

# Resettlement Planning Document

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## Resettlement Plan

Grant Number: 0093

November 2010

## Nepal: Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project

### Letang-6 No Budhabare Road Sub-Project, Morang (From chaniage 0+000 to 26+600)

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**Government of Nepal**  
**Ministry of Local Development**  
**Department of Local Infrastructure Development & Agricultural**  
**Roads**  
**District Development Committee/District Project Office**  
**Morang, District**

**Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program**  
**(RRRSDP)**

**SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN**  
**Of**  
**Letang-6No Budhabare Road Subproject**  
**(Chinage 0+000 to 26+600)**

**November, 2010**

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**ABBREVIATION**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP(s)	Affected Person(s)/People
CDC	Compensation Determination Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CISC	Central Implementation Support Consultant
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DIST	District Implementation Support Team
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Roads
DPCC	District Project Coordination Committee
DPO	District Project Office
DTO	District Technical Office
EA	Executive Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GoN	Government of Nepal
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRSC	Grievance Redress Sub Committee
Ha	Hectare
HHs	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
IPDF	Indigenous People Development Framework
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LEST	Livelihood Enhancement Skills and Training
MoFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Government Organization
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
PAF	Project Affected Families
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC	Project Coordinator
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program
RS	Resettlement Specialist
SAP	Social Action Plan
SDS	Social Development Specialist
SM	Social Mobilizer
SPAF	Severely Project Affected Family
sqm	Square meter
VDC	Village Development Committee

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

Affected Person (AP)	All persons who as of the cut-off-date stand to lose for the project all or part of their land or other assets, irrespective of legal or ownership title.
Cut-off Date	The date of census survey to count the APs and their affected land and assets.
Land Donation	Land owners' willingness to provide part of his/her land for the project in expectation of project benefits. It must be voluntary or unforced and confirmed in written agreement witnessed by third party.
Legalizable	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land when APs are recorded, but could claim rights to such land under the law of Nepal.
Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying. However illegal inhabitants as per law of Nepal will be excluded from non-titled.
Poverty Line	The level of income below which an individual or a household is considered poor. Nepal's national poverty line which is based on a food consumption basket of 2,124 calories and an allowance for non food items of about two thirds of the cost of the basket will be adopted by the sub project to count APs under the poverty line. Whereas this poverty level may vary in accordance to district. Reference poverty line for poverty measurement 2009/10 for Morang District is Rs 9462/-, calculated based on inflation rate of 11.7 percent from the base year 2007/08. The determination of poor households or persons will be based on the census and socio-economic survey and further confirmed by community meetings.
Project Affected Family	A family consisting of APs, his/her spouse, sons, unmarried daughters, daughters-in law, brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other legally adopted members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood.
Severely Project Affected Family/People (SPAF)	A Project Affected Family that is affected by the project such as: a. There is a loss of land or income such that the affected family fall below the poverty line; and/or b. There is a loss of residential house such that the family members are physically displaced from housing.
Squatters	People living on or farming land not owned by themselves and without any legal title or tenancy agreement. The land may belong to the Government or to individuals.
Titled	APs who have formal legal rights to land, including any customary or traditional rights recognized under the laws of Nepal.
Third Party	An agency or organization to witness and/or verify "no coercion" clause in an agreement with APs in case of voluntary land donation. One independent agency (i.e. not involved in project implementation), preferably working on rights aspect, will be recruited in each development region to serve this function.
Vulnerable Group	Distinct group of people or persons who are considered to be more vulnerable to impoverishment risks than others. The poor, women-headed, Dalits and IPs households who fall below poverty line will be counted as vulnerable APs.
Women-headed household	Household headed by women, the woman may be divorced, widowed or abandoned or her husband can be working away from the District for long periods of time, where the woman takes decision about the use of and access to decision about the use of and access to household resources.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Short Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for Latang- 6 no Budhabare road subproject under the Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) that describes the involuntary resettlement planning process and mitigating measures of the subproject impacts.
2. The subproject is located at Morang district which has been prioritized and selected by the formal meeting of District Project Coordination Committee of DDC, Morang as a priority no: 2. The road begins from Gange Chowk of Latang VDC and passes through Jante, warangi, Ramitekhola, VDCs and ends at phirkauli danda of Warangi VDC, of Morong Diatric which is 62 Km far from the District headquarter Morag.
3. The total length of the proposed road is 26.6 km which requires total of 26.6 ha land. This road follows existing alignment and needs to occupy 1.04 ha private land for new cutting.
4. A census socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the project affected peoples (APs) followed by a project detail design was carried out to document complete socioeconomic analysis as well as loss assessment. Minor impacts were found unavoidable due to technical and road safety considerations. Altogether 41 HHs (30 HHs interviewed 11 HHs non-interviewed) and comprising 147 persons will be affected. All interviewed households, are from Janajati. There were no any household found below district poverty level. Similarly, 1 HHs are belongs to women headed household.
5. In respect to food security average food sufficiency month of the APs is 7.1 months per year. The food during the deficit period is covered through income from non-agriculture sector.
6. Regarding the information drawn from socio-economic and loss assessment survey, and cadastral survey; 55 land parcels, 21 trees (3 private and 18 CFUGs Trees), 7 small hot private structures will be affected along the road alignment.
7. One of the major objectives of the project is to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever possible. In unavoidable situation, the project aims to ensure that the AP's rights are ensured and they receive assistance to remain in the same level as they would have been in absence of the sub project. All involuntary land acquisition (other than voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost. Special attention will be paid to ensure that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance. The national laws, regulation, resettlement framework and ADB's resettlement safeguard policy has been followed during land acquisition and compensations are paid to the right holders.
8. Seven community consultation meetings were held in respective VDC of the sub-project. During the meeting project modalities were discussed communally with each affected family. People had also actively participated in finalization of the alignment during the detail design and survey. Consultation meeting and household survey, both times affected households had verbally communicated their willingness to donate part of their land to improve the road .It was also noticed that local people were found positive towards the project.
9. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been formed at district level for hearing the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution. Similarly, Four Grievance Redress Sub- Committee (GRSC) have been formed at the village level including three representative

from Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC) and two from affected persons (APS) for hearing the complaints and disputes relating to land acquisition and compensation. A Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairpersonship of the Chief District Officer (CDO).

10. The total resettlement cost including other assistance of NRs. 1.19 million has been proposed for implementation of RP in which the compensatory costs are decided by CDC. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has made sufficient provision to restore/rehabilitate APs by providing employment opportunity during construction. Beside employment, APs will also receive opportunity through Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST) to restore their living standard.

11. Project Coordination Unit (PCU) supported by the Central Implementation Support Consultant (CISC) at the centre, District Project Office (DPO) supported by the District Implementation Support Team (DIST) at the district level, and VICCC at the sub-project VDC level will be involved in implementing the plan.

12. The DPO will be responsible for the internal monitoring of the resettlement planning and implementation throughout the subproject cycle. A verification report on resettlement plan implementation will be carried by PCU assisted by Resettlement Specialist of the CISC and submitted to ADB. The activities will be monitored and evaluated externally once in a year through an independently appointed agency not involved with any aspects of the project, which will provide report to both PCU/DPO and to ADB. The RP has included indicators for external monitoring.

13. The subproject implementation will incur less than 200 people physically displaced from housing or losing 10% or more of their productive land, and hence fall under category B of Involuntary Resettlement Policy of ADB. Therefore, a Short Resettlement Plan has been prepared to address the land and property acquisition, compensation and resettlement from the road subproject.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1. This short Resettlement Plan (RP) gives a picture of the involuntary resettlement planning, preparation and implementation process that will be applied to the Latang- 6 no Budhabare road subproject under the Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP), which triggers ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy & Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP.

2. The total length of the road is 26.6 km, and lies in north-east part of the district which is 62 Km far from the District headquarter, Biratnager. The road begins from Gange Chowk of the Latang VDC and passes through Jante, Warangi, Ramitekhola VDCs and ends at Phirkauli danda of Warangi VDC, of Morang Diatric. Basically this subproject links Budhabare bazaar of Dhankuta district and Durdimba VDC of Panchther district with East- west highday.

3. The subproject follows earthen track which has been selected by district council of DDC, Morang as a priority No: 2. The road will be constructed motorable all weather gravel standard road. Formation width of the road will be 5 m with 10 m RoW. The road is rural road class "A" district road (RR-A) category according to DoLIAR design standard.

4. Household listing, cadastral survey, socio-economic and loss assessment survey, target group interviews (Focal Group Discussion) and community consultation meetings with APs by the subproject have been carried out as the part of detail feasibility study to determine socio-economic status of the APs and the impacts due to resettlement interventions.

5. Resettlement impacts are expected to be experienced by 41 households due to loss of land. Out of total affected HHs; 30 households were interviewed consist of 147 population and 11 households are recorded as non-interviewed HHs but no household was identified belongs to the definition of RRRSDP indigenous people. The Subproject is expected not to incur significant impacts to the APs (total APs population <200 who become physically displaced and number of APs losing more than 10% of their land holding). Hence, a short resettlement plan has been prepared to mitigate the losses due to the subproject. While preparing this Resettlement Plan (RP) the approved Resettlement Framework (RF) of the project has been closely followed.

6 The subproject will provide various benefits to the local people after its completion. The people will have immediate access to the district headquarter and other part of the district as well as connects adjoining VDCs. It will also reduce in traveling time due to improvement of the subproject. In addition, it is also anticipated that implementation of this subproject may bring several positive changes like; it will create employment opportunities during construction period, development of market centre, development of tourist destinations, export and import of goods.

## 2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

7. This RP explains resettlement impacts by land acquisition of the road subproject. Detail socio-economic and loss assessment survey of affected families was carried out in order to record the losses along the subproject alignment that was indicated through cadastral report and maps (Appendix-12). Cadastral survey has reported that the total acquisition of land area by individual and public ownership.

8. The areas that are affected by land acquisition are at Letang, Jate, Warangi, and Ramitekhola' VDCs. Table - 1: depicted VDCs wise affected land to be acquired in the subproject.

**Table - 1: List of VDCs with Land Loss**

SN	Name of VDC	Existing road Area (sqm)	Additional road (New Cutting) Area (sqm)	Total (sqm)	Total public area (sqm) to be acquired for new cutting
1	Letang	12582.2	0	12582.2	222042.06
2	Jante	4854.41	2250.503	7104.91	
3	Warangi	9917.69	3802.76	13720.45	
4	Ramitekhola	6106.06	4444.32	10550.38	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>33460.1</b>	<b>10497.58</b>	<b>43957.94</b>	<b>222042.06</b>

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, September, 2010.

9. In total 55 and parcels will be affected by the subproject intervention basically by land acquisition and these plots owned by 41 HHs. The total land requires for this road subproject construction is 26.6 ha. Among the total requirement of private land on existing track and new cutting covers 3.34 ha and 1.04 ha. On the other hand 22.20 ha public land is needed for this road constriction. No plots were sharecropped and no squatter families were identified and thus no issue of land title.

10. This RP has drawn resettlement impacts by the reason of subproject interventions and the key impacts of 30 interviewed HHs are summarized in the following table-2.

**Table - 2: Summary of Impacts by loss**

Variable	Pre-Project		Post Project		Remarks
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	
<b>2. Land Holding Size</b>					
<0.5 Ha	11	36.66	12	40	
0.5-1.0 Ha	10	33.33	9	30	
> 1.0 Ha	9	30	9	30	
Average Ha		3.21		3.18	
<b>3. HH by Land Loss</b>					
Losing <20%	30				
Losing >20%	0				
Average Hecter		0.03			

Variable	Pre-Project		Post Project		Remarks
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	
<b>4. No of Affected Person</b>					
Losing <20%	147				
Losing >20%	0				
<b>5. Type of Loss</b>					
5.1 Total area of the Land (sqm)	232539.64				
5.2 Private Land (sqm)	10497.58				
5.3 Public Land (sqm)	22204.06				
5.4 Total No. of Plots	55				
5.5 Private Structure	7				
5.6 Community Resources	0				
5.7 No of Trees	21				
A. Private Trees	3				
B. Community Forest Trees	18				
B. National Forest Trees	0				

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, September, 2010.

11. Table - 2: shows that, 12.16 percent of the HHs land holding size is >1.0 ha before the project intervention. 30 HHs will lose <20 percent of their total land holdings in post project. None has found losing >20 percent of their total holdings. APs of pre-project and post project scenario indicates that the land holding size will remain a little bit change after the project and average loss is calculated 0.03 ha per household. No plots were sharecropped families squatter families were identified.

## 2.1 Impact on Residential and other type of Structures

12. Altogether, 7 private structures (Cottage) will be affected fully by the subproject construction. These structures built using Bamboo and small wood. All 7 structures have been located in public land. Following table - 3 presents the detail of affect private structures.

**Table - 3: Summary of Affected Private Structures along the Alignment**

S N	Name of Owner	Type of Structure	Storey	Affected Status	Affected Area (sqf)	Remarks
1	Abirjang Rai	Cottage	1	Fully	21	Located at public land
2	Bham Bahadur Rai	Cottage	1	Fully	27	Located at public land
3	Mira Limbu	Cottage	1	Fully	25.5	Located at public land
4	Ram Lal Rai	Cottage	1	Fully	24	Located at public land
5	Dhan Bahadur Rai	Cottage	1	Fully	8.22	Located at public land
6	Umes Rai	Cottage	1	Fully	9.84	Located at public land
7	Upendra Rai	Cottage	1	Fully	9.84	Located at public land

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, September, 2010.

13. All structure owners expressed their view to shift their structures in same plot. None of structure losing HHs has been recorded to come under vulnerability category. Taking into account the extent of loss of structures the RP has made adequate provisions for

compensating as per Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) decision based on local market price.

14. In total 21 trees will be affected by this subproject including 3 private trees. This subproject passes through the Patapul Community Forest, Yansila Community Forest,,Dhapganu Community Forest, Jamire Community Forest, Mahabhharat Community Forest, Shishir Community Forest, Shamala Community Forest, Ahale Community Forest Baise Community Forest,Ghumanne Community Forest, Kholagau Community Forest,Phirkauli Community Forest and Gadere Community Forest and affected 16 trees. The list of the households losing trees with cost estimation has been enclosed in Appendix-4.

### 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS.

15. The census was followed by a detailed socio-economic and loss assessment survey of 74 HHs, in order to collect further information regarding their income, food sufficiency, poverty and ethnic background. Table-4: presents the APs demographic status (gender & ethnicity) from the survey.

