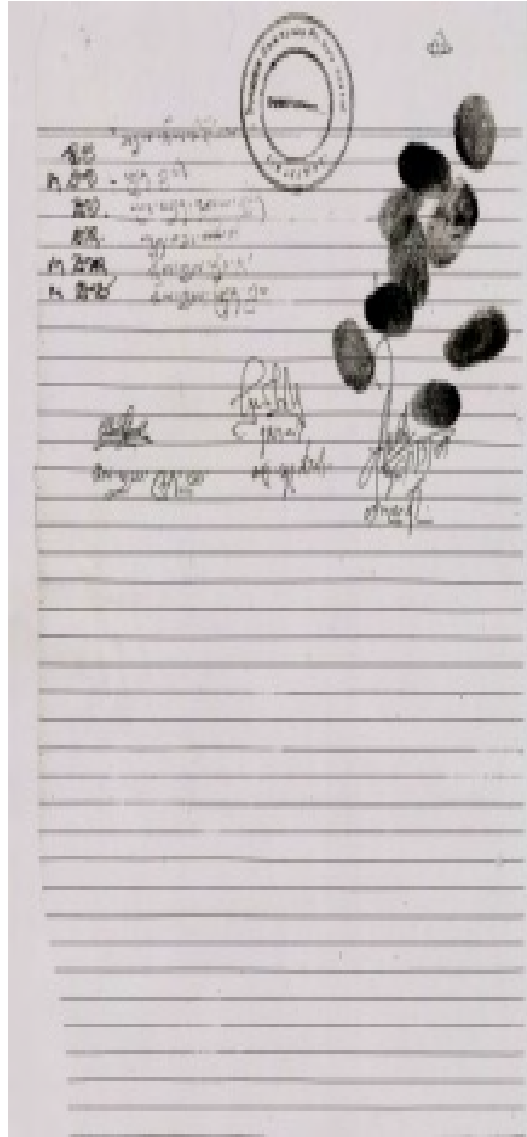
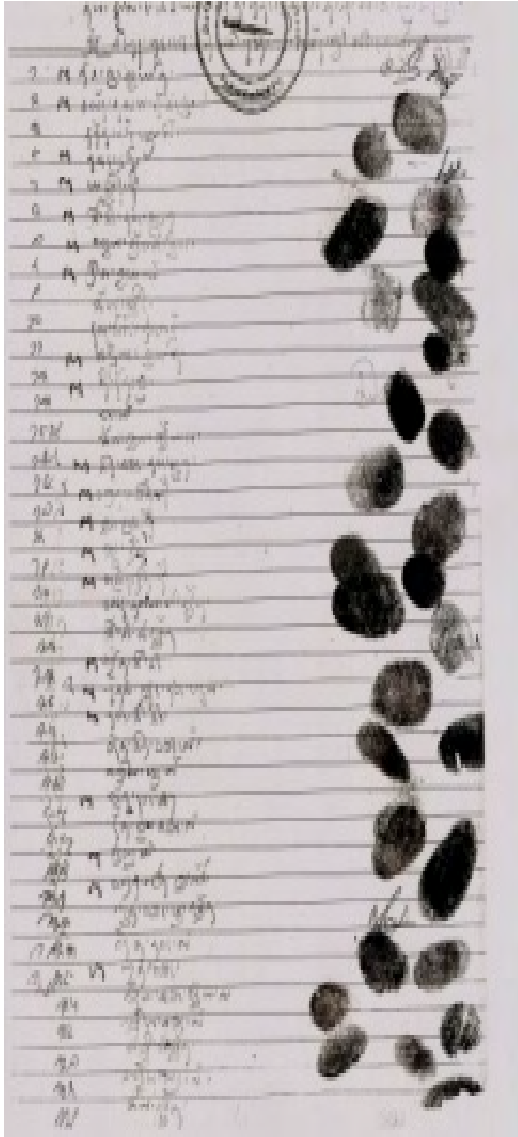
Source: Resettlement Census, 2009.