**Table - 4: Demographic Status of APs**

SN	Variable	Number	Remarks
1	Total Affected Household	41	
2	Interviewed HHs	30	
3	Non-interviewed HHs	11	
4	No. of Women Headed Household	1	
5	Ethnicity of Affected HHs		
a	Tamang	9	
b	Rai	20	
c	Sharki	1	
6	Total Affected Population	147	Only interviewed HHs
a	Male	72	
b	Female	75	
	Average HH size	4.9	
7	Age Group of Affected Population		
a	<6 years	11	
b	6-16 years	14	
c	16-45 years	76	
d	45-60 years	34	
e	>60 years	12	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, September, 2010.

16. Table- 4: shows that 30 percent households are from Tamang community, 66.66 percent households are from Rai community, and 3.33 percent households are from Dalit community. So far as concern of their occupation, all the households have been engaging in agriculture (as a primary occupation).

17. Table - 4: shows that 51.70 percent of the populations are in active age<sup>1</sup> group among the total affected population. The age category of APs shows that 11 persons are <6 years, 14 are in school going age i.e. 6-16 years, 76 persons are 16-45 years age group, who are eligible for Livelihood Enhancement Skill Training (LEST), 34 peoples are 45-60 years and 12 people are > 60 years age of group.

<sup>1</sup> Priority will be given to the age group between 16-45 years while planning LEST for APs.

18. Based on socio-economic and loss assessment survey and poverty analysis sheet of listed 30 APs, following table has been prepared to summarize key socio-economic analysis.

**Table- 5: Socio-economic Analysis of APs Households (Pre and Post Project)**

Variables	Pre-project		Post-project		Remarks
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>1. Income from agri.(HH)</b>					
<12,000	4	13.33%	3	10%	
12000-25000	5	16.66%	6	20%	
>25000	21	70%	21	70%	
Average income	40003.33		37903.94		
<b>2. Non-agri. income (HH)</b>					
<12000					
12000-25000					
>25000	30	100%			
Average income	103000.00				
<b>3. Total income (HH)</b>					
<25000	0		0		
25000-50000	0		0		
>50000	30	100%	30	100%	
Average income	143003.33		140903.94		
<b>4. Food Sufficiency (HH)</b>					
<3 months	2	6.66	2	6.66	
3-6 months	15	50	14	46.66	
6-9 months	6	20	6	20	
>9 months	7	23.22	8	26.66	
Average (Months)	7.1		6.73		
<b>5. Poverty (HH)</b>					
<20% land loss			30	100	
Above poverty (PCI)			30	100	
Below poverty(PCI)	0	0	0	0	
>20% Land Loss	0	0	0	0	
Above poverty(PCI)	0	0	0	0	
Below poverty(PCI)	0	0	0	0	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, September, 2010.

19. The survey shows that average annual income of the affected HHs is about NRs. 143003.33 before the project intervention and the figure slightly different with pre-project due to the reason of decreasing land holding size and after the project intervention it is predict heat the average annual income will have NRs.140903.94. Among the 30 of the HHs; 30 HHs have annual income more than NRs. 50,000. It is notable that of the total annual income, land contributes to only 27.97 percent of the income while 72.03 percent comes from other sources such as remittance, wage labor, formal employment and business. As presented table - 6: loss

of agricultural income is NRs 40003.33 per household on an average as a result of subproject intervention.

20. In respect to food security average food sufficiency month of the APs is 7.1 months per year. The 2 HHs have <3 months food sufficiency, 15 HHs have 3-6 months food sufficiency, 6 HHs have 6-9 months food sufficiency and 7 have more than nine months food sufficiency from their own or tenancy land and they largely dependent on non-agriculture income. The food during the deficit period is covered through income from non-agriculture sector.

21. The Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP states that the economic future of the APs must be same as they are before the project. The donation is accepted from those households who do not fall below poverty line<sup>2</sup>. The socio-economic survey shows that all interviewed 30 HHs fall above poverty line. As major source of income of majority households are from non-agriculture sources, there will be no change in earning level and food security before and after the sub-project intervention. It is expected that the loss incurred due to the sub-project will also be off-set by benefits of the road as well as rehabilitation assistance and skill training provided under the sub-project.

22. Out of total 30 affected populations; 11 persons have received health and sanitation training, 12 persons have taken women and reproductive health training, 5 persons have attended women literacy and 2 persons were found involved in saving and credit program.

23. Majority of the APs expressed willingness to involve in road construction activities. Skills like bamboo works, carpentry, and food processing, house construction and local cloth (BHANGRO) weaving are the major skills known and practiced by the APs. Male members have more skills on the above mentioned work than female members among the APs. Various types of income generation and awareness trainings like adult literacy, agriculture extension, livestock rising, health and sanitation have been taken by the APs through different agencies in the past. However, the study reveals that APs do not have past experience on the work related to road construction.

24. The average time taken to reach the District Headquarters is 48 hours on foot and 2 hours by bus and it costs Rs. 130.00 per trip from the project site. Average walking time to primary schools is about 25-45 minutes, to college 6.00 hours and to secondary schools is 0-45 minutes. Local traditional healers are located in all communities at about 15 minutes walking distance. Sub-health posts are at about 0-1 hours distance. Hospital is reached in 2 hours by bus at District Headquarter and local markets are at 45 minutes distance. Veterinary and agro-centre are found in an average of 6 hours walking distance.

<sup>2</sup> The poverty line for this district was NRs. 7695.76 in the year of 2003/004. In year 2007/8, the figure has grown up to NRs. 7695.76 due to the inflation, which has been increased at 26.6 % from the base year of 2003/4 (The National Living Standard Survey for 2003/4).

## 4. POLICY FRAMEWORK, OBJECTIVES AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

### 4.1 Applicable Legal and Policy Framework

25. This section provides the review of national laws, policies of the donor agency and the Resettlement Framework of the RRRSDP that applies to the project.

26. The **Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007)** guarantees the fundamental rights of a citizen. Article 19(1) establishes the right to property for every citizen of Nepal, whereby every citizen is entitled to earn, use, sell and exercise their right to property under existing laws. Article 19 (2) states that except for social welfare, the state will not acquire or exercise authority upon individual property. Article 19(3) states that when the state acquires or establishes its right over private property, the state will compensate for loss of property and the basis and procedure for such compensation will be specified under relevant laws.

27. The **Land Acquisition Act (1977)** and its subsequent amendment in 1993 specify procedures of land acquisition and compensation. The Act empowers the Government to acquire any land, on the payment of compensation, for public purposes or for the operation of any development project initiated by government institutions. There is a provision of Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) chaired by Chief District Officer to determine compensation rates for affected properties. The Act also includes a provision for acquisition of land through negotiations. It states in Clause (27) "notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act, the Government may acquire any land for any purpose through negotiations with the concerned land owner. It shall not be necessary to comply with the procedure laid down in this act when acquiring land through negotiations."

28. The **Land Reform Act (1964)** is also relevant. As per the Act, a landowner may not be compensated for more land than s/he is entitled to under the law. This Act also establishes the tiller's right on the land which s/he is tilling. The land reform act additionally specifies the compensation entitlements of registered tenants on land sold by the owner or acquired for the development purposes. The Act amendment most recently in 2001 has established a rule that when state acquires land under tenancy, the tenant and the landlord will each be entitled to 50 percent of the total compensation amount.

29. The **Land Revenue Act (1977)** is also applicable, as the land acquisition involves change of ownership of land. Article (8) of the Act states that registration, change in ownership, termination of ownership right and maintenance of land records are done by Land Revenue Office. Similarly article 16 says, if land revenue is not paid by the concerned owner for long period of time, the revenue can be collected through auction of the parcel of the land for which revenue has been due.

30. The **Public Roads Act, 2031 (1974)** empowers the government to acquire any land on a temporary basis for storage facilities, construction camps and so on during construction and upgrading of roads. Any buildings and other structures such as houses, sheds, schools, and temples are to be avoided wherever possible. The government is required to pay compensation for any damages caused to buildings, standing crops and trees. Compensation rates are negotiated between the government and the landowners.

31. Land acquisition must also comply with the provisions set out in the **Guthi Corporation Act 1976**. The Section 42 of the Act states that Guthi (religious/trust) land acquired for a development must be replaced with other land.



32. The government has drafted, with ADB's technical assistance, a **National Policy on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Development Projects**. The Policy is still in the draft form, but once approved will provide clear guidelines to screen, assess and plan land acquisition and resettlement aspects in development projects. The draft Policy highlights the need to handle resettlement issues with utmost care and forethought particularly in case of vulnerable groups. There are provisions of voluntary land donation by non-poor and providing assistance to poor families.

33. The **ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement** states that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable options. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable with the project as it would have been in the absence of the project. People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities. The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status. As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived in the presentation of project costs and benefits. The policy addresses losses of land, resources, and means of livelihood or social support systems, which people suffer as a result of an ADB project.

34. **ADB's Operational Manual Section F2/OP** states that where projects provide direct benefits to communities, and are amenable to a local decision-making process, arrangements to deal with losses on a transparent, voluntary basis may be included in resettlement plans, with appropriate safeguards. Such safeguards include (i) full consultation with landowners and any non-titled affected people on site selection; (ii) ensuring that voluntary donations do not severely affect the living standards of affected people, and are linked directly to benefits for the affected people, with community sanctioned measures to replace any losses that are agreed to through verbal and written record by affected people; (iii) any voluntary "donation" will be confirmed through verbal and written record and verified by an independent third party such as a designated non government organization or legal authority; and (iv) having adequate grievance redress mechanisms in place. All such arrangements are set out in a resettlement framework that is prepared before the first management review meeting or private sector credit committee meeting and covenanted.

## 4.2 Principles

35. The major principles of the sub project's RP is to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement wherever possible and in unavoidable situation to ensure the AP's rights and receive assistance to remain in the same level as they would have been in absence of the sub project. The key resettlement principles in this project are as follows:

- a. Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impact will be avoided or minimized through careful planning and design of the project;

- b. For any unavoidable involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, APs will be provided compensation at replacement cost and/or assistance so that they will be as well-off as without the project;
- c. APs will not be forced for donation of their land, and there will be adequate safeguards for voluntary land donation.
- d. APs will be fully informed and consulted during project design and implementation, particularly on land acquisition and compensation options;
- e. The absence of formal legal title to land will not be a bar to compensation for house, structures and trees/crops, and particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their socio-economic status;
- f. Land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before award of civil works contracts, while other rehabilitation activities will continue during project construction; and
- g. Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived part of the project and the costs related to resettlement will be included in and financed out of the project cost.

36. The sub project selection and planning follow community-driven approach, which gives communities ownership over planning and project implementation. The sub-project will provide direct benefits to community, including improved access to markets and services such as schools, health and other public services. It is believed that the improved road will also lead to higher value and production of local land because of improved access and availability of agricultural inputs. Given that most local people are willing to voluntarily donate part of their land in road improvement that provides benefit to community. However, adequate process and safeguards are built in the RP ensuring that the voluntary land donation is unforced and it doesn't lead to impoverishment of affected people, including:

- h. Full consultation with affected persons and communities on selection of sites and appropriate design to avoid/minimize additional land acquisition and resettlement effects;
- i. As a first principle, APs were informed of their right to entitle compensation for any loss of their property (house, land, and trees) that might be resulted by the project construction, and the land donation might be accepted only as a last option;
- j. No one will be forced to donate their land and APs will have the right to refuse land donation;
- k. In case APs are directly linked to project benefits and thus are willing to voluntarily donate their land after they are fully informed about their entitlement, the project will assess their socio-economic status and potential impact of land donation and accept land donation only from those APs who do not fall below the poverty line after the land donation.
- l. Any voluntary land donation (after the process as mentioned above) will be confirmed through a written record, including a "no coercion" clause verified by an independent third party.
- m. The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation);

- n. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up at VDC level in every road section (chaired by local leader, and including representatives of APs) and APs who are not satisfied with the land donation can file their complaint with GRC. If GRC found out that the above provisions were not complied with, APs will be excluded from the land donation.

37. All involuntary land acquisition (other than exceptional voluntary land donation) will be compensated at replacement cost and APs assisted so that their economic and social future would generally be as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project. The absence to formal title to land will not be a bar to compensation assistance for loss of assets and special attention will be paid to ensure that households headed by women and other vulnerable groups receive appropriate assistance to help them improve their status. The APs land affected by the road will be informed by the project office through publishing general notice at the VDC. Therefore, date written in the notice will remain the cut-off-date, which is 29th September, 2010 for the entitlement and owners (including non-titled) of affected assets till such a date will be eligible to be categorized as APs. The entitlement policy/matrix of this project is presented in Table-6.

### 4.3 Entitlement Matrix/Policy

**Table - 6: Entitlement Matrix/Policy**

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
1. Acquisition of private, tenancy, or Guthi land	Entire or part of land to be acquired from owner of the land as recorded at cut off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Titleholder</li> <li>Tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land with equivalent size and category, or cash compensation at replacement cost</li> <li>In case of vulnerable group, preference will be in replacing land for land</li> <li>Any transfer costs, registration fees or charges</li> <li>Registered tenant will receive the 50% value of the land</li> <li>Land registration in the name of both land owner and spouse (in case of land for land compensation)</li> <li>If remaining land becomes unavailable for use as a result of land acquisition, APs will have option to relinquish unavailable remaining portion of land and receive similar benefits to those losing all their land parcel</li> <li>persons having non titled land will receive compensation for crops and subsistence allowance for one year crop, and provided with replacement land if <i>Ailani</i> or Gov. land is available in the village. Any up-front costs for the tenancy agreement will be reimbursed either through an agreement with the land lord or by the EA</li> </ul>
2. Temporary loss of land	Temporary land taken by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Titleholder</li> <li>Tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement cost for the net loss of income, damaged assets, crops and trees etc.</li> <li>An agreement between contractors and APs before entering the site if case of involvement of contractors.</li> </ul>
3. Loss of residential, commercial, and other structure	Structures, buildings including cattle shed, walls, toilets etc. affected by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owner</li> <li>Tenants</li> <li>Non-titled (encroachers/squatters)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for full or partial loss at replacement cost of the affected structure without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.</li> <li>Displacement and transportation allowance for residential and commercial structures to cover actual cost as estimated in the RP.</li> <li>Rental stipend equivalent of three months' rent for tenants who have to relocate from tented building.</li> </ul>
4. Loss of community structures / resources	Community facilities (e.g. irrigation, water, etc.) affected by the project.	The users of the facility or community or group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconstruction by the project leaving such facilities in a equivalent or better condition than they were before. or</li> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation or deduction for salvaged material.</li> </ul>
5. Loss of trees and crops	Affected fruit/nut trees	Owner of the affected fruit/nut trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation based on annual value of the produce and calculated according to the Department of Agriculture (DoA) norms. RPs to confirm that the DoA norms and techniques are sufficient and updated regularly.</li> </ul>
	Affected timber and fodder trees	Owner of the affected timber and fodder trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation based on calculation of the production and calculated according to the norms as decided by the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation.</li> </ul>
	Affected crops	Owner of the affected crops Sharecropper of the affected crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation based on the local market prices for the produce of one year and calculated as per the norms of District Agriculture Development Office (DADO).</li> <li>50% cash compensation of the lost crop for the sharecropper.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Persons	Policy/Entitlement
6. Loss of economic opportunity	Economic opportunity lost as result of loss of livelihood base.	Persons in the road vicinity who may be adversely affected, although they do not lose assets as such	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction works.</li> <li>• Skills training support for economic restoration</li> <li>• Priority in poverty reduction/social development program</li> </ul>
7. Loss of time and travel expenses	All expenses incurred in travelling to fill application and making claims and time lost.	The entire project affected persons eligible for compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project facilitates to avoid time and travel expenses by providing the compensation at site.</li> </ul>
8. Land donations	Loss of land and other assets by means of voluntary donation	Voluntary donation is accepted only if AP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is project beneficiary and is fully consulted and informed about their rights;</li> <li>• Doesn't fall below poverty line after land donation;</li> <li>• Donating up to 20% land holding,</li> <li>• Unforced or freely willing to donate (with an agreement, including a "no coercion" verified by third party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for the donated land, but entitled for compensation of other assets such as house, structures,, etc.</li> <li>• Transfer of land ownership by negotiation (DDC and the owner).</li> <li>• Free/escape of any transfer costs, registration fees or charges.</li> <li>• Preferential employment in wage labour in project construction work.</li> </ul>
9. Additional Assistance			
	9.1 Preference in employment in wage labour in project activities	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction contracts include provision that APs will have priority in wage labor on project construction during implementation.</li> <li>• APs shall be given priority after construction for work as maintenance worker, mandated in local body agreement.</li> </ul>
	9.2 Skill training and income generation support	One member of each PAF belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill training and income generation support financed by project</li> <li>• RP to include a need assessment and skill training program for APs.</li> </ul>
	9.3 Priority in poverty reduction/social development programs	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of APs with priority in saving credit scheme facilitated by the Project.</li> <li>• Participation of APs with priority in life skills, income generation, and other entrepreneurship.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup>Source: RRRSDP, 2007

<sup>3</sup> RRRSDP (2007). *Resettlement Framework*. Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (Unpublished). Ekantakuna, Lalitpur.

## 5. GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATING MEASURES

38. During the course of socio-economic and loss assessment survey of Affected Households, special attention was paid for women's participation to assess the impact of the subproject on them. Data analysis revealed that illiteracy, lack of ownership of property, lack of decision making authority, extensive involvement in household activities are some of the main features of female's socio-economic status in the subproject area.

39. It was also pointed out that the main problem faced by women in the subproject area, is the difficulty in accessing immediate health care services during child bearing. As perceived by women as well as men, improvement of road will provide easy access to health facilities for them thereby reducing the related maternal and child health risks. Besides that, discussions among the women revealed that the subproject, by improving transport facilities in their area, will also contribute to their mobility to nearby towns and villages for accessing socioeconomic facilities particularly for sale and purchase of goods as the majority of the women in the subproject comprise of the main income earners in the family. Likewise they were also of the opinion that commencement of the subproject may also provide them employment opportunity during the construction phase.

40. Some of the possible unenthusiastic impacts of the subproject as voiced by women comprised of (i) increased risk of accident as a result of speeding vehicles (ii) heightened access of outsiders in the villages during construction phase thereby affecting women's mobility and (iii) girl trafficking.

41. Women in the subproject area were extensively involved in farming, cattle rearing and household activities. However, few women were reported to be engaged in other activities apart from household and agricultural activities, such as vegetable farming, bamboo craft work, operating tea and other small shops.

42. The subproject is anticipated to have direct adverse impacts on a total of 1 woman headed HHs and 20 Rai community HHs, 9 Tamang community HHs and 1 Dalit (Sarki) community HHs residing on the project area so adequate provisions have been made in this RP to provide additional assistance to those women headed, Janajatis and Dalit HHs so as to restore their lives and livelihood.

## 6. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, DISCLOSURE AND APPROVAL OF RP

43. The project organized seven community consultation meetings with APs, VICCCs, Grievance Redress Sub-committees and the other stakeholders and informed them about the project. They were provided information on project component, stages, involuntary resettlement principles, strategies, safeguard provisions, **RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK** (Appendix-11) etc. These meetings were used to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The synopsis of the consultations meetings including the number of meetings, number and profile of the participants, issues and decision have been presented in the Appendix- 8 and 9.

44. These meeting were conducted at Latang, Jante, Warangi, and Ramitekhola VDCs with land owners under the existing alignment. In the meeting DIST team had disclosed the resettlement entitlement matrix along with criteria for voluntary land donation. All of the presented APs were requested to provide the part of their land and in response they were agreed to donate the land with voluntarily and also agreed to go for deed transfer process. People have demanded for life skills training and employment opportunities. So the RP has included provisions of life skill training, income generating activities, and preferential employment of APs in the construction works.

45. The resettlement Specialist along with other social and technical staff of District Implementation Support Team (DIST) in coordination with VICCC facilitated the information campaign during walkover survey, cadastral and household listing and socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the households. During household survey, each household was again informed about the subproject, entitlements and project procedures. The social team of DIST assisted by VICCC and supported by DPO carried out an information campaign before conducting the registration of APs. During the Household Census Survey of each household was also personally informed about the project, entitlements and procedures. This RP (Draft) has been disclosed to the affected people and they are informed about their entitlements along with project procedure and planning. The disclosure and consultation process is aimed to:

- Relevant details of the project scope and schedule,
- RP and the various degrees of project impact,
- Details of the entitlements under the RP and what is required to APs in order to claim their Entitlement,
- Implementation Schedule with a timetable for the delivery of entitlements,
- Compensation process and set out compensation rates,
- Detailed explanation of the grievance process and other support in arbitration,
- Role of DPCC, VICCC, GRC and other community officials to encourage the APs in RP implementation, and
- Special consideration and assistance of all vulnerable groups.

46. A continued information and consultation program will be conducted during RP implementation and income restoration. These programs will be continued for purposes of grievance procedures and for post-implementation.

47. The Resettlement Specialist\Social Development specialist of DIST will act as the information conduit, informing communities about the progress of the sub-project and supporting and facilitating VICCC in its community organization role. This support will enable communities to prepare for participation more readily and help socially disadvantaged people to negotiate employment, understand their compensation requirements, gain fairer compensation or acceptable alternatives and conclude land deed transfer to the Government. A summary RP (final) has been primed in Nepali and will be made available to the affected people by DIST. The approved RP will also be disclosed on the website of the RRRSDP ([www.rrr.gov.np](http://www.rrr.gov.np)) as well as ADB.



## 7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

48. The project affected persons have formal recourse to the CDO and Ministry of Home Affairs in case of grievance under regulations specified under the Land Acquisition Act 2034 (1997). Further the project has set up a Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) and Grievance Redress Sub-Committee at VDC level to hear the complaints of APs and for their appropriate resolution.<sup>4</sup> Further, it will review the grievances relating to land acquisition and other disputes relating to legal rights. Generally, grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC comprises:

- Head of DDC/local leader (Chairperson),
- One representative of local bodies,
- Two representatives of APs (including Vulnerable Group member),
- One representative of civil society organizations,
- One representative of project,
- RS /SDS to attend as observers and to support the APs

49. VICCC will also help arbitrate local problems. APs can approach the VICCC with his/her problems which is then discussed locally with the aim of brokering a settlement. Each VICCC has Grievance Redresses Sub-committee at VDC level comprising of 3 members from VICCC and 2 members from APs to hear complaints and grievances at local level. The social mobilizers (SMs) will act as intermediaries to assist the vulnerable APs.

50. The key functions of the GRCs are to (i) provide support for APs to lodge their any complains; (i) record the complains, categories and prioritize them; (iii) settle the grievances in consultation with APs and DPO staff; (v) report to the aggrieved parties about the decision/solution; and (vi) forward the unresolved cases to higher authorities. The main steps to be followed for the grievance resolution are in Box 1:

### Box 1: Steps for Grievance Resolution under the Project

**Step 1:** APs file complaints at GRC sub-committee at VDC level. The complaints will be discussed among concerned parties to settle the issue locally within 15 days from appeal date. RS, SMs and VICCC in the concerned VDC will facilitate consultation and deliberation in this regard

**Step 2:** If no amicable solution is reached at VDC level within 15 days, APs can appeal to GRC at district level.

**Step 3:** If APs are not satisfied with the decision of GRC or fail to receive response from them, they may resort to legal remedies available under the Land Acquisition Act (1977).

### 7.1 Grievances Received and Mitigations Measures

51. Four GRC sub-committees have been formed in Latag Jante, warangi, and Ramitekhola, VDCs. The affected persons were also informed about the grievance redress mechanism of the project and existence of grievance redress committees in VDC and district level. They were also informed about their rights to file their complaints about the sub-project and about compensations. APs were also informed about CDC compensatory rates, and the RP documents. No complaints were submitted with GRSC until this reporting period.

<sup>4</sup> The complaints that are likely to arise include: (i) APs not enlisted; (ii) Losses not identified correctly; (iii) Problems related to land donation; (iv) Inadequate compensation/assistance; (v) Dispute about ownership; and (vi) problems/delays in disbursement of compensation/assistance.

## 8. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

52. The Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) has been formed under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO). The Chief of the Land Revenue Office, a representative of DDC and the Project Coordinator are the members of the CDC and other related officials were invited along with two APs as an observer. The design survey team will assess the compensation rates for the lost assets and recommend it to the Compensation Determination Committee (CDC) for final valuation and compensation distribution. APs losing houses will be assisted in relocation by providing additional transportation and displacement allowances along with the compensation of structure and land, according to the entitlement matrix. Vulnerable APs will be provided additional assistance/allowances as stated in the policy/entitlement matrix. Following compensation and restoration measures were applied while preparing the updated resettlements plan.

### 8.1 Valuing and Determining Compensation

53. The survey and valuation of affected land and households was undertaken by an enhanced survey team at District level in the DPO (District Project Office) assisted by the DIST. The team has assessed the various categories of loss envisaged in the entitlement matrix and proposed prices/costs for compensation. Cadastral map has been completed with the help of District Survey Office to verify the plot boundaries. Cadastral maps marked with the proposed alignment have been produced to make the deed transfer process easy. Two members from APs\ VICCC were invited in the CDC meetings as observers where the DIST Team facilitated and explained the RP policies and framework. CDC has decided to approve valuations that were proposed in the RP document. Payments for the losses will be made by cash for small amounts and cheque will be used for larger amounts at public meetings in local area.

### 8.2 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

54. Affected households who lose their income sources (land, business) particularly who are poor, vulnerable or are at risk of impoverishment will be assisted through income restoration programs. APs will be given priority for employment in sub-project construction. The contract documents will include provisions regarding preferential employment of APs. The sub-project will provide at least 90 days of unskilled job to one adult from each affected families to enable them to earn sufficient to restore their income. It is expected that the unskilled APs selected for the construction work will be developed into skilled workers through such employment and that such knowledge will be useful for APs income generation even after the project completion. The project benefits for APs will be maximized through their inclusion in the Project's savings and credit program and life skill training program. This scheme will encourage laborers to save 20 percent of wages in a savings scheme while payments are made. The APs join savings groups and develop the ability to manage money, learn more life skills and, as a result, can further enhance their income earning capacity. APs will also be given priority to become maintenance workers after completion of the sub-project construction.

55. Additionally, Social Action Plan (SAP), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Indigenous Peoples' Development Plan (IPDP) prepared for the sub-project will incorporate all families from the Zone of Influence (Zoi) and provides opportunities to the APs for income restoration and rehabilitation.

### 8.3 Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) and Awareness Raising Trainings for APs

56. One member of each affected households belonging to vulnerable group/below poverty line, women headed HHs will be provided income restoration measures under the Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST) program according to the requirements of the Resettlement Framework. LEST will include trainings on income generating activities which will be delivered through trainings and other supplementary investments. These programs are expected to re-establish APs' lost livelihood options and uplift of new income generating opportunities. The trainings are based on the need assessment of the affected families. The Name list of participant has give in Appendix - 13

57. Analysis of the census socio-economic and loss assessment survey of the subproject reveals that among the 74 HHs; 1 women headed HHs, 18 HHs of Chhetri, Braman and 56 HHs of Janajatis which will be considered in LEST. The training program has been designed for the one person from these household of 16-46 years age group. The cost of NRs 868500.00 for the training program is included in the RP and will be financed under the Project's community empowerment program budget heading. The cost of the training program is included in the RP and will be financed under the budget heading of **Project's Community Empowerment Program**. Details of the training cost are given in the table - 7.

**Table - 7: Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons**

Life Skill/Income Generating Trainings								
SN	Trainings Name	Targeted Trainee			Duration (Days)	Rate NRs	Estimated Budget (NRs.)	Starting Date
		Male	Female	Total				
1	Cutting-Sewing		10	10	30	400	120000.00	
2	Pig Farming	5	5	10	6	1000	60000.00	
3	Vegetable Farming (seasonal/off seasonal)	5	5	10	7	1000	70000.00	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>250000.00</b>	
Note: The proposed date and training may change as per need of the APs during implementation.								

58. District Project Office (DPO) will deliver the skills training through training institutions/professional, which are available locally and in neighboring districts. The DIST social team will identify and employ professional experts/institutions to impart this special package. Preference will be given to locally based resource persons/institutions having expertise in the subject area towards building local-base resource network and continuity of support services even after the project completion. The district level sector-wise line agencies of the government, especially the Cottage and Small Industry Office, District Agricultural Office, Department of Animal Husbandry Services, Department of Horticulture, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Services available in the districts will be mobilized by the DPO for additional resource and training.

### 8.4 Voluntary Land Donation Process

59. The identified APs losing land and other properties were called for community meeting to disclose the draft RP and discuss resettlement procedure. The APs were informed about the land donation provisions as described in the RF of the project. After the information, majority of the

APs were agreed to donate their land voluntary for road construction. Further, the concerned households losing land were informed individually and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was prepared. The households donating or agreed to provide land voluntary and signed a written consent form in the active participation of NGO Federation, District Chapter, Morang, VDC, GRSC and VICCC **as third party witness** (NGO Federation, District Chapter, Morang) with DPO without **social pressure or coercion** and signed the MoU have been attached appendix-6. Among the 41 HHs; 30 interviewed HHs have been signed in MoU and other APs (11) hadn't present during this period because they had gone outside the district for seasonal works. Beside this, those who were absentee during socio-economic and loss assessment period they have still absentee. The APs who have voluntarily donated the land for the subproject will be rewarded by DPO by issuing an appreciation letter.