LIST OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS

Focus Group Discussion at Tsebar








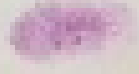




Focus Group Discussion at Dungmin



Focus Group Discussion at Neomi

Group discussion
Widge: meaning and sound


| <u>Sl. No.</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Widge</u> | <u>Significance</u> |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | ਮਾਮਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ | ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ |  |
| 2 | ਕੀ ਕੀ ਕੀ | " |  |
| 3 | ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ | " |  |
| 4 | ਕੀ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ | " |  |
| 5 | ਕੀ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ | " |  |
| 6 | ਕੀ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ | ਕਾ ਕੀ ਕਾ |  |
| 7 | ਕਾ ਕੀ ਕੀ ਕਾ | " | " |
| 8 | ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕੀ | " |  |
| 9 | ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕੀ | " |  |
| 10 | ਕੀ ਕਾ ਕਾ ਕਾ | " |  |
| 11 | ਕਾ ਕੀ | " |  |

Focus Group Discussion at Laneri

Focus Group Discussion held at Laneri Date 12/1/07

| ST No | Name | Age | Gender | Village | Group | Designation | Signature |
|-------|---------------|-----|--------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | Katana Doyi | 57 | male | Laneri | Diagnoser | Panipattal | |
| 2 | Doyi Jagato | 53 | male | " | " | " | |
| 3 | Talata Wanglo | 62 | male | " | " | " | |
| 4 | Dokoh | 64 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Dona | 67 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 6 | Jankto | 52 | male | " | " | " | |
| 7 | Katana Wangmo | 50 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 8 | Dona Dona | 71 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 9 | Talata Wangmo | 40 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 10 | Katana Wangmo | 24 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 11 | Sang Wangmo | 26 | Female | " | " | " | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|--------|---|---|---|--|
| 12 | Dandup Wangmo | 16 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 13 | Sang Wangmo | 23 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 14 | Sang chudup | 26 | male | " | " | " | |
| 15 | Lutan | 29 | male | " | " | " | |
| 16 | Dandup chupny | 24 | male | " | " | " | |
| 17 | Pan Jambhal | 57 | male | " | " | " | |
| 18 | Doyi Wangmo | 68 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 19 | Wang mo | 66 | Female | " | " | " | |
| 20 | Tashi chudup | 29 | male | " | " | " | |
| 21 | Sanan Tsering | 52 | male | " | " | " | |


 Katana Doyi
 Group Discussion Signature

Focus Group Discussion at Mikuri



Focus Group Discussion at Chongshing Borang

Focus Group Discussion held at: *Se chak ka* Date: *11/2/09*
Chongshing Borang (Chongshing) Borang

| Sl. No | Name | Age | Gender | Volume | Signature |
|--------|---------------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | Sarah Llanne | 58 | F | | |
| 2 | Teatin Nibau | 48 | M | | |
| 3 | Boyi Talamo | 35 | F | | |
| 4 | Sengay Cauden | 19 | F | | |
| 5 | Rama Yangden | 30 | F | | |
| 6 | Rama Gethken | 48 | M | | |
| 7 | Rama Danyra | 51 | M | | |
| 8 | Suan Boyra | 41 | M | | |
| 9 | Risang Danyra | 78 | F | | |
| 10 | Danche Dam | 65 | F | | |
| 11 | Duo Nidup | 40 | M | | |

Signature of Interviewer

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|---|--|--|
| 12 | Gayha Boyi | 48 | M | | |
| 13 | Uyon Dema | 80 | F | | |
| 14 | Rama Cloyey | 48 | M | | |
| 15 | Mina Gethken | 48 | M | | |
| 16 | Doyden Dema | 84 | F | | |
| 17 | Bengoy | 62 | M | | |
| 18 | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | |

Signature of Interviewer