60. The non-interviewed HHs/land owners will be regularly followed-up by the DPO. They will be given further consultation on entitlement, compensation and land donation procedures whenever they become available. Depending on their choice, they will either be compensated or a MoU for land donation (voluntary) will be signed with them. Furthermore, this RP has made provision (Reserve fund for non-interviewed land owners)<sup>5</sup> to those APs who were not recorded on MoU, and non-interviewed land owners as a precautionary safeguard measure and according to the requirement of the resettlement framework.

<sup>5</sup> If the absentee land owners and non recorded APs on MoU disagree to donate land voluntary, this fund will be used for compensation.

## 9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### 9.1 Institutional Arrangement of the Project

60. Various agencies and different tiers of institutional arrangements have been considered for implementation of this sub project. The key agencies involved in the implementation of this sub project are as follows:

#### 9.1.1 Central Level Arrangement

62. PCU established at DoLIDAR has overall responsibility for the coordination and facilitation of the resettlement activities. The CISC will support PCU in effective planning and implementation of the resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation measures outlined in the RP. The resettlement specialist under PCU/CISC will look after the policy compliance and monitoring of the proper implementation of the RP and its recommendations.

#### 9.1.2 District Level Arrangement

63. At district level, DPO has been established under DDC/DTO to ensure that project RF is followed in preparation and implementation of sub-project RP with appropriate entitlements and mitigation measures. The DPO has the primary responsibility of planning, coordination and financing of the sub-project RPs in the district. The DPO coordinates with the Chief District Officer, Land Revenue and Survey Office, District Agriculture Development Office, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office and Drinking Water and Sanitation Office and other concerned line agencies as per need.

64. The DIST will assist the DPO in planning, preparing and implementing the resettlement activities and plan. The DIST will also liaise with DPO and the contractor to assist the affected persons, especially women and other vulnerable persons to obtain jobs in sub-project during the construction period. DPO will make provision in the civil works contracts for preferential employment of qualified affected persons. DIST will also help the affected person with information campaigns to promote clarity and transparency, and help in community level consultations about entitlements and of what to do with compensation payments and income generation opportunities. Further, DIST will also act as advocate of APs to access government programmers for income generation.

#### 9.1.3 Sub-project Level Arrangement

65. Project Coordinator (PC) of the district will lead the implementation of the plan in sub-project level. PC will integrate construction, land acquisition and compensation activities within the sub-project. The DPCC and VICCC will provide necessary support to the PC in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities. In addition, GRC and its subcommittees and RBGs will also have important facilitation role in the sub project level.

#### 9.1.4 Compensation Determination Committee

66. The Land Acquisition Act, 2034 (1977) provides for the establishment of Compensation Determination Committee to decide compensation levels at District level. This is composed of the CDO, the LRO, a representative of the DDC and the project coordinator. To make the decision making process transparent and representative of the affected persons, two representatives from the APs and VICCC member will be invited as observers. CDC under the Land Acquisition Act 1977 plays a major role in deciding rates of compensation in the sub project. The committee also listens grievance of the APs if s/he is not satisfied from the response of district level GRC.

## 10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

67. The financing resources necessary for relocation and compensation are budgeted into the project costs and will be administered according to the Land Acquisition Act 1977. These include:

- Direct compensation costs for acquisition of assets.
- Costs associated with rehabilitation measures for affected households and persons: and
- Costs associated with the implementation and management of resettlement activities

68. The cost required for RP implementation (including land compensation) will be financed **(YEARLY BUDEGET)** arranged by the DPO. The district will include the required budget in its yearly budget under the heading RP implementation. The cost will be channeled to pay all cost for RP implementation through the following root: (i) to the district development fund and then into each DDC's project operating account: and (ii) then payment to the concerned stakeholders.

### 10.1 Costs of Compensation for Assets

69. Compensation for assets includes land, standing crops, structures and trees. Compensation of such assets is based on replacement cost at current market price. Land rates are based on prevailing market rate. Compensation for crops are calculated based on the local market price for the produce of one year, and calculated as per the norms of DADO. 50 percent of the cash compensation of the lost crop goes for the sharecropper. Rates for timber and fodder trees are determined by DFO. The fruit and nut trees are estimated for annual value of the produce and follow the norms of DOA. Similarly valuations of structures are done with the help of DPO by DIST as per the norms of the District Technical Office (DTO) but without depreciation or deduction of salvaged material and at current market price. Additionally, displacement and transportation allowance will be also calculated for residential structures. Rental stipend equivalent of three months rent for tenants who have to relocate from rented building. All these valuations are finally endorsed by CDC.

70. There is also voluntary land donation provision by APs, and it is acceptable only if the an AP is losing less than 20 percent of their total land holding, and their poverty level is above the district poverty level. Voluntary land donation has to be without any pressure or coercion. In this sub-project, APs are willing to donate the land only under the existing road alignment and want compensation for additional land required for upgrading works. The APs have signed a MoU with DPO accordingly.

#### 10.1.1 Cost for Private Land

71. The requirement of private land for this road construction is 1.04 ha (which is about 20 Ropani<sup>6</sup>, 10 Anna, 0 Paisa, 2.45 Dam) which value is NRs. **613132.00/-** as per the current Government rate. Among the total requirement of private land; 30 APs have been signed on MoU and donated Land is 0.86 ha land which is 42 parcels among the 55 parcels (Voluntary) and the monetary value of this land is NRs. **411110.19/-**. Beside this MoU should be maintained with Non-interviewed HHs/Land owners land is 0.19 ha which is 13 parcels among the 55 parcels and the monetary value (Reserve fund) of this land is NRs. 202021.81 While determining the value the generally, government land rates are based on the quality of the land; Abbal<sup>7</sup>, Doyam<sup>8</sup>, Sim<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Ropani refers to land measurement unit common in Nepal equivalent of 508.74 sqm.

<sup>7</sup> Abbal refers to first class land with 3 crops per year.

<sup>8</sup> Doyam refers to second class land with 2 crops per year.

<sup>9</sup> Sim refers to third class land with single crop per year.



and Chahar<sup>10</sup> types. But most commonly in Morang district, land price is determined based on its location and the road facility. The rate of affected land given by Land Revenue Office of Morang District and current market rate of the affected land is presented in the table- 8.

**Table – 8: Details of the land price of the affected plots (in Rs.)**

VDC/MC	GOV. Rate	Current Market Rate/ Approved Rate by CDC	Voluntarily Donate Land	Amount	Non-Interviewed HHs Land	Amount
Letang	221.48	221.48		0	0	0
Jante	236.42	236.42	1439.95	340432.98	810.55	191630.23
Warangi	9.83	9.83	3015.85	29645.81	786.91	7735.32
Ramite Khola	9.83	9.83	4174.10	41031.40	270.22	2656.26
<b>Total:</b>			<b>8629.9</b>	<b>411110.19</b>	<b>1867.68</b>	<b>202021.81</b>

Source: Land Revenue Office, Morang and CDC meeting: 25-09-2067, at Morang, 2011

### 10.1.2 Cost of Compensation for Structures

72. Costs for structures are based on age of the building for its replacement cost. A total of 7 private structures will be affected by the sub-project and is estimated to cost NRs. 73003.12. Details of the affected structures presented Appendix-3. Valuation of the structures was endorsed by the CDC. The detail of the affected structures is given in the table-9.

**Table - 9: Approved cost for Houses/Structure by CDC**

Name of VDCs	Type of Affected Structures	No of structures	Total cost	Remarks
Letang	Cottage	2	20622.48	
Jante	Cottage	5	52380.64	
<b>Total:</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>73003.12</b>	

Source: CDC meeting: 25-09-2067, at Morang, 2011.

### 10.1.3 Cost of Compensation for Trees

73. The quantity of tree production and valuation is carried out on the basis of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC)<sup>11</sup> norms 2060. The norms has following provision for felling of trees having girth of more than 12cm when measured at 1.3m above the ground including the sectioning of trunk, branches, and stumps up to a distance of 15 m along the road with the indicated size would need the following labor input:

<sup>10</sup> Chahar refers to fourth class land barren land with no crops.

<sup>11</sup> MFSC (2060). Norms, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu.

**Table - 10: Labour Requirements for Cutting Trees**

Girth of Tree	Labour Requirement (Person days)
Above 12 cm to 30 cm	0.13
Above 31 cm to 60 cm	0.39
Above 61 cm to 90 cm	0.52
Above 91 cm to 120 cm	1.56
Above 121 cm to 180 cm	2.50
Above 181 cm to 240 cm	4.00
Above 242 cm to 300 cm	12.99
Above 300 cm	41.67
For small seedling less than 12 cm girth is Rs. 10 per seedling	

Source: Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, 2060

74. Transportation of the logs (poles), which is as follow load, transport and unload.

**Table - 11: Labour Requirements for Transportation of Trees**

Distance between felling spot and stacking yard	Labour Requirement (person days)
First 10 m	0.5
For each additional 10 m	0.08
For first 1000 m	8.42
For each additional 1000 m	8.00
For first 5000 m	40.42
* Morang district wage rate decided for FY 2066/67 is NRs. 230.00	

Source: Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, 2060

75. A total of 5 private trees and 16 community forestry trees (wooden) will be compensated as per the MoFSC Norms, which has been decided by the CDC meeting. Detail cost calculations of the trees are presented in Appendix - 4. Following table presents cost for trees.

**Table - 12: Cost for Trees**

SN	Owner Type	Types of trees	Nos.	Approved Cost (Cost of harvesting and transportation) NRs	Remarks
1	Private	Fodder	NA	NA	
		Wooden	3	3408.87	
2	Community Forestry	Fodder	NA	NA	
		Wooden	18	23358.12	
Total:			21	26767.13	

Source: Socio-economic and loss assessment survey, September, 2011

#### 10.1.4 Cost of Compensation for Standing Crops

76. During the assessment there is no crop on the affected plots. No valuation is included here. If crops are damaged during the construction the compensation for the lost will be paid in the field with the help of District Agriculture Development office.



## 10.2 Cost of Rehabilitation Support

77. Cost in this category cover support measures for affected individuals and households. Based on the formal meeting, only indicative cost is presented here. The following are the estimated cost in case of loss of structures.

Rs. 3000 Displacement or movement allowance and transportation allowances for residential structures owners (for the transfer of household goods from old house to rented house and then to new house to new place)

Rs. 2000 Rental stipend equivalent of 3 months rent for tenants who have to relocate.

## 10.3 Travel Allowances

78. If APs need to travel outside their village in the land acquisition process, travel allowances will be paid based on district agriculture wage rate. While the project will try to facilitate the land acquisition process locally, the estimated cost for such travel allowance is NRs. 150000.00.

## 10.4 Total Cost Estimate for RP

79. The given table provides the direct cost incurred due to the loss of properties as decided by CDC meetings held on 2067/9/25 along with estimated indirect cost. The value of land loss is equivalent to NRs. 0.61 million. The total cost of land acquisition and resettlement including compensation for the loss of structure, land, livelihood restoration programme and allowance is **NRs. 1.05 million.**

**Table - 13: Summaries of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost**

Item		Unit	Total loss	Amount(NRs)	Remarks
<b>1. DIRECT COSTS</b>					
1.1	Compensation for private land	(sqm)	10497.58	0.00	Cost for total land is NRs. 16064737 /-
A	Donated Land	(sqm)	8629.9	0.00	Cost for donated land is NRs.11829977/-
B	Non Interviewed HHs Land (Reserve Fund)	(sqm)	1867.68	<b>202021.82</b>	Reserve Fund for absentee HHs 54and 37 plate
1.2	Compensation for structures	(sqm)	105.22	73003.12	
1.3	Cost for Private Trees	Nos.	3	3408.87	Harvesting and Transportation
1.4	Cost for (CFUG) Trees	Nos.	18	23358.13	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>301791.94</b>	
<b>2. INDIRECT COSTS</b>					
2.1	Deed Transfer Assistance	LS:		150000.00	
2.2	Official Deed Transfer fees	LS		100000.00	
2.6	Appreciation Program for APs	LS:		120000.00	
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>370000.00</b>	
3	Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST)	<b>LS:</b>		<b>250000.00</b>	For APs
	<b>Total</b>			<b>620000.00</b>	

4	Contingency (5%)			<b>31000.00</b>	heading (2+3 )
5	Further Grievances	<b>LS</b>		<b>236862</b>	
	<b>Grand Total NRs.</b>			<b>1189654.89</b>	

## 11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

80. Proposed RP implementation schedule for Letag- 6 No Budhabare Road subproject is shown in Table -15.

**Table - 14: RP Implementation Schedule**

S N	Tasks	Dec 10-	January-11				Feb- 11				March-11				April-11				July-10														
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J						
1	Submission of Draft RP to PCU																																
2	Submission of Final RP to ADB for approval																																
3	Consultation, and grievance resolution		Ongoing activity																														
4	Inform APs for the compensation claim																																
5	Collect application from the APs for compensation																																
6	Verify the application and prepare final list of APs																																
7	Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for land donation (Non-recorded APs HHs)																																
8	Transferring the land ownership																																
9	Pay compensation for eligible APs																																
10	Implementation of AP's Livelihood Restoration Programme																																
11	Prepare resettlement implementation status report by DPO																																
12	Verification survey of RP implementation by CISC																																
13	Submission of resettlement verification report from CISC to ADB																																
14	Concurrence from ADB for contract award																																
15	Monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation, progress and achievements						Continuous along with LEST																										
16	Engineering Schedule		DPR Submit				Bid Publication, Evaluation and Contract Award														C M	Construction											

## 12. Monitoring and Evaluation

### 12.1 Monitoring at District Level

81. The project has a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the resettlement and compensation process in order to ascertain that the affected persons are at least no worse off than they were without the project interventions.

82. The District Project Office (DPO) is responsible for the internal monitoring of the resettlement planning and implementation throughout the sub-project cycle. The DPO shall submit monthly progress reports to PCU on implementation of resettlement plan. The PCU will submit quarterly monitoring reports to ADB for its review. Such reports will be posted on websites of ADB and PCU.

83. Project Coordinator will attend Village Infrastructure Construction Coordination Committee (VICCC) meetings, as and when required. Progress on resettlement implementation and any concerns will be discussed in such meetings. The VICCC and social staff will facilitate the monitoring of progress and resolution of any grievances locally.

84. DPO will organize periodic progress review workshops involving APs representatives. Special attention will be given to securing the participation of women. The workshop will provide households with the opportunity to discuss both the positive and negative aspects of their resettlement, compensation and reestablishment. An inclusive problem-solving approach will be followed, using local experiences and realities as the basis for solutions. Social development and resettlement specialist will facilitate such workshops.

### 12.2 Verification by PCU

82. Disbursement of compensation of land, structure and trees, for those APs as fixed by CDC is the verification of satisfactory implementation of Resettlement Plan. A verification report in this regard will be prepared by PCU assisted by Resettlement team and submitted to ADB. The verification reports have investigated the extent to which any land donations were freely made and with adequate safeguard, and whether assessed compensation/assistance has been paid to the APs. About 10% of APs may be surveyed.

### 12.3 External/Third Party Monitoring

83. The implementation activities will be monitored and evaluated externally during mid-term and final impact assessment through an independently appointed agency, consultant or NGO not involved with any aspects of the Project, which will provide report to both PCU/DPO and to ADB. The PCU will hire such external monitoring agency with ADB concurrence. A sample survey of affected households needs to be undertaken to assess the degree to which the project's resettlement objectives have been met. The socio-economic survey undertaken for land acquisition will form a baseline data, from which many of the indicators can be measured. A sample survey at the end of the sub-project period will cover all the categories of APs and assess changes caused by the project. The aim of the sample monitoring survey will be to measure the extent to which APs living standards have been restored/improved. Table:9 include following monitoring indicators for external monitoring.

84. External monitoring will be conducted to assess the resettlement plan implementation and its impacts, verify internal monitoring and suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures. Additional monitoring surveys of a sample of affected households will be undertaken as a part of this activity. The socio-economic baseline surveys conducted during resettlement planning will be a part of this monitoring activity. This activity will be undertaken by an external independent agency trained in monitoring and evaluation and familiar with resettlement aspect of the infrastructure development, which will provide feedback on RP implementation to both EA and ADB. The external monitoring agency will be hired by PCU with ADB concurrence. The cost needed for such procurement will be borne by the project cost.

**Table – 15: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicator	Staffing	Number of DoLIDAR staff on RRRSDP, by district project office and job function Number of DIST staff on RRRSDP, by district and job function Number of other line agency officials available for tasks Number of resettlement/Social mobilization personnels located in the field
	Consultation	Number of consultation and participation program held with various stakeholders VICCC, GRC formed by sub-project in district Number of VICCC meetings held Grievances by type and resolution Number of field visits by CISC/PCU staffs Number of field visits by resettlement/social mobilization staffs
	Procedures in Operation	Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place Effectiveness of compensation delivery system Number of land transfers (owner to GoN) effected Coordination between PCU, DTO/DPO and other line agencies
Output Indicators; data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Acquisition of Land	Area of cultivated land acquired by sub-project road Area of other private land acquired Area of communal/government land acquired Area of the land compensated Area of land voluntarily donated
	Structures	Number, type and size of private structures acquired Number, type and size of community structures acquired Number, type and size of government structures acquired
	Trees and Crops	Number and type of private crops and trees acquired Number and type of government/community crops and trees acquired Crops destroyed by area, type and number of owners
	Compensation and Rehabilitation	Number of households affected (land, buildings, trees, crops) Number of owners compensated by type of loss Amount compensated by type and owner Number and amount of allowances paid Number of replacement houses constructed by concerned owners Number of owners requesting assistance with purchasing of replacement land Number of replacement land purchases affected Livelihood restoration cost
	Reestablishment of Community Resources	Number of community structures repaired or replaced Number of trees planted by government agency

Type	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Impact Indicator – data disaggregated by sex of owner/ head of household	Household Earning Capacity	Employment status of economically active members Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume, by crop Selling of cultivation land Changes to livestock ownership – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post disturbance Changes to income-earning activities (off-farm) – pre- and post disturbance Amount and balance of income and expenditure
	Changes to Status of Women	Participation in training programmes Use of credit facilities Participation in road construction Participation in commercial enterprises
	Changes to Status of Children	School attendance rates (male/female) Participation in road construction
	Settlement and Population	Growth in number and size of settlements Growth in market areas Influx of squatters/encroachers Increase in trips made to DPO/DDC Increase in use of modern facilities

## **13. CONCLUSION**

### **13.1 Conclusion**

86. Latang 6 no Budhabare Road subproject requires 1.04 ha of private land affecting 41 households. It affects 55 private land parcels will be affected requiring reconstruction. Additionally, 7 private trees. Since the study does not revealed significant impact on APs, Latang 6 no Budhabare Road subproject is not expected to have significantly adverse involuntary resettlement impacts and hence falls under Category "B" of ADB operational Procedures. In this context this short resettlement plan has been prepared.

## **APPENDICES**



**Appendix - 1:      Summary Sheet of APs List**

**Appendix - 2:      List of APs lossing Land with Cost Estimate**

**Appendix - 3:      List of APs lossing Structures with Cost Estimate**

**Appendix - 4:      List of APs lossing Trees with Cost Estimate**

**Appendix - 5:      Poverty Analysis Sheet of APs**

**Appendix - 6:      Land Donation Consent Form**

**Appendix - 7: Letters from Third Party NGO and Grievance Redress Committee**

**Appendix - 8:  
Alignment**

**List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting along the**



**Appendix - 9:       Community Consultation Meeting Matrix**

**Appendix - 10:      Synopices of RP in Nepali**

## **AppAendix - 11: Summary of Resettlement FrameCwork in Nepali**

**Appendix - 12:      Cadestral Survey Report**

**Appendix - 13: Name List of participant    Livelihood Enhancement Skills**

## Appendix - 9: Community Consultation Meeting Matrix

SN	Meeting Venue	Date	Participants	Issues and decisions
1	Aathbiskotdadagaun VDC	2067-08-15	15 peoples have participated. Among them 8 are Chhetri, 5 are Janajati 1 has Braman and 1 has dalit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion was made on land donation for road construction and all were agreed to donate land voluntary as well as decision by CDC.</li> </ul>
2	Aathbiskot VDC	2067-08-14	34 peoples have participated. Among them 29 are Chhetri, 2 are Brahman, Janajati, 2 and 1 are dalit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of grievance redress mechanism was discussed.</li> </ul>
3	Aathbiskot VDC	2067-08-12	13 peoples have participated. Among them 7 Chhetri, 3 are Braman, 2 Dalit and 1 Janajati.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This meeting was organized to assess the willingness of land donation by APs for the proposed road subproject. All the APs presented in this meeting committed to donate their land without any compensation and they signed that Land donation agreement letter at the witness of the third party NGO..</li> </ul>
4	Magma VDC	2067-8-13	14 peoples have participated. Among them 10 are chhetri, 2 Janajati 1 Braman and 1 dalit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This meeting was organized to negotiate price of affected land owners and also to assess the willingness of land donation of APs for the proposed road subproject. All the APs presented in this meeting agreed to donate their land without any compensation and they signed the Land donation agreement letter at the witness of the third party NGO.</li> </ul>

## Appendix - 8: List of Participants of Public Consultation Meeting along the Alignment

### Meeting Number- 1

Location : Aathbisdandagaun

Date : 2067/08/14

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Kapildev Sharma	√				√	
2	Haribhakta khadka	√					√
3	Surendra Bikram Shaha	√					√
4	Chandra Bdr B.K	√		√			
5	Shashli Pun		√		√		
6	Kamal giri	√					√
7	Dhanshari pun	√			√		
8	Kamala pun		√		√		
9	Kopila Malla		√				√
10	Rato pun	√			√		
11	Ganesh khatri	√	√				√
12	Shailandra Shaha	√					√
13	Saraswati Giri		√				√
14	Bharat kumar Dangi	√					√
15	Anil Kumar Chaudari	√			√		
	Total:	10	5	1	5	1	8

### Meeting Number- 2

Location : Aathbiskot

Date : 2067/08/14

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Kapildev Sharma	√				√	
2	Haribhakta Khadka	√					√
3	Kamal Bdr Giri	√				√	
4	Dharma Bdr. Shah	√					√
5	Madan Pariar	√		√			
6	Hariganendra ganj Shah	√					√
7	Birganj Shah	√					√
8	Uma kumari Malla		√				√
9	Dil Bdr pun	√			√		
10	Gopal Shah	√					√
11	Lokendra Bdr. Chanda	√					√
12	Khambu Khatri	√					√
13	Bir Bdr Malla	√					√

14	Purna Bdr Shahi	√					√
15	Prema Kumari Shah		√				√
16	Shital Bdr Malla	√					√
17	Keshar Battala	√					√
18	Tikaram Battala	√					√
19	Shitala Malla		√				√
20	Jugbir Battala	√					√
21	Jit Bdr Battala	√					√
22	Chitra kumari Battala		√				√
23	Ashok kumar Battala	√					√
24	Kale Khatri	√					√
25	Abhiman Battala	√					√
26	Sarjan Battala	√					√
27	Man Bdr Battala	√					√
28	Tek Bdr Khatri	√					√
29	Birendra Battala	√					√
30	Pailabhan Budha	√					√
31	Prem Bdr Battala	√					√
32	Serswati Giri		√				√
33	Anil Kumar Chaudari	√			√		
34	Bharat Kumar Dangi	√					√
	Total:	29	5	1	2	2	29

### Meeting Number- 3

Location : Aathbiskot

Date : 2067/08/16

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Gangaram Chanara	√				√	
2	Gangaram Gautam	√					√
3	Share Bdr Shah	√					√
4	Ashok ji jung Shah	√				√	
5	Birendra Bdr. Malla	√				√	
6	Hari Bdr k.C	√					√
7	Naina Chand		√				√
8	Bhawani Malla	√		√			
9	Sita Shah	√		√			
10	Dhan kumari Shah		√				√
11	Serswati Giri		√				√
12	Anil Kumar Chaudari	√			√		
13	Bharat Kumar Dangi	√					√
	Total:	10	3	2	1	3	7



**Meeting Number- 4**

Location : Magma

Date : 2067/08/13

S.N.	Name of Participants	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Braham	Chetri
1	Anita Pariar		√	√			
2	Manoj Adhikari	√					√
3	Prem Bdr. Khanal	√				√	
4	Mankala pun		√		√		
5	Bal kumari k.c		√				√
6	Dhan kumari oli		√				√
7	Birkha Bdr khatri	√					√
8	Sitala Khatri		√				√
9	Bir Bdr k.c	√					√
10	Nadu Khatri	√					√
11	Sarwati Giri		√				√
12	Ramma Bhandari		√				√
13	Anil Kumar Chaudari	√			√		
14	Bharat Kumar Dangi	√					√
	Total:	7	7	1	2	1	10

**पुनर्वास योजना: लेटाङ्ग-६ नं बुधबारे - सडक उप-आयोजना, मोरङ्ग  
कार्यकारी सारांश**

### पृष्ठभूमि

१. नेपाल सरकारको त्रि-वर्षीय योजना अन्तर्गत लामो द्रुन्दले गर्दाति भएका ग्रामीणहरूको पुनर्निर्माण र पुनर्स्थापनाको कार्यको लागि एशियाली विकास बैंक, स्विस् सरकार (SDC), ब्रिटिस सरकार (DFID) तथा ओपेक फण्ड (OFID) को आर्थिक सहयोगमा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना नेपालको विस जिल्लाहरूमा संचालन भईरहेको छ। मोरङ्ग जिल्लाको ग्रामीण सडकको सुधार तथा स्तरोन्नती गर्न प्रस्तावित लेटाङ्ग-६ नम्बर बुधबारे सडक ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापना आयोजना कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत संचालन गर्न लागिएको एक उप-आयोजना हो। प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना अन्तर्गत २६.६ कि.मी. लामो कच्ची सडक निर्माण गर्न प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ।

### प्रस्तावक

२. प्रस्तावित सडक उप-आयोजनाको पुनर्वास योजनाको तयार तथा प्रस्तावक जिल्ला विकास समिति र जिल्ला प्राविधिक कार्यालय/जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय, मोरङ्ग रहेको छ।

### पुनर्वास योजना अध्ययनको उद्देश्य

३. पुनर्वास योजना अध्ययनको मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रस्तावित उप-आयोजना निर्माण तथा संचालनको लागि अधिग्रहण भित्र पर्ने जग्गा, घर, टहरा, फलफूल बोटबिरुवा लगायत आयोजनाबाट प्रभावित हुने भौतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक रूपमा पर्ने सक्ने प्रभावहरू पत्ता लगाई अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास योजनालाई न्यूनिकरण गर्नु र सकारात्मक प्रभाव बढाउने उपायहरू बारे सुझाव दिनु, पुनर्वास योजना बनाई कार्यान्वयन गराउनु तथा प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनाको लागि छोटो पुनर्वास योजना भए पुग्छ भन्ने कुराको यकिन गर्नु हो।

### प्रस्तावको सान्दर्भिकता

४. प्रस्तावित सडकले मोरङ्ग जिल्लाको **लेटाङ्ग, जाँते, वारङ्गी र रमिते खोला** गा. वि. स. का बासिन्दाहरूको सदरमुकाम संग र पुव-पश्चिम जोड्ने महेन्द्र राजमार्ग सँगको पहुँच बढाउनेछ, भने स्थानीय स्तरमा उत्पादन हुने तरकारी, दुध तथा कफि लाई बजार संग जोडी आयाजनमा अभिवृद्धि गर्नेछ। यसका अलावा पुनर्वासको दृष्टि नकारात्मक असरहरू नपर्ने र प्रभावित्यक्तिहरूको जिविकोपार्जनमा समेतनकारात्मक असर नपर्ने हुनाले प्रस्तावित सडक आयोजनाको सान्दर्भिकता देखिन्छ।

### अध्ययन प्रकृया

५. ९ सेप्टेम्बर, २०१० मा फिल्ड सर्वे तथ्याङ्क तथा अन्य उपलब्ध तथ्याङ्कहरूको सथै सामाजिक तथा प्राविधिक टोलीबाट पुनर्वास कार्यको सर्भे लामा संकलन गरेका तथ्याङ्कहरू केलाएर पुनर्वास योजना तयार गरिएको छ। यो पुनर्वास योजना जग्गा प्राप्ती ऐन २०३४ लाई आधार मानी एसियाली विकास बैङ्कको अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास नीति १९९५ अनुरूप बनाइएको हो। यसका अतिरिक्त नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधान २०६३, भूमिसुधार ऐन २०२१, जग्गा मालपोत ऐन २०३४, सार्वजनिक सडक ऐन २०३१, गुठी संस्थान ऐन २०३३ तथा अन्य पुनर्वास सम्बन्धि राष्ट्रिय कानून, नीति र नियमावलीहरूलाई पनि ध्यानमा राखी यो पुनर्वास योजना तयार गरिएको छ।

### आयोजनाको विवरण

६. यसको कूल लम्बाइ २६.६ कि.मि. छ। यस आयोजना **लेटाङ्ग गा. वि. स. को गंगा चौक बाट सुरु भई वारङ्गी गा. वि. स. को फिकैली डाडाँमा** पुगेर अन्त्य हुन्छ। यो सडक आयोजना अन्तर्गत बाह्र महिना चल्ने ५ मिटर चौडाई भएको सडक निर्माण गरिने छ भने यस सडकको अधिकार(ROW) १० मिटर कायम गरिएको छ। ग्रामीण सडकको मापदण्ड अनुरूप यो आयोजनालाई 'क' वर्गमा वर्गीकरण गरिएको छ।

### विद्यमान पुनर्वास स्थिति

७. सडकको अधिकार (ROW) १० मिटर को आधारमा यस सडक उपआयोजना निर्माण कार्यको लागि १.०४ हेक्टर निजी जग्गा र २२.२० हेक्टर सार्वजनिक जग्गा अधिग्रहण गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ, जसले गर्दा वार्षिक कृषि उत्पादनमा असर पुग्नेछ। ३ घरधुरीका ३ रुखबिरुवा, ५ वटा सामुदायिक बनका १८ रुखबिरुवा, ४१ घरधुरीको ५५ कित्ता जग्गा, ७ वटा टहरा समेतलाई Iflt पुग्ने देखिन्छ। सडक निर्माण कार्यको क्रममा श्रमिकहरू तथा स्थानीय जनताको स्वास्थ्यमा असर पर्ने अथवा अप्रिय दुर्घटनाहरू घट्न सक्ने सम्भावना रहन्छ भने सडकको सुधार संगै बस्यवस्थित विस्तार हुने सम्भावना देखिन सक्छ।

८. यस आयोजना नै प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको सामाजिक, आर्थिक सर्भे तथा प्रभावित सम्पत्ति विश्लेषण गरि उनीहरूको सामाजिक आर्थिक अवस्था र ङ्ग संकलन गरिएको छ। कित्ता नापी सर्भे खाए अनुसार यस आयोजनाले जम्मा ४१ घरधुरीका ५५ व्यक्तिगत प्लटहरू प्रभावित भएको देखिन्छ जसमा ३ घरधुरीका व्यक्तिगत ३ वटा रुखबिरुवा, ७ वटा घर संरचना, समेत अधिग्रहण भित्र पर्ने देखिन्छ।

९. सर्भेको क्रममा जम्मा ४१ प्रभावित परिवार मध्ये ३० परिवारको मात्र सामाजिक, आर्थिक सर्भे गरिएको थियो। सर्भे मध्ये २९ घरधुरी जनजाति, १ घरधुरी दलीत र १ घर महिला घरमूल भएको पाईएको छ। आयोजना प्रभावित घरधुरीहरूको आयका विभिन्न स्रोतहरूको विश्लेषण गर्दा कृषि उत्पादनबाट भन्दा गैरकृषिका स्रोतबाट बढी आम्दानी हुने गरेको पाईएको देखिन्छ। यो सडक निर्माणका लागी जग्गा अधिग्रहण गरे बापत प्रभावित घरधुरीको कृषिजन्य उत्पादनमा केही कमी हुने अनुमान गरिएपनि सो जग्गा उब्जाउ नभएकाले कृषिजन्य

उत्पादनमा खासै कमी हुने देखिदैन भने गैरकृषिका स्रोतमा कुनै नोक्सानी बेहोर्नु पर्ने छैन । सम्पूर्ण घरधुरीले जग्गा गुमाए पनि बाटो बनेपछीका विभिन्न फाईदा जस्तै सडक बनेपछि जग्गाको मुल्य बढ्ने तथा आयोजना अन्तरगतका क्षतीलाई आय आर्जन तालिम तथा अन्य सहयोगबाट पूर्ती हुने अपेक्षा राखिएको छ ।

१०. प्रभावित घरधुरीहरुको सामाजिक, आर्थिक सर्भे वत सम्पत्तिको सबै घरधुरी जिल्लाको गरीबीको रेखाभन्दा माथि रहेका पाईएको छ । सो अनुरूप यस आयोजनाले २० प्रतिशत भन्दा कम जग्गा गुमाउने तथा निरपेक्षीको रेखाभन्दा माथि रहेका घरधुरीबाट मात्र आयोजना निर्माणको लागी स्वेच्छिक जग्गादान स्वीकारेको छ । यस आयोजनामा ३० घरधुरीका ४२ प्लट पर्ने घरधुरीले रहित सडकको लागि चाहिने जग्गा उपलब्ध गर्न सहमति प्रदान गरेकाछन् । ११ घरधुरीको घरमूल जिविकोपार्जनको लागि जिल्ला बाहिर रहेकोले उनिहरूसंग सहमति प्राप्त गर्न बाँकि रहेको छ । बाँकि रहेका घरधुरीको क्षतिको विवरण अनुसार प्रचलित दरभाउमा मुआब्जा निर्धारण समिति मार्फत मुआब्जा निर्धारण गरिसकिएको छ ।

### सुरक्षाका उपायहरु

११. उप-आयोजनाबाट तत्कालै हुने लाभमा स्थानीय स्तरमा रोजगारीको सिर्जना हुनेछ । आयोजना संचालनको लागी प्रभावित घरपरिवारका १ सदस्यले कमिमा ९० मानव-दिन वरावरको द/अदा श्रमशक्तीले रोजर्नेछ । आयोजना संग सम्बन्धित कार्यमा(रोजगारीमा) गरीब, महिला तथा पिछ्छाडएका स्थानीय जनताले प्राथमिकता पाउनेछन् । यस चरणमा हुने अन्य लाभहरुमा वन्द-आयोजनाले प्रदान गरेको शीपमुलक तथा जनचेतनामुलक तालिम तथा उप-आयोजना निर्माण कार्यमा सहभागी भई स्थानीय जनताको शीप बृद्धि हुने अवसर पर्दछन् ।

१२. यस उप-आयोजनालाई एसियाली विकास बैङ्कको अस्वेच्छिक पुर्नवास नीति १९९५ अनुरूप वनाउनका लागी सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढावा गर्ने तथा नकारात्मक प्रभावहरुलाई नियन्त्रण या न्युनिकरण गर्ने थुप्रै उपायहरु यस पुर्नवास योजना प्रस्तावित गरिएको छ । जनताले राजी खुशीले बाटोको लागी दिएको बाहेक आयोजनाले गरीबीको रेखामुनि परेका परिवारहरुको अधिग्रहण गर्ने सबै जग्गाको प्रचलित मुल्य अनुसारतिर्नेछ । उप-आयोजनाले प्रभावित जनतालाई निर्माण कार्यमा रोजगारीमा तथा शीपमुलक तालिममा प्रथमिकता दिनेछ ।

१३. जग्गा अधिग्रहण सम्बन्धी उजुरी, गुनासो वा विवाद सुन्न तथा सो को उचित समाधान गर्न जिल्ला तहमा गुनासो निदान समिति ( GRC) तथा गाउँ तहमा यसको एउटा उपसमिति गठन गरिएको छ । यस उपसमितिमा ३ जना गाउँस्तरीय पूर्वाधार निर्माण समन्वय समिति (VICCC) बाट र २ जना प्रभावित घरधुरी बाट गरी ५ जना भएको गुनासो निदान समिति बनाइएको छ । समितिको सुझावको आधारमा अस्वेच्छिक पुनर्वास योजनालाई न्युनिकरण गरिएकोछ ।

१४. प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारीको अध्यक्षको गठन गरिएको छ । यस समितिले आयोजना प्रभावितहरुलाई वापत दिइने रकमलाई पनि अनुमोदन गरेकोछ । क्षतिपूर्ति, लगत कट्टा, शीप विकास ताली तथा अन्य विभिन्न शीर्षक गरी जम्मा रु.१०५२७९१.९४/- को पुनर्वास बजेटको प्रस्ताव गरिएकोछ । यसको साथै आयोजनाले संचालन गर्ने जीवन उपयोगी शीप,तालीमद्वारा प्रभावित परिवारको आय तथा मा सुधार गरिने छ ।

१५. यो आयोजनाको केन्द्रिय तहमा आयोजना समन्वय एकाई (PCU) रहेकोछ जसलाई केन्द्रिय कार्यान्वयन सहयोग परामर्शदाता ( CISC) ले कार्यक्रमको कार्यान्वयनमा सहयोग पुऱ्याईरहेकोछ भने जिल्लामा जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय (DPO) लाई जिल्ला कार्यान्वयन सहयोग टोली (DIST) ले प्राविधिक सहयोग गर्दछ । सडक आयोजनालाई गाउँ तहमा गाउँ स्तरीय पूर्वाधार निर्माण समन्वय समितिले योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्नमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउँदछ ।

१६. यो सडक आयोजना कार्यान्वयन र आन्तरिक अनुगमन गर्ने काम जिल्ला आयोजना कार्यालय (DPO) को हुनेछ । पुनर्वास योजनाको कार्यान्वयन सम्पन्न भएको रुजु गर्ने काम केन्द्रिय कार्यान्वयन सहयोग परामर्शदाता (CISC) का पुनर्वास विज्ञबाट सम्पन्न भई सो को प्रतिवेदन सहित आयोजना निर्माणकार्य शुरु गर्न आयोजना समन्वय एकाई (PCU) बाट एसियाली विकास बैङ्कमा प्रस्तावना पठाए पछि मात्र निर्माण कार्य सुरु हुनेछ ।

### निष्कर्ष

१७. पुनर्वास योजना अन्तर्गत उल्लेख गरिएको उपायहरुको कार्यान्वयन गरिएमा यस आयोजनाको कायोत्रका प्रभावित परिवारलाई सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा जिविकोपार्जनमा उल्लेखनीय सकारात्मक प्रभाव पर्ने देखिन्छ ।

## APPENDIX-1

### Summary sheet of Aps list

SN	HN	Name of HH Headed	Type of loss			Remark
			Land	Tree	Structure	
1	LB-1	shyam bir rai	√			
2	LB-2	santa ba rai	√			
3	LB-3	mitra pd rai	√			
4	LB-4	jai bd rai	√			
5	LB-5	laxman rai	√			
6	LB-6	indra ram rai	√			
7	LB-7	Nara Bdr Rai	√	√		
8	LB-8	Bhahadho Rai	√			
9	LB-9	Padam Sarki	√			
10	LB-10	Uttar Lal Rai	√			
11	LB-11	rai bd rai, tirtha bd rai	√			
12	LB-12	ratna kr rai	√	√		
13	LB-13	jeet bd rai	√	√		
14	LB-14	raj bikram rai	√			
15	LB-15	Priti kumar rai	√			
16	LB-16	aashdhan rai	√			
17	LB-17	Dilli Bahadu Tamang	√			
18	LB-18	gopal tamang	√			
19	LB-19	birbal rai	√			
20	LB-20	aasha man tamang	√			
21	LB-21	pema singh tamang	√			
22	LB-22	shreeman tamang	√			
23	LB-23	sanman tamang	√			
24	LB-24	sukra bd tamang	√			
25	LB-25	chand bd tamang	√			
26	LB-26	shant bd tamang	√			
27	LB-27	nar bd rai	√			
28	LB-28	alet c rai, jahan bir rai	√			
29	LB-29	Jan Bir Rai	√			
30	LB-30	Dharma Jit Rai	√			
31	LB-31	Abirjang Rai			√	Public Land
32	LB-32	Bhim Bahadur Rai			√	Public Land
33	LB-33	Mira Limbu			√	Public Land
34	LB-34	Ram Lal Rai			√	Public Land
35	LB-35	Dal Bdr. Rai			√	Public Land
36	LB-36	Umesh Rai			√	Public Land
37	LB-37	Upendra Rai			√	Public Land

### Appendix - 3: List of Aps Lossing Structures with Estimated Cost

SN	Chainage		HHNo	Name of Owner	Settlement	Ward	VDC	Kitta No	Structure No.	Distance from CL	Material used for Construction	No. of Story	Type of Structure	Total Area Sft	Affected Area Sft	Area to be removed	% Affected	Year Built	Per unit cost(Sft)	Estimate Cost	Remarks
	From	To																			
1	6+912	6+914	1	Abirjang Rai	Yangasila	7	Jante	Public Land	1	0.4	Bambo and other work	1	Cottage	225.92	225.92	225.92	100%	2063	225.92	25085.17	
2	6+875	6+876	2	Bhim Bahadur Rai	Yangasila	7	Jante	Public Land	1	0.3	Bambo and other work	1	Cottage	290.47	290.47	290.47	100%	2061	290.47	15252.38	
3	3+330	3+335	3	Mira Limbu	Guwabar	9	Letang	Public Land	1	0.5	Bambo and other work	1	Cottage	268.96	268.96	268.96	100%	2065	38.19	10272.14	
4	3+242	3+246	4	Ram Lal Rai	Guwabar	9	Letang	Public Land	1	0.4	Bambo and other work	1	Cottage	258.2	258.2	258.2	100%	2040	40.09	10350.34	
5	6+875	6+880	5	Dal Bdr. Rai	Yangasila	7	Jante	Public Land	1	0.4	Bambo and other work	1	Cottage	9.84	9.84	9.84	100%	2040	410.54	4039.75	
6	6+863	6+865	6	Umesh Rai	Yangasila	7	Jante	Public Land	1	0.4	Bambo and other work	1	Cottage	9.84	9.84	9.84	100%	2040	406.67	4001.67	
7	6+886	6+890	7	Upendra Rai	Yangasila	7	Jante	Public Land	1	0.04	Bambo and other work	1	Cottage	88.43	88.43	88.43	100%	2055	45.25	4001.67	
<b>Total:</b>																				<b>73003.12</b>	

## Appendix - 13

### :Name List of participant Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training for Affected Persons

SN.	Name of female participant	Gender	age	Address	SN.	Name of male participant	Gender	age	Address
1	chandika devi poudyal	2	45	Jante	1	laxman rai	1	50	Jante
2	sita poudyal	2	35	Jante	2	parwartan rai	1	16	Jante
3	narmada bimili	2	45	Jante	3	pratap singh rai	1	26	Jante
4	susma kirati	2	32	Jante	4	parwat rai	1	17	Jante
5	naima kirati	2	17	Jante	5	laxman rai	1	40	Jante
6	nar maya rai	2	35	Warangi	6	rai bd rai	1	45	Warangi
7	shyam kumari rai	2	44	Warangi	7	ratna kr rai	1	41	Warangi
8	nimkala rai	2	22	Warangi	8	ratna kr rai	1	36	Warangi
9	bhim kr rai	2	44	Ramitekhola	9	chandra man rai	1	22	Ramitekhola
10	dil kr rai	2	43	Ramitekhola	10	Durga Pd Ghimire	1	32	Ramitekhola
11	chandra kr rai	2	23	Ramitekhola	11	ganga poudel	1	22	Ramitekhola
12	santa kr rai	2	21	Ramitekhola	12	tanka pd poudel	1	44	Ramitekhola
13	anu rai	2	25	Ramitekhola	13	Bishnu Maya Chapp	1	43	Ramitekhola
14	sita rai	2	45	Ramitekhola	14	ravi Pd Chappagain	1	35	Ramitekhola
15	indira kr rai	2	18	Ramitekhola	15	Him nath Chappagai	1	31	Ramitekhola

Appendix-4: Lis of Aps Losing Trees with Estimated Cost Estimated

SN	1. HHNo	2. Chainage		3. Name of Owner	4. Address	5. Plot No	Details of lost trees					Harvesting cost of trees			Transportation cost of trees						19. Total Cost	
		From	To				5. Species	6. No.	7. Girth (m)	8. Height (m)	9. Volume (Cum)	10. PDs	11. Harvesting Cost	12. Total Harvesting Cost	13. Distance from tree to home	14. Cost of Pds/Cu M	15. Cost of PDs/tree	16. District Rate	17. Volume Cost	18. Transportation Cost		Total Cost
1	LB-12	15+725	15+745	ratna kr rai	Warang	52	Chilaune	1	0.3	10	0.0281	0.13	29.9	29.9	150	1.62	0.0456	230	10.48	10.48	40.38	514.26
2	LB-13	5+720	5+823	jeet bd rai	Warang	14	Chilaune	1	0.8	15	0.3	0.52	119.6	119.6	200	2.02	0.606	230	139.38	139.38	258.98	1227.19
3	LB-27	23+665	23+702	nar bd rai	Jante	1	Sal	1	0.8	25	0.5	0.52	119.6	119.6	240	2.34	1.17	230	269.10	269.10	388.70	1667.43
Sub total:								3	1.9	50	0.8281	1.17	269.1	269.1	590	5.98	1.8216	690	418.96	418.96	688.06	3408.88
		3+230	7+200	Mahabharat Community Forest	Latang		Sal	1	0.9	10	0.2531	0.52	119.6	119.6	250	2.42	0.6126	230	140.89	140.89	260.49	1277.17
							Sal	1	0.65	8	0.1056	0.52	119.6	119.6	190	1.94	0.2049	230	47.13	47.13	166.73	932.61
							Chilaune	1	0.7	20	0.3063	0.52	119.6	119.6	170	1.78	0.5451	230	125.38	125.38	244.98	1159.79
Sub total:								3	2.25	38	0.665	1.56	358.8	358.8	610	6.14	1.3626	690	313.40	313.40	672.20	3369.57
		10+430	16+500	Shishir Community Forest	Jente		Sal	1	1	35	1.0938	1.56	358.8	358.8	140	1.54	1.6844	230	387.41	387.41	746.21	2651.50
							Chilaune	1	0.95	10	0.282	1.56	358.8	358.8	140	1.54	0.4343	230	99.90	99.90	458.70	1761.85
Sub total:								2	1.95	45	1.3758	3.12	717.6	717.6	280	3.08	2.1187	460	487.30	487.30	1204.90	4413.35
		16+900	19+890	Samala Community Forest	Warang		Sal	1	1	10	0.3125	1.56	358.8	358.8	170	1.78	0.5563	230	127.94	127.94	486.74	1876.42
							Chilune	1	1	35	1.0938	1.56	358.8	358.8	140	1.54	1.6844	230	387.41	387.41	746.21	2651.50
							Chilaune	1	1.2	20	0.9	1.56	358.8	358.8	100	1.22	1.098	230	252.54	252.54	611.34	2191.00
							Chilaune	1	0.8	15	0.3	0.52	119.6	119.6	220	2.18	0.654	230	150.42	150.42	270.02	1280.51
Sub total:								4	4	80	2.6063	5.2	1196	1196	630	6.72	3.9926	920	918.30	918.30	2114.30	7999.43
		20+560	26+500	Ahale Community Forestry	Ramite Khola		Chilaune	2	0.35	9	0.0345	0.39	89.7	179.4	225	2.22	0.0765	230	17.59	35.18	214.58	1005.53
							Chilaune	1	0.3	8	0.0225	0.13	29.9	29.9	250	2.42	0.0545	230	12.52	12.52	42.42	619.20
							Chilune	1	0.95	10	0.282	1.56	327.6	327.6	140	1.54	0.4343	210	91.21	91.21	418.81	1622.19
							Chilaune	1	0.55	14	0.1323	0.39	89.7	89.7	125	1.42	0.1879	230	43.22	43.22	132.92	771.45
							Simal	1	0.72	10	0.162	0.52	119.6	119.6	225	2.22	0.3596	230	82.72	82.72	202.32	1076.93
Sub total:								6	2.87	51	0.6333	2.99	656.5	746.2	965	9.82	1.1128	1130	247.26	264.86	1011.06	5095.30
		24+220	26+500	Phikauli Community forest	Warangi		Utish	2	0.7	20	0.3063	0.52	119.6	239.2	225	2.22	0.6799	230	156.37	312.74	551.94	1861.28
							Chilaune	1	0.3	8	0.0225	0.13	29.9	29.9	250	2.42	0.0545	230	12.52	12.52	42.42	619.20
Sub total:								3	1	28	0.3288	0.65	149.5	269.1	475	4.64	0.7343	460	168.89	325.27	594.37	2480.48
Grand Total								21	13.97	292	6.4372	14.69	3347.5	3556.8	3550	36.38	11.143	4350	2240.72	2728.09	6284.89	26767.01









**Appendix- 2: List of Aps Losing Land with Cost Estimated**

SN	HH N	Chinage		Name of HH Head	Fathers Name	Landowner Name	VDC	Ward no.	Village/Settle ment	Sheet no.	Kitta no.	No of A. Plots	% of land loss	Area of land loss in existing track	Area of land loss for new cutting	Total affected area by road	Total Area of the plot	Total Land Holding	Rate/Sqm	Total Value
		From	To																	
1	LB-1	5+630	5+642	shyam bir rai	panchu bali rai	badha karna rai	Jante	7	jante	7-ka	11	1	2.04	0.00	158.95	158.95	5007.88	7810	236.42	37578.96
2	LB-2	5+645	5+654	santa ba rai	dhan bd rai	bahan singh rai	Jante	6	jante	6-kha	26	1	2.82	206.64	135.11	341.75	1915.71	4792	236.42	31942.71
3	LB-3	6+920	6+985	mitra pd rai	uttam lal rai	aash kr rai	Jante	6	jante	6-ka	35 36	2	1.63	59.59	95.28	154.87	2106.39	5828	236.42	22526.10
4	LB-4	6+985	6+998	jai bd rai	jagat bd rai	ratana bd rai	Jante	6	jante	6-ka	57 39	2	5.85	230.31	238.22	468.53	60578.6	4072	236.42	56319.97
5	LB-5	7+40	7+60	laxman rai	bajardhawj rai	Man Bdr Rai	Jante	7	jante	7-ka	26	1	1.85	715.38	174	889.38	5945.83	9384	236.42	41137.08
6	LB-6	7+66	7+98	indra ram rai	bal kr rai		Jante	6	jante	6-ka	26	1	2.46	206.64	126.96	333.60	13690	5158	236.42	30015.88
7	LB-7	7+66	7+98	Nara Bdr Rai	Bir Bdr Rai	Nar Bdr Rai	Jante	6	jante	6-ka	31	1	0.50	0.00	63.52	63.52	3330.61	12750	236.42	15017.40
8	LB-8	7+98	8+10	Bhahadho Rai	Lakh man Rai	Bhahadho Rai	Jante	6	jante	6-ka	38	1	0.07	63.52	11.18	74.70	1320	15870	236.42	2643.18
9	LB-9	7+99	8+11	Padam Sarki	Lal Bdr Sarki	Padam Sarki	Jante	6	jante	6-ka	32	1	1.54	55.61	269.98	325.59	590	17480.63	236.42	63828.67
10	LB-10	7+100	8+12	Uttar Lal Rai	Rabdr Rai	Uttarlal Rai	Jante	6	jante	6-ka	64, 33	2	0.74	111.18	166.75	277.93	981.33	22584.11	236.42	39423.04
11	LB-11	15+710	15+723	rai bd rai, tirtha bd rai	majeet rai	janga bir rai	Warangi	1	warangi	9-ka	34 54	2	13.31	1175.70	897.81	2073.51	4069.92	6744	9.83	8825.47
12	LB-12	15+725	15+745	ratna kr rai	harka bd rai	pankha raj rai	Warangi	1	warangi	1-ka	52	1	3.32	301.74	190.56	492.30	4069.92	5737	9.83	1873.20
13	LB-13	5+720	5+823	jeet bd rai	lol bd rai	mahier singh rai	Warangi	1	warangi	1-ka	14 18	2	9.08	1159.84	397.02	1556.86	4372	4372	9.83	3902.71
14	LB-14	15+780	15+795	raj bikram rai	dharma pd rai	raghubir rai	Warangi	1	warangi	8-ta	3	1	14.39	0.00	1241	1241.00	8625	8625	9.83	12199.03
15	LB-15	16+810	16+845	Priti kumar rai			Warangi	1	warangi	1-ka	46	1	0.18	0.00	15.90	15.90	8900	8900	9.83	156.30
16	LB-16	16+856	16+875	aashdhan rai	janga bir rai	padam singh rai	Warangi	1	warangi	1-ka	45, 30	2	5.81	810.48	273.56	1084.04	4069.92	4708	9.83	2689.09
17	LB-17	20+000	20+020	Dilli Bahadu Tamang	raghu nath tamang	Dilli Bahadu Tamang	Ramite Khola	8	ramite khola	8-ta	6	1	8.18	407.32	270.22	677.54	4069.92	3302	9.83	2656.26
18	LB-18	20+022	20+056	gopal tamang	raghu nath tamang	khem singh tamang	Ramite Khola	8	ramite khola	8-ta	7, 23	2	12.92	762.28	412.92	1175.20	6847.75	3197	9.83	4059.00
19	LB-19	20+053	20+096	birbal rai	bir bd rai	nanda lal rai	Ramite Khola	8	ramite khola	8-ta	5		7.30	238.22	127.04	365.26	5129.11	1741	9.83	1248.80
20	LB-20	20+120	20+142	aasha man tamang	bhaktiman tamang	purna bd tamang	Ramite Khola	8	ramitekhola	9-yna	12, 13, 14	3	20.36	0.00	453.02	453.02	6716.75	2225	9.83	4453.19
21	LB-21	20+156	20+198	pema singh tamang	samser tamang	buddhi man tamang	Ramite Khola	8	ramitekhola	9-yna	2	1	4.45	349.69	341.75	691.44	8894.96	7685	9.83	3359.40
22	LB-22	23+270	23+300	shreeman tamang	Dhan bd Tamang	shreeman tamang	Ramite Khola	8	ramite khola	8-ta	3	1	0.70	238.43	158.95	397.38	8894.96	22847	9.83	1562.48
23	LB-23	23+820	23+935	sanman tamang	jeet man tamang	sanman tamang	Ramite Khola	9	ramite khola	2-kha	3, 2, 5	3	8.64	524.54	351.68	876.22	3706.15	4072	9.83	3457.01
24	LB-24	23+390	23+510	sukra bd tamang	chandra bd tamang	jeet man tamang	Ramite Khola	8	ramite khola	9-gha	5 4	2	1.84	604.01	317.90	921.91	25945.61	17320	9.83	3124.96
25	LB-25	23+510	23+541	chand bd tamang	Majeet Tamang	chand bd tamang	Ramite Khola	2	ramite khola	2-kha	4	1	4.28	302.01	190.74	492.75	1740.81	4458	9.83	1874.97
26	LB-26	23+542	23+596	shant bd tamang	Lal Bdr Tamang	shant bd tamang	Ramite Khola	2	ramite khola	2-kha	1	1	1.63	262.27	174.85	437.12	2726.5	10695	9.83	1718.78
27	LB-27	23+665	23+702	nar bd rai	sumjeet rai	nar bd rai	Ramite Khola	8	ramite khola	8-ka	18	1	10.76	1033.28	985.59	2018.87	9157.32	9157.32	9.83	9688.35

SN	HH N	Chinage		Name of HH Head	Fathers Name	Landowner Name	VDC	Ward no.	Village/Settlement	Sheet no.	Kitta no.	No of A. Plots	% of land loss	Area of land loss in existing track	Area of land loss for new cutting	Total affected area by road	Total Area of the plot	Total Land Holding	Rate/Sqm	Total Value
		From	To																	
28	LB-28	23+725	23+745	aiet c rai, jahan bir rai	harka bd rai	shant bd tamang	Ramite Khola	8	ramitekhola	8-ta	5	1	0.44	127.16	95.37	222.53	5113.25	21917	9.83	937.49
29	LB-29	23+725	23+745	Jan Bir Rai	Laldhoj Rai	Jan Bir Rai	Ramite Khola	8	ramitekhola	8-ta	3	1	0.13	0.00	31.79	31.79	13934.67	23984.61	9.83	312.50
30	LB-30	23+725	23+745	Dharma Jit Rai	Tikalla Rai	Dharma Jit Rai	Ramite Khola	8	ramitekhola	8-ta	6,4	2	0.04	362.02	262.28	624.30	9363.97	705663.24	9.83	2578.21
Sub Total:												42		10307.86	8629.9	18937.76	101324.06	253431.06		411110.19
Record of Land of no-Interviewed HHs																				
Jante																				
31		7+563	7+580			Nar Bdr Rai	Jante	6	Yansila	6-Kha	31	1		0.00	63.58	63.58	3330.61		236.42	15031.58
32		7+689	1+712			Mitr pd rai	Jante	6	Yansila	6-Kha	35	1		11.93	63.58	75.51	1247.96		236.42	15031.58
33		5+983	6+020			Santa bdrai	Jante	6	Yansila	6-Kha	26	1		206.64	134.99	341.63	898.17		236.42	31914.34
34		6+111	6+136			Utarlal rai	Jante	6	Yansila	6-Kha	51, 33, 52	3		174.85	190.75	365.60	3354.35		236.42	45097.12
35		6+156	6+180			Pampala kumari ra	Jante	6	Yansila	6-Kha	96	1		174.85	111.27	286.12	1112.85		236.42	26306.45
36		6+369	6+402			Laxman rai	Jante	6	Yansila	6-Kha	26	1		715.38	174.85	890.23	11033.23		236.42	41338.04
37		6+963	7+023			Shyam bir rai	Jante	6	Yansila	6-Kha	11	1		0.00	71.53	71.53	5007.83		236.42	16911.12
Sub Total:												9		1283.65	810.55	2094.20	25985			191630.23
Wrangi																				
38		16+896	16+956			FaudaRaj rai	Wrangi	1	Samala	1-Kha	41	1		818.7	747.17	1565.87	2543.7		9.83	7344.68
39		16+898	16+920			Ratan bd Shreesta	Wrangi	1	Samala	1-Kha	5	1		75.51	39.74	115.25	739.22		9.83	390.64
Sub Total:												2		894.21	786.91	1681.12	3282.92			7735.33
Ramite Khola																				
40		23+236	23+354			Ranjit rai	Ramite Khola	9	Ramite	9-Ta	6	1		556.07	238.43	794.5	2640.86		9.83	2343.77
41		23+568	23+590			Dhan bahadur Rai	Ramite Khola	9	Ramite	9-Ta	1	1		166.9	31.79		859.43		9.83	312.50
Sub Total:												2		722.97	270.22	794.5	3500.29		9.83	2656.26
Total:												55	0	13208.69	10497.58	23507.58	134092.27	253431.06		613132.01

# Appendix-5: Deed Transfer Action Plan

SN	Action	Duration till 2011			
		January	Feb.	March	April
1	Meeting WithLand Revenue Office, Land Survey Office	√			
2	Letter Clloecation for the land owner for Deed transfer	√			
3	Conduct Meeting with land owner	√			
4	Informed land owner for their presents to Deed transfer	√			
5	Made MoU with remaining 14 HHs	√			
6	Conduct deed transfer		√	√	√
7	Distribute Compensation for the losses		√	√	√
8	Distribute the new land registration Certificate to the landowner				√

Item		Unit	Total loss	Amount(NRs)	Remarks
<b>1. DIRECT COSTS</b>					
1.1	Compensation for private land	(sqm)	10497.58	0.00	Cost for total land is NRs. 16064737 /-
A	Donated Land	(sqm)	8629.9	0.00	Cost for donated land is NRs.11829977/-
B	Non Interviewed HHs Land (Reserve Fund)	(sqm)	1867.68	202021.82	Reserve Fund for absentee HHs 54and 37 plate
1.2	Compensation for structures	(sqm)	105.22	73003.12	
1.3	Cost for Private Trees	Nos.	3	3408.87	Harvesting and
1.4	Cost for (CFUG) Trees	Nos.	18	23358.13	Transportation
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>301791.94</b>	
<b>2. INDIRECT COSTS</b>					
2.1	Deed Transfer Assistance	LS:	192 plots	150000.00	Both existing and new cuttig
2.2	Official Deed Transfer fees	LS	192 plots	100000.00	
2.6	Appreciation Program for	LS:		120000.00	
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>370000.00</b>	
3	Livelihood Enhancement Skills Training (LEST)	LS:		<b>250000.00</b>	For APs
	<b>Total</b>			<b>620000.00</b>	
4	Contingency (5%)			<b>31000.00</b>	heading (2+3 )
5	Further Greivences	LS		<b>100000.00</b>	
	<b>Grand Total NRs.</b>			<b>1052791.94</b>	


1.05279194

Life Skill/Income Generating Trainings								
SN	Trainings Name	Targeted Trainee			Duration (Days)	Rate NRs	Estimated Budget (NRs.)	Starting Date
		Male	Female	Total				
1	Cutting-Sewing		10	10	30	400	120000.00	
2	Pig Faraming	5	5	10	6	1000	60000.00	
3	Vegetable Farming (seasonal/off seasonal	5	5	10	7	1000	70000.00	
	<b>Total:</b>	10	20	30	43	2400	250000.00	
	Note: The proposed date and training may change as per need of the APs during implementation.							

SN	Name of	Existing	Additioal	Total	Total
1	Letang	12582.2	0	12582.2	
2	Jante	4854.41	3690.45	8544.86	
3	Warangi	9917.69	6818.61	16736.3	
4	Ramitekho	6106.06	8618.42	14724.48	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>33460.36</b>	<b>#NAME?</b>	<b>52587.84</b>	

19127.48

266000

213412.16



VDC/MC	Governm ent Rate\sqm	Current market price/ Approved Rate\sqm	Voluntary doated Lad	Amount	No- Interviewe d HHs	Amout
Letang	221.48	221.48		0		
Jante	236.42	236.42				
Warangi	9.83	9.83		0		
Ramite Khola	9.83	9.83		0		
<b>Total:</b>			0	0		

VDC/MC	GOV. Rate	Current Market Rate/ Approved Rate by CDC	Voluntary Donate Land	Amount	Non- Interviewed HHs Land	Amout
Letang	221.48	221.48		0	0	0
Jante	236.42	236.42	1439.95	340432.979	810.55	191630.231
Warangi	9.83	9.83	3015.85	29645.8055	786.91	7735.3253
Ramite Khola	9.83	9.83	4174.10	41031.403	270.22	2656.2626
<b>Total:</b>			<b>8629.9</b>	<b>411110.1875</b>	<b>1867.68</b>	<b>202021.819</b>

1. DIRECT COSTS				
Compensation for private land	(sqm)	10497.58	0	Cost for total land is NRs. 16064737 /-
Donated Land	(sqm)	10497.58	0	Cost for donated land is NRs.11829977/-
Absentees ' Land (Reserve Fund)	(sqm)	1867.68	202021.82	Reserve Fund for absentee HHs 54and 37 plate
Compensation for structures	(sqm)	105.22	73003.12	
Cost for Private Trees	Nos.	5	3408.87	
Cost for (CFUG) Trees	Nos.	16	23358.13	Harvesting and Transportation
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>99770.12</b>	

APPENDIX- 5  
Poverty Level Analysis of APs

General Description of Aps								Pre Project Scenario									Post Project Scenario									
SN	HH No.	Name of HH head	Address	No. of plot	Total affected area(Sqm)	Total land holding	% of land loss	Food sufficiency mont hs from agro. produ ct	Non Agricul tural Food Securi ty	Annu al Food Secur ity	Fami ly Mem bers	Cost to buy food	Agricultural income	Non-agricultu ral income	Pre-project total income	Per capita income	Pover ty level	Post project total land holding		Food sufficien cymont hs from agro. product	Annual food security	Post-project agricultural income	Post-project non-agricultural income	Post-project total income	Post-project per capita income	Post-project pover ty level
1	LB-1	shyam bir rai	Jante	1	72.00	7810.00	0.92	5	24	29	5	5500.00	27500.00	132000	159500.00	31900.00	3.37	7738.00	0.77	4.95	28.95	27246.48	132000.00	159246.48	31849.30	3.37
2	LB-2	santa ba rai	Jante	1	207.00	4792.00	4.32	6	16	22	5	5500.00	33000.00	90000	123000.00	24600.00	2.60	4585.00	0.46	5.74	22.10	31574.50	90000.00	121574.50	24314.90	2.57
3	LB-3	mitra pd rai	Jante	2	95.28	5828.00	1.63	5	12	17	5	5500.00	27500.00	66000	93500.00	18700.00	1.98	5732.72	0.57	4.92	16.92	27050.41	66000.00	93050.41	18610.08	1.97
4	LB-4	jai bd rai	Jante	2	238.22	4072.00	5.85	7	10	17	5	5500.00	38500.00	55000	93500.00	18700.00	1.98	3833.78	0.38	6.59	16.59	36247.67	55000.00	91247.67	18249.53	1.93
5	LB-5	laxman rai	Jante	1	318.00	9384.00	3.39	6	18	24	5	5500.00	33000.00	100000	133000.00	26600.00	2.81	9066.00	0.91	5.80	23.98	31881.71	100000.00	131881.71	26376.34	2.79
6	LB-6	indra ram rai	Jante	1	207.00	5158.00	4.01	3	23	26	2	2200.00	6600.00	50000	56600.00	28300.00	2.99	4951.00	0.50	2.88	25.61	6335.13	50000.00	56335.13	28167.56	2.98
7	LB-7	Nara Bdr Rai	Jante	1	63.52	12750.00	0.50	6	9	15	5	5500.00	33000.00	50000	83000.00	16600.00	1.75	12686.48	1.27	5.97	15.06	32835.60	50000.00	82835.60	16567.12	1.75
8	LB-8	Bhahadho Rai	Jante	1	11.18	15870.00	0.07	8	11	19	4	4400.00	35200.00	50000	85200.00	21300.00	2.25	15858.82	1.59	7.99	19.36	35175.20	50000.00	85175.20	21293.80	2.25
9	LB-9	Padam Sarki	Jante	1	269.98	17480.63	1.54	11	8	19	6	6600.00	72600.00	50000	122600.00	20433.33	2.16	17210.65	1.72	10.83	18.41	71478.73	50000.00	121478.73	20246.45	2.14
10	LB-10	Uttar Lal Rai	Jante	2	166.75	22584.11	0.74	12	11	23	4	4400.00	52800.00	50000	102800.00	25700.00	2.72	22417.36	2.24	11.91	23.28	52410.15	50000.00	102410.15	25602.54	2.71
11	LB-11	rai bd rai, tirtha bd rai	Warangi	2	897.81	6744.00	13.31	12	54	66	11	12100.00	145200.00	650000	795200.00	72290.91	7.64	5846.19	0.58	10.40	64.12	125869.93	650000.00	775869.93	70533.63	7.45
12	LB-12	ratna kr rai	Warangi	1	190.56	5737.00	3.32	5	34	39	2	2200.00	11000.00	75000	86000.00	43000.00	4.54	5546.44	0.55	4.83	38.92	10634.62	75000.00	85634.62	42817.31	4.53
20	LB-20	aasha man tamang	Ramite Khola	3	453.02	2225.00	20.36	5	21	26	3	3300.00	16500.00	70000	86500.00	28833.33	3.05	1771.98	0.18	3.98	25.19	13140.53	70000.00	83140.53	27713.51	2.93
14	LB-14	raj bikram rai	Warangi	1	1241.00	8625.00	14.39	5	11	16	6	6600.00	33000.00	70000	103000.00	17166.67	1.81	7384.00	0.74	4.28	14.89	28251.83	70000.00	98251.83	16375.30	1.73
15	LB-15	chandra bir rai	Warangi	1	15.90	8900.00	0.18	12	23	35	6	6600.00	79200.00	150000	229200.00	38200.00	4.04	8884.10	0.89	11.98	34.71	79058.51	150000.00	229058.51	38176.42	4.03
16	LB-16	aashdhan rai	Warangi	2	273.56	4708.00	5.81	12	10	22	7	7700.00	92400.00	80000	172400.00	24628.57	2.60	4434.44	0.44	11.30	21.69	87031.07	80000.00	167031.07	23861.58	2.52
17	LB-17	dilli bd tamang	Ramite Khola	1	270.22	3302.00	8.18	5	16	21	5	5500.00	27500.00	90000	117500.00	23500.00	2.48	3031.78	0.30	4.59	20.95	25249.53	90000.00	115249.53	23049.91	2.44
18	LB-18	gopal tamang	Ramite Khola	2	412.92	3197.00	12.92	8	32	40	2	2200.00	17600.00	70000	87600.00	43800.00	4.63	2784.08	0.28	6.97	38.78	15326.81	70000.00	85326.81	42663.40	4.51
19	LB-19	birbal rai	Ramite Khola		127.04	1741.00	7.30	6	91	97	1	1100.00	6600.00	100000	106600.00	106600.00	11.27	1613.96	0.16	5.56	96.47	6118.40	100000.00	106118.40	106118.40	11.22
13	LB-13	jeet bd rai	Warangi	2	397.02	4372.00	9.08	10	16	26	2	2200.00	22000.00	35000	57000.00	28500.00	3.01	3974.98	0.40	9.09	25.00	20002.19	35000.00	55002.19	27501.09	2.91
21	LB-21	pema singh tamang	Ramite Khola	1	341.75	7685.00	4.45	9	9	18	7	7700.00	69300.00	67000	136300.00	19471.43	2.06	7343.25	0.73	8.60	17.30	66218.25	67000.00	133218.25	19031.18	2.01
22	LB-22	shreeman tamang	Ramite Khola	1	158.95	22847.00	0.70	10	9	19	5	5500.00	55000.00	50000	105000.00	21000.00	2.22	22688.05	2.27	9.93	19.02	54617.36	50000.00	104617.36	20923.47	2.21
23	LB-23	sanmaya tamang	Ramite Khola	3	351.68	4072.00	8.64	5	15	20	9	9900.00	49500.00	150000	199500.00	22166.67	2.34	3720.32	0.37	4.57	19.72	45224.91	150000.00	195224.91	21691.66	2.29
26	LB-26	shant bd tamang	Ramite Khola	1	174.85	10695.00	1.63	3	22	25	5	5500.00	16500.00	120000	136500.00	27300.00	2.89	10520.15	1.05	2.95	24.77	16230.25	120000.00	136230.25	27246.05	2.88
25	LB-25	chand bd tamang	Ramite Khola	1	190.74	4458.00	4.28	5	16	21	5	5500.00	27500.00	90000	117500.00	23500.00	2.48	4267.26	0.43	4.79	21.15	26323.38	90000.00	116323.38	23264.68	2.46
24	LB-24	sukra bd tamang	Ramite Khola	2	317.90	17320.00	1.84	6	18	24	3	3300.00	19800.00	60000	79800.00	26600.00	2.81	17002.10	1.70	5.89	24.07	19436.58	60000.00	79436.58	26478.86	2.80
27	LB-27	nar bd rai	Ramite Khola	1	985.59	9157.32	10.76	9	27	36	4	4400.00	39600.00	120000	159600.00	39900.00	4.22	8171.73	0.82	8.03	35.30	35337.91	120000.00	155337.91	38834.48	4.10
28	LB-28	Aitat c rai, jahan bir rai	Ramite Khola	1	95.37	1917.00	4.97	4	18	22	6	6600.00	26400.00	120000	146400.00	24400.00	2.58	1821.63	0.18	3.80	21.98	25086.61	120000.00	145086.61	24181.10	2.56
29	LB-29	Jan Bir Rai	Ramite Khola	1	31.79	23984.61	0.13	7	15	22	6	6600.00	46200.00	100000	146200.00	24366.67	2.58	23952.82	2.40	6.99	22.14	46138.76	100000.00	146138.76	24356.46	2.57
30	LB-30	Dharma Jit Rai	Ramite Khola	2	262.28	705663.24	0.04	6	20	26	6	6600.00	39600.00	130000	169600.00	28266.67	2.99	705400.96	70.54	6.00	25.69	39585.28	130000.00	169585.28	28264.21	2.99
				42	8838.88	963078.91	155.27	213	620	833	147	161700.00	1200100.00	3E+06	4290100.00	916324.24	96.84	954240.03		202.12	822.15	1137118.28	3090000.00	4227118.28	904360.34	95.58